

# Cory Family Society Newsletter

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1945 postcard, 2012 Flickr, ©Steven R. Shook, used by permission

## **REUNION NEWS**

### **July 11-14, 2019, in Des Moines, Iowa**

*Joe Cory (John I of Southold), Reunion Coordinator/Host*

Mark your calendars! We are planning a great weekend in America's heartland – my home town of Des Moines, capital city of Iowa. Arriving Thursday, July 11, we will have activities on Friday and Saturday. At lunch on Sunday, July 14, we will close with our Biennial Members Meeting.

The first American settlers began arriving in the area in 1833. Established as a territory in 1838, Iowa achieved statehood in 1846. My own Cory branch settled here in 1843 from Elkhart, Indiana.

Iowa is known for its landscape of rolling plains and cornfields. Right in the center of the state, attractions in Des Moines include our gold-domed 19<sup>th</sup> C. State Capitol Building; the Des Moines Art Center, noted for its contemporary collections and sculpture park; and Drake University.

We will have plenty of time to explore on our own, but some of the possible group activities are:

**Living History Farms** tells of the transformation of the fertile Midwest prairies into the most productive farmland in the world. At the 500-acre open-air museum, visitors experience our 300 years of history, with on-site interpreters providing seasonal activities and demonstrations.

**The Iowa Historical Society** has exhibits and artifacts showing our state's rich history of accomplishments, contributions and heritage. Current features celebrate Iowa's movie legacy and cover candidates in our presidential caucuses and beyond, so 2019 should be just as interesting.

**Principal Park** is the home of the Iowa Cubs, a Triple-A minor league baseball team affiliated with the Chicago Cubs. They will be out of town July 10-14, but we can tour the ballpark and have lunch. Principal Park's location is where the Cory family held the first Sunday schools in Iowa, right at the confluence of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, the origin of the city of Des Moines.

**Cory Grove**, where the original Cory family migrated to. We can visit the church there and hear about the Cory migration from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to here in Iowa.

Here's to the 2019 Reunion in Iowa! To get started finding bus fees, hotel group rates, and meal venues, I need an tentative number of attendees. Please email me at [josephccory@hotmail.com](mailto:josephccory@hotmail.com) as soon as possible with your name, email and phone, and how many would attend. Comments and questions are welcome.

Event and itinerary details will be in the March 2019 newsletter. There will be a link to the online registration form in the newsletter and on the CFS website.



Google images

## BOARD REPORTS

### From the President – *John Corey*

Well Cousins, it's almost the end of a hot Summer!

I have continued to discover new relatives through DNA and Ancestry, and I had occasion to meet a new cousin in person after my June 22-July 1 participation in the 2018 Great Race (vintage car rally, this year from Buffalo, New York, to Halifax, Nova Scotia).

Jim Hathorne had begun a correspondence with me, and is very glad to find our society newly active again. He lives near Kennebunkport, Maine, and on my way home from Halifax I stopped for a visit. His mother is a Corey, the last in her line with that surname. We enjoyed a too-brief afternoon exchanging what we know and telling tales. There is a bit more on Jim and his interesting New England Coreys elsewhere in this newsletter.

Our English counterparts are planning their next get-together, now set for June 3-7, 2019, at Hayling Island, Hampshire. (I know some of us are planning to attend). See their June 2018 newsletter <https://corysociety.files.wordpress.com/2018/07/cory-friends-news-2018.pdf> for more information.

I hope you enjoy all that this newsletter edition -- and our shared Society -- offer.

### From the Genealogist / DNA Project Coordinator – *Thomas Corey with Andrew Shetland*

As a surname research project, the use of Y DNA has helped us establish the different Cory descent lines in America. The original Cory DNA project was done to establish the relationship, if any, between the first three Cory men in America. We now know that the three men had no relationship among them.

The allele markers for the Cory descendants are distinct enough that we can easily establish which line you belong to. FTDNA has a good set of tools and information to help establish how many generations to our MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor). For most of us this would be 11 to 12 generations. The table below displays the current number of Y-DNA kits that are grouped by descendant in the Corey/Corey project on FTDNA.

#### Current Y-DNA Results Overview:

Progenitor	ISOGG	Haplogroup	Terminal Haplogroup	Origins	Ancient Origins	Count
John of Southold	R1a	R-M512	R-YP1166	Essex, Yorkshire, England	Scandinavia	6
Thomas of Chelmsford	I1a	I-M253	I-M253	Harpole, Bramerton, Norfolk, England	Scandinavia	5
William of Portsmouth	R1b	R-M269	R-BY39734	Bristol, England	Swiss Alps	11
Francis Corry	R1b	R-M269	R-M269	Carrownagry, Ireland	Central Europe	2
Jesse Corey	R1b	R-M269	R-BY32418	Unk.	Central Europe	2
William Corrie	R1b	R-M269	R-M269	Scotland	Central Europe	1

Joseph J Corrie	R1b	R-M269	R-FGC3222	South Africa	Central Europe	1
R1b not Wm of P	R1b					2
R-M269 not Cory/Corey	R1b	R-M269				4
UK Cory's	Various					1
Unrelated not R1b	Various					14

Three main Cory/Corey lines populated Colonial America: **John of Southold, Long Island; Thomas of Chelmsford, Massachusetts; and William of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.** But, many additional Corey/Corys came from England, Ireland, and Scotland as well. We also know of immigrants surnamed Khouri from Syria or another of the Arab nations. Most of these Khouris Anglicized the spelling to Corey.

Our ancestors received their haplogroup from their ancestors along with the mutations that were passed to their descendants. A very good web site on the Phylogeny of Y-DNA haplogroups can be found here [https://www.eupedia.com/genetics/phylogenetic\\_trees\\_Y-DNAhaplogroups.shtml#Introduction](https://www.eupedia.com/genetics/phylogenetic_trees_Y-DNAhaplogroups.shtml#Introduction). The article gives a very good explanation of the different haplogroups and an idea when the mutations occurred.

If you have done additional single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) testing, [yfull.com](http://yfull.com) has each haplogroup separated with its associated set of SNPs. The SNPs give you an idea geographically and by time in history when that SNP was formed. An example is the William descendants have a SNP R-FGC22963 that is identified as being 4000 years old with a current ancestor in Italy. Most SNPs have an information page that can be viewed to give you an idea about when and where it was formed. The Y tree can be found here <https://www.yfull.com/tree>. You can select your haplogroup on the tree and then select your known SNPs to learn more about them.

Members can join the Corey/Cory Y-DNA project through FTDNA at [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com) by joining the project under the projects tab. There are currently 109 members of the Cory Family Society DNA Project. Our Project Administrator will analyze the results and place your line into the appropriate family group. Using these results may help to confirm your family tree or direct you to the appropriate branch for further research.

Some future goals of the project are to:

1. **Coordinate** the USA project with other DNA projects in the country of origin, enabling us to further determine where in England, Scotland, Ireland, etc. each of these Cory/Corey ancestors originated from. The William of Portsmouth descendants all are Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype (WAMH). Because they are WAMH we recommend known descendants test at the 67 marker Y-DNA test level.
2. **Determine** the terminal haplogroup for each of the progenitor Cory/Corey lines and their ancient origins to learn more about the ancient origins of the various family groups. In order to accomplish this goal, it will be necessary to test more Cory/Corey males with the Big-Y DNA test.

