



# Cory Family Society Newsletter

The Cory Family Newsletter is now published three times annually for the surname Cory, Corey, Corry, Corrie, etc.

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The Cory Family Web pages  
[www.coryfamsoc.com\(US\)](http://www.coryfamsoc.com(US))

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## DNA Research

*Thomas E. Corey*

In July 2002 the Cory Society began a DNA testing project to establish the haplotypes for three early immigrant ancestors. Individuals with good documentation relating them to their immigrant ancestor were chosen to participate in the program. After the DNA testing was finished, three distinct haplotype groups were established. The haplotypes established show that no relationship exists between the three early immigrant ancestors.

One item of interest learned from knowing the haplotype groups of our ancestors is to establish the region where our haplotype probably originated. We know that the early Cory progenitors came from England about 1635 to 1645. Each had a different haplogroup type. Haplogroup types can give you an idea of a region that their remote ancestors probably came from. From recent DNA submissions we have a fourth Haplogroup type. Until recently the belief was that individuals with the Cory/Corey surname could be traced to one of these three men. With the advent of DNA testing we know that this isn't so. Testing can establish which line you are from, as well as a rough estimate of the number of generations from a common ancestor. The men that submitted DNA samples had good documentation to prove their ancestry. Relative Genetics has used the results to establish DNA patterns for the early Corey men:

\* John Corey of Long Island has a predicted haplogroup of R1a. This haplogroup places his ancestors from Eastern Europe where this haplogroup is frequently found today and more remotely from the region between the Black and Caspian Seas.

\* Thomas Cory of Chelmsford has a predicted haplogroup, I1a, meaning Anglo Saxon. This haplogroup is common today in the Netherlands, Denmark and Northwest Germany, as well as England but is probably related more remotely to the haplogroup, I1a, found more commonly today in Scandinavia.

\* William Cory of Portsmouth has a predicted haplogroup R1b. This haplogroup places their ancestors from the Celtic migrations, and more remotely from the Iberian Peninsula. This is the most common haplogroup found in Western Europe today.

At the present time there are 49 participants in the DNA project. The haplogroup types presented are R1a, I1a, R1b, and G. The haplogroup type "G" places this individual's remote ancestor in a region within and south of the Caucasus Mountains that includes Georgia. The G haplogroup is currently found frequently in Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria.

A recent research project of the Cory/ Corey males who registered for the draft in WWI has revealed a large number of Corey immigrants. The reason I picked the WWI draft register is it would have covered most men that were born between 1871 and 1900. The draft register usually has full name, birth date, place of birth, if you were native born. Some cards also have father's birth place. A large number of men located in Rhode Island listed their birthplace as the Syrian Arab Republic, possibly the G Haplogroup. Another large group of Corey men listed their birthplace as Portugal. Those with Syrian ancestry probably inherited an Arabic surname that was originally spelled phonetically, in English, as "Khoury" or "Khouri. Those from Portugal probably

inherited their surname from a common Portuguese surname, usually spelled “Coray” or “Corray”, which sounds identical to our “Cory” or “Corey” when spoken.

A large number of immigrant’s were located in the same region as descendants from William, one of our progenitors. This tells us that we need to be very careful in documenting evidence of our ancestry. This is another reason to use the DNA evidence with established haplogroup types. In the absence of reliable documentation, this would help us establish the Cory line we are descended from.

[To request DNA Kit contact: Relative Genetics, 2495 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84115, or send email to: [www.relativegenetics.com/](http://www.relativegenetics.com/) indicate on form that you would like to be a participant in the “Cory Family DNA Project”, request a 26 marker analysis, Cost: \$155.00. Contact Thomas Corey with questions at email: [corygen@msn.com](mailto:corygen@msn.com).]

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## **Research Donations Received**

Thanks so much for the recently received donations totaling: \$354.00 for the benefit of the Cory Family Society genealogical research from by the following individuals:

Margo Snowden, Boulder City, CO  
Colin and Marilyn Cory, Northampton, UK  
Jenny and Carl Withers, Hudson, OH  
Richard J. Corey, Kenmore, WA  
Gilbert Corey, Springfield, IL  
Wallace Corey, V.C. Highland, NV  
Richard Jones, Auburn, CA  
Bob and Netta Cory, Lockwood, MO  
Dr. Joan Guilford, Orange, CA  
Christine Corey Kirk

As reported in our last newsletter the Cory Family Society again donated funds to the Cory Society in the UK to help them with their DNA research. Hopefully, we will find connections with our ancestors (John Cory of Southhold, Long Island, NY; William Cory of Portsmouth, RI and Thomas Corey of Chelmsford, MA) who immigrated to America during the mid 1600’s. These donations will be put to good use. Thanks again.

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## **2007 Annual Meeting**

*Earl S. Cory*

The 2007 Cory Family Society meeting will be held in the San Francisco bay area. The event will take place from August 1-5, 2007. I have booked 15 rooms at the **Washington Inn Hotel**, in downtown Oakland. It is one of Oakland’s Historic Landmarks, just a half block from Broadway, directly across the street from the Oakland Convention Center. The room rate is \$99 for one bed and \$119 for 2 beds. **The Washington Inn Hotel is located at: 495 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Oakland, California 94607.** You can visit their website at <http://www.thewashingtoninn.com/> for views of their rooms; restaurant, etc. or to make reservations. You can also make a reservation by calling :**(510) 452-1776**. Our Group Code is: **CFS**.

