

Cory Family Society Newsletter

Volume 29, No. 2

coryfamsoc.com

June 2018

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VISITING OUR ANCESTRAL LANDS

John Corey, President, along with Joe Cory (both John of Southold)

After the 2017 Society meeting in Michigan, Joe Cory of Iowa (a fellow John of Southold descendant) joined me in New York this past October, for a trip back to Southold, as he had not yet visited our ancestral stomping ground. After dinner with Sue and me and a night at our Pennywise Plantation home, Joe and I drove to New London, CT for the ferry across to Orient Point on the North Fork of Long Island.



<http://www.loving-long-island.com/map-of-long-island.html>

We stayed that night in Greenport town (a different route than taken by the 2015 reunion tour), discovering a place well worth further exploration. We enjoyed a fine dinner and also a nice mini-meal at the Little Creek Oyster Farm & Market, a shorefront clam shack (where I also tried to buy their cool food truck, a modified International Metro van).

The next day we drove to Southold, where we visited again with town historian Dan McCarthy, who had shared much detail with us at the 2015 reunion.

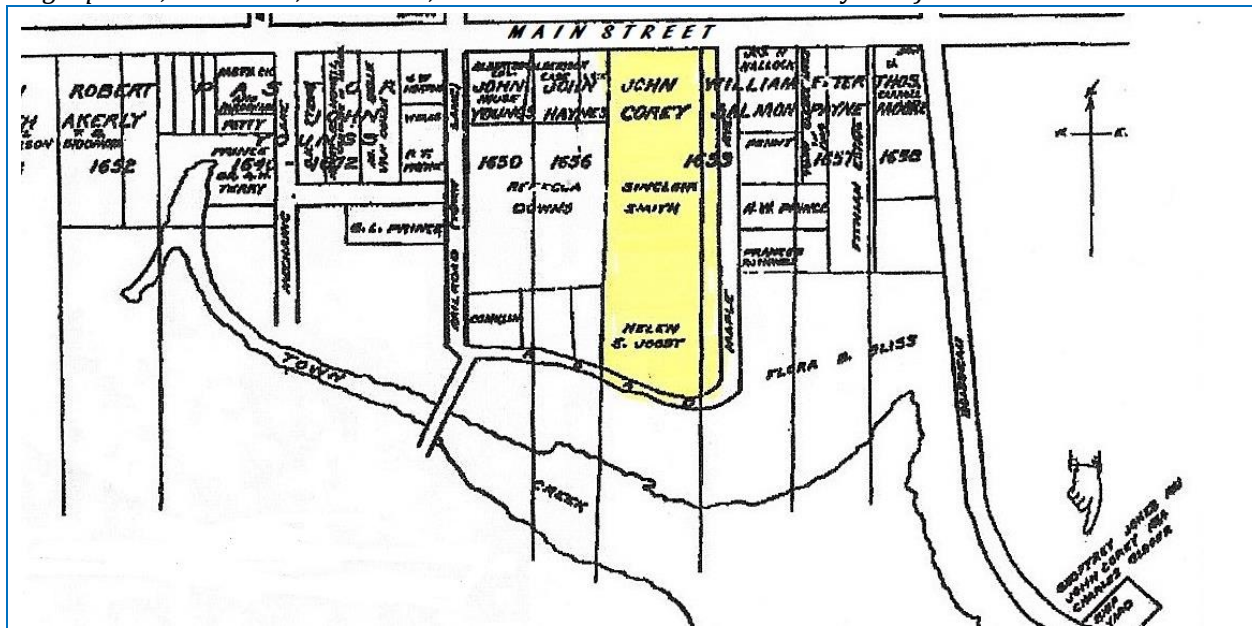
We went to the old burying ground, too, visiting the remaining marked graves of Mary Cory and David Cory (1700's), then entering the adjacent Presbyterian Church, where we spoke with the pastor who was kind but not very familiar with the earlier years. John Corey is believed to be one of the founders of the church.



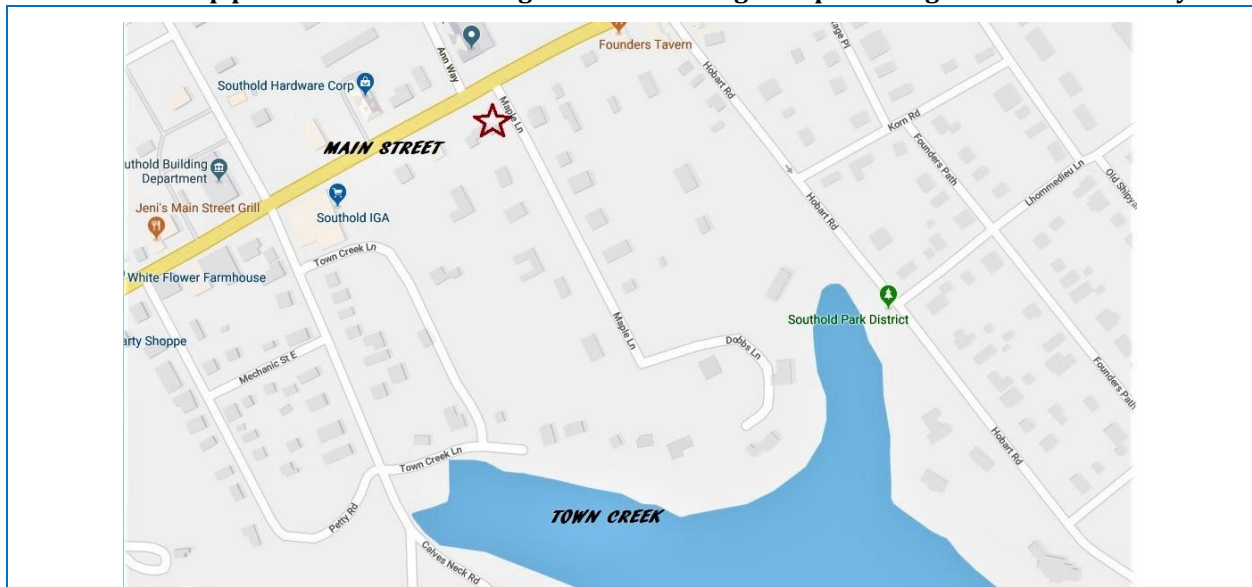
<http://fpcsouthold.org/Cemetery/About.html>

