



Cory Family Society Newsletter

The Cory Family Society Newsletter is a quarterly publication sponsored by the Cory Family Society for the Surname Cory, Corey, Corry, Corrie, etc.

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NEW OFFICERS

We now have a new treasurer. His address and phone numbers are:

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Jim is a civilian accountant for the Navy department in Washington, DC. **Please remember to send checks for dues or other contributions to Jim at the address given above.**

Following the resignation of Karen Cory, the job of editing and getting out the newsletter will be handled on an interim basis by Art Corey and Fred Corey's secretary, Debra Moffett. We wish to thank Karen and the past treasurer, Joann Nichols, for the work they have done for the Cory Family society.

One of the largest expenses incurred by the Cory Family Society is postage for the newsletter. In order to have more funds available for research we have been considering ways to reduce our newsletter costs. One way that has been suggested is to stop sending the newsletter to those who have not paid their dues for a period of two

years. Another is to send the newsletter by e-mail to those who have an e-mail address, and are agreeable to receiving an electronic document instead of a hard copy. It happens that most of our members have an e-mail address, but we don't know how many would be agreeable to receiving their newsletter by that method.

We also cannot be sure which of the e-mail addresses on our lists are current. We would like to hear from all of you who are willing to help us save money by receiving your newsletter by e-mail. Please give us your current e-mail address and make sure that we are informed when the address is changed. You may send your response and e-mail address to:

artcorey@lamar.colostate.edu

DNA PROGRESS REPORT BY ART COREY

Our newsletter for December 2001 included an article entitled "Unraveling Cory Family Mysteries". The article described plans for a DNA project as a feasible way to discover relationships between Cory/Corey family lines in America. Our Cory Family Society had already concluded that most (but not all) Americans bearing the Cory/Corey surname descended from one of three progenitors:

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John of Long Island, William of Rhode Island, or Thomas of Massachusetts. Each of the main progenitors had arrived in America circa 1635-1645.

Most members suspected that the three main progenitors were related, since they had arrived during the same decade, but documentary evidence supporting this suspicion was not available. After reading about the recent development of DNA analysis for uncovering genetic relationships between families, and its use by descendants of Thomas Jefferson to prove their ancestry, we decided to try this method to answer our question about the relationship between the three Cory/Corey progenitors in America.

Our plan was to investigate the genetic relationship between descendants of the three progenitors who happened to have well-documented pedigrees. Male donors bearing the Cory/Corey surname were required. Our late, society genealogist, Charlotte Muller, suggested the names of a number of males who met the required criteria. We were able to locate two suitable DNA donors representing each of the three lines, who agreed to provide DNA samples for Phase I of our project.

We located a laboratory in Salt Lake City, Relative Genetics, with the personnel and equipment to provide the kind of analyses suitable for our purpose. Relative Genetics examines 26 sites on the Y-chromosome of male donors. The Y-chromosome is handed down from father to son unchanged except for rare mutations that occur at particular sites from generation to generation. Geneticists at Relative Genetics estimate that a mutation occurs, at one of the 26 sites examined, on an average of about once in 10 generations. If the Y-chromosomes of two individuals differ at no more than two of the 26 sites, geneticists regard this as clear evidence that the two individuals share a common ancestor. If their Y-chromosomes differ at three sites, a genetic relationship is

regarded as being doubtful. Differences at more than three sites are considered evidence of a relationship too remote to be significant.

Much to our surprise, Relative Genetics reported no significant relationship between the three main Cory/Corey lines in America. However, the results clearly showed that those who we thought were descended from a particular progenitor, in fact, are related. We now had the answer to our first question: The three Cory/Corey lines are not genetically related. We then began a second-phase DNA project to answer the question of where the three progenitors immigrated from, and which of several current British Cory lines might be their cousins. To date we had documentary evidence regarding the birthplace of only one of the progenitors. We had found the baptismal record for William Corey in Bristol.