**3. Research** the Narragansett Indian heritage legend of the William of Portsmouth line to find a paper trail to a living female descendant of Elizabeth Gasset (wife of John Cory the son of William of Portsmouth) and test this descendant's mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) to analyze it against the known Native American mtDNA haplogroups (A, B, C, D, and X) to support the Narragansett heritage theory.

**From the Webmaster – Earl Cory**

In June a question arose as to the purpose of our Facebook page. After a short discussion with board members, we prepared a survey and I put it into a PDF format that users could fill in online and email back. The form was sent to the over two hundred members of the society.

We received back fewer than 20 responses. The low response may be because (1) people just don't care, or (2) people were unfamiliar with submitting a PDF form. In the future, I will use Survey Monkey or some other online tool to conduct surveys.

The following is a summary of the results of the survey. If anyone wants the full results, let me know and I will forward my Excel Spread Sheet.

<b>Why should we use Facebook?</b> Most answered everything, but the Photos, Event Information, Ask Questions and Interaction with members were the most liked. There was only one person who said that we should not use it, but there were several people said that they do not use Facebook, see comments below.	
<b>Who should be allowed to post?</b>	Group members only was the preferred choice.
<b>Should we create a Facebook coordinator position?</b>	No
<b>Who should manage the Facebook page?</b>	Webmaster
<b>Should we try to implement a Q&amp;A section?</b>	Yes
<b>Should we try to implement an "I need Help" section?</b>	Yes
<b>Should we use Facebook to promote the society?</b>	Yes
<b>If so, How?</b> Three people commented, basically saying this was a good way to educate members and a method of sharing information. This didn't provide an answer to how to promote the society but was valuable feedback.	
<b>How do we get members to use it?</b>	Don't worry about it.
<b>Should we use it to welcome new members by showing the faces behind our organization, including a brief bio?</b> Only a few answered this question and it was a split decision.	
<b>Comments:</b> 14 people supplied comments. This was the most valuable part of the survey	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Generally, I think a Facebook site is good but don't have too many expectations about people looking at it. The newsletter is still the best way to reach people with emails who never look at Facebook!!</i></li> <li>• <i>I recently set up a Facebook site for a 9 local museums - in 3 weeks only 2 museums have posted anything. Well they already have their websites - BUT more &amp; more people are looking to Facebook for information. It is a good way inform local people of an event - we have been successful with that - but my husband has several 100 "friends" on our Four Winds site.</i></li> </ul>	

- *Maybe we could put our data base emails into an "invite" to become members of the Cory Family Society Facebook site. Not sure if you can do it in a block of emails, but I did that for the museum site-invited 50 or so people (some without Facebook accounts) thru individual emails one at a time. I would not want to do that for our larger data base. Most of the people looked at it once anyway!*
- *I know I'm considered a dinosaur, but I don't use Facebook, so I can't really complete your survey as I don't know what the capabilities of the system are. I do believe we should do what is best for the membership to get out information in the best manner available to all members. If I knew that we as a society were using it, I would probably take a shot at it.*
- *Not everyone is on Facebook so the website is still an important connection plus housing the genealogies on FB might be problematic.*
- *We do not use Facebook and have no intention of ever using it.*
- *I have enjoyed reading the posts on the Corey FB page. I hope the page continues.*
- *I am probably one of only 3 people east of the Mississippi who does not use Facebook. I don't have an account and don't particularly want one. So my answers to the survey may not be appropriate but please know that I won't see anything that is posted there. I hope that the newsletter survives in its present form and method of distribution.*
- *Facebook is still a powerful tool and can be beneficial to a group.*
- *I have only recently joined the Society. I have not completed the survey about Facebook because I no longer use FB. I quit about 7-8 months ago because I was getting more and more concerned about its invasion of my privacy. I feel this is a personal decision and while I won't be visiting FB again, others in the Society will do so. There are also other forum websites you could explore that might offer more privacy to their users.*
- *With all the problems on Facebook, some people are not using it at all. It can be an additional way to connect members but should not be the only way.*
- *I did not know you had a Facebook page. I had not seen that in a newsletter. Now I have registered for the page. Hopefully others will too.*
- *I haven't ever used Facebook and don't have enough knowledge to answer survey.*
- *I haven't used Facebook for years. I used it to keep up my bicycling friends, but my city attorney told me to cancel it so I don't use it anymore. When I retire I will start it again in 5 years.*
- *As a recovering Facebook addict, I'm not interested in signing up again, so I didn't answer a lot of the questions. I will say that I was administrator of my high school class's FB page, and it was a good way to communicate with members. The overwhelming majority of group members were classmates, but I did allow in a few spouses, friends, and teachers who asked to join. I think it is a good idea to have all potential group members vetted by an administrator.*
- *I am not on Facebook, so I guess status quo is the way to go. As you can tell, I'm not very fast at email either.*

## FIND DNA TESTING THAT'S BEST FOR YOU

Earl Cory tells us that the Honest Product Reviews website has published a very good review of some of the various DNA testing sites at <https://honestproductreviews.com/best-dna-test-for-ancestry/>.



Quoting their home page: “Learn more about DNA tests and how you can find the best one to track your family’s history and heritage.”

Earl notes that they not only do a comparison on the products but include Types, Prices, and FAQs.

*images from Honest Product Reviews website*

## NAMES, DATES & AND PLACES IN YOUR GENEALOGY RESEARCH

*Earl Cory*

There are many things that hamper your research. When looking for information on Ancestry.com, Find-A-Grave.com, or a myriad of other places, you will find records that contain just wrong data. Most often there are no sources listed and the information was just copied from some other unreliable source. Three of these, **Names**, **Dates**, and **Places**, are ones that really bother me. This doesn’t sound like it should be a problem; each of these should be relatively consistent. But great inconsistencies pop up all the time.

Let’s take as an example the following, which I have written as you might find on Ancestry.com or Find-a-Grave.com, two of the resources that many people use. (This is a completely made up example for illustration purposes only.)

***Sarah Corey wife of John Corey, born 1, 10, 1605, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, United States***

At first look – great, someone has found just what I was looking for – but let’s look at this more closely before arbitrarily placing the information in your database.

### 1. **Sarah Corey wife of John Corey.**

There are two problems with this. First it would be uncommon, but not unheard of, that Sarah Corey married John Corey. This is more likely someone not researching the maiden name of Sarah and just using her married name. The standard for an unknown name is [--?--] and not **Unknown** as is sometimes recorded. If she was indeed Sarah Corey, then her name should be recorded as such, Sarah (Corey) Corey.

The second problem, if the date is correct, Corey would not have been the correct spelling of Cory at the time. Practically all the early New England settlers were from England. It is stated in *Burke's General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales*, published in 1884, that all the Scottish families spell the name Corrie, the Irish spell it Corry and the English

Cory. The "Corey" spelling seems to have appeared in later generations in America, but not in 1605. From written records, we can usually ascertain at what point the "e" was inserted into the name.

