

Solomon Cook and Family

Connecticut, New York, Lower Canada, Michigan, Minnesota

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Introduction

Solomon Cook was only mentioned briefly in UP TO RAWDON, when I published in 2013. His place of origin, his history in Lower Canada and how he came to be a Rawdon settler were important details that were missing. Peter Sherman of Maynard, Massachusetts wrote to me in November 2023 to ask if his ancestor, also named Solomon Cook, was related to the pioneer of the Rawdon Fifth Range. I only knew of one Solomon Cook, so this question intrigued me and inspired much thought and research until we became convinced that they were father and son. I was on the verge of publishing this when we looked again at Fidelia Cook, who married Mr. Bourne, the Rawdon Anglican minister, and Peter examined reports from Minnesota that we had previously dismissed claiming their ancestors were related to Solmon Cook and Laura Mead. We found that the connection to Solomon and to the Minnesota Cooks was in the baptism sponsors of Fidelia's daughter. Suddenly, we had too many Rawdon descendants and realized that we could no longer fit Peter's Solomon Cook into the genealogy that I was writing.

I am greatly indebted to Peter because without his support we would have a less complete biography. Peter is continuing to search for his ancestor's connection to Lower Canada. What is known about him you may read in endnote one.¹

Origin

The story of **Solomon Cook**, senior, has been reconstructed from census sources, research in Quebec notarial documents and a few verifiable Ancestry Public Trees. He was born 1 April **1780**, a son of Stephen Cook of Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut.² He died on 25 April 1855 at Tallmadge, Ottawa County, Michigan. He married **Laura Mead**, a daughter of Abner Mead of Rutland, Vermont on 26 January **1806**, probably at Rutland. Laura was born on 5 June **1787** and died 5 June 1857 at Lamont, Ottawa County, MN. An earlier supposed marriage to Content Bryan, named in some trees, may refer to another man of the same name.

The **1810** Essex, Essex County, New York Federal Census reported Solomon Cook was a married man with a son and daughter under ten years. Essex is less than one hundred miles from Montreal.

Settling in Lower Canada

On **6 October 1819** Solomon Cook "of Essex, Essex County, State of New York, one of the United States of America" (which suggests that he had recently arrived) negotiated the purchase of some property. The guarantor was David Stansfield³ a Montreal merchant, of Petit Côte de la Visitation, parish of Montreal. The property was "a lot of land in the parish of St-Benoit, Montreal ... three by two arpents of land" ... exact neighbours named on each side. and "containing barn, house & dependencies deviated by a crossroads" and a second "lot of ground 1.5 X 28 arpents in St-Benoit" and "bounded in front by the highway of that concession" and "the lands of the Côte St-Vincent". The "vender" Augustin Clements, alias LaRivière, was represented by David Stansfield. Sale price was 75 pounds "current money of the

province” and “yet to be received from purchaser”, which Stansfield guaranteed that Cook will pay. (Montreal notary, Nicolas-Benjamin Doucet, a man of some note, a militia officer and judge, file # 6679)

It appears that this property was not satisfactory or more likely he was not ready to move his family, Laura and the children were in Essex for several months after this date. A year later Solomon negotiated to lease a country property on the Montreal Island, at Current St. Mary.⁴

7 Oct 1819 Solomon Cook of Essex, Essex County, trader, appointed ⁵ his brother-in-law Abiel P. Meade ⁶ [sic] of Argenteuil District of Montreal as his attorney. (Nicholas Benjamin Doucet, notary file 6684)

We can only speculate why these men decided to come to Lower Canada at about the same date. Mead was in Canada for about two years and was not Montreal except for business. Lower Canada was developing rapidly and was attracting many American investors and settlers, as is shown in the history of Montreal and the new Township of Rawdon.

7 August 1820 was the enumeration date for the 1820 United States Federal census at Essex, New York. Solomon was counted as a resident, and recorded with his family. However, we know from notarial documents that he conducted business in Montreal in October 1819 and October 1820. On the census, the Cooks have a son and daughter aged 10 -15 years (son Philos, and an unnamed sister, born c. 1810), 4 girls under 10 years (Fidelia, Philena and 2 others) and in the household there was at least one young male, probably a farm labourer. See the *Children of Solomon and Laura* on the last page. They immigrated to Lower Canada with seven children, in the late summer of 1820 or more likely, early in **1821**, when their lease at Current St. Mary took effect.

26 October 1820 Solomon Cook was identified as a farmer of Essex County, New York, on a three year lease, to begin 1 February 1821, for a brick house at Current St. Mary, from Heman Seaver,⁷ “gentleman of the Current St. Mary, parish of Montreal”. The lease included one acre of land “beyond Mr. Seaver’s hops field” to the further side of his new meadow, being about 50 arpents. Mr. Seaver promised to keep a yard well fenced in front of his farm “for the use of said S. Cook” to put in cattle for sale. To enclose the one acre around the house with a good board fence; to build a horse shed 30 x 15 at the north east end of the house at his own expense, in the course of next winter. To put the fences in good order, after which it was the responsibility of the lessee. The Lessor reserved the right of a free pass and repass in the lane which was included in the fifty acres and the right of taking wood and stones from the land.

The yearly rent was forty pounds, 15 shillings and was due 1 Feb 1822; house to be furnished with furniture and household goods. It could not be underlet without the permission of the lessor, the lessee had permission to finish the back part of the house in the course of the lease. The amount of costs to be taken from the rent. To not allow any animal into the lane without a driver. To not take any wood except stumps and roots. (André Jobin, notary file 2064. Jobin was active politically and was later a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly).

3 February & 16 November 1821 transfer by Abiel Mead to Solomon Cook of Sarah Jeffery’s deed of mortgage for the St. Andrews property, of one superficial acre, with house thereon, seven hundred dollars. Solomon Cook was an Inn Keeper at St. Mary Current on 16 Nov 1821. Read more at endnote 5. (André Jobin, Montreal notary file 2453)

13 March 1822 An arbitration between Solomon Cook, inn keeper (at first, I read this as lime keeper) and Antoine Demers, butcher, both men of Current St. Mary, Montreal, on **13 March 1822**, appointed

Silas Holbrooke to settle differences regarding ownership of a heifer. This determines for us Cook's occupation (inn keeper) and his address in Montreal. (Thomas Bédouin, notary file # 1571)

It appears, from the following file, that Solomon was no longer a tenant of Heman Seaver at Current St. Mary in February 1824 and had moved into the city. His tenant (Foster) appears to be leaving before Solomon actually acquired his new lease at St. Ann's - as always bureaucracy was slower than what was happening.

