

Cory Family Society Newsletter

Volume 28, No. 1

coryfamsoc.com

March 2017

Preliminary Events and Itinerary

Cory Family Society Reunion Meeting, Lansing, Michigan

by Earl Cory, Vice President, Webmaster and Meeting Coordinator

Thurs. Evening, Aug 24, 2017: Arrival and Check in

Hotel check-in begins at 3:00pm

People arrive at various times and receive weekend itinerary with contact information for organizers. The hotel has not been selected, but will most likely be the Ramada Lansing Hotel & Conference Center. We need an approximate number of attendees to make arrangement with the hotel for a discounted rate and meeting room. We generally meet with other members in the hotel lobby/restaurant/bar in the evening.

Fri. Aug. 25, 2017: Michigan State Capital State Archives and R.E. Olds Museum

Breakfast at hotel

9:45 am – Depart hotel lobby and bus to Michigan State Capital

10:00 am – Tour State Capital and State Archives

1:00 pm - Lunch at Soup Spoon Cafe or Zoup! Fresh Soup Co.

2:30 pm - R.E. Olds Transportation Museum

5:00 – Depart Transportation Museum.

6:30 – Travel to local restaurant for dinner

Sat. Aug. 26, 2017: Michigan History Center and Library

Breakfast at hotel

9:40 am – Meet in the Hotel Lobby for tour briefing.

10:00 am – Travel to Michigan History Center.

We will meet with local Genealogist either in the morning or afternoon.

1:00 pm - Lunch at Dave's Place

2:00 pm – Return to Michigan History Center

4:00 pm - Return to hotel

6:30 – Travel to local restaurant for dinner

Sun. Aug. 27, 2017: Brunch at the Hotel followed by annual meeting

10:00 am – Breakfast at hotel

12:00 pm - Check Out

12:00 pm – Annual Meeting (see next page) in the meeting room at the hotel

2:00 pm – Adjourn and say goodbyes

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Membership Meeting Agenda

1. Introduction of Members
2. Thank You to our host – Jan Corey Arnett
3. Reading of Minutes -
4. Treasurer's Report - Jim Corey
5. Genealogy Report - Thomas Corey
6. DNA Research Report - Thomas Corey
7. Website and Database Report - Earl Cory
8. Location and date for next Cory Family Reunion
9. Approval for expensing of the meeting
10. Adjournment

Please let me know if you are planning to attend, either by filling in the form below and mailing it to me, or by emailing me the information at EarlCory@CoryComputerSystems.com.

**Earl Cory
781 Pine Ave
Pacific Grove, CA 93950**

The sooner I get a number of attendees, the sooner I can get you an estimate of costs. The current schedule has no costs associated with it outside of hotel and meals. The local Genealogist may require a payment for his time.

The Lansing Airport is serviced by commuter flights from Chicago O'Hare, Washington, DC, Minneapolis, and Detroit using American, United, and Delta airlines.

The proposed hotel (Ramada Lansing Hotel & Conference Center, 7501 West Saginaw Highway , Lansing, MI 48917, +1-517-627-3211) has an Airport Shuttle for a nominal fee, plus 10 meeting rooms and a restaurant (Finley's Grill And Smokehouse) on site.

Old Town is Lansing's historic boutique and arts district. The Victorian buildings are filled with unique galleries, eateries, boutiques, specialty shops, nightclubs and more. Old Town is an urban neighborhood with a small town feel. Festivals, gallery walks and farmers' markets are held throughout the year.

Cory Family Meeting Planning Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

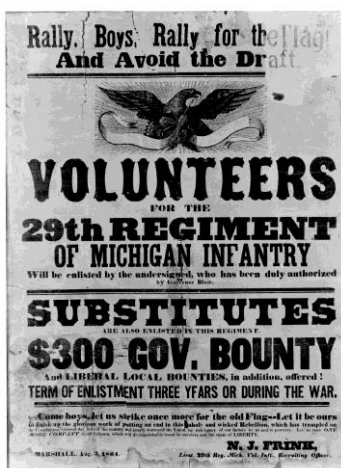
Number in party: _____ Adults: _____ Children: _____

A Cory Family Story

A PATHWAY TO CITIZENSHIP: HORACE MILLER COREY GOES TO MICHIGAN

by Chris Koehler, Newsletter Coordinator

From the earliest days, our nation of immigrants welcomed into citizenship the foreign born who served in the military. According to the US Citizenship and Immigration Service, by the 1840s half of all military recruits were immigrants.¹ Through a number of local laws and Acts of Congress over our history, many of these immigrant recruits earned citizenship with their service.²



Google image

During the Civil War, 20 per cent of the 1.5 million Union Army soldiers were immigrants.¹ Michigan, although seeing no battles within its borders, enlisted over 90,000 Union soldiers.³ I found no breakdown of how many were already citizens and how many gained citizenship by serving. However, I do know of my Cory family members who did.

