

**My Analysis of the Tradition Concerning the
Native American Roots of “Elizabeth”
(Unknown Surname/“Elizabeth Gasesett”)
(Born Circa 1660), Wife of “John Cory Senior”
(Born Circa 1658) of North Kingstown, Rhode
Island, United States of America**

The Reasoning for my Conclusion that “Elizabeth” (*Unknown Surname*)/“Elizabeth Gasesett”) (Born Circa 1660) was of “Indian”/Native American/Narragansett Origin:

Being a descendant of “*John Cory Senior*” (born circa 1658) and “*Elizabeth*” (*Unknown Surname*)/“Elizabeth Gasesett”) (born circa 1660) myself (through their daughter, “*Hopestill Cory*” (born circa 1692)), I’ve come across a few documents (all of which are included in this collection) stating “*Elizabeth’s*” origins as “*Indian*”/Narragansett throughout my research of this family.

The first of these documents is what appears to be “*Francis*” (very likely “*Edwin Francis Cory*”) original article about the “*Cory*”/“*Corey*” family genealogy, which was published in the “Answers” section of the “Genealogical” column of the Boston, Massachusetts, United States newspaper entitled, “*Boston Evening Transcript*” over the span of multiple issues in 1904. The following was stated by “*Francis*” in the “Answers” section of the Wednesday February 17, 1904 issue (Answer to “*Genealogical Question #6902*”):

“... The children of William and Mary were John, eldest son, married an Indian, he died May 10, 1712...”

“*Francis*” (very likely “*Edwin Francis Cory*”) provides the following as the source of his information in the same article:

“... the result of extensive research and correspondence relative to the Corey family, covering a period of nearly thirty years, during which time I have accumulated some five thousand names...”

The recently mentioned “*Genealogical Question #6902*” was written by “*L.R.H.*” and published in the Monday January 04, 1904 issue of the same newspaper. This question reads as follows:

“... William Cory, died 1682, married Mary, daughter of Ralph and Joan (_____) Earle. Their son, John Cory, married Elizabeth (name wanted)...”

The second of these documents is “**W.M.R.’s**” “Answer” to “Genealogical Question #6302” (possibly 6902 (?)). This “Answer” was published in the Wednesday January 27, 1904 issue of the “*Boston Evening Transcript*” and reads as follows:

“... John (2) Corey said, but not proved, to have married a daughter of a chief of the Narragansetts...”

The fourth document is “**Mason’s**” “Answer” to “Genealogical Question #6902.” This “Answer” was published in the Wednesday, March 23, 1904 issue of the same newspaper. It is in this article that “**Mason**” states that it had been claimed by “**Francis**” (very likely “*Edwin Francis Cory*”) that “**John the second**” (“*John Cory Senior*”) (born circa 1658) was married to an “**Indian**” (who “**Mason**” refers to as “*Minnetin Ka, daughter of chief of Narragansetts*”) however, “**Mason**” had yet to locate any “**Authority**” to confirm this claim.

With this in mind, the fifth document is “**G.B.S.’s**” “Genealogical Question #7070,” which can be found in the Wednesday, April 13, 1904 issue of the “*Boston Evening Transcript*.” This “Genealogical Question” reads as follows:

“... By various authorities it is stated that John (2) Cory (William 1) married Elizabeth, daughter of a Narragansett chief. Can anybody give any proof of this most interesting fact? It is said that John (2) Cory died about 1712, and that his widow lived for a time at Newport, R. I....”

So, the source of this information relating to “***Elizabeth’s*** (***Unknown Surname***/“***Elizabeth Gasesett***”) (born circa 1660) origins appears to stem from the extensive work of “***Francis***” (very likely “***Edwin Francis Cory***”) however, other sources likely exist, as “***G.B.S.***” makes reference to “***various authorities.***”

It is also worth noting here that (based on what I have read/seen on many of the microfilms that contain documents from early Rhode Island (Wills, Township Books, etc. – Examples can be found throughout this collection) many of these early documents were destroyed, or partially destroyed to the point where they’re close to being/are completely unreadable (often only a line or two of an entire document remains). According to disclaimers found on these microfilms, these documents were “***Badly Burned***” in a fire in 1870. Given this information, in my opinion, it is likely that we will never find the early documents that some of “***Francis***” (very likely “***Edwin Francis Cory***”) information was based on.