2 February 1824 Solomon Cook, inn keeper, residing in St. Ann Suburb was given notification by Samuel Foster, a hair dresser, who after "speaking to himself" intends to discontinue, after 1 May, his lease with Cook and a copy of this notification was left at his domicile. (André Jobin, Montreal Notary file #3308)

On **23 July 1824** Solomon acquired the lease from Francoise McCauley, widow of late James Rollo, cabinetmaker and boarding house keeper, of more than one half of a three story brick house in St-Ann Suburb, with yard behind, a back building or stable, a sawpit, the use of a gateway in common with other tenants. A nearby lot of ground owned by the lessor is mentioned. The house has three apartments and the tenants are named. It appears that Solomon is to be landlord and will be living there. The rent and his detailed obligations are listed. The property was bounded on one side by King Street and I believe this was the area that developed as Griffintown <https://www.tfcg.ca/history-of-griffintown> and a considerable distance from Current St. Mary. Solomon and his family were found on these premises from between 1 May and 15 May 1824.

16 October 1824: Despite having just settled in the "St-Ann's suburb", Solomon Cook very shortly was negotiating two leases for a large expanse of land in Rawdon Township. Cook was named as a farmer of Montreal and the lessor was John Jefferies, butcher of Montreal.⁸ (Montreal notary, Nicolas-Benjamin Doucet 12075, 12076)

The first contract concerns the South East half of lot 20 and the south quarter of lot 21, both on the First Range of Rawdon Township.⁹ Lot 20 was being prepared for rental or sale and is part of the property of Montreal butcher, John C. Turner and his son that was at auction in February 1832. It may be read about in the updates to page 1074 on the Up To Rawdon website.

The lease described Lot 20 as "about 150 acres with all appurtenances and presents belonging". If there were not at least 100 acres of hardwood lands, they ...should be taken from Lot 19 adjoining on the same side of river (also owned by Jefferies) and "to be of such soil as produces hardwood. The lessor binds himself to erect or cause to be erected on the rented premises during the ensuing summer a log house, twenty by thirty feet of sufficient height made tenantable after the manner houses are generally made in these new settled Townships". The following year, he was to erect, on lot 20, a barn forty by fifty of sufficient height.

The lease has three pages of detailed conditions that are partly illegible (from bad writing, crossings out and poor archival filming, and was the draft of the document). Cook "will and shall clear or cause to be cleared & cultivate and husband in like manner at least seventy acres and not more one hundred fifty of which one hundred will be on soil producing hardwood." Jefferies obliges himself to pay ... four dollars per each acre ... at least twenty acres shall be fit, saving harrowing, for good cultivation during the first and second years of the lease.

The lessee is hereby allowed to build a dam and sawmill on said premises ... provided he does ... during his first five years ... the lessor promises to pay the lessee which will be estimated by competent judges at the expiration of this lease etc.

Several paragraphs of terms were too difficult to more than partially transcribe ... "but not to take any lumber where the land is not to be cleared. The lessee will put or cause to be put and sowed in a good and husband like manner at least one half of the land to be cleared into a state of cultivation ... timothy and clover. And during the continuance of his lease to enclose the improvements with good and effective fences with sufficient drains ..."

In case there should be maple trees on the rented premises for to make a *sucrierie* or maple sugar establishment for the use of the lessee's family, the lessor promises to allow the lessee to make sugar for the use of his family only from the trees ... or from the other lands belonging to the lessor. Jefferies at one time owned or had an interest in Lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 of the First Range and in Lots 18 and 20 of the Second Range.

The second lease, also on **16 October 1824**, was for one year only from 1 October for the cleared land of Lot 17 in the First Range, Rawdon, being about 75 acres, which "with a house and stable whereon erected". I believe this was to be the residence of the Cook family. It was occupied at a later time by Jefferies' servant Elias Burbridge, as indicated on the Holtby map.

"That the lessee will compleat [sic] the clearing now made in a rough way on the said lands, to plough sow, cultivate and crop the same in a husband like manner. The proceeds will be to his advantage and for the remuneration of his trouble. The lessor promises to allow the lessee to use his yoke of oxen, which are home on his premises, the plow, a set of course iron teeth, a wagon and chains. To promise to the advantage of the lessee and to enable him to husband said land" during said lease.

That the lessee oblige himself to clear, fit for growing three or four acres on his last rented premises ... shall be presented to him by the lessor near the house & for which the lessor promised to pay the lessee two pounds ... acre when put into a state of cultivation and it in timothy & clover by the lessor furnishing the seed and the lessor will furnish forage for the oxen this winter and the lessee will furnish such forage and have the use of oxen during the winter following and deliver said oxen in good working order on this fifteenth of April 1826 and dated 16 October 1824.

Solomon Cook is not named on the incomplete Statistical Survey, **31 December 1824**. He and his young family were either still in Montreal or were missed as the newest tenants on the Jefferies properties.

summer of 1825 - Solomon Cook headed a family of nine, on the **Rawdon Census**. It is not easy to interpret the details; it enumerates a married man and a married woman (Solomon and Laura), two children under 5 (Sylvia Jane and Abner) and four, aged 6 – 13 (Fidelia, Philena and George, one female name not known), a single female 14 - 45 (either the daughter mentioned on Essex censuses or a servant). There is a married female 45 +, who may be a family member but more likely is a servant. Solomon is added at the end of the census page, beside the Kirkwood brothers who lived at First Range, Lots 27 and 28. Although his exact location is not mentioned, his First Range leases with Jefferies were valid and I believe he was at 1 / 17. The Reverend J.E. Burton was responsible for the census, which was enumerated by Philomen Dugas. These men were Cook's close neighbours and must have been aware he was living nearby. Perhaps Cook was at first overlooked because he was a new tenant on Jefferies

extensive holdings. New settlers were arriving regularly in the wooded uncleared expanses of the Township. It was the settlers' responsibility to open roads on their own property

When Solomon was the lessee of Lot 17 of First Range, he applied for and on **29 July 1826**, received a permit of occupation for what would become his Rawdon property, the South East half of Lot 18, Fifth Range. The bureaucracy was always late and behind what was happening. We know that Solomon had already cleared his road and ten acres of Lot 18 on **8 December 1825** as was certified by Anthony Lyon, the Crown Agent. Cook applied for his Letters Patent in **September 1831** and he received it on **22 May 1834**. (BNaQ/LAC Solomon Cooke [sic] Microfilm C-2518, volume 64, pps. 32208-32214)

The Reverend Robert Easton http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/easton_robert_6E.html was a contentious, Montreal Presbyterian cleric and was much involved in complaints about the crown agents at Rawdon, after he believed that he held a location ticket for all of 5 / S 18, circa 1822. Easton had been added to a supplementary list of would be grantees, submitted by Alexander Rea in 1820 (LAC C-2556 vol. 164, pps 79835-79842). Cook hired Edward McGie, a Scot, "as my agent for settlement duties" to clear the land for him. Instead, McGie claimed the lot for himself because the duties that he had been engaged to do had not been done and he was granted the north half on 14 April 1823 but was not allowed the south half for his son; all this is examined in Up To Rawdon in a chapter on McGie, pages 595 – 601. One suspects that Easton may have in some way influenced the decision to grant the south half to Cook, who was one of his parishioners in Montreal and whose daughter he had baptized but that is speculation.