Using papers Joe brought from his research, we drove past the John Cory farm site in Hashamomack (on Chapel Road), but there is no trace there. We visited at the Historical Society shop on Southold's Main Road and gathered clean copies of the old town maps and some books of local history and genealogy that we had not had before. (I got "Pagans, Puritans, Patriots of Yesterday's Southold," The Historical Society's "Guide to Historic Markers," and "Hashamomuck and Arshamomaque").

Using those maps and a marked one Joe had brought, we strolled the main road and figured, by the location of minor cross streets, where the in-town John Cory I house lot had been (shown in the map pictured here, at the corner of the Main Road and Maple Street (source: Cory, Charles Henry, *Lineal ancestors of Captain James Cory and his descendants. : genealogical, historical and biographical*; unknown; unknown; 1989. Also available via Ancestry.com).



Detail of map printed in 1932 showing old lots and Google map showing the same area today.



We walked the (slight) length of Maple Street, which now ends in a private, gated waterfront estate, but which, by the map and logic, was once alongside lots that ran from the main road to the sea, providing a sustainable property for John and family. At the front of the lot is now a colonial-style house, dating to the early 1900's and serving as an office for an insurance firm. We walked right in and introduced ourselves. Though friendly, the staff there was unknowing about early days.

There are now several houses behind that one, on the subdivided lot, and we were approached by one resident who noticed us wandering about his street. We had a good conversation there over his fence, once he was sure we weren't the troublesome vagabonds he might first have imagined us to be.

His lot and the others that once comprised a long lot opposite John I's grounds across Maple Street are to the right in the accompanying image of Joe examining a large tree covered with climbing hydrangea, looking landward on Maple, toward the Main Road.

Perhaps that tree was a little sapling when John I walked there.

While in town we, of course, stopped in at the Corey Creek winery to say hi to my friends and taste the product. Until recently producing under its own label, Corey Creek is nowadays a wine-on-tap



outlet for the larger Bedell Cellars down the road, which owns the property.

Then we returned to Greenport, where the ferry took us back over the Sound and we drove home.

Joe took his leave in his rented car for a solo jaunt to Maine, before returning to us a week later.

We reviewed his travels and hit a famed local brewery and the New York State Museum, before sending Joe off the next day for his flight back to Iowa. All-in-all, a worthy junket! ★★★



MARK YOUR CALENDARS !!



©Can Stock Photo, purchased

CORY FAMILY SOCIETY REUNION DES MOINES, IOWA JULY 11-14, 2019

Joe Cory (josephccory@hotmail.com) hosts our biannual reunion in his home town. We arrive on Thursday and will have tours on Friday and Saturday, plus plenty of time to get together for meals and/or to explore on our own. During the Sunday members' meeting, we will discuss the future of the Society. Your input is greatly needed. More information will be on our website, Facebook page, and in future newsletters.

BOARD REPORTS

From the President

Hi again, relations near and far. I thoroughly enjoyed that junket with cousin Joe Cory, and we're pleased to share it with you here.

Your board is considering whether to apply some of the accumulated funds in our treasury to relevant DNA testing, although we may want to preserve some of those funds for future reunions. The funding would be considered, on a case-by-case basis, only to confidential applicants whose added information is likely to improve our overall understanding of the family linkages.

Last, if you have not looked up the publicly accessible Cory/Corey family trees on Ancestry.com, given below, please do so! Let Earl Cory know of any connections, changes, or contributions.

From the Genealogist / DNA Project Coordinator

With the demise of Family Tree DNA's Ysearch.org and Mitosearch.org, we can no longer compare Y DNA results from other testing agencies. FTDNA requires the person to retest. Fortunately, I previously was able to download all of the existing Cory Project results and the certificates.

On the other hand FTDNA will allow autosomal results to be uploaded, and a small fee will unlock the comparison tools. The Family Finder or autosomal is generally good out to a 4th cousin relationship and back to great-great grandparents.

Everybody receives mitochondrial DNA from their mother. A female line can be identified and her haplogroup can be determined from it. As a surname association we really haven't done very much so far with mitochondrial or identification of the female ancestral line, since mtDNA is not usually useful to us. We have, however, separated and grouped the mitochondrial haplogroups on the Cory/Corey project page.

With the loss of these sites we lose the ability to do comparisons that would help us determine an MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor). Gedmatch is still out there to compare autosomal, but that doesn't really help for a Y comparison to determine if you are descended from a particular family line.

From the Webmaster

The website now has the links to the primary databases published to Ancestry.com. From the home page, go to the "Genealogies" page and select your line. Contact me if you do not know your line. I may be able to help.

See "As Seen on Facebook" on page 8 for just a hint of postings on our new Facebook page, at <https://www.facebook.com/CoryFamSoc/>. Facebook introduces our society to the general public, offers an additional way to make suggestions and ask questions – and perhaps brings in new members. So far we have more than 30 Facebook followers. Help spread the word!

Over the past few months, I have been helping some of our new members find their link into our known branches of the Corys. In doing so, I have found some interesting tidbits about some of our Cory ancestors. I will try to publish them in upcoming newsletters. For example, I recently found a Cory woman whose father died and husband's mother died. The widow and the widower married, thus making her husband her step brother.