Another source of “***Francis’s***” (very likely “***Edwin Francis Cory***”) information comes from a manuscript that he referred to as “***Upwards of 60 years ago, there was in the possession of the family of the compiler of these records a manuscript containing a complete history of their line of descent from William¹ down to and including Ebenezer H. which record was in his handwriting***” (see the April 2000 (Vol. 15, No. 2) issue of the “Newsletter” of the “***Cory Family Society***”).

Yet another document concerning “***Elizabeth*** (***Unknown Surname***/“***Elizabeth Gasesett***”) origins is “***Book 2: William of Tiverton***” of the “***First Edition***” of Al Bertus Cory’s 1991 book entitled, “***Cory’s of America: Ancestors and Descendants.***” Pages 03 and 04 of this book states that “***John Cory*** (***John Cory Senior***) (born September of 1660(?)), son of “***William Cory***” and of “***Mary Earle***” married “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” (born circa 1660 (?)), whose “***Father was an Indian Chief,***” circa 1678 (?) in North Kingstown, Rhode island.

It is important to note however, that Al Bertus Cory made a few changes/additions to his information concerning the family of “***John Cory*** (***John Cory Senior***) and “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” in the “***Second Edition***” (1994) of his 1991 book entitled, “***Cory’s of America: Ancestors and Descendants.***” This revised information concerning John Senior and Elizabeth’s family can be found on page 04 of the section of this book entitled, “***William Corey of Portsmouth Rhode Island: Book Three.***” The first of these changes/additions is that although Mr. Cory still asserts on page 04 that “***John Cory*** (***John Cory Senior***) (son of “***William Cory***” and “***Mary Earle***”) married “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” circa 1678 (??) in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, Mr. Cory changed John’s Date of Birth from September 1660 (?) to circa 1658.

A second notable change made by Al Bertus Cory to his information concerning the family of “***John Cory*** (***John Cory Senior***) (born circa 1658) and “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” in the “***Second Edition***” of “***Cory’s of America: Ancestors and Descendants,***” is that although he still asserts on page 04 of “***William Corey of Portsmouth Rhode Island: Book Three***” that Elizabeth was born circa 1660 (?), Mr. Cory expanded on his information concerning Elizabeth’s parentage by changing his previous assertion that Elizabeth’s “***Father was an Indian Chief***” to the assertion that Elizabeth’s “***Father was Chief of the Narragansett Indians.***”

A third notable change/addition made by Al Bertus Cory in the “***Second Edition***” (1994) of his 1991 book entitled, “***Cory’s of America: Ancestors and Descendants***” is that he has added on page 04 of “***William***

Corey of Portsmouth Rhode Island: Book Three" that the (birth/Narragansett) name of "**Elizabeth Gasesett**" (born circa 1660 (?)), wife of "**John Cory**" (**John Cory Senior**) (born circa 1658) was "**Minnetinka.**"

One final notable change/addition made by Al Bertus Cory in the "Second Edition" (1994) of his 1991 book entitled, "*Cory's of America: Ancestors and Descendants*" is that he added more children (an additional three children to the previously-listed seven children in the "First Edition" (1991) = a total of ten children in the "Second Edition") to the family of "**John Cory**" (**John Cory Senior**) (born circa 1658) and "**Elizabeth Gasesett**" (born circa 1660 (?)) on page 04 of "*William Corey of Portsmouth Rhode Island: Book Three,*" one of these children being my ancestor/John Senior and Elizabeth's daughter, "**Hopestill Cory**" (born circa 1692 (?)).