To accomplish, we asked the Cory Family Society in Britain to assist us by identifying suitable English donors. Their society appointed Jean Hayes to locate donors representing several Cory family lines in Britain. Jean selected an American, Halsey Cory, to represent her own line, because males in her immediate line were not available in Britain. Halsey is a relative of the late Rev. Jack Cory, one of the founders of the Cory Family Society in America. We already had learned from Jack that he and Halsey were descended from a relatively recent immigrant to America. Y-chromosome analysis confirmed that they were not related to any of the early Cory progenitors in America. Research conducted by Jean Hayes indicated that they were descended from a Samuel Cory, born 1680 in Pyworthy, England.

Jean identified six other donors representing Cory lines with whom the English Society was familiar. Surprisingly, results showed that only two of the English donors, Colin

Cory from Harpole and Dr. William Cory from Kent, are related. Results did show that the Harpole line in Britain and the Thomas line in America are related. Unfortunately, we have found to date no matches between the Long Island line in America and any Cory line in Britain. Where John of Long Island immigrated from before arriving in America remains a mystery. We hope that additional DNA donors can be found to provide an answer to this question.

There was a tradition among early descendants of the Cory/Corey line on Long Island that their ancestors came from Scotland. This could explain why we found no matches of John's descendants with any Cory line in England. In the future we will attempt to enlist donors from Scotland, and perhaps Ireland and Wales, in hopes of learning more about the history of Cory/Corey families in America and Britain.

Our DNA project will continue indefinitely as a service for new Cory Society members who have not yet determined which line they are from. Those who are beginning their research can greatly narrow the scope of their investigation by first determining their Cory line. The easiest and least expensive way for them to discover their Cory line is to participate in our DNA project. If their surname is not Cory or Corey, or some variation of that surname, they can participate by identifying a male relative bearing this surname, and persuading him to provide a DNA sample. Details of how one can participate are described in the April 2003 newsletter. If you don't have a copy of that newsletter, Art Corey will send you a copy of the article by e-mail, or postal mail if necessary.

Since the completion of Phase I of our DNA project, 11 additional Cory males have participated, in several cases at the request of female relatives. A total of 24 Cory males have now provided samples, 6 from England and 18 from the USA. In addition to

Halsey, only one American participant is from a line other than one of the three main lines. We can be reasonably sure that most American participants will discover that they are descended from one of the main lines.

We know from census data that other family lines exist in America. We have found that some immigrants from Portugal, the mid-east, or elsewhere have changed the spelling of their native names to Cory/Corey, in an attempt to elicit from Americans a pronunciation approximating that of their own. For example, a common Arabic name, found especially in Lebanon, was originally transliterated into English as "Khoury", but some bearing that surname, spell their surname "Corey". There is also a common Portuguese name spelled Corray, and a Celtic name spelled Corrie, or Corry, common in Southern Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Celtic spelling could also have been changed to Cory/Corey in America, in some cases. The surname of the Harpole Cory families was spelled "Corye", on documents recorded before the end of the 17th century. Corye has now been standardized as Cory in England, but Corey and Cory are equally common in America for descendants of the Harpole line.

The fact that the descendants of John, William, and Thomas are by far the most frequently encountered families with the Cory/Corey surname in America is because their progenitors were the first, bearing that surname, to arrive here. Moreover each of the early progenitors had large families and a number of male children who also had large families. Their descendants are now spread throughout the USA and Canada.

THE CORY FAMILY SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET BY EARL S. CORY, VICE PRESIDENT, WEBMASTER

I received an email from Skip Keats (John¹, John², John³, Elanathan⁴, Ebenezer⁵, George⁶, Elizabeth Griffin⁷, Mary Ann Griffin Dickinson⁸, John Wesley Dickinson⁹, Harriet Maud Dickinson Genung¹⁰, Wilna Genung Keats¹¹, Wilfred James Keats¹².) In it he sends several corrections to the family of Elanathan Cory and his descendants. Since many members of the society are descendants of Elanathan, I felt that I would share some of his email with you.