It's In Our DNA

MINNETANKOO: FACT OR FANTASY?

*Andy Shetland and Thomas Corey, Genealogist and DNA Project Coordinator,
both of the William of Portsmouth Line*

There is a long-standing oral tradition within one of the families of William of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, that they are descendants of a Narragansett Indian “princess.” The Cory Family Society Newsletter first told of “The Legend of Minnetankoo” in Volume 15, No. 2, April 2000.

The story suggests that this Indian “princess” had been left an orphan as a result of King Philip’s War, and was subsequently raised by a colonial family under the Christian name Elizabeth Gasset. Elizabeth then went on to marry John Cory, the eldest son of William of Portsmouth.

Elizabeth and John were buried on Quonset Peninsula in Rhode Island. The graves were relocated to Quidnessett Cemetery after the Navy purchased that land in 1941. Charlotte Mueller, late CFS genealogist, reported that John and Elizabeth as well as their son John and his wife Elizabeth Evans are all thought to be buried here. It is not known which couple’s headstones these are.



Ancestry.com, Dawn Fernandez

**John and Elizabeth Cory headstones,
Quidnessett Cemetery, North Kingstown,
Rhode Island.**

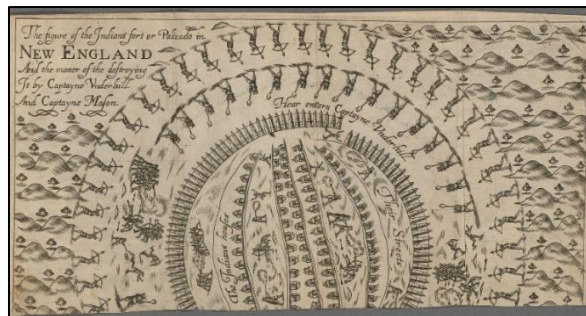
Perhaps recent advances in DNA technology can support the “princess” story.

The history of the Narragansett people at the time of colonial expansion is a tragic one. They were one of the most powerful native tribes in New England at the time of European colonization in the 17th century. When Roger Williams was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colonies it was the Narragansetts that aided him in founding a new home. Roger Williams had a difference of religious philosophy with many of the other colonists in the Plymouth area. He sought utter separation from the Church of England; these beliefs led to him ultimately being charged with sedition and heresy, crimes punishable by death in those days. Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomi, co-sachems of the Narragansett Indian tribe, signed a charter with Roger Williams that founded Providence, Rhode Island in 1636.



<http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/id?805876>

**Engraving depicting Roger Williams with
the Narragansett.**



STC 24518, Houghton Library, Harvard University.

**“The figure of the Indian’s fort or Palizado,” from Nevves
from America; or, A new and experimentall discoverie of
New England; London:1638, by John Underhil(d.1672).**

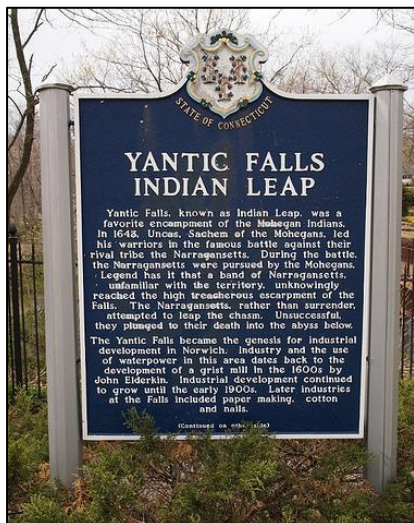
The alliance between the Narragansetts and the colonists was peaceful for many years. When the Pequot War broke out as a result of a purported attack by the Pequots against a colony in Old Saybrook, the Narragansetts aligned themselves with the colonists. However, after witnessing a

brutal battle at Fort Hill in Groton, Connecticut in 1638 (also known as the Mystic Massacre), where they witnessed the massacre of women and children in cold blood by the colonial army, the Narragansetts withdrew their alliance.

The Narragansetts, now led by Miantonomi as their sachem, turned their attention to another native tribe of the area who had aligned themselves with the English, the Mohegans. There were disputes over territorial control over the now conquered Pequot lands.

Legend has it that Miantonomi led an army of superior numbers for a surprise attack against the Mohegans. However, along the way Mohegan scouts reported his army's movement to the Mohegan sachem, Uncas, who in turn established an ambush with inferior numbers. The element of surprise enabled Uncas to over-power the Narragansetts. The Narragansetts were forced into a trap with their backs to a high embankment known as Yantic Falls in Norwich, Connecticut. Many of their warriors plunged to their deaths.

Miantonomi made the leap across the chasm, but injured his leg in the process, and was subsequently captured by the Mohegans.



http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Yantic_Falls_Historic_District_Indian_Leap/Yantic_Falls,_Connecticut,_memorial,_where_the_Mohegans_captured_Miantonomi.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miantonomi>
Miantonomi's Monument, the site of his execution and burial, in Sachem's Park in nearby Norwich, Connecticut

Ultimately, the colonies determined that Miantonomi should be sentenced to death for his treacheries against the colonists and ruled that the Mohegans should carry out the sentence. It was at a place in Norwich, Connecticut in 1643, known today as Miantonomi's Monument, that Uncas had him executed by a hatchet to the back of the head. Uncas is purported to have then consumed a piece of Miantonomi's flesh to gain his power.

Influence and power of the Narragansett tribe now began waning as leadership passed from Miantonomi and eventually to his son Canonchet.

Wampanoag sachem Metacom, known as King Philip to the colonists, was grand sachem of the Wampanoag Confederacy, which the Narragansetts reluctantly allied with after the Pequot War. When continued disagreements over religion and native sovereignty resulted in King Philip's War from 1675-1678, the Narragansetts joined in on Metacom's side against the colonies.