As a kid, I learned that my grandmother Ruth Corey Ramsay (1894-1975) had grown up in Colorado the daughter of Horace Miller Corey, who had been a gold miner. Details emerged when as an adult I became interested in my mother Eleanor Ramsay Skinner's (1920-2015) genealogy research, which I am continuing. History has come alive for me through genealogy.

My great grandfather, Horace Miller Corey (1846-1906), was born in Ontario, Canada, one of 11 children of Nathaniel Vail Cory (1803-1892) and Eleanor Springstead Cory (1812-1887). This branch of the Cory family had been in Canada since just after the Revolutionary War.

Nathaniel's grandfather, Griffin Cory (1727-1780), having chosen the Loyalist side in the conflict, was imprisoned in New York for a time and his money and property were seized. After Griffin's death Sarah and her family suffered more deprivation and hardship. When the war ended 1783, they boarded a refugee ship to Canada.⁴ There the family remained until the US Civil War.

According to early Canadian censuses, the Corys were a farming family. But then came the start of the war in 1861, and one by one, all but the youngest of the six sons of Nathaniel and Eleanor Cory emigrated to Michigan and enlisted in the Union Army. One brother died in 1864 of illness and all but one of the other brothers who served took up residence in the US. As far as I can tell from census records, they all became citizens. The youngest son and four of the five Cory daughters emigrated after the war and appear to have become naturalized. Nathaniel and Eleanor remained in Canada.

My mother's recollection from family lore was that the Cory brothers left Canada and enlisted in order to become American citizens, but according to a previous Cory Family Society newsletter, their father Nathaniel was "passionately opposed to slavery" and "encouraged his sons to cross the

border and join the Union forces.”⁴ This despite the fact that for generations, apparently including Griffin and Sarah themselves⁵, Corys had been slaveowners.⁶

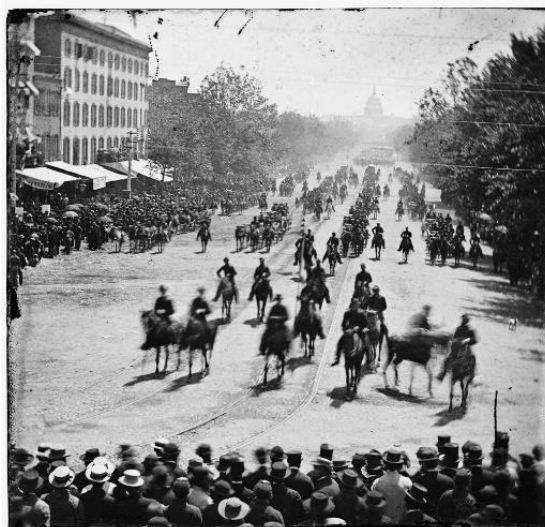
A summary of my great grandfather’s military service appears in official records.⁷

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865.
Corey, Horace M. Entered service in company F, Fifteenth Infantry, for 1 year, age 19. Mustered April 7, 1865. Substitute for William C. Worden, drafted from Camden. Joined regiment at Alexandria, Va., May 21, 1865. Mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13, 1865.
Corey, John Wayne County. Enlisted in company D, Fifteenth Infantry

Reading carefully, I realized that although young men could enlist at age 18, with many lying about their age and enlisting younger,⁸ Horace – adding the *e* to his surname – waited to enlist until one month after he turned 19.

The last part of the history of his regiment’s service shows that he apparently did not take part in any of their battles.” ... March to Washington, D.C., via Richmond, Va., April 29-May 20. Grand Review May 24. Moved to Louisville, Ky., June 1-6, thence moved to Little Rock, Ark., June 28, and duty there until August 13. Mustered out August 18, 1865.”⁹

So, having joined his regiment in Alexandria, Virginia, on May 21, 1865, after the final two months of the war had seen Confederate surrender, the assassination of US President Abraham Lincoln, and the capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis ¹⁰, Horace Miller Corey arrived just as his regiment was preparing for the second day Grand Review of the Armies in Washington, DC, and marched with General William Tecumseh Sherman’s army.