On **13 October 1826** the leases between John Jefferies, butcher of Montreal & Solomon Cook, farmer of the Township of Rawdon, of part of Lot 17, First Range were made null and void. "The lessee not having fulfilled the conditions of this lease ... John Jefferies consents releasing him therefrom ... provided he do compleat [sic] the clearing undone of said lot of land which is to be done in the Gully [sic] so as to deliver in good husband like manner on or before the tenth of November but not otherwise."

The other paper before the same notaries and on this day, for the southeast half of lots 20 and south corner of 21, First Range, Rawdon was also to be null and void from the said 16th October ... the buildings, fences belonging to said lot of land, should be delivered before the first day of March next, in good order, done and papered at the City of Montreal etc. (from Montreal notary, Nicolas-Benjamin Doucet file #14149)

29 September 1831, Rawdon Census, Solomon now lived at 5 / 18 SE. The family make up was a married couple, with three boys under 5 (I believe there were 4 - Martin, Abner M., Otis and Ova, are the twins counted as one) and two children aged 6 – 13 (George and Sylvia Jane), the single female 14 - 45 could be Philena (turning 14).

This does not add up to a family of 9 as the total states. Where is Fidelia (16 years) and where are the two eldest (c. 1811 & 1813) perhaps Fidelia is away attending school with family in Vermont or New York or one or two have left home. We believe Fidelia was in Rawdon in 1838 and a teacher. If we put Philena, 13, in her correct age group then there are too many aged 6 -13 years, then one of the two eldest may be the single female 14 – 45. It is a jumble. All are recorded to be Presbyterian and the young sons have avoided Anglican baptism, at Rawdon.

25 December 1834 Cook was active in community affairs and the minutes of Christ Church Vestry, on this day, recorded discussion concerning establishing of an "elementary and classical school" ... "on the most

liberal principles with regard to religion rendering all persons of orthodox principles eligible as Trustees, Master, deputy master etc. etc.” “Management ... in the hands of Trustees, three from each religious denomination in the Township.” A committee of five was appointed to carry out the wishes of this body, one of these was the Anglican incumbent, the others were recognized community leaders: Major Robert Bagnall (Anglican vestry, Militia, business man), Captain Philomen Dugar [sic Dugas] of Militia, mill owner and business man) and possibly to represent Roman Catholics (he was not baptised a Catholic at this time, although his wife and daughters were). The minutes tell us that prominent and educated Irish Catholics (Corcoran and Lane) had attended these meetings but were not named for this committee. John Jefferies, Esq. and Solomon Cook were named to represent Presbyterians. Cook’s connections to the Presbyterian Church were known, his family were identified as such on the 1831 Census. He was not on the Vestry lists of the Anglican supporters for building a parsonage and church in the village. The reasons these man were selected for the committee of five are my speculation, but we do know that Cook believed in education, his daughter teaching at Rawdon and he had sent his eldest son to college in Vermont.

21 May 1837 George Copping wrote in the *Journal of [George Copping](#)* on this date “... it came on a shower or two and we went down to Mr. Braces [sawmill] and the river has been broke through and done a good deal of damage, carried away the Blacksmiths shop and Bateman’s tannery” and that “Mr. Braces place part of it goes away and the timber gone”; some of Brace’s story is on Updates Page 1045. James Brace and Hiram Bateman ¹⁰ were Cook’s close neighbours at Rawdon. I had a theory that the blacksmith shop was Solomon Cook’s but there is no evidence of that. I cannot identify who the blacksmith was.

28 May 1838 Solomon Cook sold to Hiram Bateman one square acre of land to be extracted from the south east half of lot 18 of the Fifth Range, it was about six and a half acres from the south corner and commencing at a post the parties have planted, with earthenware and glass under it, which will be the south corner of the said square without any building, in consideration of five pounds, acknowledged as received “of which he is acquitted and exonerated forever.” The lot belonged to said vendor by the patent granted by the government. This precedes, by a few weeks, the marriage of Solomon’s daughter Philena to Hiram Bateman and one presumes it to be a marriage settlement. Her biographical sketch is in *Children of Solomon Cook and Laura Mead*, on last page.

17 Sept 1838 Cook and Bateman, in a conditional obligation, acknowledged that they were *solidairemeous* or “in common interest” and on this date were jointly bound to John Flaherty, master butcher of Montreal, for one hundred pounds, relative to his acquiring “the indenture of transfer and assignment” of a tract of land at Fabius, Onondaga County, New York, to Hiram Bateman, within six months. If Flaherty was not successful in obtaining good title under New York law then the contract was to be null and void.

As security for the payment of said hundred pounds, Solomon Cook, “doth hereby mortgage and hypothecate ... all and singular the southeast half” of a tract at Rawdon “eighteen in the Fifth Range”, except a half lot already disposed of”, in favour of John Flaherty. The obligation to expire 28 December 1841. It would seem Flaherty was successful in getting Bateman his New York property and possibly this was the money Bateman used to purchase Cook’s assets.

The final page of the file is a hand written, signed declaration “I Hiram Bateman of Town of Champlain, Clinton County, state of New York and formerly of Rawdon, Lower Canada, tanner and currier, do hereby authorize Solomon Cook, as my agent, to return to John Flaherty two statements or deeds of conveyance”... David Brundy to John Flaherty, at Montreal, 26 September 1822 and Flaherty to Bateman 15 September 1838, both were null and void as not acknowledged by the laws of the State of New York, Hiram Bateman, **23 September 1843.**” This dates Bateman’s address after leaving Rawdon and may suggest that he had been at Fabius in 1822. (Thomas Henry Griffin, Montreal notary file # 16224)

19 September 1838 the sale of 2 acres of lot 18, to John M. Griffis, between Hiram Bateman’s lot, sold 18 May, and a lot sold to Edward McGee of (5 /18 north). The sale for £ 80 / 11 / 7, but no money exchanged – the debt to Griffis was the balance of judgement from the bench and due to Anna Wilson, widow of William Starke. (Also, see details of **8 January 1840** deed of sale.)