It was this war that led to the most horrific tragedy of the Narragansett people, the Great Swamp Massacre, at a swamp a part of which is now South Kingstown, Rhode Island. The Narragansetts had moved to a knoll surrounded by the swampy terrain for protection during the winter of 1675. It was here that they were beset by a colonial army. Nearly the entire tribe was massacred this day.



www.atlasobscura.com/places/great-swamp-fight-monument

Site of the Great Swamp Massacre in South Kingstown, Rhode Island.



<http://schrammjourney.blogspot.com/2012/09/narragansett-rhode-island.html>

Statue of Canonchet in Narragansett, Rhode Island.

Soon after, Narragansett sachem Canonchet was captured and sentenced to death. When he was offered a pardon if he would relent and align with the colonists, he is reported to have said, "I like it well. I shall die before my heart is soft, and before I have spoken a word unworthy of myself." Mohegan sachem Oneco then executed the sentence.

It is here that the William of Portsmouth Narragansett "princess" legend begins. Either a daughter of Canonchet or a granddaughter of Canonchet, through a son that had also lost his life in these wars, Elizabeth was now orphaned, and raised by a Quaker family. She then married John Cory, eldest son of William of Portsmouth.

Fact or Fiction? Can DNA Help?

Now, 300 years and many generations later, any Native American DNA that may have been passed along as a result of the union of John Cory and Elizabeth Gassetts has been diluted to a point that it is not discernable in most ethnicity estimates from DNA testing companies.

However, these results have been autosomal DNA (atDNA) testing only. Recently mitochondrial (mtDNA) testing has become more available. Is it possible that a female to female descendant from one of John and Elizabeth's female offspring is still alive today who carries Minnetankoo's mitochondrial DNA?

It is a romantic tale to consider ourselves descendants of a great warrior people who helped shape the borders of Rhode Island.

Update from Thomas, May 11 & 13, 2018: I had a little bit of a breakthrough yesterday. The genealogies for Anne Cory daughter of John and Elizabeth appear to be wrong. My genealogy was wrong as well.


All of the genealogies show she was married to Moses Barber, but rather she was married to Moses's son Samuel, about 1718. They had 11 children together. She was named in Samuel's will in

1760, so I don't believe she was ever married to Thomas Allen. Thomas Allen's wife was also an Anne Cory, but appears to be a different Anne Cory.

- In a marriage note attached to Anne Cory in the William tree on Ancestry.com, Earl Cory says, "Sources show Annie was married to Samuel Barber who was born 8 Nov. 1695. Reference: *The George Soule family, Mayflower 5 Generations*, pg.88. Samuel is the son of Moses Barber."
- Anne and Samuel Barber are listed in the *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* with their children on page 12. They are also in the *Rhode Island Genealogical Register, Vol. 4 No. 2*, published in October 1981. Sources are given. The *Genealogical Register* gives profiles on the children along with their children. In the Mayflower volume on George Soule, Samuel is listed as the son of Moses and his second wife Susanna West. Anne is listed as his wife with their 11 children.
- The *New England Historical & Genealogical Register* has several articles as well. The Barbers appear to have lived in Westerly and Richmond. Their first three children are in the South Kingstown Vital Records.

With this information, I should be able to put together a fairly good descendant list. ★★★

Editor's Note: See Earl Cory's article "DNA Basics" on our website.

	AS SEEN ON FACEBOOK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A link to the National Archives web page on storing your old photos and family papers. ■ The 1916 death of Chester Cory of Keokuk, Iowa. ■ News of the New England Historic Genealogical Society's issue of <i>American Ancestors</i> magazine commemorating the voyage of the Mayflower ahead of its 400th anniversary in 2020. Topics include tracing Mayflower ancestry, understanding the Pilgrims through their home libraries and artifacts, Wampanoag perspectives on colonization, and Jewish influences on Pilgrim thought. ■ A link to the Wikipedia article on industrial designer Florence Cory (1851-1902). 	

Our Cory Cousins

THE COREY REUNION GROUP OF EKONK, CONNECTICUT

Andy Shetland (William of Portsmouth)

After discovering my Corey roots, as I wrote about in the October 2017 newsletter, I found in my home state of Connecticut a Corey group that has had a reunion every year since 1937. At last summer's meeting I was elected president. We all are William descendants through Paris Corey (1839-1904) and Amy Ann Robbins (1846-1920). The family lost most of their land after Paris passed away and Amy was unable to sustain it. But, in 1957 the family obtained permission to use some of the land to continue to meet annually.

The group has a family bible that belonged to Paris and Amy that was published in 1853. It's not as ancient as the Grate Book, but it's still pretty impressive. The inside of the book is signed by family members from 82 years of gatherings.

The 2018 reunion is planned for Sunday, July 8, 2018, near the Old Corey Homestead on Cedar Swamp Road, off Route 49 in Ekonk, Connecticut. All Paris and Amy descendants are invited! ★★★

A Cory of Note

THOMAS COREY (1823-1875) SHOE INDUSTRY LEADER IN MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

Luke Davidson, Assistant Newsletter Editor (John of Southold)

Late last year, my wife, son, and I moved from Lexington, Kentucky, to Marlborough, Massachusetts. It was a big move for us, and though we have visited New England before, this is the first time we've moved anywhere outside of Kentucky. Having to adjust to a new place can be difficult. As I'm sure is the case for most people in the same situation, I looked for anything that would make me feel at home or at least help me to feel connected to this new town and state. One of the first exciting examples of this was when I saw a street sign that said "Corey Road."