The Washington Inn Hotel is within an easy commute of San Francisco Airport, Oakland Airport, Amtrak, and the Bay Area Rapid Transit system (BART). The 12<sup>th</sup> Street BART station is just around the corner, one-half block away. For people preferring something different, the **Oakland Marriot** is just around the corner on Broadway and **The Courtyard by Marriot** is across the street from it. Their rates are around \$139/night if booked 30 days in advance. **The Waterfront Plaza Hotel** on Jack London Square offers rooms at \$139/night and \$179/night (City View) if booked 30 days in advance.

### **Getting There**

**SFO - Services most domestic and foreign airlines.** The fare from SFO to the 12<sup>th</sup> Street station is \$5.40. Board the Sky Train at your destination terminal and take it to the BART Station in the international terminal. It is all well marked. The ride will take about 46 min to the 12<sup>th</sup> Street station.

**OAK – is a South West hub and services most commuter flights.** The fare from the Coliseum/Oakland Airport Station is \$1.40. To get to the Coliseum Station, you need to board the AirBART Shuttle. The shuttle takes you directly from the Oakland Airport terminal to Coliseum Station and runs every 10 min from 6am to midnight and every 20 min from 5am to 6am. The shuttle will run \$2.00 Adult; \$.50 Children (11 and under), Seniors (over 65) and Disabled (with ID) Fare is payable in cash (EXACT FARE ONLY).

**There are two Amtrak stations.** One is located at Jack London Square, the other in Emeryville. If you

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are coming in by train, call me and I will get you from the station to the hotel. I live 10 min away. Plan your trip on Amtrak at <http://www.amtrak.com>. The trip from New York, via Chicago, takes 4 days.

**Rental Cars** are available at both Airports. The driving time from OAK to the hotel is about 8min. The driving time from SFO is between 30 and 45 min. There are no bridge tolls when leaving San Francisco. There are also Rental Car agencies in downtown Oakland, close to the hotel. Contact me if you need more information.

### Restaurants

The hotel has as a nice restaurant, bar, and meeting room facilities.

Just around the corner is the Pacific Coast Brewery, a local pub with a good choice of their own brews as well as a good selection of tap beers and a very interesting menu. Oakland China Town is only 2 blocks away.

### Weather

There is an unverified quote often attributed to Mark Twain; "The coldest winter I ever saw was the summer I spent in San Francisco."

### **San Francisco:**

Average Temperature: 73°

Humidity: A.M. 87%, P.M. 61%

(Typically Foggy in the A.M.)

Rain: None

Skies: Partly Cloudy

Wind: 11mph (49% chance of a windy day)

### **Oakland:**

Average Temperature: 73°

Humidity: 75%

Rain: None

Skies: Partly Cloudy

Wind: 8mph

### **Sonoma:**

Average Temperature: 82°

Humidity: 57%

Rain: None

Skies: Mostly Sunny

Wind: 8mph

### What to Pack

Layers, layers, layers. Even in the warmest months, San Francisco visitors should always bring a light jacket. Unexpected up swells from the deep and frosty Pacific Ocean and chilling blasts sweep over

San Francisco without notice and can change San Francisco's weather in an instant. Overall, jeans, light sweaters, long sleeve shirts and close-toed shoes make up the typical San Franciscan's wardrobe, with the

occasional voyeur daring a short skirt (pared with a heavy jacket) and sandals in the "summer" months. (You can get a warm hooded fleece jacket in Chinatown for \$10)

### Events

The following is the agenda that I have planned. I have tried to provide a varied and interested schedule that will appeal to the whole family. There will be some boating, coaching, and walking. If you want to experience some other mode of transportation, for example, hot-air ballooning, that can be arranged.

### Wednesday Evening: Arrival, Check-in – We usually find each other in the hotel lobby, bar, or restaurant

Pick up your meeting packet at the hotel counter at check in. It will contain brochures, maps, list of local restaurants, sights, itineraries, and anything else I can think of.

### Thursday: San Francisco, Sausalito, Marin Headlands

Meet at 9:00am at the Jack London Ferry Landing. Jack London Square is 10 short blocks away from the hotel. It is an easy walk, but transportation can be arranged for those needing it. Take the Oakland/Alameda ferry at 9:15 am, arriving at San Francisco's Historic Ferry Building at 9:45 am. Fares: Regular: \$5.50, Senior: \$3.25, Child: \$3.00.

I have arranged a 5 hour private tour of San Francisco with San Francisco Comprehensive Shuttle Tours. We meet our personal tour guide at 11:15 at the ferry building. We board the Sausalito Ferry for a harbor cruise to Sausalito, arriving at 12:04pm. The ferry cruises by Alcatraz and Angel Islands. We will spend an hour in Sausalito, touring, having lunch, etc. Then a private bus tour of San Francisco, including The Marin Headlands, The Golden Gate Bridge, Lombard Street, Fisherman's Warf, Alamo Square Park, Golden Gate Park/Japanese Tea Gardens, Palace of Fine Arts, Presidio National Park, Cable Car Barn Museum, the financial district, Union Square, Chinatown, North Beach, Nob Hill (home of the Fairmont Hotel and the Top of The Mark), City Hall, and UN Plaza (where the UN Charter was drafted and signed).