## 2. **Born 1, 10, 1605.**

What is this date? Is it January 10, 1605, or 1 October 1605? All dates used in genealogy are usually in the form of **dd-mmm-yyyy**. By placing them in this format, the ambiguity caused by dates such as the one cited can be avoided. There are several other problems with dates that I will get to later.

The first permanent British settlement was founded in 1607 on the James River at Jamestown, which leads us to the next problem – where was she born? She couldn't have been born in the United States in 1605.

## 3. **Salem**

Europeans first settled the area in 1626, when a company of fishermen led by Roger Conant arrived from Cape Ann, about 25 miles away. Conant's leadership provided the stability to survive the first two years, but John Endecott, one of the new arrivals, replaced him by order of the Massachusetts Bay Company. Conant graciously stepped aside and was granted 200 acres of land in compensation. These "New Planters" and the "Old Planters" agreed to cooperate, in large part due to the diplomacy of Conant and Endecott. In recognition of this peaceful transition to the new government, the name of the settlement was changed to Salem, from the Old Testament Bible's Jerusalem, meaning City of Peace.

Salem originally included much of the North Shore, including Marblehead. Most of the accused in the Salem witch trials lived in nearby "Salem Village", now known as Danvers, although a few lived on the outskirts of Salem. Salem Village also included Peabody and parts of present-day Beverly. Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham, and Manchester-by-the-Sea.

## 4. **Essex**

Essex was created on May 10, 1643, as one of the four original counties formed out of Massachusetts Bay Colony – Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and old Norfolk. In 1680 New Hampshire was separated, and in 1820 Maine was split off from Massachusetts. Plymouth Colony remained separate and independent of Massachusetts Bay Colony until 1691. Before 1643, there were no counties in Massachusetts Bay Colony.

## 5. **Massachusetts.**

In 1605 there was no Massachusetts. The New England Colony, **Massachusetts Bay**, was created on March 4, 1629, by the Charter of Massachusetts Bay. The Colony included parts of present-day Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. Massachusetts Bay claimed land to the Pacific Ocean. On May 14, 1692, the **Province of Massachusetts Bay** was chartered and included the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Plymouth Colony, the Province of Maine, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Before 1629, this area was referred to Virginia or by the names of the individual colonies that were created between 1607 and 1629.

## 6. **United States.**

This is about as bad as it can get. The **United States** was not created until November 15, 1777, with the Articles of Confederation, adopted by the Second Continental Congress. Any date between 1607 and 1777 should use **British America**, which means the British

Empire's colonial territories from 1607 to 1783 on the continent of North America, as well as Bermuda, Central America, the Caribbean, and Guyana. The British colonies in North America were formally known as **British America** and the **British West Indies** before 1776, when the Thirteen Colonies on the east coast declared their independence in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) and formed the **United States of America**. After that, the term **British North America** was used to describe the remainder of Britain's continental North American possessions. That term was first used informally in 1783.

Therefore, a record like the one above is something that reflects upon the nature of the research and the ability of the researcher and should be regarded with a great deal of skepticism. I should state, however, that most inaccurate records are not this bad. The parts that are most often mis-stated are the use of Massachusetts and United States before 1777.

## NAMES

Just as in our example above, name spellings can change over time. And, names should always be noted in full, with any nick-names included. See another example below under places.

## DATES

As stated above, dates in genealogy should be placed in the form of **dd-mmm-yyyy**. By placing them in this format, the ambiguity caused by dates such as 10,1,11 can be avoided. This date could be interpreted as 10-Jan-1911, 1-Oct-1911, or even 11-Jan-1910.

Early dates in America and Britain take place before the calendar reform of 1752. In England and her colonies, the Julian Calendar was retained until September 3, 1752, when the Gregorian Calendar was adopted by an Act of Parliament. The Roman names of the months are usually used in genealogy. But Roman numerals were generally used by the Puritans. For example, Giles Cory's daughter Deliverance was born **5 VI 1658**, which is the fifth day of the sixth month in the year 1658.

According to the English version of the Julian Calendar, the year began March 25, and the days between January 1 and March 25, belonged to two different years in the "Old" and "New Styles". This caused the months January, February, and March, to be double dated. This double dating is found in many places, thus: 8-Jan-1675/6, indicates the year 1675, O.S., or 1676, N.S. Previous to 1648, the year was considered as beginning on the March 1, but not after that date. February was still month 12, and March 24 was in the old year, although the month of March, in anticipation of "day 25," was "moneth 1."

Therefore, Deliverance Cory birth date of **5 VI 1658** then translates in genealogy to **5-Aug-1658**, *not* 5 Jun 1658 as if often quoted. The "Old Style" referred to above is the English version and is not the same as that used in other countries. Most European countries converted to the Georgian calendar in 1582.

## REMINDER !!

Planning to go to the 2019 Reunion? Be sure to let Coordinator/Host Joe Cory know! Email him ASAP at [josephccory@hotmail.com](mailto:josephccory@hotmail.com) with the following information:

Name, Email, Phone Number, Number of People Attending

To make the dates before 1752 correspond to Gregorian dates, it is necessary to add 11 days to dates between 1600 and 1700, and 12 days to the dates between 1700 and 1752. Thus, the Arbella arrived at Salem, June 12th, 1630 O.S., which (adding 11) would be June 23rd, N.S. Watertown Church was organized, July 28th, 1630, O.S., which would be August 8th, N.S. Weston was incorporated January 1st, 1712, O.S., which (adding 12) would be January 13th, N.S. George Washington's birthday is celebrated on 22-Feb-1732, N.S., but he was born 11-Feb-1731/2, O.S.

Quakers followed the English practice, except they, too, objected to using those names of days (Sunday to Saturday) and months (January to August) which derived from pagan gods, substituting numbers. Thus Sunday was for them "First Day." Until 1752, they had no problem with the months September to December, which were derived from numbers, but for the other months they wrote out "First Month," "Second Month," and so on. They sometimes used Roman numerals (i-xii) for these, and sometimes Arabic (1-12).

After the 1752 calendar reform, all months were referred to by Quakers by their number, rather than their name. September became "Ninth Month" and so on.

## PLACES

Places are another problem. As indicated above, the use of United States before 1777 is incorrect, but there is even a problem in more recent place names. For example:

***Will Rogers, born 4 November 1879, Vinita, Craig, Oklahoma, United States.***

Craig wasn't created until 15-Nov-1907. Oklahoma wasn't created until 2-May-1890. The only thing partially correct about this is Vinita. It was created in 1871, but at the time it was named Downingville. The actual record should say:

***William Penn Adair "Will" Rogers, born 4-Nov-1879, on Dog Iron Ranch in the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory, United States.***

Another example:

***Claude James Cory, buried 8-Jun-2013, Sanford Corners Cemetery, Calcium, Jefferson County, New York, United States.***

Many sites consider Sanford Corners Cemetery a place. It is not. It is the "place detail" of the place or the location at the place. City Halls, cemeteries, etc. are located at places. The place itself is the City, County, State/Province, Country. In this example the place is Calcium, Jefferson, New York, United States. Unfortunately, Family Search does not make this distinction.