Luke Davidson

Though my last name isn't Corey or Cory, I do have Cory ancestors and I have been involved with the Cory Family Society for a couple years, so I was excited to see a potential connection to that surname. Of course, there's always a chance that was just someone's first name or maybe just a name picked at random by a street naming committee.

I decided to look into it and see if there were any Corey families in Marlborough. I discovered that there were at least two Corey families in Marlborough. First, there was an Enoch Corey, though his family seemed to die out or move elsewhere. Second, there was a Thomas Corey who does not appear to be related to the earlier Enoch Corey.

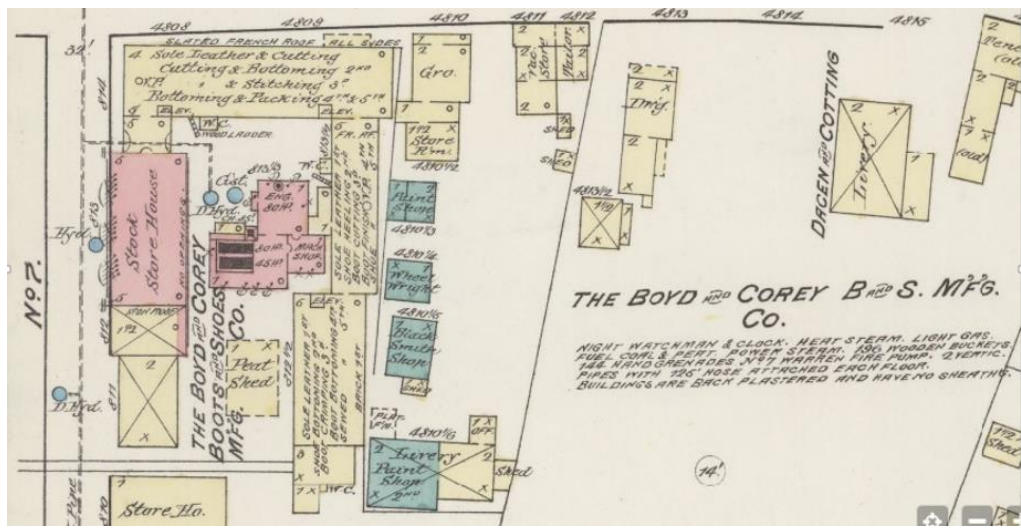
Born in County Sligo, Ireland, according to his hand-written naturalization petition found on Ancestry.com, Thomas Corey arrived in the United States through Canada in 1828. (Thomas's date of birth is 1824 on his Mason membership card, also found on Ancestry.com. Other records have his date of birth as 1823.)

Naturalized in 1843, Thomas married Eliza Jane Fay (1827-1917) on May 9, 1849, in Marlborough. That same year, Thomas became the partner of Samuel Boyd, a local shoe manufacturer who, along with his father John, had vouched for Thomas's character in his naturalization petition.

In 1855, Samuel and Thomas formed the Boyd & Corey Boots & Shoes Manufacturing Company and built their factory in downtown Marlborough. The main factory, at one time the largest in the country, was at the corner of Main and Howe streets.



Luke Davidson, courtesy Marlborough Historical Society



https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn03779_002/

April 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

The Rice & Hutchins Shoe Company took over the central building in 1903 and the building remained in use until it was demolished in 1927. The space which the building occupied is now a large parking lot and a new portion of Bolton Road.

Another building occupied by the factory downtown was later named the Corey Building, and that building still stands today.

Samuel Boyd was part of the affluent Boyd family who had already participated in shoe manufacturing for years. Samuel made history for the city of Marlborough by adding a street railway through the city in 1889. It was only the second of its kind (after Baltimore, Maryland) and helped to move factory employees to and from work. The electric power for the railway was also produced at the shoe factory.



Luke Davidson



Luke Davidson, courtesy Marlborough Historical Society

Thomas owned a large amount of property in the city and had his own mansion at the corner of Main, Maple, and Hildreth Streets. His mansion was later used as a Lodge of Elks before being demolished in the 1950s to make way for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Building, which today is the site of the Verizon Building.

Though Samuel Boyd had been the leader of their factory, Thomas Corey was an important partner until his death of typhoid in 1875. In *Historical Reminiscences of the Early Times in Marlborough, Massachusetts*, published in 1910, author Ella A. Bigelow wrote, "The name of Thomas Corey stands for one who held the esteem of Marlborough people to a remarkable degree. Generous to the poor and the unfortunate, upright in all his dealing, his death was deplored and he was greatly missed."

Thomas and Eliza had three children, Edwin H. (1850-1922), Lilla E. (known as Lizzie) (1855-1917), and Blanche E. (1860-1929) all of whom married and had children. The family plot is in the Maplewood Cemetery not far from downtown Marlborough.

Interestingly, it is possible that Thomas Corey was not a Corey at all. In a book listed on Google.com entitled *Acts & Resolves Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1843*, (Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston, 1843), Chapter 83, "Names Changed Middlesex" on page 48 documents that one "Thomas Colley of Marlborough, may take the name of Thomas Corey." It does appear that he was the only Thomas Corey in the area at that time.



Luke Davidson

That being said, he honored the Corey name.

Author's Note: This article would not be possible without the many resources made available to me by the Marlborough Historical Society. I especially want to thank Dick Cochrane, the society's archivist, who assisted me while I visited the society's archive at the Peter Rice Homestead. ★★

MADE IN MARLBOROUGH – THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION COMES TO FOOTWEAR

In 1990, the city of Marlborough dedicated Centennial Park and a statue honoring their earliest shoeworkers.

Before the shoe industry took shape, these workers had made shoes and boots by hand, one piece at a time first in homes and then in small shops.

With the move to mechanized factories, the steps in the process were separated into specialized areas, such as cutting, lasting, and stitching.