“Elements of the Union Army paraded through the streets of the capital to receive accolades from the crowds and reviewing politicians, officials, and prominent citizens, including the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson.”

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Review_of_the_Armies

After hearing the Corey Civil War story all my life, I was surprised to see that Horace actually served but 4 months, none of it at much risk!

Mustering out in Arkansas, Horace made his way back to Michigan, married in 1874, and fathered four of his eight children. By July of 1885, Horace and the family had gone west to Colorado, where gold had been mined as early as 1858.¹¹ My grandmother Ruth, born in 1894, was the last of his four Colorado-born children.

Horace Miller Corey died of illness in 1906 in the mining camp where he worked setting explosives. His widow Martha Jane Brooks Corey (1857-1929) hired a black-draped hearse, drawn by four black horses, to bring his body home.

¹ migrationpolicy.org; Immigrants in the U.S. Armed Forces, May 2008.

² Expedited Citizenship Through Military Service: Policy and Issues; CRS Report for Congress, 2003.

³ en.wikipedia.org/Michigan_in_the_Ameridan_Civil_War.

⁴ michigan.gov/dmva; The Civil War: Michigan Answers the Call to Arms.

⁵ Cory Family Society Newsletter; Vol. 15, No. 3, July 2000.

⁶ uelac.osrg/Loyalist-Trails2008.php?issue+200841; A Loyalist Widow of New Brunswick, 2008.

⁷ shelter-island.org, accumulated research; The Disposition of Slaves on the East End of Long Island from 1680 to 1796, 2003

⁸ Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War, published by the authority of the Senate and House of Representative of the Michigan Legislature ca. 1903.

⁹ pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience.

¹⁰ civilwararchive.com/unionmi.htm.

¹¹ nps.gov/gett/learn/historyculture/civil-war-timeline.htm.

¹² en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_mining_in_Colorado.

Census and family information from personal records and ancestry.com.

A Cory of Note

THE STORYTELLER'S SONS – PART 1 DAVID MUNROE CORY: PREACHER OF SOCIAL REFORM

by John Corey, Vice President, with additional material by Chris Koehler

IN THE CORY FAMILY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER, VOL 27, NO. 2, JOHN COREY TOLD OF DAVID MAGIE CORY, STOCKBROKER TURNED STORYTELLER. JOHN'S ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH DAVID MAGIE CORY'S SON REV. DAVID MUNROE CORY (1939-1996). SEE A FUTURE NEWSLETTER FOR JOHN'S STORY OF DAVID MAGIE CORY'S OTHER SON, DANIEL MAGIE CORY (1904-1972), PHILOSOPHER, AUTHOR, AND LITERARY EXECUTOR OF GEORGE SANTANYA. NOTE: WE'VE SEEN VARIOUS SPELLINGS OF MAGIE AND HAVE SETTLED ON THIS ONE.



ancestry.com

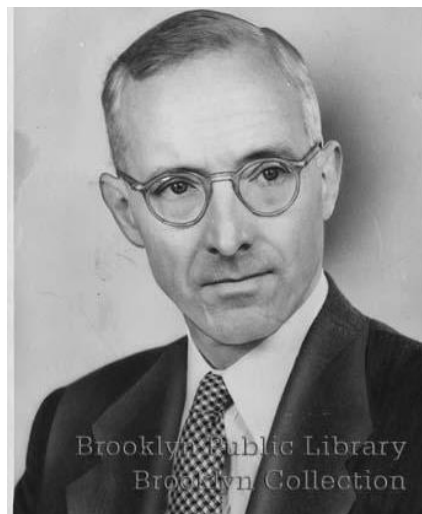
Young David became a Presbyterian minister, going abroad after his graduation from Columbia University in New York City in 1923, to study at Scotland's University of Edinburgh New College (School of Divinity).

On his passport and extension application, approved August 31, 1923, he gives his purpose of travel as to "study theology at Edinburgh New College" as well as to "travel on vacation" in several other countries.

In 1926 David became the pastor of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, New York, according to an article in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, January 9, 1955.

In 1931, after having earlier earned his Master's degree from Columbia, David was awarded his Doctorate in theology from Union Theological Seminary.