I was perusing the Cory Family site today and noted several items, which I believe, are in error, and several items, which I know, are in error.

Incidentally, my line remained in the New Providence area until after my brother's birth in 1966. I was born in Summit, NJ in 1964, which is the town next to New Providence.

G4

I believe your Elnathan Cory was actually Elanathan Cory. My family has a chart (a printed scroll, now framed, with hand-entered entries, which shows the Ages of Man around the edge which dates from the 1720's), which starts with Elanathan's marriage to Sarah Parsons in 1728 and continues through Mary Ann Griffin's marriage to Philemon Norris Dickinson in 1838. And yes, the spelling our part of the Dickinson/Dickerson family used was DICKINSON, NOT Dickerson. My mother also has a Cory Bible that dates from the 1600's.

Elanathan Cory is buried in the Presbyterian Graveyard at New Providence (PGNP), Union Co. (previously Essex Co.), NJ in Section III-E-08. His tombstone reads:

HERE lies ye Body
of Elanathan Cory
who died Octr .. the 8th..
A+D. 1766. In ye 65th
Year of his Age

G5

The aforementioned chart shows two marriages for Elanathan's son Ebenezer, the first to one Hannah Mills, and the second to a Mollie Mills. I suspect they were sisters. Nonetheless, the only child Hannah could have had was their first child as listed on your site, namely Sarah Cory in that Hannah DIED the year of her birth -- 1753, NOT after 1772.

Hannah Mills Cory is also buried in the plot next to Elanathan, PGNP, III-E-09. Her tombstone reads:

HERE lies ye Body
Of Hannah Wife of
Ebenezer Cory -
Who died Octr .. ye 23d.
AD. 1753. In ye 22d
Year of her Age

As Sarah was born in May 1753 and Hannah died in October 1753, she cannot be the mother of the other children. On our chart, Hannah is listed only as the mother of Sarah. Mollie is listed as the mother of all other children. Mollie died in 1773.

G8

Mary Ann Griffin married Philemon Dickinson, IV, NOT Dickerson. They are buried in the New Providence Methodist Cemetery, about a quarter mile from the Presbyterian graveyard.

G9

Ann Matilda Dickinson and her husband Samuel Rutan Valentine are buried in the PGNP, plot V-D-01. Samuel was born on 13 July 1839, not 13 March 1839. The tombstone reads:

SAMUEL RUTAN VALENTINE
JULY 13, 1839
DEC. 22, 1892
HIS WIFE
ANN MATILDA DICKINSON
DEC. 10, 1840
DEC. 24, 1892

He sent several other things that I have added to the site.

I received an inquiry from Beverly Crifasi, a local history/genealogy researcher working on a project for the Centennial of West Caldwell, NJ. She is looking for information about an individual named Corey/Cory who may have been an early settler. He may have had descendants Samuel Cory and David H. Corey, both of whom are listed in the 1830 census for Caldwell Township.

She is seeking our assistance in documenting the existence of these individuals and their families

Looking at the history of this region, my first guess was John of Southold. This region, located on the western half of Essex County, NJ was settled by 17th century Dutch settlers and the Puritan settlers of Newark, NJ. This latter group was made up of families from the New Haven Colony that included the towns of Milford, Branford and Guildford CT as well as Southold, NY. They settled Newark in 1666 and the Horse Neck Tract after 1702. My regional genealogical database of people in this area finds many who are connected to Southold and various towns in CT. Moreover, there are many 18th century settlers from MA. So the individuals I am seeking may not be from the line of John I. Having said that, I do note that David (David Isaac John) was at Hanover, NJ, which is very near here.