Luke Davidson

From Marlborough's online *Main Street Journal* (<http://msjnews.com/the-era-of-the-shoe-factory-p10549-91.htm>, 2017, posted October 13, 2017,

The small sculpture park is situated within sight of two spots significant to local shoe manufacturing history. The original small shoe shop, established in 1836, was begun by a young Samuel Boyd at nearby 85 Maple Street.

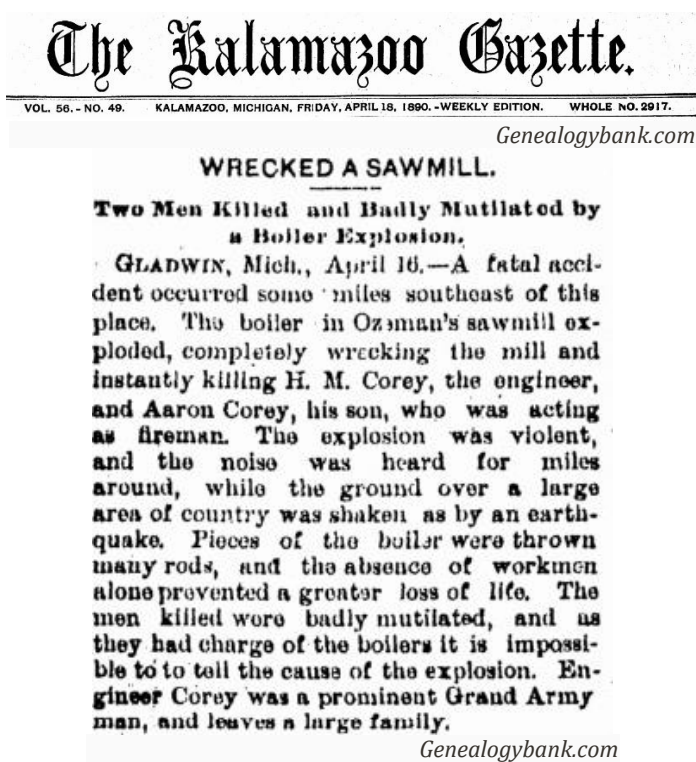
Also close by is the former site of one of the largest shoe factories in the United States, the five-story Boyd and Corey Shoe Factory "Big Shop" which covered one and a half acres on Main Street ...

At one point in time, Marlborough was considered the second largest manufacturer of shoes in the world. Other notable Massachusetts shoe towns/cities were Brockton, Haverhill, North Brookfield and Lynn.

MORE ABOUT HUGH McGUIRE COREY (1846-1890)

Lynn Patterson along with Chris Koehler, Newsletter Editor (both John of Southold) from information found on [gladwinhistory.org/obit](http://gladwinhistory.org/obit;); personal files; FindAGrave.com; trusted Ancestry.com family trees; and www.nps.gov battle unit details

After receiving certification as a Cory Mayflower descendant, I searched for others, as detailed in the October 2017 newsletter. One descendant I found is Julianne Marie Huss. Here is more on her ancestor, Hugh McGuire Corey, the son of John of Southold Mayflower descendant Abner Cory (1805-1870) and his wife Ann Carson (1820-1848). I begin with the front page news of his untimely death, published in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Friday, April 18, 1890.



Kalamazoo is almost two hundred miles from the scene. However, in Gladwin County, where the accident actually occurred, *The Gladwin County Record*, located in the town of Gladwin, told the story in more vivid detail.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

HUGH M. COREY AND SON AARON INSTANTLY KILLED

BOILER AND FRAGMENTS THROWN 25 TO 30 RODS

During the noon hour Monday a terrible explosion took place at the mill of L. Ozmun in Tobacco township, about 10 miles south of this place, and H. M. Corey, engineer

and sawyer, and his son Aaron, the fireman, were instantly killed. The other hands employed in the mill had fortunately not arrived from dinner. Mr. Corey's daughter, Mary, 12 years old, and sons Reuben, 9 years, and Timmie, 7 years, bright appearing children, had brought dinner to the mill for Mr. Corey and Aaron, who had just finished eating, and Mary was returning to the residence of the family, a half mile distant, when she heard the report, which came with a thud similar to a large tree falling. The boys had lingered, and with Jimmie Fairchild, a playmate, 14 years old, were standing in the road near the mill, and were hit by flying missiles, but not seriously injured. The dome of the boiler was thrown some 25 rods, and brick and missiles were scattered the same distance about the mills. Windows in the school house, several rods away, were broken, and plaster jarred off, and windows in dwellings in the vicinity were also broken. School was not in session or more lives would have been lost.

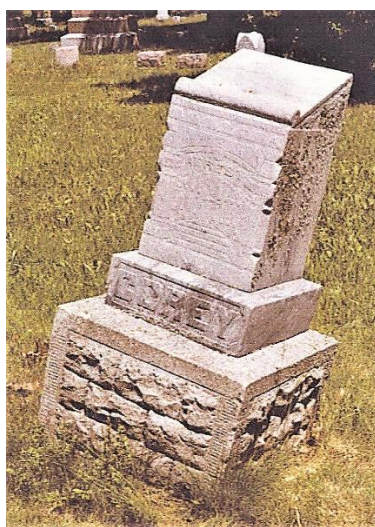
After the explosion, the boys hastened to the scene, and were soon reinforced by neighbors. Mr. Corey was found near a saw which he was filing, a gash in the back of his head, and breathed a few times before he expired. Aaron was bruised and burned beyond recognition, and no doubt was killed on the spot. The bodies were taken in charge, and the next day brought to the county-seat by friends, -- the G.A.R. of which Mr. Corey was a member, taking an active part in looking after the remains, and after the bereaved family.

The direct cause of the explosion is unknown. One theory is that the boiler, which did not sit level, had been allowed to get dry on one end, while in the other seemingly having plenty of water.