## States, Territories and Republics

### ▶ Texas

In 1832, Sam Houston, moved to Texas, but where and what was Texas? Before 1716, both France and Spain claimed East Texas. When the United States purchased Louisiana from France in 1803, American authorities insisted the agreement also included Texas. The boundary between New Spain and the United States was set at the Sabine River in 1819. In 1821, the Mexican War of Independence included the Texas territory, which then became part of Mexico. Mexico made the area part of the state of Coahuila y Tejas. The majority of settlers were from the United States; the first grant of land went to Stephen F. Austin. Mexican authorities decided in 1830 to prohibit

continued immigration from the United States. The revolts started in 1832 and after the defeat of Mexican troops in the area, the **Republic of Texas** was established on March 2, 1836. Mexico continued to try to regain the territory until 1842. Texas was finally annexed by the United States in 1844 and became a state on December 29, 1845. So, in 1832, it is Texas, Mexico. From 1836 to 1842, it is the Republic of Texas, from 1842 to 1845, the **Territory of Texas**.

Similar types of analysis can be made for the **Republic of California** and the various territories of the rest of the US, as follows:

### ► *California*

After the Portola expedition of 1769-70, Spanish missionaries began setting up missions on or near the coast of **Alta California**. After Mexican Independence was won in 1821, California fell under the jurisdiction of the **First Mexican Empire**. Alta California became a territory rather than a full state. Fearing the influence of the Roman Catholic church over their newly independent nation, the Mexican government closed all of the missions and nationalized the church's property. They left behind a small "Californio" (white Hispanic) population of several thousand families, with a few small military garrisons.

Hostilities between the United States and Mexico were sparked in part by territorial disputes between Mexico and the Republic of Texas, and later by the American annexation of Texas in 1846. Several battles between US and Mexican troops led the United States Congress to issue a declaration of war against Mexico. On May 13, 1846; the Mexican–American War had begun.

Word of the conflict reached Alta California about a month later. Initially as the war with Mexico started there were five vessels in the US Navy's Pacific Squadron near California. In 1846 and 1847 this was increased to 13 Navy vessels—over half the US Navy's available ships. The only other US military force then in California was the about 30 military topographers etc. and 30 mountain men, guides, hunters, etc. in Captain John C. Frémont's US Army Corps of Topographical Engineers exploratory force. They were exiting California on their way to what is now Oregon when they got word in early June 1846 that war was imminent, and a revolt had already started in Sonoma, California.

Hearing rumors of possible Californio military action against the newly arrived settlers in California (this had already happened in 1840), some settlers decided to neutralize the small Californio garrison at Sonoma, California. On June 15, 1846, some thirty-three drunk settlers, mostly American citizens, staged a revolt and seized the small Californio garrison, in Sonoma, without firing a shot, raised the Bear Flag, and declared the new **California Republic** government. On hearing of this revolt, Fremont and his exploratory force returned to California. Three weeks later, on July 5, 1846, the Republic's military of 100 to 200 men was subsumed into the California Battalion commanded by Frémont. The "republic" never exercised any real authority and only lasted until July 9, 1846, (25 days) before accepting United States government control.

After several battles between the Californios and the US Marines, Navy and Army, the Treaty of Cahuenga was signed in 1847. After 1847, California was controlled (with much difficulty due to desertions) by a US Army-appointed military. By 1850, California had grown to have a non-Indian and non-Californio population of over 100,000 due to the California Gold Rush.

Despite a major conflict in the US Congress on the number of slave versus non-slave states, the large, rapid and continuing California population gains and the large amount of gold being exported east gave California enough clout to choose its own boundaries, select its representatives, write its Constitution, and be admitted to the Union as the free **State of California** in 1850 without going through territorial status as required for most other states.

#### ▶ *Louisiana*

Another example is **Louisiana**. In 1800, Napoleon secretly acquired the territory, but Spain continued to administer it. On March 9-10, 1804, in St. Louis, the transfer of ownership of **Upper Louisiana** from Spain to the **First French Republic**, and then from France to the United States took place during the Three Flag Day ceremony.

The **Louisiana Territory** existed from July 4, 1805, until June 4, 1812, when it was divided into the **Missouri Territory** and the newly admitted **State of Louisiana**. In 1819, the **Territory of Arkansaw** was created from a portion of the territory's southern area. (The spelling of Arkansas would be changed a few years later.) In 1821, a southeastern portion of the territory was admitted to the Union as the **State of Missouri**, and the rest became unorganized territory for several years.

In 1834, the portion east of the Missouri River was attached to the **Michigan Territory** (June 30, 1805, until January 26, 1837.) Over time, various territories were created in whole or in part from its remaining area: Iowa (1838), Minnesota (1849), Kansas and Nebraska (both 1854), Colorado and Dakota (both 1861), Idaho (1863), Montana (1864), and Wyoming (1868).

#### ▶ *Vermont*

The provinces of New Hampshire and New York disputed the extent of the area called the **New Hampshire Grants** to the west of the Connecticut River, encompassing present-day Vermont. Both provincial governments granted land to settlers in the region. The Green Mountain Boys militia protected the interests of the established New Hampshire land grant settlers against the newly arrived settlers with land titles granted by New York.

Ultimately, a group of settlers with New Hampshire land grant titles established the **Vermont Republic** in 1777 as an independent state during the American Revolutionary War. **Vermont** became the 14<sup>th</sup> state in 1791, but between 1777 and 1791, it was its own republic.

#### ▶ *Virginia*

There is a lot of history for Virginia, but one of the things that pops up a lot is something like this:

***Elizabeth Dawes, born 1758 in West Virginia, United States, died Deceased.***

Anyone with a remote knowledge of history knows the United States didn't exist in 1758. Also Deceased is not a date. But the most glaring problem here is: West Virginia.

**West Virginia** is one of the two states formed during the Civil War. It is the only state to form by seceding from a Confederate state. It was originally part of the **British Virginia Colony** (1607–1776) and the western part of the state of **Virginia** (1776–1863), whose population became sharply divided over the issue of secession from the Union and in the separation from Virginia, formalized by admittance to the Union as a new state 20 Jun 1863. Any dates before this should use the correct form – Virginia.

### ▶ *Maine*

Maine was part of the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**. Loyalist and Patriot forces contended for Maine's territory during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. At the close of the War of 1812, it was occupied by British forces, but the territory of Maine was returned to the United States as part of a peace treaty that included dedicated land on the Michigan peninsula for Native American peoples.

Maine was part of the **Commonwealth of Massachusetts** until 1820, when it voted to secede from Massachusetts to become a separate state. On March 15, 1820, under the Missouri Compromise, **Maine** was admitted to the Union as the 23rd state.

Further, **Canada**, the **British Isles** and even **Germany** require careful analysis.

### ▶ *Canada*

In 1534 Jacques Cartier claimed the land in the name of Francis I, creating a region called "Canada" the following summer. On July 3, 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded **New France** and Quebec City which became its capital.