Yet another important document I stumbled upon that refers to the wife of "**John Cory/Cory of Portsmouth & N Kingston RI**" (**John Cory Senior**) (born circa 1658) as a member of the Narragansett Tribe, is a query from the Summer 1980 issue (Vol. 09, No. 03) of the "*Newsletter of Genealogical Society of Vermont*" (in Vermont, United States) entitled, "*Branches and Twigs.*" This query can be found on page 125, was written by Pauline Sandholdt of Quartzsite, Arizona (United States), and reads as "**Notes suggest John Corey/Cory of Portsmouth & N Kingston RI, m Elizabeth Gasesett, dau/Narragansett Chief Gasesett, c1679. Want information, opinions...**" This is an important document because it serves as evidence to show that the name of "**Elizabeth Gasesett**" (born circa 1660) isn't simply a name invented by present-day amateur Genealogists on the internet, as this query was written approximately forty years ago.

Another noteworthy document that I had discovered in relation to this family was written only one year prior to this 1980 query and is Stanley Corey's 1979 book entitled, "*The Corey/Cory Families of New Brunswick, Canada.*" This document is especially important to mention, as it is asserted by Mr. Corey on page 108 of this book (in relation to the genealogy of the family of "**Gideon Corey**" (born either March 21, 1757 or March 24, 1757 in North Kingstown, Rhode Island) and "**Abigail Clark**" (no date and/or definitive birthplace provided) of late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth century Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada) that:

"... Going further back, Gideon's grandparents were John and Elizabeth Corey. This John Corey's parents were John and Elizabeth Corey (this Elizabeth was said to be the daughter of an Indian chief), and his grandparents were William and Mary (Earle) Corey of Portsmouth, Rhode Island..."

This is an especially important excerpt to note because it is clearly asserted in it by the Author, Stanley Corey that “***Elizabeth***” (***Elizabeth Gasesett***) (born circa 1660), wife of “***John Corey***” (***John Cory Senior***) (born circa 1658) has traditionally been “**said to be the daughter of and Indian chief.**”

Pages 02 and 03 of Alice M. Hartwig’s 1972 book entitled, “*The Brokaw–Corey Genealogy; Ancestors of William B. Corey and Ann Eliza Brokaw*” are also noteworthy in relation to the origins of “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” (born circa 1660), as it is stated on these pages that “***John Corey***” (***John Cory Senior***), “**the eldest son**” of “***William Corey***” (***William Cory***) and “***Mary Earle***” was born circa 1655 (other sources discussed in this summary say that he was born circa 1658) at Portsmouth, Rhode Island and that John Senior was married to “***an Indian***” (no name provided for this “***Indian***” wife). It is also asserted on these pages by Mrs. Hartwig that John Senior died on May 10, 1712 (at Kingston, Rhode Island), that John Senior’s wife (whom we know from other documentation discussed in this summary to have been named “***Elizabeth***” (***Unknown Surname***/“***Elizabeth Gasesett***”)) died after 1735 (no location provided), and that John Senior and his “***Indian***” wife (Elizabeth) had “**removed to Kingston, R.I. in 1707**” with their family. An original copy of this document can be found at the “***Local History Department***” of the “***Onondaga County Public Library***” in Syracuse, New York, United States of America:

It is also worth mentioning here that genealogical charts found on pages 04 and 05 of Robert M. Littlefield’s (undated/“***Patent Pending***”) manuscript entitled, “*The Genealogical and Pictorial History of the Littlefield and Mello Families*” also note the Native American origins of “***John Corey’s***” (***John Cory Senior***) (born circa 1658) wife, “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” (born circa 1660). These charts, which were “**prepared**” on August 28, 1988, are especially important because they state that “***John Corey***” (***John Cory Senior***) (born circa 1655? to “***William Corey***” and “***Mary Earle***” at Portsmouth, Rhode Island) married “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” circa 1679?.

Also important to note in relation to these genealogical charts, is that the chart found on page 05 of “*The Genealogical and Pictorial History of the Littlefield and Mello Families*” states “**Additional: Elizabeth was a Narragansett Indian whose father was reportedly a chief.**” These charts are especially important because they were “**prepared**” in 1988 prior to the advent of present-day online genealogy and they refer to “***John Corey’s***” (***John Cory Senior***) (born circa 1658) wife as “***Elizabeth Gasesett***” (born circa 1660), which serves as further evidence that this name was not invented by present-day amateur Genealogists on the internet.