The tour ends at 4:15 back at the Ferry building. Details of the tour can be seen at: [http://www.sanfranshuttletours.com/itinerary\\_day\\_1.htm](http://www.sanfranshuttletours.com/itinerary_day_1.htm). The 5 hour tour has been booked at a fixed price of \$1,500 and will accommodate 36 people. That's \$42 per person. The standard rate for this tour is \$62, a savings of \$20/person. You will have your choice as to when and how to return. The Oakland/Alameda Ferry leaves at 5:20 p.m. and arrives at Jack London Square at 5:50 p.m. The Embarcadero BART station is only a block away. The trains leave every 10 min. The trip takes 11 min and costs \$2.75. Regardless of the method of return, we will meet for dinner at Jack London Square. After dinner you are on your own to explore the area. See the last newsletter for things to see and do at Jack London Square.

### **Friday: California History and Wine Tasting**

Our tour bus will pick us up at our hotel at 9:00 a.m. We will travel an hour north through Marin County to the Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park ([http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=474](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=474)). This is the adobe home of California's first Governor, Mariano G. Vallejo, where we will have a guided tour by a park ranger. The Petaluma Adobe California State Historic Parks has an entrance fee of \$2.00 adults, \$0.00 Child entrance fee. Our tour will follow the life of General Vallejo and will give you a new and I think, interesting, perspective on the history of California and its relationship with Mexico. Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo (4 July 1807 - 18 January 1890) was a Californian military commander, politician, and rancher. He was born a subject of Spain, performed his military duties as an officer of Mexico, and shaped the transition of California from a Mexican district to an American state.

During the tour Jan Sharp will discuss the lives of the C. Reuben Corey family. C. Reuben Corey, from the William Line, was born in 1801 in Massachusetts and lived part of his life in Quebec. Their sons Hiram and Noah came to California via Nicaragua in 1852. Their home was in Bloomfield, halfway between Petaluma and Bodega Bay. Hiram latter moved his family to a large ranch in Salinas. The bus should pull into Sonoma's central plaza about noon. ([http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=479](http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=479))

Sonoma Square is the largest of its kind in California. The plaza was originally surveyed by General Vallejo in 1834 and dedicated as a National Historic Landmark on September 24, 1961. It is the home of

the last of the California Missions, Mission San Francisco Solano Sonoma, the first, and now oldest, building in Sonoma. It was constructed in 1823. Other historic structures on Sonoma Plaza are; the Sonoma Barracks—built to house Mexican army troops under the command of General Vallejo, La Casa Grande—General Vallejo's first home—with its wide second-story balcony overlooking the Plaza, and the Sonoma City Hall in the center of the Plaza, made famous by the TV program Falcon Crest, where it was referred to as the Tuscany County Courthouse. On June 14, 1846, Vallejo was taken prisoner by a ragtag band of Americans who had decided to emulate the Texans by revolting against California's Mexican government. Surrounding the Casa Grande at dawn, the Americans proceeded to get roaring drunk and raise an improvised flag featuring a grizzly bear so badly drawn that some viewers mistook it for a pig.

We will allow 2.5 hours for lunch, shopping, and touring the sites around Sonoma Plaza.

At 2:30 p.m. we will board our bus for the short ride to General Vallejo's home. In 1850 Vallejo purchased some acreage at the foot of the hills half-a-mile west and north of Sonoma's central plaza. The land surrounded a fine, free-flowing spring that the Indians had called Chiucuyem (crying mountain). Vallejo retained this name for his new estate, but translated it into Latin, Lachryma Montis, (mountain tear). In 1851-52, the house, prefabricated in New England and shipped around the tip of South America, was built beside the spring and its pool. One touch Vallejo borrowed from his native Mexico was to fill the walls with adobe, which kept the house cool in the summer.

California State Historic Parks have an entrance fee of \$2.00 adults, \$0.00 Child entrance fee. I believe that the entrance fee paid downtown will also be good at the home. A good site to visit for a summary of these attractions is <http://www.bestinsonoma.com/history.html>

The Sonoma and Napa valleys are just two of the many valleys in this area of California that are know for their wines. Napa is more famous because of the large wineries in the valley such as Beringer, Robert Mondavi, Grgich Hills, Beaulieu, Domain Chandon, and Sutter Home just to name a few. Sonoma Valley is located just a few miles to the west of Napa Valley. The wineries tend to be a bit smaller and attendance by tourists less thick, but the wines are just as good if not better. Some of the better know wineries are:

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Ravenswood, Simi, Benziger, Chateau St. Jean, Francis Coppola, Gloria Ferrer, Kendall-Jackson, and Sebastiani.