17 October 1839 and 31 January 1840 obligations of Solomon Cook to Canfield Dorwin, trader of Montreal. In the first he received 47 pounds, 6 pence for two years, to be paid with interest or discharged if Cook will pay 24 pounds 6 pence in six months. He placed lot “eighteen in the Fifth Range” in security. The second is for 15 pounds, current money of Lower Canada in cash, lent and advanced, to be paid by 16 April with interest. It appears Cook was in a cash deficit prior to his selling to Bateman but must have repaid the debts.

8 January 1840 Sale by Solomon Cook to Hiram Bateman and Charles Forbs, curriers and boot and shoemakers: information concerning the sale taken from a very rough, disordered notarial copy. [Pages are in this order 1, 5, 6, 2, 3, 4] and many details are not clear. Messers Hiram Bateman and Charles Forbs [sic Forbes]¹¹, curriers and boot and shoemakers, carrying on business at Rawdon as Bateman, Forbs and Company purchased on this date:

- the south east half of Lot 18 of the Fifth Range, about 100 acres of land and the usual allowance for highways with a house and barn erected thereon
- all the pine timber in the northwest half of lot 23 the 8th Range [William Scroggie]¹²
- all the pine trees that are standing on the northwest half of lot 25 of 10th [John Green]
- all the pine trees in the north west of 24 in the 9th [John Wood]
- all the pine trees that are standing in the southeast of 23 in the tenth [John Wood]
- all the pine trees that are in the northwest part of the rear half of lot number [∅ page one ends continues at∅ top of page five] 26 in the Tenth Range [John Green] “with also 100 trees in the southeast part of said half lot” [Edward Tighe]
- all the pine trees that are standing in the northwest half of lot 23 in the tenth [Geo. Sharp]
- all the pine timber in northwest 23 in the Ninth [Bernard Greenan]
- all the pine trees southeast 24 / of 11th [Geo. Johnson]
- all the pine trees which are standing northwest 24 of 10th [William Carroll]
- all the pine trees standing southeast 23 [page 6] of 11th [John Sharp]
- a horse 7-8 years old well known to the purchasers, which is now in their possession.
- [page 2 of deed of sale] Bateman and Forbes purchased all the timber that belongs to said vendor and the vendor’s share of an apparent consortium of investors: “as having the purchased the same as follows: namely the first William Scroggie, [next name obliterated in filming], ... John Green, the third from John Hobbs, the fourth from Thomas Keaton, the fifth from John Gray, the sixth from George Johnston, the seventh from Bernard Green, the eighth from Robert Johnston,

the ninth from William Carroll, the tenth from Patrick Cassion [sic Cassan].” ... “according to their respective deed under private signature which said deeds have been delivered unto the said purchasers.” [some, but not all of this group, had also sold timber rights that were sold to Bateman and Forbes and listed above.]

- The vendor reserved four acres from the land described above and awarded the deeds of one acre to Toussaint Dugas; two acres to Anna Stark [Anna Wilson, widow of William Starke see above, 19 September 1838] and one to the said Bateman (presumably the one purchased 28 May 1838).
- [deed of sale page 3] Some confused instruction regarding payment
 - the sale of a half lot and timber to build a proper saw mill on said premises, within the first day of September 1840. Purchasers will have right of taking whatever quantity of timber they have need of for building said saw mill and other buildings on the half lot of land above sold ... and will have the rights the vendor has purchased from the several vendors above named ... as set forth in deeds of purchase and agree to have them ratified by notarial deeds by respective vendors. In case the vendor should not occupy the half lot of land above, he will give possession to the purchasers and will be bound to pay legal interest of one hundred pounds.
 - Sale is for 360 pounds Halifax currency ... to be paid the vendor ... under the terms outlined
 - 13 August 1834 refers to Solomon’s Letters Patent which are to be given to the purchaser.
 - to have resolutions and restitutions set forth in deeds of purchase for the timber above sold ... all which the said vendor promises and agrees ... to have ... at the request and expense of said purchasers [to page 4] on the fourth day of June 1841.

(Passed at St-Jacques by Joseph Dufresne, Montreal, notarial Deed of Sale # 1897 on 8 January 1840)

7 June 1842 The Reverend Mr. Bourne reported to Vestry, that he had concluded purchase of the recommended land, as authorized by the Bishop, including 11 acres from Hiram Bateman for £30 plus 5 acres from C. R. and J. S Rood”. Charles Roe Rood & Josiah Stocking Rood were lumber merchants at Rawdon and owned a portion of SE half of lot 18 on the 5th range that was acquired for the Anglican church in April 1842, suggesting they had purchased the land from Hiram Bateman. The sale was recorded 29 August 1844 by Notary Joseph Dufresne at Montreal but I have not seen the file.

In 1850, Josiah S. Rood was a lumberman at Mooers, Clinton, New York 1813-1880; he is buried at Mooers, Riverside Cemetery. The 1850 census reports many lumbermen, sawyers and millwrights were residents and it is still, today, a centre of saw milling.

1850 Solomon Cook was a farmer, at Mooers, Clinton County, New York, in the household of farmer and son-in-law Charles Forby [sic]. Charles had property valued at \$1300 and Solomon at \$800. Solomon is 70 and Laura is 63. They have a daughter Aurilla Cook, 13 years, born in Canada.

Children of Solomon Cook and Laura Mead

It is probable that the three eldest of the named children and others (based on the 1820 U.S. 1825 and 1831, Canadian and 1850 New York censuses already quoted) were living with their parents at Montreal and Rawdon for periods of time. These censuses mention, in combination, at least twelve Cook children.

Philos Goodrich Cook was born 20 August 1807 at Constable, Franklin County, New York. A tree in Ancestry, by Kelly McClemont Clark, offers some insight, without sources, about when he lived at Montreal and entered (employment) in the hardware store of Franklin Hedge, Montreal in 1823. He

joined the Presbyterian Church in 1827 – It had many factions in Montreal - and his parents attended St. Andrew's, Montreal in 1822. It is doubtful that he lived at Rawdon, or did only briefly, being 17 when his parents moved there.