In 1955, as seen in the *Brooklyn Eagle* article, "The Rev. Dr. David M. Cory, minister of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church Pacific Street assumed as of Jan. 1 [1955], the post of executive secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York. ..."



brooklyn public library

David seems a passionate sort, and was active not only in his own church but in outreach ministries of several sorts, including his service as director of the Protestant Council's division department of Christian social relations. In that capacity, he led a drive to "rid newsstands of obscene literature" in cooperation with the Catholic Church, according to an article in the *NY Times*, February 22, 1953.

From these bare facts, we might think this David was a bit uptight, perhaps prudish and not very interesting. But consider his most notable accomplishment: as pastor of the Cuyler Presbyterian church at 358-360 Pacific Street in Brooklyn, he ministered to a community of Mohawks, drawn to New York for the well-paid but dangerous work to be had in the 1930s-1950s construction boom – high iron work, placing and joining the steel frames of skyscrapers and bridges.

As noted in *Brooklynology*, a history of the area by and at the Brooklyn Public Library, these Mohawks had originally been trained in steel work for the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence River, which had one terminus on their Canadian reservation.

When one Paul Diabo, a Mohawk iron worker, was arrested in 1926 in Philadelphia on charges of being an illegal alien and not eligible to work, *Brooklynology* explains,

His defense team used the 1812 The Treaty of Ghent which states that all rights and privileges lost during the War of 1812 be restored to Native Americans, including the right to travel freely from Canada and the U.S., and that the Mohawk were recognized as a separate nation irrespective of the U.S. and Canada. His victory in this court case meant that the Mohawk were free to travel and work in the two countries without fear of harassment. The ironworkers could bring their wives and families with them and settle within a community.

New York in the early thirties offered many opportunities for these men, and they began to migrate from Canada in greater numbers. From October to June they lived in what is now the Boerum Hill section of Brooklyn. Bounded by Court Street, Douglas Street, 4th Avenue and State Street, 'Little Caughnawaga' became the home of the largest group of Mohawk outside Canada.

It was in this very community that the Rev. Dr. David Munroe Cory, pastor of the Cuyler Presbyterian church found himself, and he dedicated his efforts to welcoming the the Mohawks to the previously Irish neighborhood. He learned the Iroquois language of the Mohawks, translated the bible into that language, and even held services in the Mohawk tongue.



"The Reverend David Cory, to show his acceptance and respect for the newcomers ... along with Mohawk parishioners ... also translated a hymnal and held afterschool classes on the Iroquois language."

*brooklynology.brooklynpubliclibrary.org
Brooklyn Mohawks, November 24, 2009*

Such was David Munroe Cory's devotion to social reform and the lives of the Mohawks he served, that he accompanied workers distributing union literature. The group was attacked and in the ensuing brawl the sight in his left eye was permanently impaired, this according to his obituary printed in the New York Times on December 20, 1996.

David did have a lighter side. His obituary says "for many years, Dr. Cory was president of the Iceberg Athletic Club, whose members delight in midwinter dips in the Atlantic Ocean. 'You can't catch a cold on the beach in weather like this,' he said in a January 1976 interview over the roar of the bone-chilling surf. 'It's too cold for the germs.'"

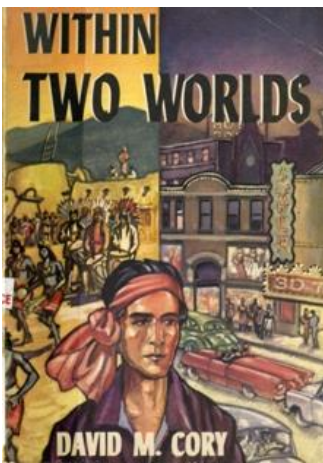
Photo marked for cropping to appear in the Brooklyn Eagle on January 13, 1954. Caption: "Br-r-r-r! – While mercury plunges, the Rev. Dr. David Cory, minister of Brooklyn's Cuyler Presbyterian Church and vice president of the Icebergs, displays delights of Coney Island to a visiting churchman, the Rev. Dr. Alfred S. Kramer of the National Council of Churches. They took a quick dip off foot of 20th St."

The front page headline for that issue reads "Icy 11-Degree Siege Grips City."



brooklyn public library

David remained pastor at Cuyler church for 29 years, then once the building boom eased and his congregation at Cuyler dispersed, at two other churches in Flatbush and Brooklyn – until his retirement in 1990 (at the time one of the oldest active pastors in America), just six years before his death on December 18, 1996, at 93.