The English, led by Humphrey Gilbert, claimed St John's, Newfoundland, in 1583. Over the next two hundred years, several wars between England and France took place. Finally, with the end of the Seven Years' War and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France renounced its claims to territory in mainland North America, except for some fishing rights in several areas. (French Louisiana was transferred to Spain in 1762; see above.)

The **Province of Lower Canada** was created December 26, 1791, with the partition of the **Province of Quebec** into the **Province of Lower Canada** and the **Province of Upper Canada**. It consisted of part of the former colony of Canada of New France. Other parts became the colonies of **Nova Scotia**, **New Brunswick**, and **Prince Edward Island**.

The **Province of Upper Canada** was established to govern the central third of lands in British North America and to accommodate Loyalist refugees of the United States during the American Revolution. The province remained for the next fifty years, until February 10, 1841, when it was united with Lower Canada to form the **Province of Canada** with the Union Act of 1840. The separate legislatures were combined into a single parliament.

The **Dominion of Canada** was created on July 1, 1867, from the majority of the provinces of Canada. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 acknowledged **Canada** as coequal with the United Kingdom.

### ▶ *British Isles*

The **United Kingdom** is quite often used to refer to England, but the **United Kingdom of Great Britain** wasn't created until May 1, 1707.

**Wales**, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms lying in the island of Great Britain's southwest, was formally united with **England** by the Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542. **Scotland**, ruled from London since 1603, formally was joined with England and Wales in 1707.

**Ireland** came under English control during the 1600s and was formally united with Great Britain through the Act of Union of 1800. The **Republic of Ireland** gained its independence in 1922, but six

of Ulster's nine counties remained part of the United Kingdom as **Northern Ireland**. The formal title of the country is now the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**.

I will go into more detail about the British Isles and Germany in a future newsletter. ★★★

## FIRST STOP: CASTLE GARDEN/ELLIS ISLAND

*Chris Koehler and Earl Cory*



*familysearch.org*

Many of our ancestors, Corys and others, came to this country through the portals of New York City's Castle Garden, or after that, nearby Ellis Island.

Today, descendants of immigrants account for approximately half of the United State population.

It has always been a challenge to search these records. However, FamilySearch.org recently announced that the complete archive of Castle Garden and Ellis Island passenger records is now available on their website.

**Castle Garden Emigrant Landing Depot  
at the tip of Manhattan Island,  
in use 1855 to 1890.**



*timeline.com from the National Archives*

**Second Ellis Island Immigration Station,  
rebuilt on the same site,  
in use 1900 until its closing in 1954.**



*wikipedia, public domain*

**First Ellis Island Immigrant Station,  
nearby in New York Harbor,  
opened 1892, destroyed by fire 1897.**



*wikipedia, public domain*

**Present day Ellis Island Museum and Park,  
chronicling the immigrant experience,  
opened 1976.**



*jesstours.com*

Click <https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/archive-ellis-island-records/>. The free records include the following:

**New York Passenger Lists (Castle Garden) 1820–1891**, documenting over 13 million immigrants and international travelers who arrived in New York City beginning in 1820, when the federal government first required ship captains to submit lists of passengers to customs officials.

**New York Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island) 1892–1924**, a searchable index of 25 million names of immigrants and international passengers who arrived at Ellis Island from 1892 until the end of the mass migration era.

**New York, New York Passenger and Crew Lists 1925–1957**, with nearly 29 million indexed names (and over 5 million record images) for post-Ellis Island era international arrivals in New York Harbor and at New York airports.

Castle Garden still stands; currently a National Monument, it is the departure point for visitors to Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. Ellis Island is now run by the National Park Service. ★★★

## **HOW DID YOU GET HERE? LINEAGE SOCIETIES AND THE CORY FAMILY SOCIETY**

*Andrew Fletcher Shetland (William of Portsmouth)*

2020 marks the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Mayflower Pilgrims landing in Plymouth, Massachusetts. With this historic date approaching, many of you may want to pursue proof that you are a descendant of these intrepid individuals that had a hand in establishing our Great Nation.

I've only been at this genealogy hobby for a few years now. As I've learned more about the hobby, I've begun to refine my skills. At first pass, determining my family history started with written and oral stories by the oldest members of my family. Then I signed up for a family tree service and blindly accepted hints to try to tease out the lines as far back as I could go. Finally, I found a few ancestors on my mother's side that fought in the Revolution and a few Mayflower passengers. It is here that my quest for family history began to transform into something a bit more precise.

You may remember from my article in the October 2017 CF S newsletter, "Uncovering My Past," that I've only recently discovered that I am a Corey through my father, who was adopted out. Since most lineage societies will not accept DNA as evidence, until I am able to obtain an uncorrected birth certificate for my father, anything that I find on his Corey side will be unprovable for me.

However, I want to share some potential Mayflower lines on my father's William side that may be of interest for any fellow descendant of the William of Portsmouth lines through Paris Corey and John Hamilton Corey: William, John, John, John, Paris, John Hamilton. Maybe one of you can prove them?

### **GEORGE SOULE LINE**

1. George Soule m. Mary Buckett
2. George Soule m. Deborah Thomas
3. William Soule m. Hannah Brewster
4. William Soule m. Rachel Allen
5. Mary Soule m. John Wait
6. John Wright\* m. Sabrina West
7. Melissa Wright m. John Hamilton Corey

\*See Author's Note below

### **EDWARD DOTY LINE**

1. Edward Doty m. Faith Clarke
2. Mary Doty m. Samuel Hatch
3. Hannah Hatch m. Japhet Turner
4. Elizabeth Turner m. John Pratt
5. Jebediah Pratt m. Anne Barnes
6. Amasa Pratt m. Freeloove Tefft
7. Lydia Amasa Pratt m. Paris Corey

### **DEGORY PRIEST LINE**

1. Degory Priest m. Sarah Vincent (Allerton)
2. Mary Priest m. Phineas Pratt
3. Samuel Pratt m. Mary Barker
4. John Pratt m. Elizabeth Turner
5. Jedediah Pratt m. Ann Barnes
6. Amasa Pratt m. Freeloove Tefft
7. Lydia Pratt m. Paris Corey

There is also an already proven line to Degory Priest of the Mayflower, GS#62310(NH 937), that may interest any descendant of Paris Corey.

To submit an application on this passenger, you would only need to trace your lineage back to Paris Corey.

Each society's requirements for documenting or "proving" a line are different. Generally, however, one must provide a birth certificate, marriage certificate, and death certificate for every event that occurred in the line for at least the first three generations (through one's grandparents) and for most the same out to any event that occurred after 1900. Going back further, evidence such as probate wills, land records, federal census, family histories, and vital records documents can be used. The General Society of Mayflower Descendants has documented in their Silver Books the first five or six generations from those passengers that were known to have children. These can save about 100-150 years of research.