The bodies were viewed by many people at the undertaking rooms, and expressions of sympathy and sorrow were heard on all hands. Funeral services were held at the M.E. church yesterday afternoon, Rev. M. Stephens preaching.



findagrave.com, Larry Caplin



ancestry.com, sharondeysmith

Corey Family Marker, Highland Cemetery, Gladwin, Michigan

Hugh McGuire Corey was the grandson of Aaron Cory (1772-1834) and Elizabeth McGuire (1782-1850), parents of Hugh's father Abner. The recently approved Mayflower lineage to George Soule includes all the blood related descendants of Aaron Cory. Hugh is the sixth of Abner's 13 (plus two by adoption) children by three wives.

THE THREE WIVES OF ABNER CORY

Abner's first marriage was in 1831 to Mary Tindall (1811-1837). His three children with her were born in Ohio. Mary died after giving birth to the third, who then died six months later.

In 1840, Abner married Ann Carson (1820-1848). After the birth of two daughters in Ohio, the family moved to Duck Lake, Michigan, where son Hugh was born in 1846. When Hugh was two, Ann died. Hugh and the younger of his two sisters was sent to live with Carson grandparents in Ohio. The elder of the sisters remained in Michigan to live with another family.

In 1856, three years after moving to Wisconsin, Abner married widow Mary Helen Halsey (Knapp) (1828-1883), with Abner adopting her two children. They went on to have seven more children, the last being twins, fathered by Abner at age 64, one year prior to his death.

Young Hugh McGuire Cory left his Ohio grandparents in 1862, at the age of 15 to join the Union cause in the 123rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers. He served from September 1862 to July 1865.

Captured at Winchester, Virginia, in June 1863, he was paroled in August. He married Rachel Jane Rankin (1850-1926) in December 1864, and was mustered out in 1865. Marriage records state he was 21 and she was 17. In reality, he was 18 and she was 14. They lived in Ohio for five years before moving to Michigan, where Hugh's occupation was sawyer and engineer.

Hugh and Rachel had ten children: Anna Elizabeth, Simeon Aaron, Sarah Susan, Rhoda Belle, Mary Jane, Reuben McGuire, Timothy Marion, Clara Malisa, Viola May, and Freeman Ayers. It was their second oldest, known as Aaron, who worked with his father at the mill, dying with him in the explosion at age 20. Their youngest was but seven months old. ★★★

Author's Note: "Corey" was the spelling of Hugh's name of record during his life. His family members have also used "Cory."

Corys Slept Here

THE COREY HOUSE – BRIDGER, MONTANA

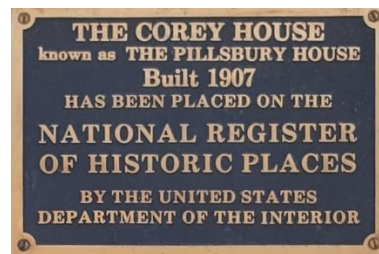
Anita Simonsen (John of Southold) and Chris Koehler, with Mary Schneider

In the March 2017 newsletter, I saw that the Corey house in Bridger needed some location research. Bridger is about 45 miles south of my home, and in fact, my husband grew up there, so we decided to look into it.

One road trip and lots of emails later, we found that the house, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, had fallen on hard times in recent years. The current owners Mary Schneider, a sculptor known professionally as Mary Michael, and her husband Greg had recently bought the house; the previous owners had left mountains of trash and had done a great deal of damage. After a thorough cleaning, Mary and Greg have been working ever since to restore the house.



Mary Schneider



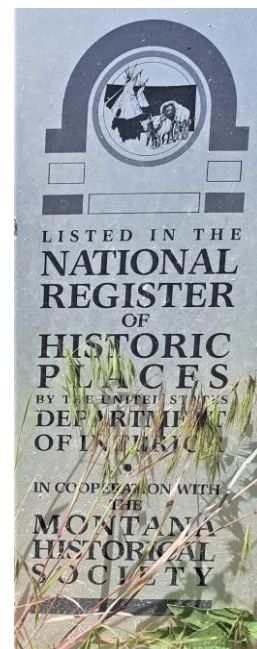
Anita Simonsen

Plaque to right of the front door.

The house was built in 1907 for Leonard A. Corey (1861-*ca*1930) and his wife Mary Whitcher Glidden (1860-1950). The historic marker at the bottom left of the front steps tells the story.

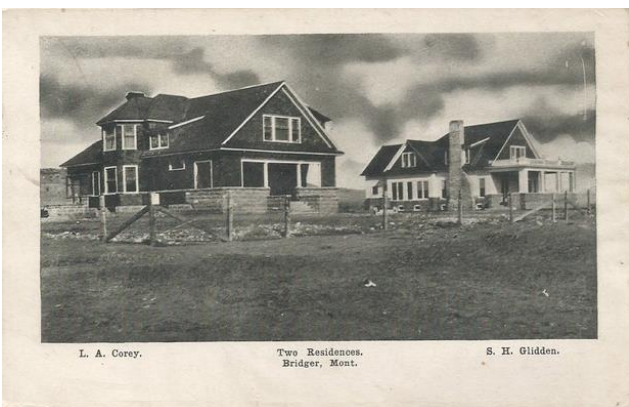
COREY HOUSE

In 1906 speculative investor Leonard A. Corey and wife Mary set up housekeeping in a tent along the Clark's Fork River, awaiting completion of their new home. Several years before, Corey, brother-in-law Samuel H. Glidden and others had formed the Bridger Canyon Oil Company. Company stock rapidly increased until the firm was capitalized at \$1,500,000. In July of 1907 Corey filed thirty oil placer locations, and within two weeks twenty-two tons of drilling equipment was enroute to Bridger. The Coreys moved into their fine new residence at the height of this financial prosperity. Completed in May of 1907, the home reveals the architectural transition from Queen Anne to Arts and Crafts styles.[...] Though Corey never struck oil and suffered financially, he remained undaunted. A mining venture took him to Alaska in 1913, and Corey was never heard from in Bridger again. Today, the stylistically sophisticated Corey House and the Glidden House next door recall the short lived wealth of these early speculators.