We will board our bus at 3:30 p.m. for a short ride to Glenn Ellen and the **Benziger Family Winery**. There, at 4:00 p.m., they will fire up a Massey 375 tractor and pull a tram of us through their Sonoma estate vineyards, gardens and wildlife sanctuaries for a 45-minute adventure in winegrowing. Along the way, they will stop so that we can take a closer look at the vines, learn more about their site-specific farming practices and enjoy the breathtaking scenery. Our private tour includes a visit to their underground estate caves and a private tasting of four of their wines.

Boarding our bus at 5:30 p.m., we will head back to Sonoma to the Ranch House Mexican Bar and Restaurant for dinner (<http://theranchhouserestaurant.com/>). We have talked to owners and they serve authentic food, not the greasy, soupy mess served by many so-called Mexican restaurants. Their specialty is food in the style of the Yucatan.

Leaving the restaurant at 7:00pm, we will be back at our hotel by 9:00pm. A full, but I know enjoyable day. I am currently negotiating the price for this tour and will let you know well in advance of the trip. It looks like it will be about \$60. This includes the bus, winery tour and wine tasting. The restaurant prices are typically \$7-\$15 per plate. Their full menu can be downloaded from their website.

### **Saturday: On your own**

On your own to visit the many sites in the area. Things that come to mind are: Muir Woods National Monument, The Oakland Museum, or if you are in San Francisco, visit the new Asian Art Museum and/or de Young museums, the Museum of the City of San Francisco, the Cable Car Museum or take in a major league baseball game. The Oakland A's will be playing the Los Angeles Angels at home (the SF Giants will be in San Diego).

If you are planning on taking any tours, be sure to book them well in advance. San Francisco is one of the most popular tourist towns in the world and many of the tours are sold out weeks in advance. BART has several stops in downtown San Francisco, the fare from 12<sup>th</sup> Street to Civic Center is \$2.75. San Francisco has an extensive bus and trolley system known as Muni that can get you to anyplace in the

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city at an affordable faire. I do not recommend driving, parking is very difficult to find and is very expensive.

Muni fares are \$1.50, senior, youth, child -\$0.50. Transfers are free and valid for 90 minutes. Muni also sells a weekly pass for \$15, no discount for seniors or children. The weekly pass is good from Monday to Sunday for unlimited travel on all lines, \$1 extra for Cable Cars. If you are interested in a weekly pass, let me know and I can get one for you. Cable Cars cost \$5.00 or \$1 if using a Muni weekly pass. This for a single ride, one-way, no transfers, this includes everyone, seniors and children. There is also a Cable Car All-Day pass for \$10, sold only on Cable Cars.

The Powell Street BART station lets you off at the Power & Hyde Cable Car line with its long line of tourist. The Embarcadero Station let's you off at the California Cable Car line, with no tourists.

Muni also sells **Passports** that are good for unlimited rides on Muni, including cable cars. They have 1-day, 3-day and 7-day Passports. The 3 and 7-day versions are good for three or seven consecutive days. 1-day Passport \$11, 3-day Passport \$18, 7-day Passport \$24. Passports are also sold every day from 8 a.m. to midnight at the information booths in the baggage claim areas at the San Francisco International Airport. Muni Maps are also sold at the information booths. Passports may be purchased online <http://transit.511.org/index.asp> can help you plan your trip.

In the afternoon, you are welcome to gather at my house for a California barbeque and Tequila tasting.

**Sunday: Lunch at the hotel followed by our annual meeting.**

Any questions, just ask: EarlCory@CoryComputerSystems.com or drop me a line the old fashion way to Earl Cory, 563 Wesley Avenue, Oakland, CA 94606. For those of you interested in attending, please complete form at end of the newsletter and return to: Earl Cory.

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## **Genealogy 101 Research**

*Thomas E Corey*

*"The man who feels no sentiment of veneration for the memory of his forefathers; who has no natural regard for his ancestors or his kindred, is himself unworthy of kindred regard or remembrance", Daniel Webster.*

A question I am often asked is "where do I start on my family research"? You start with yourself because the only thing you know for certain is that you exist. You grew up knowing your parents, grandparents and possibly great grandparents. To produce a good family history or genealogy you will have to obtain documentation or records of who you are and who are your parents, grandparents, etc... If you plan to join a lineage society such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, or the Mayflower Society, you will have to prove your bloodline with verifiable source records. You will have

to obtain records showing birth, marriage, military service, birth of children, and death records as required by the Society you wish to join.

At the present time, I would estimate there has been 6 to 7 generations since a Revolutionary War ancestor, and 11 to 12 generations since the Mayflower voyage to America. Now that we have an idea of the number of generations required, what do we need for records to prove our descent?

### **Start With Yourself**

The best way is to start with the most recent event in your life. Documents are needed to prove you were in a given place at a given time, and that you were involved as a first hand participant. Such records or documents are considered a primary source. With this in mind, you will have to find this same type of record for your ancestors.

1. **Birth Record**: A birth will generate several documents. The earliest record of a person will be a birth certificate. Most states will record live births at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Most recently the Social Security Administration will receive notice of the birth also. This record should include the birth name of the child, the time of birth and the place of birth. Also on the record should be the father's name, the mother's name with maiden name, the age of the mother along with number of children she had. This is considered a primary source document.