In 1829, while attending Vermont's Middlebury College, it is said that he "wanted to be self-supporting" and taught students between his college classes and decided to pursue teaching instead of theological studies. How was Solomon able to send Philo to College in Vermont? I suspect it was through the influence of his maternal uncle Abiel P. Mead (endnote 4). Philo graduated as the Middlebury Class of 1833 Salutatorian. He started schools or taught at schools at Rochester and Buffalo before 1840. He attended Auburn Theological Seminary from 1845 – 1848 and he was a chaplain at Auburn State Prison, and then a Presbyterian pastor. In 1861, he became a Bethel Missionary¹³ and was active with many other charitable connections.

His son was wounded in the Civil War in 1862 at Antietam and Philo Cook went to tend to him and soon joined the 94th New York, as a Presbyterian chaplain, serving three years. He was at the Battle of Gettysburg and remained with the wounded until rejoining his regiment at Berlin, Maryland. He had a large family and died on 24 June 1895 at Buffalo, Erie county, New York. See [From Union Jack to Union Blue](#) about Rawdon families with members who served the Union in the U.S. Civil War, including Cook and Bateman.

Cook – two daughters were born at Franklin or Essex Counties, NY circa **1811, 1813** and were counted on the 1820 Essex, Vermont census and later Rawdon censuses.

Fidelia Cooke was identified as a resident of Rawdon, when she married **R. H. Bourne**, the Rawdon Anglican rector, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on 31 March 1841. Bourne had written in his 1838 Rawdon Mission Survey: "There is but one elementary school in the township conducted by a lady from the United States whose support is chiefly derived from friends at home." I believe Fidelia Cook was that teacher and this suggests family support.

A marriage bond was taken when the licence was obtained and it gave Fidelia's address as Rawdon. Signing the bond was John Pangman, Seigneur of Lachenaie, a resident of Mascouche, and George Bourne, brewer (?) of Montreal (Rowland Bourne's father was the Rev. George Bourne who at this time was a controversial religious figure and an abolitionist, in Montreal). The witnesses to the marriage were George Bourne, W. Bourne, C. Dorwin and R. H. Dorwin. Canfield Dorwin had loaned money to Solomon Cook on 17 October 1839 and 31 January 1840 and was an American. The marriage was performed by D. Robertson who was a curate at Christ Church, Montreal, 1836-1844.

Fidelia Cook was born c. **1815** at Essex (or Franklin) County, New York and accompanied her parents to Rawdon in 1824 and was with them, although unnamed, on the census of 1825 and 1831. If she went back to her family in Vermont for schooling, we cannot say, but it is highly probable given what we know of her family's belief in education.

Fidelia Cook Bourne died 15 January 1845 "in the 30th year of her life". George Copping wrote in his *Journal* on that day, "My wife called away to Mr. Bourne's as his wife is poorly. LATER We are given to understand that Mrs. Bourne is not only poorly but is dead, died at 8 o'clock before my wife got there".

George Copping records in his *Journal* that his son Thomas travelled to Mascouche on... 16 January "for a minister for Mrs. Bourne". Mr. Robertson, who was to conduct the funeral services, was a

friend of Bourne and his wife, having married them. Bourne must have known that he was at Mascouche (where John Pangman was Seigneur) or knew this was this a way to get a message to him in Montreal.

Fidelia was buried in the churchyard at Rawdon on the 17th day of January. The interment was conducted by D. Robertson, Garrison Chaplain. George Copping wrote that it was "A terribly stormy day and the most of us were at Mrs. Bourne's funeral and it was just dark by the time we left the Burying ground. My wife came home with me tonight." She, it appears, had remained at the parsonage for laying out of the woman whose child she had delivered because George Copping had written on January 4: "My wife was called out to Mrs. Bourne's at 3 o'clock this morning." Mary Fidelia, "daughter of the Rev. Rowland Hill Bourne, missionary of the Church of England" and his wife Fidelia Cook was born on 5 January 1845 and was privately baptized on March 11, 1845 at Rawdon, witnessed by her teenaged brothers, **Abner M. Cook** and **Otto N. Cook**, who were still residents of Rawdon, their parents may have already, at this time, move, to New York state. I only learned that they were sons of Solomon in 2024.

On the 1850 New York Census, Mary Fidelia Bourne lived, with her grandmother Mary Stibbs Bourne in New York City and she was with her father in that city on the 1860 census. She was a teacher at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey on the 1880 United States census. Mary Bourne received a bequest of fifty dollars in June 1896 from her uncle Martin W. Cook of Olmsted, Minnesota.

She died of tuberculosis at West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan or at Central Islip, Long Island on 7 April 1905 and was interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Information varies on Ancestry Public Trees. She was single.

Philena Betsey Cook was born 16 November 1817, in Essex County, New York and died 25 January 1895, as recorded at Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC. She married **Hiram Bateman**, her father's Rawdon business associate, on 26 June 1838, it is claimed they married at Belmont, Franklin County, New York. This is questionable. but not impossible, because they lived at Rawdon at this time. I did not find the births the two children supposedly born in Lower Canada: Harriet Amelia Bateman, 23 July 1839 and George Orcut Bateman, 21 February 1841. The family moved to New York State where Hiram's address was Town of Champlain, Clinton County, State of New York on 23 September 1843. A son, Henry Philos Bateman, was born in New York, 9 January 1843. The family moved to Tallmadge, MN where a daughter Martha was born in 1848; and they had three more daughters born there, Clara 1851, Laura 1854 and Nellie 1858.

George Cooke [sic] died 17 March 1840 and was buried the next day, aged 21, at Christ Church Rawdon and his is one of the earliest interments in the Village cemetery. This suggests that he was born c. **1819** and he appears to be included in the 1820 Essex New York Census and so he was an infant when the family arrived at Montreal. George was on the Rawdon Militia Pay list in 1838.

The witnesses at his burial were his father, his neighbour and brother-in-law tanner Hiram Bateman, and Charles Forbes, a real estate partner of Cook and Bateman. George Copping noted in his *Journal* that his son Thomas Copping, then about 24, attended the funeral; Thomas had many older and younger brothers and this suggests to me that he and George Cook were friends, perhaps from their militia service.

Sylvia Jane Cook was born **21 January 1822** and was baptized 3 Feb 1822 at Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Montreal by the Reverend Robert Easton, she was the daughter of Solomon and Laura Cook of Montreal, witnessed by Thomas and Sarah Seaver who signed, as did the parents. Sylvia Meigs was Solomon's mother. Solomon's trade was noted almost illegibly, as inn keeper or lime keeper. One might speculate on the Seavers' connection to Solomon's landlord Heman Seaver and that he later settled on Robert Easton's Rawdon location.