Carrying on the family literary tradition, David also authored several books, most relevant to this work was “Within Two Worlds” (sometimes mis-labeled “Winning Two Worlds” in modern citations), describing the history, conditions, and opportunities for Native Americans, “Indians” as then named.

Consider the opening sentence of his obituary, “The Rev. Dr. David Munroe Cory ... spent many of his 93 years embracing socialism, preaching to American Indians in their own tongue and generally dashing any notion that he was a blue-blooded Presbyterian.”

In short, the Dr. Rev. David Munroe Cory is the very prototype of the Radical Priest!

[Corys Slept Here](#)

THE MILLER-CORY HOUSE, WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

compiled by Chris Koehler

From Maine to California, there are a number of former Cory/Corey homes. Some are now museums open to the public while others are bed and breakfasts or private residences. A Google afternoon yielded some good pictures and information for many and sketchy information for others. It’s an ongoing project. We start with the Miller-Cory House, 614 Mountain Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090, millercoryhouse.org.



millercoryhouse.org

Until 1921 but two families were associated with the colonial farmhouse at 614 Mountain Avenue, Westfield. Both families – the Millers and the Corys – were among the original settlers of Elizabethtown, of which Westfield was a part until 1794.

The Miller family, with its several branches, was one of the great land owning families in what is today Westfield's north side and Mountainside. Samuel Miller (1718-1782) is believed to have built the house about the time of his marriage in 1740.

In 1784 the house was sold to Joseph Cory by Jesse Miller, son of Samuel. It remained in the Cory family until 1921 – 137 years. It was known into the 20th century as "the old Cory Farm."

Joseph Cory, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, died in 1802 at the age of 45. His widow (Margaret Darby of Scotch Plains) probably lived here until 1810, and his son William owned the house from 1802 to 1866. William learned the trade of carpentry but afterwards became a farmer. He was married to Charity Baker, also of Scotch Plains.

Levi Cory, William's son, became the owner in 1867 when his sisters signed over their share to him. Levi, who was born in the Miller-Cory house, farmed the land, served on the Township Committee and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He married Harriet B. Clark of Rahway. Levi owned other land in the area.

Three years after Levi's death in 1895, Harriet deeded the house to Theresa Cory (believed to be her adopted daughter) but Harriet remained resident until her death in 1903. Theresa sold the house in 1921 to Jennie Steans. Owners since 1921 have included George and Lillian Burrows (1923-1962), Donald and Isabel Jones (1962-1972) and the Westfield Historical Society (1972 to present).

The Joneses restored and renovated the house. The Society formed the Miller Cory Association, which completed the restoration and adapted for it for public visitation. It was listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1972. Today, it has achieved a wide reputation as a museum and educational facility for the study of East Jersey farm life in the 18th and early 19th century.

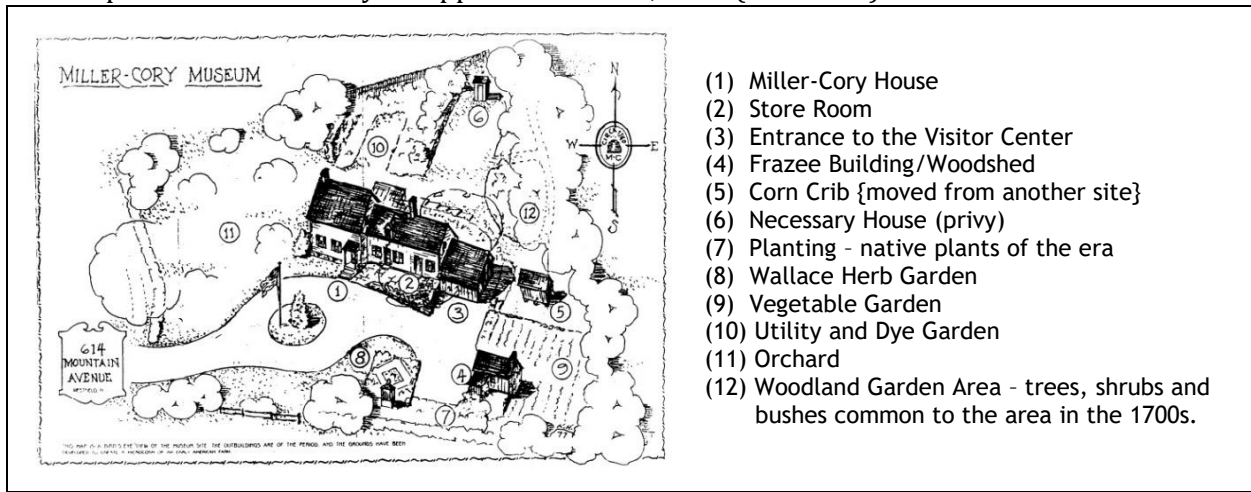
ABOVE AS SEEN ON WESTFIELDNJ.COM/HISTORY. INTRODUCTION READS: EXTRACTED FROM INFORMATION COMPILED AND EDITED BY JOHN R. PANOSH FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED BY THE LATE RALPH H. JONES, WHO WAS CURATOR, WESTFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES AND FROM A COPYRIGHTED COLUMN BY MR. JONES PUBLISHED 1987 IN THE WESTFIELD LEADER .