Anita Simonsen

Mary Schneider shared some photos from the earliest days to the present. I also found one from a similar angle on the National Parks NRHP website.



undated, courtesy Mary Schneider



undated, courtesy Mary Schneider



<https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/8a7d3e2d-bbec-4b28-983c-f238a6bab369>. 1987, NRIS 87001219



2018, Mary Schneider

Here are more of the photos Mary sent.



Family relaxing shortly after Mary and Greg moved in.



This square bathtub is similar to one President William Howard Taft had. Made by American Standard, it is very rare.



Chris was able to find background information about Leonard A. Corey.

He was born October 14, 1861, in Ulysses, Pennsylvania, the son of Benjamin S. Corey (ca1836-1890) and Miriam Daniels (ca1839-?). On July 11, 1902, a widower age 40, he married Mary Ella Bailey (1868-1937), age 34, in Red Lodge, Montana. She was the widow of Alexander Graham. Her residence was Billings and his residence was Cody, Wyoming, with Red Lodge being about half way between.

A year later, Leonard was living in Billings and working as a clerk in a business that combined coffin and furniture making with undertaking. Later that year, he was superintendent of Bridger Stucco Works. In 1904, he, along with Samuel Hurd Glidden (1870-1925) and others, organized Bridger Canyon Oil, although he appears to still have been working at Bridger Stucco Works as a manager.

At some point between 1902 and late 1904, Leonard and Mary were divorced, for in Helena, Montana on January 18, 1905, Leonard married Mary Whitcher Glidden (1860-1950), sister of Samuel Glidden. (The Glidden family does not seem to be related to the Glidden paint company.)

In 1906, Leonard and Samuel purchased land to build their homes, next to each other. The Glidden house, seen above to the right of the Corey house, is also on the NRHP, as is Samuel's Glidden Mercantile building in downtown Bridger.

By 1909, with no oil found, Leonard turned to farming. He owned Red Ranch, about ten miles southeast of Bridger and raised alfalfa on 56 acres. About 1911, Leonard and Mary moved to Seattle, Washington, where he is listed as a miner in the city directory.

Information found at <http://www.waymarking.com/> says that the "overextended" Samuel "fell from grace" and his investments were bought up by Alfred F. Pillsbury, of the Minnesota flour company. This would account for NRHP listing the Common Name of both the Corey and the Glidden house as Pillsbury house. Rev. Samuel H. Glidden and his wife Mary appear in a 1915 Seattle city directory, Samuel having taken up a new occupation.

A 1925 Glidden genealogy book says that Leonard and Mary Corey "reside in Delta, Pennsylvania and also own a home in Seattle." Leonard must have died between then and 1930. Mary is listed as widowed in the 1930 census, living with her brother Samuel and his wife in York, Pennsylvania. In the 1940 census, Mary is living with them in Harford, Maryland, where she died in 1950. ★★★

Editor's Note: A quick search suggests Leonard was of the William of Portsmouth line through John Cory and Elizabeth Gassesett. However, without finding his first wife or any children with his subsequent wives, he is not likely to be helpful in the Minnetankoo DNA mystery.

MARY MICHAEL grew up on a Montana ranch. She uses clay as a medium to create her realistic bronzes of subjects that touch her heart. She has won many awards and has



done two monuments of Sacajawea for the Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Mary's work can be seen at the Zier Gallery, 120 South Main Street in Bridger, or on Facebook at Bronze Montana.

FROM THE EDITORS

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER

Corys have a lot to share. We have already heard from many of you, whether you have written for publication, are researching, or have given us a suggestion or idea.

Our "future issues" file has several items ready for development, and several new ideas have been posted on Facebook.


For instance, a recent email suggests an article about Dr. Martha Dunn Corey (1852-1927). Born and raised in New York, she practiced in New York and Connecticut before her marriage to George H. Corey. After their move to La Jolla, California, she practiced there, then in Ohio, and finally back in La Jolla.

We hope that by the next issue we will have learned more about George H. Corey, as well as current La Jolla physician – and relative? -- Dr. Judy Corey-Bloom.

The Cory Family Society newsletter is what you make it, so keep those ideas coming!

October Newsletter Deadline is Friday August 7, 2018

The Cory Family Society Newsletter

	<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 www.coryfamsoc.com and https://www.facebook.com/CoryFamSoc/.</p>
<p>BOARD MEMBERS 2017-2019</p>	<p>President John Corey (John I of Southold) lives in New York. president@coryfamsoc.com Past President Fred Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in Arizona. pastpresident@coryfamsoc.com Secretary Carolyn Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in Montana. secretary@coryfamsoc.com Treasurer Christina Cory lives in California. treasurer@coryfamsoc.com Vice President, Webmaster, Meeting Coordinator Earl Cory (Thomas of Chelmsford, Harpole) lives in California. webmaster@coryfamsoc.com Genealogist, DNA Project Coordinator Thomas Corey (William of Portsmouth) lives in Nebraska. genealogist@coryfamsoc.com Newsletter Editor Christine Koehler (John I of Southold) lives in New York. newslettereditor@coryfamsoc.com Newsletter Assistant Editor Luke Davidson (John I of Southold) lives in Massachusetts. assistanteditor@coryfamsoc.com 2019 Reunion Coordinator Joe Cory (John I of Southold) lives in Iowa. josephccory@hotmail.com</p>