Jane married Charles Forbes and was his wife on 1850 census at Mooers, Clinton County, New York and they had a daughter Philena born in New York c. 1846. She died in 1874 and is buried at Mooers, Riverside Cemetery. There is a stone for another daughter Laura Mariah Forbes, 1844-1848. She was the mother of several other children with Charles Forbes - see endnote 11 for names and dates.

Abner Mead Cook was born c. 1824, at Montreal, and was named for his maternal grandfather Abner Mead. His father is not named in what I have found but he fits 100% with what is known about him.

Abner is on the 1850 Tallmadge, Michigan Census, a farmer, aged 26, with a wife, Elizabeth and a daughter, Ophelia, 1 year. He married a second time to Harriet Root, 20 July 1858 at Kent, Michigan. He was a farmer at Ravenna, Muskegon County, Michigan, 1860 Census and with him are Harriet B. R. Cook [sic] and Ophelia E. Cook.

Abner enlisted at Grand Rapids in the Eighth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, Company D, on 27 September 1861 as a private and was soon promoted to Sergeant. He was discharged 31 October 1862 at Fredericksburg, VA, with a surgeon's certificate that stated, "general paralysis," from his injury at Beaufort, South Carolina July 1862. He was admitted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Grand Rapids (aged 51, born at Montreal), where he was resident from March 1876, until June 1878. In the 1880 Census, at Paris, Kent County, Michigan, he was a paralytic, day laborer, a widower and living with him was his daughter Ophelia Cook and an adopted boy. Abner and Harriet were not found on the 1870 census. In 1870, Ophelia Cook was a teacher at Clinton, NY. She could be Abner's daughter, her mother Elizabeth had been born in New York.

Abner M. Cook married (remarried) Harriette [Sic] B. Root, 1 January 1883 [sic] at Kent County, MN. She was listed in the 1881-1882 Grand Rapids city directory, at 307 North Prospect, as the widow of Abner and she was on the 1880 Census at Paris, Kent, Michigan, divorced, living with her mother, 86. 'Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War' (1 June 1890) Harriett B. R. Cook of Grand Rapids, the widow of Sergeant Abner M. Cook is named; records suggest that both were deceased in 1890. Harriet died 20 December 1884 in Detroit. Had this been a remarriage to allow her to claim his pension – it is after Harriet claims to be his widow. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8S5-GWG>

It appears Abner died c. 1883 and was buried at Hooker Cemetery, Wayland, Allegan County under a stone marked only as A.M. Cook. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/61680781/a-m-cook>. There are many Cooks, not related to Abner in Allegan county, which is south of Ottawa and Muskegon and west of Kent, the counties where Abner M. Cook was recorded. Possibly, this is his final resting place, at the end of his difficult life, sheltered by a sturdy tree in the find-grave photo.

Martin W. Cook was born 5 November 1826 (from his tombstone) and is identified in Ancestry as Martin William Wallace Cook. He is named a son of Solomon and Laura Cook in a short Family Search

biography, but no sources of birth are included. He died 6 March 1897 and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota, the same cemetery as brothers Otto and Ova.

On the 1860 census at Rochester, Olmsted County, Martin Cook was a farmer and with his second wife Mary Benedict, married 1859 at Olmstead. They have three children, Fayette 12, Clarence 8 and Elinor 5, all born in Michigan, dating the move to Minnesota after 1855. They are the children of Mary E. Barnes, who he married at Grand Rapids, MN in 1847. The first child to be born in Minnesota was Hattie, c.1861. In 1880, the eldest son Fayette L. Cook, was reported to be born in New York, which is possible because Martin's siblings arrive at Tallmadge, Michigan from New York, c. 1848. Fayette said he was born in Michigan when inducted to 1st Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, G Battalion # 1 on 30 March 1865 but was discharged, by order, 8 June 1865, the war was over.

Otto N. Cook was born, 14 July 1829, in Canada; he died 6 April 1886 and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota. The memorial stone does not name Rawdon.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/219112379/otto-n-cook>

He held patent, with two other men, in 1862 for 120 acres in Olmsted County and later, in 1865, received patent in own name for 80 acres in Olmsted County. In June 1863, he was a speculator, aged 33 when he registered for the draft at Winona MI. In 1870, he was single, a real estate dealer and lived in a boarding house at Rochester, MI and was at Rochester on the 1865 State census. In 1880, he was a real estate agent, living at Sainte Genevieve, Saline County Missouri.

Ova M. Cook was born, 14 July 1829, in New York (sic) and died 7 December 1895 and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota, with his own stone beside his twin brother Otto N. Cook. It does not name Rawdon and the twins are born in different countries.

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/116287390/ova-m-cook>

Ova M. Cook was a labourer at Traverse in 1860 at Grand Traverse County, Minnesota. He enlisted in the Michigan Volunteers, Third Infantry, Company B at Grand Rapids, Michigan on 6 November 1861; it records that he was 32 and born in Canada, 1829. He was mustered out 10 October 1862, at Whiteford, Maryland.

The *Mower County Transcript*, in June 1891, reported that Ova Cook of Lansing [MI] had headed for Rochester [MI] and from there would go to Buffalo, New York to visit his 80 year old, eldest brother. It adds that he had two living sisters, in Lamont [Philena] and in Grand Rapids, Michigan [possibly this could be his sister-in-law Harriet].

Ova's obituary was printed in the *Mower County Transcript*, 18 December 1895. It states that he had moved to his Lansing, Minnesota farm from Michigan, where he had lived for a number of years. He was survived by two adopted daughters and by his brother, Martin W. Cook, of East Rochester, MI, the last living of twelve siblings, four having died in the past year (we know them to be Philos, Philena, Ova and an unidentified sister, possibly Laura).

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/171411057>

Will: 7 December 1895 <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/560275:9070>

Ova left \$1000 each to his two daughters and \$400 to “my brother” Martin W., and \$400 to Laura W. Cook of Buffalo. Could she be the missing ‘living’ sibling? He left \$50 to Mary Bourne confirming that family connections had been maintained. Small amounts to several others. The residue of his estate to go to Martin W and Mary E. Cook.