Another important document that I came across in my search for “***Elizabeth***” (***Unknown Surname***/“***Elizabeth Gasesett***”)(born circa 1660), wife of “***John Cory Senior’s***” origins and parentage is William Elmo Sharp Junior and Janet Elizabeth Bliss Sharp’s 2006 book entitled, “*Generations: A Narrative History of the Sharp and Bliss Families 1776 to 2006*.” The importance of this book lies in a section entitled, “*Bill and Jan’s Earliest Known Ancestors to Come to the Colonies*,” which is spread over pages 14, 58, 75, 84, 276, and 277 of the book. However, the most important part of this section can be found on page 75, concerns “***Elizabeth Minnetinka***,” wife of “***John Corey, Sr.***” (***John Cory Senior***) (Son of “***William Corey***” and “***Mary Earle***”), and reads as follows:

"... Although William Corey appears to have been among the earliest of Jan's ancestors to have arrived in the colonies, it is important to note that the ancestry of one of his daughters-in-law holds precedence. Elizabeth Minnetinka was the daughter of Gasesett, a Sachem of the Narragansett tribe of Indians. A sachem was somewhat the same as medicine man in other cultures. He often held more influence over the tribesmen than the chief. Her widowed father, Gasesett, placed his daughter in the care of a Quaker couple during King Phillip's War. Sachem Gasesett was killed in a battle with the Mohegan Indians. As a result, his daughter was raised by the English couple. William Corey's son, John Corey, Sr., married Elizabeth Minnetinka about 1679. They had ten children..."

This is a very important excerpt for a couple of reasons, the first being that it is asserted in this excerpt that "**Elizabeth Minnetinka**," wife of "**John Corey, Sr.**" (**John Cory Senior**) was "**the daughter of Gasesett, a Sachem of the Narragansett tribe of Indians**" and that John Senior (born circa 1658) and Elizabeth (born circa 1660) were married "**about 1679**" and had ten children.

A second importance of this excerpt is that it is asserted in it that "**Elizabeth Minnetinka's**" mother had died when Elizabeth was a child and Elizabeth's "**widowed father, Gasesett, placed his daughter in the care of a Quaker couple during King Phillip's War. Sachem Gasesett was killed in a battle with the Mohegan Indians. As a result, his daughter was raised by the English couple.**" This is an especially important piece of information to note, as it provides us with greater detail concerning the oral tradition surrounding Elizabeth's (born circa 1660) adoption and how she, a Narragansett/Native American woman, came to marry "**John Corey, Sr.**" (**John Cory Senior**) (born circa 1658), an "**English**"/"**White**" man.

It is also important to note in relation to "*Bill and Jan's Earliest Known Ancestors to Come to the Colonies*" that page 84 of "*Generations: A Narrative History of the Sharp and Bliss Families 1776 to 2006*" states that "**John Corey, Sr.**" (**John Cory Senior**) was born in 1654 (four years different from circa 1658) and died in 1712. The same page also states that John Senior's wife, "**Elizabeth Minnetinka**" was born in 1660 and died in 1613 however, we know from other documentation discussed in this report that Elizabeth lived much later than 1713.

The earliest application of the name "**Elizabeth Gasesett**" made to the wife of "**John Cory Senior**" (born circa 1658) that I have discovered during my research concerning the early "**Cory**" family of Rhode Island is found on page 06 of the 1958 collection of typed transcriptions of the research notes of Raymond W. Goodspeed of Rutland, Vermont entitled, "*Corey Family. Records on the Families of William Corey, Rhode Island; John Corey, Long Island; Thomas Corey and John Core, Massachusetts,*" which was transcribed by Amy L. Perkins, then-"**Chairman, Genealogical Records of Ann Story Chapter, D.A.R.**" and indexed by Mrs. Harold H. Cady, then-"**Vermont State Chairman Genealogical Records, D.A.R.**"

For those who do not know, “D.A.R.” is the acronym for “*Daughters of the American Revolution*,” which “is a lineage-based membership service organization for women who are directly descended from a person involved in the United States’ efforts towards independence.^[1] A non-profit group, they promote historic preservation, education, and patriotism. The organization’s membership is limited to direct lineal descendants of soldiers or others of the Revolutionary period who aided the cause of independence; applicants must have reached 18 years of age and are reviewed at the chapter level for admission” (see the online “*Wikipedia*” article entitled, “*Daughters of the American Revolution*” (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daughters_of_the_American_Revolution#:~:text=The%20Daughters%20of%20the%20American,preservation%2C%20education%2C%20and%20patriotism.))