2. **Mortgage or Land Record**: Perhaps the next most recent event will be the purchase of a home. This would generate a number of records, such as, obtaining insurance, securing a mortgage to purchase the property. Also the local court will record a deed and abstract for the property description. The deed will show the most recent purchaser of the property. Property and real estate taxes will be recorded each year. The grantee of this mortgage and deed is a first hand participant in this record and so this record is considered a primary source.
3. **Marriage Record**: Marriage records produce a wealth of information about the individuals involved. The earliest record may be the "application to marry" this will record the names of the bride and groom, their ages, residence, occupation, parents of the bride, parents of the groom, and perhaps the parents permission to marry. Minister, witnesses, the bride and the groom will sign the marriage license. Many churches register their church members' marriages in a ledger. Research your state requirements for the civil registry of marriages. Is the civil marriage recorded in the township, county or courthouse? If your parent was married more than once, document the events of all the marriages. Do the same research for your grandparent's, great grandparents, etc. This record is also considered a primary source document.
4. **Divorce Record**: Document the divorce record. Review names, ages, residence, occupation, etc.
5. **Military Record**: Did you or your ancestor serve in the military? For recent times the discharge record, called a DD214, will show the name, place of enlistment, military job classification and rank at discharge. Before January 1, 1950, several similar forms were used by the military services, including the WD AGO 53, WD AGO 55, WD AGO 53-55, NAVPERS 553, NAVMC 78PD, and the NAVCG 553. Because you or your ancestor is listed as a participant in generating the items reported on this document it is considered a primary source record.
6. **School Record**: Before military service, perhaps you attended a college or simply graduated from high school. Attendance to a school or graduation will generate records. Most school systems will compile a census of students or perspective students in its school district. This document will list where the student lives, whom they live with and other children of school age in a respective residence. This record will show you where the individual was at a given place and time.

7. Church Records:

- a. Confirmation: If you attended church regularly with your family you would have been confirmed into the church that you attended. Most churches keep a register of confirmations usually occurring when the individual was about 12 to 14 years old. This record is considered a primary source record.
- b. Baptism: The church document before confirmation would be of your baptism. This information will be recorded in a church register. This register will also include the child's name, birth date, date of baptism, father's name, and mother's name, possibly with mother's maiden name. Names of witnesses will also be recorded in the register. Lutheran Church registers sometimes listed maternal and paternal grandparent names as well. This is a primary record.

The first rule of genealogy is start with yourself and work back in time! As events occur in our lives we generate records. Search for the records to document these events. What's your full name?

- When and where were you born?
- Where did you grow up?
- When and where were you married?
- Whom did you marry? What is his/her full name?
- How many children did you have? What are their full names?
- What are your parents' full names?
- When and where were your parents born?
- Where did your parents grow up?
- When and where did your parents marry?
- What do you know about your grandparents?
- Do you have any family Bibles, papers, or photographs?

It may be helpful to tape record the people you interview. Keep the tapes for future reference. Be sure to ask permission before taping someone.

**Second Generation**

If you have living parents, talk to them, find out as much as you can about your family and ask the above questions. Be sure to write notes about your conversation. Talk to aunts, uncles, or anyone else in the family that is older than you. Don't forget about the events in your life that generated records. Your parents had similar events happen to them in their lives. Before recording the information, verify against the actual document. Keep in mind that if you do want to join a lineage society you will have to submit copies of your proof document for acceptance in that society.

If your parents are deceased you will have to do some research. Start obtaining the vital records that pertained to their lives including a copy of the death certificate. If they had a will the items recorded would have been ordered by the probate court. If they did not have a will, the probate court would have intervened and determined the heirs to the estate.

**PROBATE RECORDS**

Probate means to prove the validity of a will.

There are two types of property:

1. Real property (real estate)
2. Personal property (Moveable property)

There are two types of probate cases:

1. Testate cases (involves a valid will)
2. Intestate cases (no will)

Typical steps in testate cases:

1. Will is made.
2. Will is witnessed.
3. Codicil may be made.
4. Testator dies.
5. Will is brought to court and probate is granted.
6. Executor is appointed by the court by means of a letter testamentary:
  - a. If the executor refuses appointment, or for some reason cannot serve, he signs a renunciation.
  - b. The court appoints an administrator to take the place of the executor. This appointment is made by means of a Letter of Administration with Will Annexed.
  - c. The administrator then posts bond (executors are not ordinarily required to post bond.)
7. Duties of the executor or administrator:
  - a. Make Public Notice (newspaper)
  - b. Evaluate the Estate Assets:
    - [1] Real Property appraised by court appointed appraisers.
    - [2] Personal property inventoried by executor or administrator.
  - c. Evaluate Liabilities:
    - [1] Public Notice
    - [2] Audit
    - [3] The Widows Dower rights honored
    - [4] Debts paid:
      - [a] This may necessitate selling the inventory.
      - [b] Estate sale may be held at public auction.
  - d. Final distribution of the estate is made to the heirs according to the terms of the will.