West Caldwell was originally part of Caldwell Township, a region that, before the Revolution, was called the Horse Neck Tract. Early records, particularly wills, frequently refer to this region as Newark Township and, occasionally, Aquackanonk (all spellings of this are considered correct). The old house here may be the oldest in the

town. It is known as the “Corey House” and the original section may date to 1766. The house was included in the Historic American Buildings Survey and information about the house was also provided in a publication of the Historical Society of West Caldwell in 1976. An excerpt from this article is as follows (with my comments in brackets):

One of West Caldwell’s oldest homes, the Corey House, today stands at 2 Springdale Road. Originally build along what came to be known as The Turnpike [Bloomfield Avenue], it is a fine example of colonial homebuilding style and techniques and is listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

According to the late Josephine Mahon, educator and well-known amateur historian, who lived in the house a number of years, the property was purchased by one Joseph Corey from the Earl of Stirling in 1771. It is fairly well substantiated, however that Corey erected the original portion of the house by 1766, having privately transacted for land from ancestors of the Harrison family, owners of land contained in the Horse Neck Tact as conveyed by Indians in 1702. A map of Horse Neck printed [actually a survey] in 1766, shows existing surveyed land plots and locations of homeowners. The Joseph Corey home appears on this map, although not in the same proximity to the Newark Road [Bloomfield Avenue] as shown on later maps.

The first rough structure was constructed with timber cut on the property. The floors are of quartered oak, the lathing of hand-split white oak, the beams and trim all hand-hewn and planed, and wooden pegs are used at various points in the construction process.

The residence is one of the few in existence with interior clay walls in excellent condition. The clay, taken from surrounding property, was mixed with line and cow hairs and placed on framework. The finished walls were whitewashed in those early days, always with a bit of color such as indigo or saffron and giving a soft mellow tint, More recently, they have been clear-washed, and the various colorings from the years exhibit an interesting mottled effect.

There is reason to believe that the present dining room part of the house, the first addition, was once another building, possible a one-room schoolhouse that had out-lived its usefulness. A schoolhouse was known to have stood on the Newark Road [Bloomfield Avenue], just east of the house, in 1766, and another schoolhouse on what is now Orton Road disappeared shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century. One or the other might well be part of the present Corey Structure. A narrow staircase leads from the dining room to a hatch opening into the loft, above what was once the old schoolroom. The loft is now a studio room with rear dormer.

Outside, an unusual strip of frieze spans the front of the house, just below the roof. This frieze was carved on the original clapboards in the way of popular contemporary English relief.

Until 1959, only three families and their descendants owned and lived in the Corey House. Samuel Lane purchased the property in 1804 after Corey’s death [If Joseph began building this structure in 1722, he was not the owner who died in 1804], and one hundred years later, Elizabeth (Mahon) Hogg bought the house and lot from George and Isaac Lane. Upon the death of Josephine Mahon, Mrs. Hogg’s sister, the property passed to Herbert Boeckel, West Caldwell borough engineer, and his family.

During the fourteen years of the Boeckel ownership, the house underwent major renovations. It was moved from Bloomfield Avenue to the Springdale Road site, and then, insofar as was possible, restored to its original condition in a manner commensurate with modern living standards.

While the above article attributes the house to Joseph Corey, an earlier book attributes it to John Cory. This book was privately printed (1955) and presents a generally meticulously researched history of the First Presbyterian Church at Caldwell. Unfortunately the author, Lynn G. Lockward, was researching the history of the church and did not provide accurate genealogical data. He writes of an interesting event that occurred in 1824 and featured a Corey:

When Lafayette made his historical visit to the United States in 1824, it is related that, he retraced, the route taken by Washington from West Point to Morristown via Pompton [today, this is Route 23] and Two Bridges, through Caldwell to Cook's Bridge in Hanover, and thence to Morristown. Tradition has it that Gen. [William] Gould met Lafayette's party with a company of local militiamen as an escort. There is a story, given local credence, that when the lumbering coach in which Lafayette was riding reached "Charley Hollow," [a local ravine on the north side of Bloomfield Avenue] the horses became frightened at a demonstration by the militia-men and in their plunging broke the pole of the coach. A local woodsman, Samuel Corey, quickly felled and trimmed an ash sapling into a new pole, and, within twenty minutes, fitted it into place, and the party proceeded on its way. The Corey house, built in 1778 by John Corey, father of Samuel, still stands on the north side of Bloomfield Avenue, at the top of Franklin or "Correy" Hill. A salute to the famous guest was fired with an old iron cannon, which was a relic of the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately the honor was too much for the old cannon, and it burst; whether from pride or an overcharge of powder, may be but conjectured.