Aurilla Cook was born c. 1837, presumably at Rawdon, and is on the Mooers, NY Census in 1850, 13 years old. If she is a daughter of Solomon and Laura this is there thirteenth child. This is the only mention found of her existence

Solomon and Laura Cook and their daughters quietly disappear from the Rawdon record around the death of their son George in 1840. If they left as a family, when the young Solomon emigrated in 1840, his family is not mentioned in the naturalization record. Solomon senior had dispersed his Rawdon property (8 January 1840 above). It is possible that they went to Franklin County, New York for a while. They had lived at Constable, in Franklin County, when they first married and it is claimed that Philena was married at Bellmont. Four towns associated with Cook family events are in or near Franklin County and are close to the Canadian border and Montreal. However, in 1850 Solomon were with their daughter Jane’s family at Mooers, in Clinton, which is about 40 miles from Franklin.

Ultimately, the extended family went to Tallmadge, Ottawa County, Michigan. He is not on the 1850 Census there although Herman and Philena Bateman are and another son, Abner M. Cook. His presence at Tallmadge is confirmed by his death there, 25 April 1855. He was buried nearby at Elmwood Cemetery (Find-a-Grave at Ancestry). His weeping willow tombstone bears this inscription “I am the man that hath seen affliction”.¹⁴

Endnotes

¹ Peter Sherman is a great-great-grandson of Solomon Cook of Concord, New Hampshire. He immigrated to the United States from Lower Canada in March 1840 through Burlington, Vermont, when he was 14, (according to his naturalization papers at Lowell, Massachusetts, 9 November 1850.) Solomon averred in this statement that, his birthplace was *Census Ayal* (a not identifiable place) in Lower Canada and that he was born on 18 August 1824 [sic]. From various reports, we agreed that he was born in 1826 (1840 minus age 14). To be born in 1824, he was 16 when he left home, which sounds reasonable but did not fit with the data that we had – sons were born to Solomon and Laura in 1824 and 1826.

Peter’s ancestor went to New England from Canada as a youth, worked there and married Susan Ann Hayes at Dover, New Hampshire on 25 November 1847. On the 1850 census at Andover, Massachusetts, he was an iron moulder, with a one year old son, George W. Cook.

When Solomon was 36, in September 1862, he enlisted in the Union Army for nine months and was mustered into the 16th New Hampshire Volunteers, on 23 October 1862. He had blue eyes, dark hair and was five feet and eight inches tall. The regiment left New Hampshire for New York and in November they joined Banks' Expeditionary Corps and served in New Orleans and Louisiana, where 5 officers and 216 enlisted men died of disease. Solomon survived and the regiment returned to Concord, New Hampshire where he was mustered out on August 20, 1863. See [From Union Jack to Union Blue](#) for the story of men from Rawdon, who served in the Union army.

On the 1880 Concord, New Hampshire census, Solomon was 54 and Susan was 52, his son George was 31 and a “physician regular”. George W. Cook had an eminent career in medicine. During the 1885 small-pox epidemic, Dr. Cook was appointed Inspector for the State Board of Health of New Hampshire. In 1893 and 1894, he was appointed Surgeon-general for New Hampshire. He had charge of the small-pox epidemic in May and June, 1895. In 1880, Solomon’s daughters were Maud F. Cook, 16, Susie A. Cook, 11 and Nellie D. Cook, 9 years.

Solomon Cook died 14 March 1886, aged 59, at Concord, New Hampshire.

² Until Solomon Cook's birth in Connecticut was established, his roots were a matter of debate. I had thought he might have Scottish origin, through his association with the Reverend Robert Easton of Montreal (who baptized his daughter Jane) and had an interest in the Fifth Range, Lot 18 that Cook shared with Edinburgh native Edward McGie (details on page five, paragraph 2). In *the Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, it is noted that Easton – "... ministered to Irish and Scottish Presbyterian immigrants passing through [Montreal] and to Presbyterians in settlements outside the city."

Other connections to the Scottish church are the 1831 Rawdon census, Cook's association with John Jefferies - in his early years a staunch advocate of the rights of Presbyterian clergy and a follower of Easton, who had campaigned against a Court of King's Bench ruling that limited civil registers to Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy and that his eldest son Philos became a Presbyterian minister. Nonetheless, Cook was a thoroughly Yankee entrepreneur and shared a great deal with the other American settlers who played key roles in Rawdon's development. Read the chapter *The American Heritage of Rawdon, Quebec* in UP TO RAWDON concerning Dorwin, Dugas, Twiss and others, including his son-in-law Bourne, the third incumbent at Christ Church.

³ **David Stansfield** had acted in 1811 on behalf of the Jockey Club of Montreal to establish the first horse racetrack in Lower Canada on a part of a farm, on ground called 'The Quarry' at Mile End near Côte Sainte-Catherine Road, which is an extension of Côte de la Visitation. Before Rosemont was merged into Montreal, it was known as Village de la Côte de la Visitation and Petite Côte. There were several lime quarries in that area, until the early 20th century, which was significant if Solomon was a lime keeper. Stansfield had seven children with his wife Margaret Hall, who was born in Connecticut and had a connection to Permela Hall Twiss of Rawdon. Joseph B. Twiss was made guardian and tutor for the Stansfield children in 1846, (sourced from online and notarial documents).

⁴ I have determined that Current St. Mary was near *Rapides du Sault au Récollet* - in the 'Back River' of the St. Lawrence – present day Ahuntsic / Cartierville. Current St. Mary appears as a location in the early nineteenth century church and notarial records but it seems forgotten today.

⁵ **7 Oct 1819:** Solomon Cook of Essex, Essex County, trader, appointed Abiel P. Meade [sic] his brother-in-law, of Argenteuil District of Montreal as his attorney. (Nicholas Benjamin Doucet, notary file 6684)

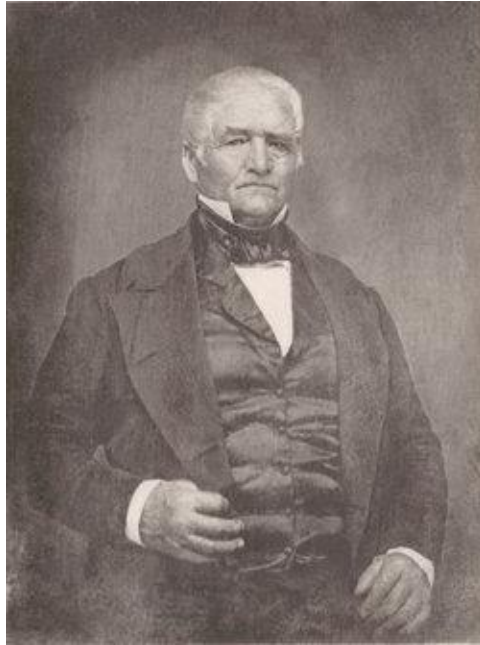
⁶ **Abiel Pettibone Mead** was Laura Mead Cook's younger brother and born 12 April 1789 at Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont. He married Martha Davis of Middlebury, Vermont 1 February 1818 and gave his address as Lower Canada, formerly of Middlebury. He was documented in Lower Canada with his young wife 1818 - 1820. A daughter, Isabella, reported birth in Lower Canada, 5 December 1818, probably at St. Andrews, Argenteuil.