It is asserted on page 06 of “Corey Family. Records on the Families of William Corey, Rhode Island; John Corey, Long Island; Thomas Corey and John Core, Massachusetts” that “**Elizabeth (probably Gasesett)**” (**Elizabeth Gasesett**), who “is traditionally supposed to have been the daughter of a Chief of the Narragansett Indians, whose name was Minnetinka, which she changed to the English one of Elizabeth” married “**John Corey**” (**John Cory Senior**) (who was born circa 1660 to “**William Corey of Portsmouth, R. I.**” (**William Cory**) and “**Mary Earle**”). It is also stated on this page that Elizabeth died after 1713 and that John Senior died May 13, 1712 in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The original copy of this rather rare document can be found in the “*Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center*” in Fort Wayne, Indiana, United States of America.

Something interesting/important that I’ve come across during my search for “**Elizabeth**” (**Unknown Surname**/“**Elizabeth Gasesett**”) (born circa 1660) origins, is that an unnamed Narragansett Sachem was killed during the “**Great Swamp Fight**” of “**King Philip’s War**.” This information can be found in a December 21, 1675 letter written by “**Commissioner, Joseph Dudley**” to “**Governor John Leverett**” at “**Richard Smith’s Garrison**.” A published transcription of this letter (which details the events of the battle that resulted in this unknown Sachem’s death) can be found on pages 17 and 18 of the Reverend George Madison Dodge’s 1886 book entitled, “*The Narragansett Fort Fight, December 19, 1675.*” The relevant section of this letter states that “**a captive woman, well known to Mr Smith**” had informed the New England Army that “**one of their sagamores was slain and their powder spent, causing their retreat...**” This “**captive woman**” was a Narragansett woman. another section of the same letter describes the very violent attack, which reads as follows:

“... Saturday we marched towards Petaquamscot, though in the snow, and in conjunction about midnight or later, we advanced; Capt. Moseley led the van, after him Massachusetts, and Plimouth and Connecticut in the rear; a tedious march in the snow, without intermission, brought us about two of the clock afternoon, to the entrance of the swamp, by the help of Indian Peter, who dealt faithfully with us; our men, with great courage, entered the swamp about 20 rods; within the cedar swamp we found some hundreds of wigwams, forted in with a breastwork and flanked, and many small blockhouses up and down, round about; they entertained us with a fierce fight, and many thousand

shot, for about an hour, when our men valiantly scaled the fort, beat them thence, and from the blockhouses" and that the New Englanders had "reinforced, and very hardly entered the fort again, and fired the wigwams, with many living and dead persons in them, great piles of meat and heaps of corn, the ground not admitting burial of their store, were consumed; the number of their dead, we generally suppose the enemy lost at least two hundred men..."

The information found in this December 21, 1675 letter and the date of this letter accords with multiple versions of the alleged death of "*Elizabeth*" (*Unknown Surname*/*"Elizabeth Gasesett"*) (born circa 1660) father found in the recorded variations of the tradition found in this collection.