The Miller-Corey House has been covered several times in the Cory Family Society Newsletter, first in Vol. 2, No. 1 (June 1986) when the house was being developed as a museum. It was described as being "a museum without walls." Other mentions, such as the following, are found in subsequent issues.



Newsletter Vol. 5, No. 2 (July 1989) included a drawing of the house as it could have appeared in about 1740.

This map of the museum's layout appeared in Vol. 7, No. 1 (Feb. 1992):



Photos taken at the Miller-Cory House museum.



Artifacts on display.
jerseyfamilyfun.com/visit-miller-cory-house-trip-union-county-history



Another interior shot.
jerseykids.net/2010/09/14



Colonial era vegetable garden and corn crib.
njwomenshistory.org



Sheep-to-Shawl Festival.
themavinsgroup.com



A volunteer demonstrates spinning and weaving.
nj.com/suburbannews

WILL YOU HELP??

[Index Past Newsletter Issues](#)

Our newsletters have a mother lode of great information, whether it be Cory or of general interest. However, finding it can be difficult.

[Research Corys Slept Here](#)

Google has yielded fairly up to date Cory House info and photos. However, sleuthing on location is needed in LeRay, NY; Caldwell and Parsippany, NJ; and Bridger, MT, among other places.

[Tell Your Story](#)

We all have famous, infamous, or just plain interesting Cory family members. However, no one else will ever know about yours unless you tell the story.

[Suggest an Article](#)

Our topics run the gamut – genealogy, DNA, history, current events. However, we can't think up all of it, so give us an idea of what you would like to see in future newsletters.

To volunteer email coordinator@coryfamsoc.com. Thank you!

AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGY TERMS EXPLAINED

*by Rita Elise Plourde, American-French Genealogical Society
submitted by Earl Cory*



RITA ELISE PLOURDE (1938-2010 PER AFGS.ORG) WAS A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (AFGS), BASED IN WOONSOCKET, RI. THE AFGS, FOUNDED IN 1978, IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION DEVOTED TO ASSISTING PEOPLE OF FRENCH-CANADIAN ANCESTRY IN THE RESEARCH OF THEIR FAMILY HISTORY. RITA WAS A BILINGUALLY EDUCATED (K THRU COLLEGE) FRANCO-AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, WHO WAS RAISED IN A MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT. WITH THE AFGS, RITA EXPLORED, EXAMINED AND EXTOLLED THE CULTURE OF HER FRENCH/ACADIAN/QUEBECOIS ANCESTORS AND CONTEMPORARY RELATIVES. FOLLOWING ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF HER WORK FROM THEIR WEBSITE ([HTTP://WWW.AFGS.ORG/TERMPHRA.HTML](http://www.afgs.org/termphra.html)) WHERE YOU WILL ALSO FIND DEFINITIONS/EXPLANATIONS OF MANY OTHER THINGS THAT RELATE TO FRENCH/ACADIAN/QUEBECOIS GENEALOGY.

"DIT" NAMES

There are two reasons why there are so many variant spellings of some names.

First: most of the citizens of the 1600-1800's were illiterate. Of these, a precious few could sign their names. However, the priests, seminarians, missionaries, monks and nuns were the most educated groups in the citizenry. Only an elite few were educated beyond what we, today, would consider a basic elementary education. Consequently, many of the clerics and notaries, who under the French system of administration were charged with recording "vital statistics", wrote the names as they knew them to be in France, as a precious few of the immigrants/colonists signed them, or if they did, as they heard them (phonetically).

That is why one sees Garau, Garrault, Gareau, Garo, etc... even amongst the sons of a particular ancestor. A good example are the descendants of Louis Houde...some of the variant spellings found are: Houd, Houle, Ould, Houde, Hood, etc.