Intestate Cases

- a. Petition to court to probate intestate (made by either the heirs or the creditors)
- b. Administrator is appointed by means of a letter of administration.
- c. Administrator posts bond.
- d. Same as testate cases from here on except that the final distribution is made without the advantage of a will.

**Documents of Probate Files**

- a. Records are created at every step by every action of the court in probate cases.
- b. Wills and letters of administration are often written in bound books and indexed.
- c. All of the other papers of a probate file are termed "loose papers" or "estate files" and are often filed in another part of the court building. Some courts destroy the estate files. All of court records are about the deceased individual or heirs to the estate.

Death Record: Death certificate information is usually supplied by survivors of the deceased. This information may or may not be correct. The only credible information will be the death date, and cause of death as reported by the physician. Questions asked on the death certificate pertaining to the deceased: parent names, birth date, occupation, residence, name of spouse, marriage condition (single, married, widow/er}, and military service given by the informant will state to the best of his or her knowledge what they know. Keep in mind that grief may be a factor of the reporting individual. Information found on a death record should be verified with information from records generated by the person when they were alive.

**BASIC TIPS ON TRACING A FAMILY TREE**

1. **YOU'RE NUMBER ONE.** Start with yourself, then your parents, your grandparents, great grandparents, etc. You will then be able to fill in brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, and cousins.
2. **ORGANIZE YOUR RECORDS.** Use index cards, loose-leaf notebook, computer, etc... whatever you feel comfortable with. Record all the information you find and cite your source.
3. **PROVE INFORMATION.** Prove facts as you go -- do not skip generations. You cannot prove that John Henry was your great grandfather unless you can show positive evidence that your grandfather was his son.
4. **PENCIL Vs PEN.** You need both. Keep unproved records in pencil so they can be

changed. Do not make a permanent record until you are sure.

5. **ENLIST FAMILY HELP.** Enlist the help of relatives by visiting, or writing them.
6. **DATES ARE VITAL.** Exact dates will be on documents. Approximate dates appear in census. Look at each source.
7. **RESIDENCE.** Census records since 1850 show state of birth, family migration. Obituaries, town histories, land and probate records also give clues to residences.
8. **WHERE THERE IS A WILL.** Probate records can show positive proof of relationship. Records of estate settlements may show heirs even when there is no will.
9. **NAMES ON THE DEEDS.** Land transactions are recorded with great care. Deeds may show not only owners, but also heirs and relationships on both sides. Tax lists help too. And don't forget the neighbors, they might be relatives too.
10. **PENSION PAPERS PAY DIVIDENDS.** They are full of dates and places. Any war is on record and you may be able to get a copy of your ancestor's service record. See website: [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov).
11. **CHURCHES.** Many denominations keep records or maybe have an adjacent cemetery available.
12. **LOVE ...LIBRARIES.** Some of your research may have already been done for you already in a printed document, or can be located by ordering microfilms. Verify source records what you find in a compiled family history. Research your local library, state library, historical society, etc...

**CITING YOUR SOURCES**

Citing sources and endnotes are very important to genealogical research. Those pesky little information blurbs we dreaded when writing research papers for English class can be easy now, thanks to state-of-the-art computer software. For every individual person in your family pedigree, you need to cite a source of information, including where the information came from. When we document our research by citing sources with footnotes we give our research credibility. Some genealogists have received a bad rap by citing the Internet as a source; this is not a credible source. Make sure a source can be found from the information you cite. Don't use family folklore as a source, it may or may not be correct. If you have always been told that great-great grandpa homesteaded the southwest quarter of section 11 but haven't verified against the deed records, you really can't cite that he homesteaded this land. Check out the deed record, if it says United States of America to him then it is a homestead or land



grant. If it states Ethan Gray and wife for money in hand sell to great-great grandpa, then it is not a homestead but a purchase.

1. If you have duplicate information from two sources, you need to investigate this. Individuals with the exact same name are often found. You want to be able to identify the two individuals as different people.
2. Research notes must have accurate citations to be useful to others who may be conducting research.
3. To clarify areas of search, if you hire someone they would like to know what has been searched so they do not duplicate what you have already done
4. If you submit your information to an organization, church, genealogical group, or library they must have proper documentation of records to accept your work. Sources can be cited on the back of family group sheets. Assign numbers to each footnote. You must provide all the necessary information so that anyone could locate this source again.

**Sources:** Sources that are not accepted by organizations such as SAR, DAR, and the Mayflower Society include the Ancestral File, Internet source, newspaper articles, family histories, or folklore. These sources can be a tremendous tool and be very useful to help in your research, but such sources need to be verified with a credible source. If you are doing serious genealogy and family research, join your local and state societies. These societies have many resources and are individuals willing to help you get started in the right direction. Family research can be fun and frustrating all at the same time. But when you run across a diary entry that was written 140 years ago stating that the writer “carried news about the assassination of President Lincoln to St. Joseph by horseback”, history is brought into perspective. Knowing that several of your ancestors marched from Newbury to Boston 230 years ago to fight at Bunker Hill lets you know that an ancestor was there and participated in a small way in history's making.