This quest for pursuing documentation or "proof" can be quite time consuming. It requires visits to town halls where life events may have occurred, online research of genealogy databases, and inquiries and collaboration with others that may be on the same quest. I recently completed a proof for a Mayflower line from John Howland to my mother. Now I am in the waiting stages, as it takes three to four months for the Mayflower Society to verify your research. I can tell you that even though it's been time consuming, completing this proof feels extremely rewarding!

Below is a list of some common lineage societies from an article in the New England Historic Genealogical Society newsletter, American Ancestors, V19 No 2, Summer 2018, p 27. There are hundreds of these societies, so this list is not all inclusive.

Organization	Application Notes	Eligibility	Website
The Baronial Order of Magna Charta (BOMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Applications approved by BOMC genealogist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone with proven descent from:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One of 25 Sureties who signed</li> <li>or</li> <li>-One of 5 counselors of King John</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://magnacharta.com">magnacharta.com</a>
Colonial Dames of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Approved by CDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women with proven descent from an ancestor who between 13 May 1607 and 19 April 1775:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Held public office</li> <li>or</li> <li>-Served in the armed forces</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://cdany.org">cdany.org</a>
General Society of Colonial Wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application approved by Registrar General</li> <li>• Membership at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men with proven descent from an ancestor who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Held office during the colonial period</li> <li>or</li> <li>-Served in the military from 1607 to 1775</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://gscw.org">gscw.org</a>
General Society of Mayflower Descendants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application approved by Historian General</li> <li>• Membership at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone with proven lineal descent from one of the passengers of the Mayflower (with proven descendants)</li> </ul>	<a href="http://themayflowersociety.org">themayflowersociety.org</a>
National Society, Sons of the American Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application approved by Registrar General</li> <li>• Membership by local chapter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men with proven descent from a patriot of the American Revolution (not limited to military service)</li> </ul>	<a href="http://sar.org">sar.org</a>
Jamestowne Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Application approved by Society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the website, <a href="http://jamestowne.org/qualifying-ancestors">jamestowne.org/qualifying-ancestors</a> for a full list of membership requirements</li> </ul>	<a href="http://jamestowne.org">jamestowne.org</a>
The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Membership at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women with proven descent from an ancestor who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Resided in the American colonies before 1750 and</li> <li>-Rendered efficient service before 5 July 1776</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://nscda.org">nscda.org</a>
National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Membership at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women with proven descent from an ancestor who:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Resided in the American colonies before 1701 and</li> <li>-Served during the colonial period</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://colonialdames17c.org">colonialdames17c.org</a>

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By invitation only</li> <li>• Approved on national level</li> <li>• Membership at state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women with proven descent from a patriot of the American Revolution (not limited to military service)</li> </ul>	<a href="http://dar.org/natsociety">dar.org/natsociety</a>
Order of the Founders and Patriots of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application approved by the Registrar General</li> <li>• Membership through constituent state society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men 18 years or older with proven descent from an ancestor who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Settled in the colonies before 13 May 1657, and whose ancestor (in the same line) served in the American Revolution. The candidate must prove the connection through particular male lines. See the diagram at <a href="http://founderspatriots.org/join.php">founderspatriots.org/join.php</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://founderspatriots.org">founderspatriots.org</a>
The Society of the Cincinnati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application approved on the state level (14 constituent societies)</li> <li>• Members often submit their application with the state in which their ancestor resided, not their current residence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male descendants (or, in some cases, kinsmen) of commissioned officers who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Served in the Continental Army or Navy (or their French equivalents) to the end of the war or</li> <li>-who had resigned with honor after a minimum of three years' service as a commissioned officer. [Representation is often limited to one current member per eligible officer.]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="http://societyofthecincinnati.org">societyofthecincinnati.org</a>

Whether it's the Mayflower Society or any other lineage society, I encourage other Cory lines to share known lineages that they have discovered or proven with fellow CFS members. Good luck!

**\*Author's Note:** Devere Allen, in "When Waits Became Wrights," included in GENEALOGIES OF RHODE ISLAND FAMILIES FROM THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, VOL II, (Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1989), says "Town records of Hopkinton, R.I. show how a part of the Massachusetts-Rhode Island Wait family became 'lost' to genealogists because the name was changed to Wright in the fourth generation [ ... ]. The change of name [ ... ] may have been facilitated because some of the Waits who accepted the name of Wright were, actually, 'wrights' by trade." ★★★

**DON'T FORGET!!**

**Tell Joe Cory you want to go to Iowa for the 2019 Reunion. Let him know your Name, Contact Information, and Number Attending.**

[josephccory@hotmail.com](mailto:josephccory@hotmail.com)

## Our Cory Cousins

### 82<sup>nd</sup> Ekonk Hill Corey Family Reunion

*Andrew Fletcher Shetland (William of Portsmouth)*

On July 8, 2018, descendants of Paris Henry Corey (1839-1904) and his wife Amy Anne Robbins (1846-1920) of Ekonk Hill, Connecticut, met for their 82<sup>nd</sup> annual family reunion.

Sixteen families gathered at an area off of Cedar Swamp Road in Sterling, Connecticut, at a location that once belonged to Paris and Amy. The property now is part of Pachaug State Forest.

Each summer since 1937 this branch of the William of Portsmouth line has gathered as a family to celebrate and reflect on their heritage.



Andrew F. Shetland

All of the members in attendance are descended from one of the children of Paris Henry Corey as seen in the family tree group sheet below: Abby Oney Corey, Hattie Eliza Corey, Henrietta E. Corey, William Archibald Corey, Paris Alvin Corey, Melissa Rebecca Corey, or Henry Allen Corey.



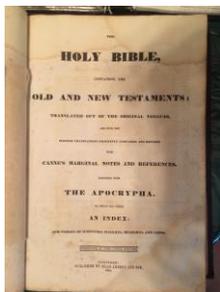
from ancestry.com tree of Andrew F. Shetland

Family members brought their own lunches and a potluck dish to share before conducting an annual business meeting. The meeting is called to order with the pledge of allegiance and a prayer led by the family Chaplin.

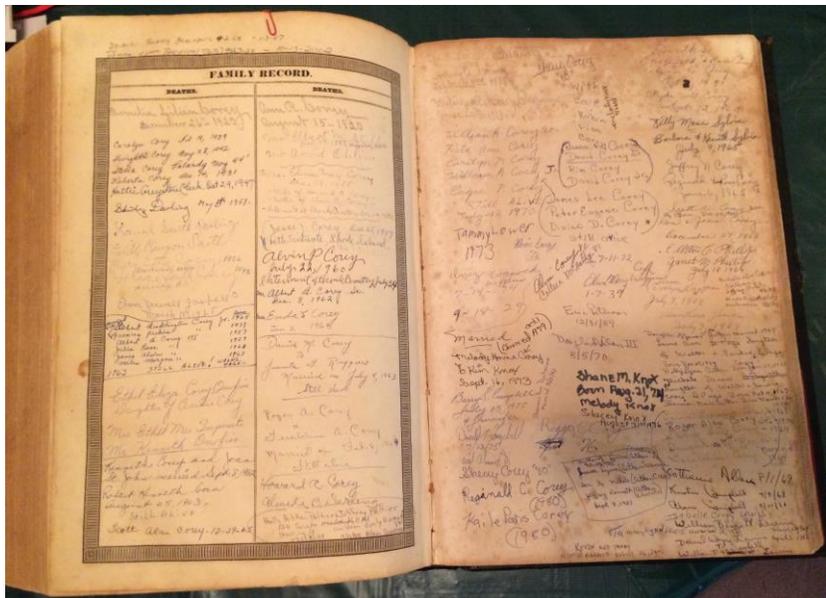
Family member Pat Knapp shared a photo of Paris and Amy and their family taken on the Cedar Swamp Road property in about 1890. From left to right: Paris Alvin Corey, Henry Allen Corey, Amy and Paris, Melissa Rebecca Corey, and Edna Rachel Robbins.