BTW, the fact that a member of the Cory family was nearby the route of this procession when the accident occurred is consistent with the location of the Cory House in that era. While research of the house itself is well along, the genealogical data are stuck with the names John, Joseph, Samuel and David- naturally, the most common given names possible. Can you provide any assistance? Possibly you already know of this house and its owners? If you could search your data for locations in Caldwell it would be very helpful. Any advice would also be helpful. Sorry for such a long message, but I wanted to provide what data I could. Regards- Bev Crifasi

On another note, I have come across three websites that can greatly help the research of recent (1837 and after) of England and Wales. They are part of the **FREEUKGEN** initiative; an initiative aimed at helping make high quality primary (or near-primary) records of relevance to UK genealogy

conveniently and freely available online, in a coherent, easy to access and search, information retrieval system. For more information, follow the links at <http://www.doustgenealogy.co.uk/freecen/home.htm>

FREECEN - UK Census Online "Bringing YOUR ancestors to YOU, free of charge!"

[\(http://freecen.rootsweb.com/\)](http://freecen.rootsweb.com/) Have YOU ever thought of the benefit of the U.K. Census data being centrally available on ONE database, and being able to trace your ancestors from 1841 to 1891?

This project aims to provide a "free-to-view" online searchable database of the 19th century UK census returns.

FREEBMB - England and Wales [\(http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/\)](http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/) **Looking**

for birth, marriage, and death records for England and Wales? FREEBMB has over 10 million available and the service is "free". FREEBMD is an ongoing project, the aim of which is to transcribe the Civil Registration index of births, marriages and deaths for England and Wales, and to provide free Internet access to the transcribed records.

The recording of births, marriages and deaths was started in 1837 and is one of the most significant resources for genealogical research. The transcribing of the records is carried out by teams of dedicated volunteers and contains index information for the period 1837-1983.

The FREEBMD Database currently contains over 74,946,785 distinct records (87,032,571 total records).

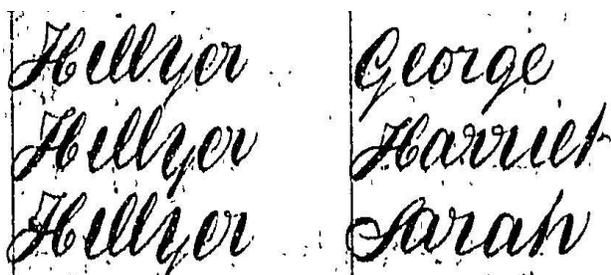
FREEREG stands for FREE registers. [\(http://freecen.rootsweb.com/\)](http://freecen.rootsweb.com/)

The FREEREG Project's objective is to provide free Internet searches of baptism, marriage, and burial records, which have been extracted from parish registers and non-

conformist church records in the UK. The recording of baptisms, marriages and burials in parish registers began in England in 1538.

These sites are in the process of getting the information from the sources that can be seen on the 1837online.com site. This site operates on a "pay as you view" basis rather than on subscription or membership fees and gives you access to images of the original sources.

1837online (<http://1837online.com>) Civil registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in England & Wales commenced, albeit slightly haphazardly, on 1st July 1837, the year Queen Victoria ascended to the throne in the United Kingdom. Whilst civil registration takes place in local registration districts, the local registers are collated and an A to Z index to the whole country's Births, Marriages and Deaths produced. These are the indexes to Births, Marriages and Deaths known familiarly as "BMD". Initially, entries in the indexes were recorded by hand in writing that can seem unfamiliar to the untrained modern eye. An example is shown here.