## **RESEARCH SOURCES**

### **HOME**

1. **Family Bible:** If you use a Bible source, as evidence be wary of entries that are in the same handwriting and ink color that span several years or even decades. This is evidence that the entry was done at the same time and not when the event occurred. Also check the published date for the Bible, if the published date is many years after the date of the event then you know that you will have

to verify with another source. Bible entries can be a great source or hint of an event – verify with a primary source document. If this is the case the Bible source cannot be cited as primary source.

2. **Family Letters:** Letters are an excellent source and were probably written at the time an event occurred. Also family letters will give you an insight into how the families lived.
3. **Interviews:** Talk with your family, parents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. Put together a list of questions before talking with them. If you tape record or video tape your sessions, get permission first. Document the interview date, interviewee, and interviewer.
4. **Photographs:** If you are fortunate enough to have family photos, cherish them. Names on the back of the photos are probably family members and will help you in filling out collateral family lines.
5. **Diary:** Many people kept diaries and were very faithful in writing in them. You can almost always be assured that what is written in a diary is accurate and was at or near the time an event occurred. A diary entry will help lead you to other source records and where they are located.

## **COUNTY RECORDS**

1. **Vital Records:** Vital records differ depending on the state you are in. Many states, including New England states, keep vital records at town or county levels. Nebraska, for example, keeps vital records at the state level, with the exception of marriage records. Birth and death records are kept at the Health and Human Services Bureau of Vital Statistics in Lincoln, NE. Nebraska's mandatory registration started in 1905, this requirement was generally complied with by 1920. Don't forget about delayed birth certificates. Someone applying for a Social Security number may have obtained a delayed birth record.
2. **Marriage Records:** Records are kept at the county level and generally date to the time the county was formed. For a short time in the 1970's, marriage records in Nebraska were sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, these records will not be at the county level. An exception here is that the application forms are on file at most counties for this period. Such records will contain parent's names, the names of the bride and groom, along with ages and birthplaces.
3. **Wills and Estate Records:** A will is filed with the county so that the heirs to an estate are established. A probate record is created when a will is proved after the death of a person. The probate packet contains a copy of the will as well as disbursement

records of the estate. If a person dies without a will, he is said to be Intestate. The court then appoints someone to find the living heirs and creates a probate record for disbursement of the estate to the heirs of the estate. Either way a list of heirs will be created. This list of people usually includes a surviving spouse and children of the deceased. If a child is deceased but he has children, those children will be included in the list of heirs. Probate records are an excellent source to identify heirs or relatives of an individual. You should also be aware that probate records could have been created for a living person as well as a deceased one. A probate record can be created for a minor child to protect his interest in an estate settlement. Also a probate record will be created for an individual who is not competent to care for himself. Probate records can be cited as a primary source

4. Deed Records: Deeds usually list just the names of the owners of the property. A deed proves that a person was in a certain locale at a particular time. Also, if the owner of the property dies and the land is sold under probate then you will generally find a list of heirs on the sale records.
5. Naturalization Records: Will be filed at the county level for an immigrant that became naturalized or a citizen of this country. If this person filed for a homestead a copy of his naturalization papers will be in these records.
6. Military Discharge Papers: A lot of counties will keep a record of or a copy of the DD214 discharge papers for veterans. A DD214 will show the dates of military service, units he served with, and the branch of service they served in, and will show the military rank at time of discharge.

### TOWN RECORDS

1. City or County Directories: Almost all incorporated towns will have a directory. The directory will place a person or family in a community at a specific time. It should list occupation and where they lived.
2. Cemetery Records and or Grave Inscriptions: If you live in a community where the WPA worked and recorded the information, these records have been filmed and are available at your local Family History Center. The town where I live (McCook, NE) lost all the cemetery records before 1935 in a fire. Small communities may not have cemetery records other than a layout of the cemetery. My suggestion is to check with your local Genealogical Society or Cemetery Association to

see if the town and or county cemeteries have been indexed.

3. Miscellaneous or Published Histories: Use these records as a tool only to help you find an ancestor. Always verify against primary records what is found in these records.
4. Newspaper Files or Microfilms: Microfilms of primary source information are basically the same as the actual document. Newspaper files should be used as a tool only, verifies against primary source records.
5. Tax Lists: Tax lists usually list just the head of household, but are very helpful in establishing an ancestor's location at a particular time. Very old tax lists especially those from New England, serve as a substitute for some missing 1790 census records.
6. Voter Records: Will show lists of registered voters in a particular location.
7. Public School Records: Especially school census records will show the households in a school district and list the names and ages of children in the home. Many school districts take a yearly census, so this could serve as a substitute for other missing records. I have found school census and truancy reports very helpful. They can serve as a substitute for the missing 1890 census.

### CHURCH REPOSITORIES

1. Archives: Check with your local Family History Center [FHC] or go on line and search the Family History Library Catalog at: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) to see if your church records have been filmed. Many churches will not let their books be filmed, so you will have to locate the region archive center for the denomination of that church.
2. Local Parish Record: Such records may be kept at the church or relocated to a new replacement church. If the church was a rural church and has closed, check in neighboring communities to see if a same denomination church exists and if they now have the rural church registers.