Each year the family bible of Paris Henry Corey and Amy Anne Robbins is placed on display at the reunion. The bible is filled with pages of entries of past family members and forgotten reunions. It isn't as old as the "Grate Book" of the John of Southold line. Still, it predates the Civil War, as it was published in 1853.



69<sup>th</sup> 2005  
 70<sup>th</sup> 2006  
 71<sup>st</sup> 2007  
 72<sup>nd</sup> 2008  
 73<sup>rd</sup> 2009  
 74<sup>th</sup> 2010  
 75<sup>th</sup> 2011  
 76<sup>th</sup> 2012  
 77<sup>th</sup> 2013  
 78<sup>th</sup> 2014  
 79<sup>th</sup> 2015  
 80<sup>th</sup> 2016  
 81<sup>st</sup> 2017



Andrew F. Shetland

The family member that traveled the farthest to attend the reunion was Fillmore Corey and his family from Springfield, Kentucky. Fillmore is the younger brother of my father Andrew Donald Shetland. As noted in the article above, I wrote of my father and his 1952 adoption, "Uncovering My Past" in the October 2017 Cory Family Society newsletter.

**Fillmore Corey (l) and Andrew Donald Shetland (r)**



*Andrew F. Shetland*

This was actually a first-time meeting for my father and his sibling. It was an amazing opportunity for all of us to learn a little bit more about ourselves and where we come from.

The eldest lady in attendance was Dorothy Palardy, 78, of Norwich, Connecticut. The eldest male in attendance was Charlie Whipple, 83, of Wakefield, Rhode Island. The youngest child in attendance was Ellis LaFleche, 3 ½ months, of Putnam, Connecticut. Sadly, the family heard the news of the deaths of two family members. Caroline Greenhouse died August 15, 2017, and Cameron Prosser died September 23, 2017.

The family elected the following family members to serve as their Ekonk Hill Corey Family Reunion leadership for 2019:

**Andrew Fletcher Shetland, President**  
**Larnie Surette, Vice President**  
**Amanda Destremps, Secretary**  
**Pat Knapp, Treasurer**  
**Charlie Whipple, Chaplin**

Next year's Ekonk Hill Corey Family Reunion will be held at Hopeville State Park in Griswold, Connecticut, on July 13, 2019, beginning at 12 Noon, with an annual business meeting at 4:00 pm. All descendants of Paris Henry Corey and Amy Anne Robbins are encouraged to attend. Any other local Cory Family Society members interested in attending can contact Andrew F. Shetland at (860) 917-4535 or [19ashetland@gmail.com](mailto:19ashetland@gmail.com) for additional details. ★★★

**A Cory of Note**

**Dr. Martha Dunn Corey: Early Female Physician**

*Chris Koehler, from a suggestion by John Corey*

A couple of months ago John forwarded the link to an intriguing article about Dr. Dunn Corey that he had found online. Taking up the challenge, I began to look into how this pioneering woman and her family fit into the Cory family.

First, here is the article, written by Rachel Guest, writing on a blog about Waterbury, Connecticut, [waterburythoughts.blogspot.com/2017/06/early-female-physicians.html](http://waterburythoughts.blogspot.com/2017/06/early-female-physicians.html).



[Dr. Martha Dunn Corey](#)

*A History of the Medical Profession  
of Southern California*, p 122, 1910

Martha Dunn (1852-1927) was born in New York City. Orphaned at an early age, she was adopted by Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Danforth of Evans, New York. Dunn enrolled at the Women's Homeopathic College of New York City in 1876; the following year, she enrolled at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, where she graduated in 1879. She practiced in Utica, New York, for three years before moving to Waterbury.

Dunn practiced medicine in Waterbury for five years, from 1882 until 1887. She studied in England with Dr. Lawson Tait, a renowned surgeon, during the summer of 1887. During the return voyage ... she met and fell in love with George H. Corey. They married in 1888; Dr. Dunn retired from her Waterbury practice a few months before their wedding.

As part of a welcome to Dr. Dunn's successor in 1888, the *Waterbury American* wrote somewhat optimistically "[...] in Waterbury the prejudice against women physicians has been almost entirely removed by the personal virtues and professional success of [Dr. Dunn]. (Anderson's *History of Waterbury*, Volume III, p. 850)

The Coreys moved to Springfield, Missouri, after their wedding, then on to Ohio in 1891. They moved to California in 1892, where Dr. Dunn Corey continued her private practice at Pacific Beach and La Jolla (the first physician in that area) until 1900, when she moved to Marion, Ohio. She practiced medicine in Ohio until 1906, when her husband died and she returned once more to La Jolla, California.

Dr. Dunn Corey was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the San Diego County Medical Association, the Southern California Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. She also published several medical papers.

As seen online in LA JOLLA LIGHT, this 1909 Victorian bungalow is named for Dr. Corey, who used it as both office and residence on her return to La Jolla following the death of her husband.

It has been moved to The Heritage Place, a La Jolla vacation rental compound that has three historically designated homes from the 1800s and early 1900s.



<http://www.lajollalight.com/sdjl-part-of-la-jollas-heritage-available-for-sale-2007aug28-story.html>, Anthony Ghiglia

At the time of this writing, the Corey in this story – George H. – has proved elusive. Although there is mention of him on Ancestry and on newspaper sites about Martha, I cannot find anything definitive about him or his ancestors, and neither John nor I saw him in any of the CFS genealogies.

George may or may not have been: born in 1830 in Vermont; served in the Civil War; been married before his marriage to Martha; been a farmer (maybe lemon groves) in San Diego in 1894; been a San Diego politician. The possibilities seem endless; there have been many George Coreys.

Martha and George's marriage license says that Martha (of Waterbury, Connecticut) and George (of (unreadable) County and of (unclear, possibly Dakota) Territory, married in Carrollton, Missouri, on October 30, 1888. They had three sons whose various census records have their father's birthplace as Vermont.

**Dominick H. Corey, later known as Dun(n)leigh** was born in 1890 in Pennsylvania, and died in 1924 in Washington, DC. A 1916 graduate of University of California at Berkeley and then an intern at St Luke's Hospital in San Francisco, at the start of World War I he enlisted in the US Navy and served as a surgeon. During and just after the war, he was based at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and on board the USS Schurz. In 1921 he was at the Naval Hospital on Mare Island, California. From 1922 to the time of his death, he was teaching at the US Navy Medical College in Washington, DC.