Another account of this horrific event is provided to us by one of two "*friendly Indian spies*" (*friendly Native American spies*) who were hired by "*Major-General Daniel Gookin*" during "*King Philip's War*." This "*friendly Indian spy*" was a "*Christian Indian*" named "*James Quanapohit*" (the other hired "*friendly Indian spy*" was named "*Job Kattenanit*") and James' account of the events that transpired during the December 1675 "*Great Swamp Fight*" of "*King Philip's War*" are found in a "*Relation*" that he gave on January 24, 1675/6. A complete transcription of James' "*Relation*" was published on pages 112 to 118 of the Reverend Josiah Howard Temple's 1887 book entitled, "*History of North Brookfield, Massachusetts: Preceded by an Account of Old Quabaug, Indian and English Occupation, 1647-1676; Brookfield records, 1686-1783.*" According to this transcription, an original copy of this document can be found in the "*Connecticut State Archives*" (now the "*Connecticut State Library*" located in Hartford, Connecticut) (other sources discussing this January 24, 1675/6 "*Relation*" provide the complete reference as "*Connecticut Archives, War Doc. 35b*"). For simplicity purposes (as well as context), however, I have chosen to use the above-noted transcription of this "*Relation*" in this summary.

The following excerpt can be found on pages 111 and 112 of "*History of North Brookfield, Massachusetts: Preceded by an Account of Old Quabaug, Indian and English Occupation, 1647-1676; Brookfield records, 1686-1783*" and provides us with some context concerning the January 24, 1675/6 "*Relation*" of "*James Ouannapaquait, alias James Rumny-Marsh beeing one of the chtian Indians belonging to Natick*" (*James Ouannapaquait, alias James Rumny-Marsh, being one of the Christian Indians belonging to Natick*):

"

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GARRISON AT QUABAUG.

Early in November, the Commissioners of the United Colonies had obtained what they deemed sufficient evidence that the Narragansetts were in league with Philip and the hostile Massachusetts tribes, and resolved to destroy them before they should form a union of forces. To this end, an army of 1,000 men was raised - 527 in Massachusetts, 158 in Plymouth, and 315 in Connecticut - and put under

command of Gen. Josiah Winslow of Plymouth. After a march of great hardships, from deep snow and intense cold, the English reached the Narragansett fort on Sunday, December 19. The assault was bravely and skillfully made ; and the defence was no less brave and stout. The fort, which was a palisade, and enclosed about 6 acres of ground, was burnt, with all the wigwams that could be crowded within this large space. Many Indian warriors, with hundreds of old men, women and children, perished by sword and fire. Eighty of the English were slain or died of their wounds, and 130 others were wounded. The larger part of the Narragansetts, viz. those that adhered to Canonchet and Pessacus (who was a brother of Miantonomoh) and Quinnapin (who had married Weetamoo a sister-in-law of Philip) retreated to the northward, and joined the Quabaugs at Menameset, in the latter part of January, where we shall shortly find them.

The authorities at Boston were in ignorance of the places of rendezvous, as well as the intentions and temper of the inland tribes, at this date. To gain the necessary information, Maj. Gookin was instructed to employ some friendly Indian spies, who should traverse the Nipmuck country, and go as far as Quabaug. He employed Job Kattenanit and James Quanapohit, two Christian Indians who had been educated by the apostle Eliot. Their reward was to be five pounds apiece. Fortunately for history, the official Reports of these spies are preserved, the brief Relation of Quanapohit in our State Archives, and his full Report in the Connecticut Archives. The latter gives a succinct account of the Indian's side of the causes and course of the war, as well as of the condition and doings and plans of the Quabaugs, Nashaways, and their allies. It is invaluable as furnishing details not found elsewhere ; as supplying data for fixing important localities ; and as explaining the motives and motions of both English and Indians. Its direct connection with our local annals, as well as its more general importance, justify its insertion here ; and though lengthy, it is given without abridgement..."

Now that we have a bit of context concerning "James Quanapohit's" January 24, 1675/6 "*Relation*," I will next provide you with an especially relevant (in relation to the purpose of the current summary) excerpt from this "*Relation*." This excerpt can be found on page 116 of "*History of North Brookfield, Massachusetts: Preceded by an Account of Old Quabaug, Indian and English Occupation, 1647-1676; Brookfield records, 1686-1783*" and reads as follows:

"... Hee saith, that before hee & Job came among those indians they told y^m the Narragants had sent in on or 2 English scalpes, but these Indians would not receive them, but shot at y^r messenger & said they were English mens friends all last summer & would not creditt y^r first messengers, after yer came other messengers from Narragansetts & brought more heads [hee saw twelve scalps of English hangd upon trees] y^t then these Indians beeleved y^e Narraganset & received the scalps & paid y^m [as y^r

maner is], & now they beeleeved that the Narragansitts & English are at warre, of w^{ch} they are glad. The Narragansets told these indians that the English had had fight with them, & killed about forty fighting men & on Sachem & about 300 old men women & children were kild & burnt in the wigwams most of w^{ch} were destroyd, they told him y^t as the Narragansetts said that the Mohegins & Pequitts Indians killed & woonded of y^m, as many as the English had kild. Being questioned by Mr Danforth whether hee could learne whether the Narragansetts had ayded & assisted Philip & his companey in the sumer against the English, hee answered y^t hee vnderstood by those Indians y^t they had not, but lookt on y^m as freinds to the English all along til now & their enemies..."

The importance of this excerpt lies in the fact that "**on Sachem**" (*one Sachem*) of the Narragansett Tribe was also reported by "**James Ouannapaquait, alias James Rumny-Marsh beeing one of the chtian Indians belonging to Natick**" (*James Ouannapaquait, alias James Rumny-Marsh, being one of the Christian Indians belonging to Natick*) to have been killed on December 19, 1675 during "**Great Swamp Fight**" of "**King Philip's War**" however, the name of this "**on Sachem**" (*one Sachem*) is once again not provided to us.

Also noteworthy in relation to this unnamed Narragansett Sachem, is that Howard Millar Chapin mentions the death on pages 79 to 81 of his 1931 book entitled, "*Sachems of the Narragansetts*" but does not attempt to identify this Sachem, so his identity remains unnamed. The same can be said for George W. Ellis and John E. Morris of the "**Connecticut Historical Society**" on pages 150 to 156 of their 1906 book entitled, "*King Philip's War: Based on the Archives and Records of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and Contemporary Letters and Accounts. With Biographical and Topographical Notes,*" as the death of this Sachem is mentioned, but no attempt was made to identify him by these Authors/Researchers.

Another death of a Narragansett Sachem that occurred during "**King Philip's War**" (in June of 1676) worth noting, is that of "**Canonchet**," which is told in detail by Howard Millar Chapin on pages 85 to 87 of his 1931 book entitled, "*Sachems of the Narragansetts.*"

In consideration of this evidence however, I will emphasize here that although the Narragansett Sachem, "**Canonchet**" also died during "**King Philip's War**" (in June of 1676), it is the recently-discussed unnamed Narragansett Sachem who I believe to be the father of "**Elizabeth**" (*Unknown Surname/Elizabeth Gasesett*) (born circa 1660).

Finally worth noting, is that Stephen W. Angell's article entitled, "**"Learn of the Heathen": Quakers and Indians in Southern New England, 1656-1676**" (published in Vol. 92, No. 1 (Spring 2003), pp. 1-21 of the Scholarly Journal entitled, "*Quaker History*") portrays a significantly different/much more accepting relationship between the "**Quakers**" of New England and the Native Americans of the Colony than the relationships seen between members of other religious denominations, which in my opinion, gives

greater likelihood to the narrative surrounding "*Elizabeth*" (*Unknown Surname*/"*Elizabeth Gasesett*") (born circa 1660) alleged adoption by a "*Quaker*" family.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it is very likely that we will never know the “**complete story**” surrounding “**Elizabeth’s**” (**Unknown Surname**/“**Elizabeth Gasesett**”) (born circa 1660 - wife of “**John Cory Senior**” (born circa 1658)) origins however, I think that circumstantial evidence/historical events will play a key role in determining the origins of this tradition due to the destruction of many of the records of early Rhode Island.

However, despite this unfortunate barrier, we can easily conclude that a very strong family tradition asserting that “**Elizabeth’s**” (**Unknown Surname**/“**Elizabeth Gasesett**”) (born circa 1660), wife of “**John Cory Senior**” (born circa 1658) was of Narragansett origin has persisted throughout multiple branches of John Senior and Elizabeth’s “**Cory**”/“**Corey**” descendants for centuries. It is because of this fact that I have firmly concluded that Elizabeth was indeed a woman of Narragansett descent.

Signed,



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