The text evolves as the years pass by, from handwritten documents to typewritten or typeset documents, computer printed documents to the records currently available in a computerized database.

On this site you will find an entire copy of the indexes of Births, Marriages and Deaths for England and Wales from 1837. These

images are available to search, view (including zooming in on those awkward-to-read names), save to disk and print for a modest charge. This site will be most useful to you if you are already familiar with these indexes and wish to have the opportunity to search them in your own time, without having to physically visit a library or a register office.

Please note that this is a full set of the publicly available records for England and Wales. There are no known omissions. These indexes do not cover Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

The indexes contained on this site are divided into two distinct areas:

- From 1837 to 1983 all records are scanned pages of the indexes that are found at the Family Record Centre and also held on microfiche or microfilm by some libraries and family history organizations.
- From 1984 to date, all the information is in a database format.

LOCATIONS FOR ANNUAL MEETINGS BY ART COREY

Sites for annual meetings of the Cory Family Society of America have been selected based on a number of considerations, but mainly the significance of sites for Cory/Corey family history. Some sites were selected for their scenic interest, or because we wanted meetings in another area closer to the home of members who did not live on the East coast. All except our last meeting were held before we realized that our three main family lines are not related. When we visited Portsmouth, RI in 1993, for example, all of us could fantasize that we

were visiting a site of significance to our personal family history. This is no longer possible because we know from Y-chromosome evidence that the three main Cory/Cory lines in America are not related.

Some may question whether a society consisting of all Cory/Corey families is justified. To answer this question, I would ask another question: What about those folks who have not determined their Cory family line but want help in discovering which line they are from? They can get help from the present national society by participating in our DNA project, for example, help that would not have been possible without our national organization and its English counterpart.

A national society, as presently organized, clearly has a useful function for those interested in researching their own family tree. However, we might reconsider whether we want to sponsor tours every year for our entire membership. I have noticed a lack of widespread enthusiasm for our tours in the last couple of years, since we learned, for example, that Rhode Island has historical interest primarily for those who trace their ancestry to William of Portsmouth. Those of us who trace our ancestry to Harpole, England, thought it was our turn to visit our roots, so we have organized a tour of Harpole and vicinity this year. However, we have not found the same general interest as we did when we toured Cornwall in 1995.

We may want to consider separating business meetings from tours. One possibility would be to have business meetings of the national society only when required. The business meetings could be held in a central location convenient to reach by air, such as Salt Lake. Perhaps we could nominate and elect officers by mail or e-mail, hopefully with a lot more folks participating than the number that now attend general meetings. Routine business

could be conducted with meetings of officers only.

Tours could be arranged as desired by members of particular family lines to places of interest to them. There is also an issue of economics. If the value of our dollar continues to fall relative to the English pound, the euro, and other foreign currencies, it may become impossible, for all but a few of us, to afford trips to places like Cornwall, Bristol, or Harpole. Those of us attending the meeting in Harpole will undoubtedly discuss possible changes in our mode of operation. However, we would appreciate getting the thoughts of as many members as possible before any changes are made. So please let us hear from all of you.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Please complete the membership form to renew your membership. It will be easier for James to keep track if you do this for him. He will also be able to check the correct spelling of your name, your address, telephone number and e-mail address too. Please PRINT all of this for him. Thank you.

Membership dues are only \$10 per family. Genealogy research is voluntary. Please send your check, payable to CORY AMILY SOCIETY to the Treasurer:

James M. Corey
13715 Rosetree Court
Chantilly, VA 20151-3369

Note: there have been some questions as to how the genealogy research funds will be utilized. These funds will be used specifically for researching our Cory line by genealogists and for our new project of DNA testing.

2004 MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip Code: _____ Country: _____

Telephone No.: (____) _____

Do you want your address published? _____Yes _____No

Enclosed: 2004 Dues: \$10____ Genealogy Research (optional) \$_____

Payment for 3 Years: \$30 for (2004-2006)



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