Dunnleigh married Eloise Scoville (1890-1963) in 1917. It does not appear that they had any children. After Dunnleigh's 1924 death, Eloise married John Lees in 1931 in Calcutta, India. She died in England.

**William G. Corey, later known as Gardner**, was born in 1892 in West Virginia, and died in 1959 in Los Angeles, California. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1916. In an article about his 1923 wedding, he is described as an engineer with Southern Pacific oil fields, headquartered in San Francisco, where the newlywed couple would make their home. The 1930 census lists them in Los Angeles and him as a petroleum engineer. They are in Los Angeles in the 1940 census and his occupation is now sales manager. On his 1942 draft registration he gives his employer as Pacific Gear Works of Los Angeles.

Gardner married Mary Scripps (1897-1996) in 1923. In the 1940 census four children are listed.

**Frederick Carrington Corey** was born in 1894 in California, and died in 1974 in La Jolla, California. After studying agriculture at Berkeley, he graduated in 1917. On his 1919 draft registration, he described himself as an orchardist. In the 1920 census he is in San Diego, with an October newspaper article that year saying that he will soon take a position in Los Angeles. However, by 1930 the census shows him and his family in San Diego. In the 1939 San Diego city directory he is listed as president of La Jolla Securities and the 1940 Federal Census has the family in San Diego and he is an investments executive.

Frederick married Ruth Richert (1893-1974) in 1923. The 1940 census shows they had two children.

The author of the 2007 LA JOLLA LIGHT article cited above refers to a great-granddaughter of Martha and George. I have made some inquiries, hoping to learn more about George H. Corey. ★★★

**A Cory Family Story**

**THREE BROTHERS MARRY THREE SISTERS!**

*James Corey Hathorne (John of Southold?)*

I joined the Cory Family Society about five years ago. I have been doing genealogy for over 40 years, but I had hit a “brick wall” with my great grandfather, Fred Llewellen Corey (1869-1936). It turned out that an error was made on his death certificate – a wrong father’s first name was listed.

Family stories were that I am of the line that moved to Southold, New York, then to Plainfield, Connecticut, and then up to and helped found Plainfield, New Hampshire. However, with that incorrect name and and my misunderstanding about William of Portsmouth, I was stopped. I recently solved the problem of Fred’s father’s name, and with Earl Cory’s help was closer to being able to “tie down” our line all the way back. I am overjoyed!

My great grandfather Corey had three sons who married three Coston sisters. Here’s how it went:

My great grandparents: <b>Fred L COREY+Emily Watts</b> 1869-1936      1868-1957		
Charles A. COREY 1897-1939 + A. Marion COSTON 1895-1945	My grandparents: <b>Harold L. COREY+Hazel COSTON</b> 1902-1989      1902-1988	Walter E. COREY 1904-1988      +1 Bessie Akerly 1907-1979 +2 Myrtle COSTON 1903-1988
My parents: <b>Jean COREY+Lawrence Hathorne</b> 1926-      1915-2007		
Me: <b>James Corey Hathorne</b>		

**Fred L. Corey ca 1887**



**Emily and Fred with their five children.**



**Back: Beatrice, Charles, and Henrietta  
Front: Harold and Walter**

*courtesy James Corey Hathorne*

Three brothers marry three sisters! I find that kind of unique. ★★★

**Editors' Note:** Thanks to Jim Hathorne for this article. Jim's notes and additional research, shared with John Corey and passed along to Earl Cory, went back further than the brief table we placed in his article.

Earl notes that Jim's line is "the Isaac of Plainfield line, not the William line. A connection has not been made, but he is suspected to be of the John of Southold line. The William connection was incorrectly reported in Al B. Cory's CORYS OF AMERICA, but was later disproved."

As found on the CFS website genealogies, Dr. Joan S. Guilford, a CFS member who has spent many years researching this line, says, "Since we do not know the origins of Isaac Corey of Plainfield, Connecticut, we designate him as the first generation, but it is very likely that he is actually Isaac<sup>3</sup> (Isaac<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) who was born 1 January 1682/83 at Southampton, Long Island."

Earl tells us that the Isaac line is currently being treated as a separate line. See:

<http://coryfamsoc.com/genealogies/index.html>, clicking on the item "Isaac Corey of Plainfield, Connecticut (John 1 Line?)," which opens:

<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/154199724>

We need further DNA tests from a Cory male in the line to confirm that the Isaac of Plainfield line is related to the John of Southold line. Please refer to the website's DNA page for further information.

	<b>AS SEEN ON FACEBOOK</b>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/CoryFamSoc/">https://www.facebook.com/CoryFamSoc/</a>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Giles Corey's stone at the Witch Trial Memorial, Burying Point, Salem, Massachusetts. "GILES COREY, PRESSED TO DEATH, SEPT. 19, 1692."</li><li>■ Cory/Corey place names across the country, among them: Coreys, New York (1850's); Corry and Coryville, both in Pennsylvania (1860's); Cory, Indiana (1872); Mount Cory, Ohio (1872); and the community of Cory, California.</li><li>■ Locksley Hall, home of John Corey's grandfather, Horace Corey, in Middletown, New York.</li><li>■ Another Cory also married into a Mayflower line. In 1811 in Addison, Vermont, Samuel Cory married Parnel Brockway, a descendant of passenger Mary Chilton, daughter of passenger James Chilton.</li></ul>		

	<b>ONE LAST REMINDER!!</b>
<small>©Can Stock Photo, purchased</small>	<b>Cory Family Society Reunion Des Moines, Iowa July 11-14, 2019</b>
In order to plan effectively, we need an approximate head count. Please email your <b>Name, Contact Information, and Number Attending</b> as soon as you can to: <a href="mailto:josephccory@hotmail.com">josephccory@hotmail.com</a> .	

## FROM THE EDITORS

### **NEWSLETTER NEWS**

The arrival of Fall means that 2019 will soon be here! In our three issues for the coming year, we'll be bringing you our usual gamut of items on all things Cory, as well as topics such as DNA and genealogy research.

But remember, it's your newsletter! We depend on members for suggestions and ideas. We can use complete articles or scattered notes, poems, cartoons, whatever you can think of. Famous or infamous, it's all in the family!

Contact: [editor@coryfamsoc.com](mailto:editor@coryfamsoc.com)

### **2019 NEWSLETTER DUE DATES**

FOR THE MARCH 2019 NEWSLETTER:	FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1
FOR THE JUNE 2019 NEWSLETTER:	FRIDAY, MAY 3
FOR THE OCTOBER 25 NEWSLETTER:	FRIDAY, AUGUST 30

### **WE'RE GROWING!**

CFS Secretary Carolyn Corey tells us that this issue of the newsletter is going out to over 250 members! A member list is attached to help us all keep in touch. And be sure to share your newsletter with your Corys – or better still, tell them it's free to join the Society through the website [coryfamsoc.com](http://coryfamsoc.com) or by contacting Carolyn at [secretary@coryfamsoc.com](mailto:secretary@coryfamsoc.com). That way they won't miss anything!

## The Cory Family Society Newsletter

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