The second reason for variant spellings is: As the colonists migrated within Nouvelle France/New France and eventually beyond the areas of French-speaking Canada (ex. to current-day USA, the Caribbean, the West Indies, etc.) recorders of "vital statistics" who were not French speakers, usually spelled names phonetically, or changed them because they didn't have a clue how to write them. (Ex. Rochefort became Rushfort in the Carolinas, Champagne became Shampang, Thibodeaux became Thibodo, or Tibodo. LeBrun was changed to Brown & Leblanc to White, etc.)

The "dit" names have an interesting origin. The English translation of "dit" is "said". The Colonists of Nouvelle France added "dit" names as distinguishers. A settler might have wanted to differentiate their family from their siblings by taking a "dit" name that described the locale to which they had relocated (ex: since the Colonists followed the customs of the French feudal system, land {CFS ed. correction: **went to**} ~~was divided amongst~~ the first born sons [primogeniture]. {CFS ed. correction: ~~Soon there was not enough land to divide any further.~~} Perhaps an adventurous younger son would decide to establish himself, with or without a family, in another area... say a fertile piece of land near some streams... he might add des ruisseaux (streams/creeks/rivulets) to distinguish himself from his brothers. When he married, or died, his name might be listed as Houde dit DesRuisseaux, or Desruisseau(s).

The acquiring of a "dit" name might also be the result of a casual adoption, whereby the person wanted to honor the family who had raised them. Another reason was also to distinguish themselves by taking as a "dit" name the town or village in France from which they originated... ex: Huret dit Rochefort.

Incidentally, the Huret/Huret dit Rochefort surname is seen with the variants of Uret/Huret/Hurette/Duret/Durette/Luret/Lurette singly, or coupled with "dit Rochefort" oftentimes within the same family group.

IER - DATE

Ier (month) year is the abbreviation for the French "premier" "first". When written as part of a date, it means the First of (month) year. i.e.: Ier fev 1670 translates as 1FEB1670. Months are not capitalized in French and February (Feb) is fevrier (fev) in French. Most Western and European languages write the dates as day/month/year.... in the USA, the custom is mo/day/year. Nouvelle France (New France), Quebec, New Brunswick and Acadia followed/follow the European custom.

PREPONDERANCE OF NAMES

The preponderance of the names Joseph and Marie, or combinations with such, in the records. (Ex. Joseph Charles, Joseph Francois, Marie Jeanne, Marie Marguerite, etc.).

It was/is the practice amongst the Catholics of the French & Hispanic cultures (note the numbers of Jose and Maria amid the Spanish-speakers) to honor Joseph, or Mary, by giving the baptized child the honorary name in addition to the given (first) name. The French-Canadians have slowly and slightly changed the practice by using the honorary names as middle names.

All of the Franco-Canadian and Franco-American men who entered the military service with the name of Joseph preceding their "first name", were registered as "Joseph". The Government

reasoned that since it was the first name listed on their baptismal certificate, it was therefore their "legal" first name.

"REHABILITATION"

In Nouvelle France, when a Catholic married an indigenous person (indigene, autochone, metis, etc.), in a ceremony without a Catholic priest, or missionary, such a marriage, contracted outside the jurisdiction/blessing of the Catholic Church, was declared invalid. The non-Catholic spouse (usually the woman) was listed in the records/repetoires as a "savage" (ex: la sauvagesse) and all their children were considered as being illegitimate under the eyes of the Church and the Law/State.

Should the "savage" spouse accept Catholicism and be baptized, (s)he was often given a saint's name as a baptismal name; vows were repeated before a priest and the marriage was then "rehabilitated" and became valid. (The US term is "blessed"....."Le mariage fut beni.") The "savage" children of that union then became legitimate and the rights of inheritance were restored.

Another type of recording found in the marriage records (even in the Quebec of the early 1800s) concerns marriages that were performed long distances from established settlements, by itinerant missionaries. Whenever the missionaries returned to a village with a Catholic Church, they would register the marriages and rehabilitations performed during their tour of the remote outposts. Such a practice is the result of the recording of the registration date, rather than the performance date in the official registers/repetoires... a date that may differ by months, or years, of the actual date. Examples can be found in the repetoires {records, official registers} of St. Louis de Blanford.

New Member Profile

Richard Estrada Corey

by Earl Cory



Richard was born 5 April 1943 in Los Angeles, California.