A graduate of Middlebury College in 1813 and often referred to as Dr. Mead. The History of Rutland County says that after graduating from Middlebury he read medicine with Dr. Edward Tudor and then "attended lectures" at the Pennsylvania Institute, Philadelphia. But he soon began to study law with the Honourable Chauncey Langdon of Castleton, Vermont, a politician, lawyer and judge. Mead held positions in Vermont from 1814 until 1837 and was State Attorney General for Rutland County 1829 -1835. The History of Essex County claims Mead went there and practiced medicine until 1850 – a man of "more than ordinary ability and distinguished as a surgeon".

5 February 1820: Abiel P. Mead, town of St. Andrews, Seigneurie of Argenteuil, was involved with three transactions involving the property of Mrs. Sarah Jeffrey (one superficial acre, with a house thereon and the wood and timber ... subject to what is outlined in the deed of concession. She was the widow of the late Reverend Richard Branford, a prominent Anglican churchman http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bradford_richard_5E.html Robert Donnelly held a mortgage on the house and land. The debt was transferred to Abiel Mead (175 pounds current money).

Also, on **5 February 1820**, the sale by Abiel Mead and Martha Davis, his spouse, to Sarah Jeffrey of same place.

Mead and Donnelly agreed to assign the mortgage as of **3 February 1821** to Solomon Cook still of Essex, NY. It is noted that Solomon Cook was, by 16 November 1821, an Inn Keeper at St. Mary Current. (sources: Charles Louis Nolin, notary files 288, 289, 290). The property, as part of a seigneurie was not Crown land, and subject to different rules. The seigneur in 1820 was Sir John Johnson, formerly of the Mohawk Valley.



Abiel P. Mead (Ancestry.com)

⁷ Solomon may have known the Seaver family in the United States. According to an unverified public tree on Ancestry, **Heman Seaver** was born at Champlain, Clinton, County, New York. He died on 5 April 1854 at Montreal and was buried at Mount Holy [sic Holly], Rutland County, Vermont.

Frederick J. Seaver was author of *Historical Sketches of Franklin County, New York* published at Albany, 1918.

⁸ **John Jefferies** was born in Wiltshire and had arrived at Montreal in 1803 from New York and was a butcher since his apprenticeship in England, aged 14. He petitioned for land at Rawdon in 1821 and by 1824 was a large property holder and remained dominant in affairs of church and state until 1858. Read *John Jefferies, Butcher and Nancy Bridge* in UP TO RAWDON. He is prominent in the chapters on the Burbidge and Burton families.

⁹ The Jefferies land at Rawdon had been granted to **Ephrem** [sic Ephraim] **Sandford**, a Loyalist, in 1799 and, I believe, it was purchased from him by Jefferies as an investment, prior to the opening of Rawdon Township in 1820. John Jeffries was listed as a Rawdon resident in the December 1824 Statistical Survey.

¹⁰ **Hiram Bateman**, according to the 1850-1880 US censuses, was born in New York state 1812-1815. In fact, he was born on 26 January 1812, at Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York. It is possible that he had a family connection to the Solomon Cook family in New York state and knew them before he came to Canada.

He was not on the September 1831 Rawdon Census but his tannery was operating there in May 1836, when George Copping took a cowhide to him. In 1838, he married Philena Betsy Cook and had purchased property from her father; his business dealings with Solomon are reported in this file.

Hiram Bateman was a friend of Russell and Permela Twiss and was a witness at the baptism and burial of their infant son in June and July 1842, recorded at St-Jacques in the Christ Church register. They were natives of Connecticut and Twiss was a clockmaker at Joliette.

Hiram and his sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War and all were discharged for wounds. Harriet was a nurse. See [From Union Jack to Union Blue](#) about Rawdon families with members who served the Union in the U.S. Civil War.

8 April 1865 Hiram was a Highway Commissioner at Tallmadge, MN. Hiram died on 11 October 1891 and was buried in the Maplewood Cemetery at Lamont, Michigan.

¹¹ **Charles Forbs** [sic **Forbes**] and how he came to be connected with Solomon Cook and to be Hiram Bateman's partner in Bateman, Forbs and Company, curriers and shoemakers is not known. He first appears at Rawdon as a witness at the burial of George Cooke in 1840, as mentioned above, but is not known to me otherwise.

He is on the 1850 Mooers, Clinton County, New York census named Forby or possibly Forbes. He was a farmer, 36 years old (1814) and born in Canada. We can assume that his wife "Jane" 18, born in Canada, is Sylvia Jane Cook because her parents Solomon and Laura are part of their household. Charles has property valued at \$1300 and Solomon at \$800. The Forbes have a four year old daughter Philena.

At Mooers, New York, in 1860, Charles Forbes is a farmer and he and Jane have three children. Henrietta, 14, (perhaps she was Philena in 1850), Otto W., 9 and Solomon 6.

At Mooers, New York, in 1870, Charles Forbes is a farmer and he and Jane have two sons Watson S., 18 (perhaps he was Otto in 1860), and Solomon, 16, and a daughter Anna, 7.

Charles Forbes appears to be the correct form of his name and was used on the 1880 Agricultural Census and is on his memorial stone at Mooers, Riverside Cemetery. He was born, 22 September 1814 and died 11 March 1891. Jane C. [sic] Cook, 1822-1874, and a child, Laura Mariah, 1844-1848, are also buried there.

¹² The owners of these eleven lots are from the Township Map of William Holtby, c. 1840 now on display at Rawdon City Hall; it was transcribed by Daniel Parkinson.

¹³ A noted seaman's missionary organisation that I wrote of previously. It is an interest Philos shared with J. L. Milton, priest at Rawdon in 1834, who was involved with Bethel Union in England and Australia. See: John Lawrence [Milton](#): Second Rector of Christ Church, Rawdon.

¹⁴ The line is from the first verse of chapter three in the *Lamentations of Jeremiah* and is a grim recounting of remorse at the end of a life suggesting perhaps that Solomon died unhappy and filled with regretting for something in his life. <https://www.kingjamesbibleonline.org/Lamentations-Chapter-3/>