He moved when he was very young to Yuma, Arizona, where he graduated from Yuma High School. After a short stay at Western College, Richard returned to California and took up a manager's position at a local department store. From there, he moved on to running his own business; Action Maintenance Products (AMP) an industrial lighting company. His business serviced all of Los Angeles for over 7 years. During this interval, he still found time to volunteer in a local hospital for mentally challenged people as well as at The Hollywood Hospital assisting AIDS patients as they learned to cope with their condition.

He met the love of his life, Elaine, in San Francisco when he was 26. They fell in love and were married for 12 years. She helped him raise his children from his first marriage and launch them to successful adulthood.

Richard decided to end his stint in California after the 1991 riots by returning to Phoenix.

After a few years, he moved to Camp Verde Arizona, a nice, small town, nestled in the northern part of the state. Here he opened his own business in furniture restoration and repair. After 18 months, Richard sold out to move on to bigger and better things: working at a local television station. He filmed, edited and produced an assortment of programs focused on community events throughout the Verde Valley. After watching a KCBS program about a hometown meeting concerning the violence of gangs and drug issues, Richard decided to start his own foundation--The Celebration of Youth Foundation—which gives youth a positive avenue toward success. His foundation has garnered support from local and state government and educators.

One of his many interests for the last 30 years has been writing. He has written over twelve books. Most books are directed toward the young reader. As they say, “The youth are our future!” Two books have successfully been self-published on Amazon: *Bloodline: The Doberman Family* and *A Senior Love Story*. Due to the great feedback and positive praise he received on his first book, Richard Corey plans to follow up with several sequels in the years to come.

Richard is now enjoying an active semi-retirement in Cottonwood AZ. We say “semi” because he is still actively involved in writing and in the Celebration of Youth Foundation.

UK Cory Family Friends

MEETING IN HARPOLE, ENGLAND, THIS JUNE

In our previous issue, December 2016, we reported the end of an era with the dissolution of our sister organization the UK Cory Society – founded 1992 – as of the summer of 2016. The management committee, finding themselves no longer able to carry the workload, polled the general membership and found no one willing to join the management committee. The decision was made to disband, all data was safely stored, and the website (corysociety.org.uk) was revamped as The Cory Archives.

A purely social group, the Cory Family Friends, was formed and invited our society to join. **Find out more about Cory Family Friends and the Harpole meeting from Marilyn Cory at corylodge@aol.com or email cory@one-name.org.**

Here’s a photo taken in Wales during the 2010 UK Cory Society meeting in Bristol, England.

See if you can spot some American Corys!



courtesy of Carolyn Corey, Secretary

Treasurer's Report 1 Jan 2017 – 25 Feb 2017

Cash Balance (1 Jan 2017)	\$8,963
<i>Plus Receipts</i>	
<i>Dues and Donations</i>	+ 714
<i>Minus Expenses</i>	<u>- 0</u>
Cash Balance (25 Feb 2017)	\$9,677

Jim Corey, Treasurer

In Memoriam



"Professor" Irwin Corey

1914-2017

Cousin-at-heart Irwin Corey, born Irwin Eli Cohen, passed away at the age of 102 in February.

An American comic, film actor and left-wing political activist often billed as "The World's Foremost Authority," he was known for his unscripted, improvisational style.

from the Cory Family Society website



The Cory Family Society

	<p>ABOUT THE SOCIETY Formed over 30 years ago, the Cory Family Society welcomes anyone interested in Cory, Corey, Corry, Corrie, etc. genealogy. Our goal is to celebrate our family ties, honor our ancestors, and leave knowledge for those who come after us. For more information, see our website: www.coryfamsoc.com</p>
<p>2016-2017</p> <p>BOARD MEMBERS</p>	<p>President Fred Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in AZ. president@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Vice President John Corey (John of Southold) lives in NY. vicepresident@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Treasurer James Corey (perhaps John of Southold) lives in WV. treasurer@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Secretary/Asst. to the DNA Project Coordinator Carolyn Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in MT. secretary@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>DNA Project Coordinator Thomas Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in NE. genealogist@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Vice President, Webmaster & Meeting Coordinator Earl Cory (Thomas of Chelmsford, Harpole Line) lives in CA. webmaster@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Newsletter Editor Luke Davidson (John of Southold) lives in KY. editor@coryfamsoc.com</p> <p>Newsletter Coordinator Christine Koehler (John of Southold) lives in NY. coordinator@coryfamsoc.com</p>