### STATE RECORDS

1. Vital Records: Research in the state of Nebraska (for example) are registered with vital records. Only records 50 years old or older can be accessed for genealogy purposes. Nebraska started recording birth and death records in 1904, marriage and divorce records in 1909. Before 1904 and 1909 records were kept in some counties in ledger form. Certificates for births started in 1912 and in 1941 people born in Nebraska before mandatory registration (1905) could request a

delayed birth certificate be put on file. Direct filing of birth and death records started in 1985. If a marriage occurred before 1909 these records can be obtained at the county where the marriage occurred. Divorce records can be obtained from the county where the divorce occurred. Check with the Clerk of the District Court in the respective county. Nebraska does not keep census records; you must obtain these from the U. S. Census Bureau. The NARA and the LDS Church have filmed census records. Copies can be rented from either organization. For more information on Nebraska records write to Vital Records, PO Box 95065, Lincoln, NE 68509-5065. Phone (402) 471-2871 E-mail: [Vitalrecords@hhs.state.ne.us](mailto:Vitalrecords@hhs.state.ne.us)

2. Land grants: Bureau of Land Management, actual images of records found online at: <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>
3. State Census: Online at <http://www.heritagequestonline.com/prod/genealogy/index> or <http://ancestry.com> or your local Family History Center
4. Militia records: Military records: <http://www.archives.gov/>
5. Tax Lists: Your local courthouse or county clerk.
6. National Archives: <http://www.archives.gov/>
7. Acts / Journals: state library or archives

#### **NATIONAL RECORDS**

1. United States Federal Census
2. Mortality Schedules
3. Military Records
4. Pension Records
5. Passenger Lists
6. Immigration Records
7. Land Records
8. Special Records

#### **LIBRARIES**

1. Indexes: Special
2. Printed and miscellaneous genealogies: A public library may or may not have these types of records. Check with your genealogical society for genealogies of people that live in that community or county. Southwest Nebraska Genealogical Society is located at the Von Riesen Library on the McCook Community College Campus. The society covers the Nebraska Counties of Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Hayes, Hitchcock, and Red Willow. The McCook Public library has very little if any genealogy records on its premises.
3. Obituary Collections/Indexes: Check with your local genealogical society for this type of material.

Many Nebraska counties have an index of these records online at their respective county websites.

4. Cemetery Records/Grave Inscriptions: Check with your local genealogical society for this type of material. Many Nebraska counties have an index of these records on line at their respective county websites.

#### **LAND AND PROPERTY RECORDS**

1. Land Records: Land Records are considered one of the most important record sources in the United States, and sometimes one of the least important in other countries.
2. Two Types of Land title transfers:
  - a. Titles of Original Transfers
  - b. Titles of Subsequent Transfers
3. Titles of Original Transfers: Are titles where land is first conveyed - - the transaction involving the original owner, not as a corporate body, but as an individual.
  - a. Headright
  - b. Bounty Land
  - c. Homestead
  - d. Grant by a state
  - e. Patent from Federal government through cash and credit entries.
4. Titles of Subsequent Transfers: Are titles where land is transferred from one owner to another.
  - a. The Grantee is the buyer.
  - b. The Grantor is the seller.
  - c. The titles are called deeds.
  - d. In most instances there are indexes to both grantees and the grantors.
5. Methods of Surveying Land
  - a. Metes and Bounds System
    - [1] An Ancient method of describing the boundaries of a piece of property by referring to physical objects such as trees, streams, piles of stones, etc.
    - [2] "Metes" refers to where the property being described joins or "meets" the adjacent property.
    - [3] "Bounds" refers to the expanse of land between the "metes".
  - b. Rectangular System
    - [1] A system developed by the Romans. It was adopted and modified by Thomas Jefferson in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. An imaginary line is drawn east and west called the base line. Another imaginary line is drawn perpendicular at right angles. Every six miles additional imaginary lines are drawn parallel to the base line and principle meridian. The

36 square miles enclosed by the later are called townships. Townships are subdivided into thirty-six one-mile square sections of 640 acres. Sections are divided into quarter sections of 160 acres each.

6. Some reasons for using Land Records.
  - a. To locate the residence of an ancestor.
  - b. To determine the parentage of a male or female ancestor.
  - c. Determine name of the wife of an ancestor.

- d. Determine possible date when an ancestor settled in a particular place or when he moved away.
- e. Determine abutters to property, there may be a relative next door.
- f. Units of Measure

A theoretical township is six miles square. It contains thirty-six sections, one mile square, of 640 acres each. A township will contain 23,040 acre.

**UNITS OF LINEAR MEASURE**

|         |       |        |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 1 Mile  | 5,280 | Feet   |
| 1 Mile  | 80    | Chains |
| 1 Chain | 100   | Links  |
| 1 Chain | 66    | Feet   |
| 1 Link  | 7.92  | Inches |
| 1 Rod   | 16.5  | Feet   |

**UNITS OF AREA**

|            |        |               |
|------------|--------|---------------|
| 1 Acre     | 10     | Square Chains |
| 1 Acre     | 43,560 | Square Feet   |
| 1 Sq. Mile | 640    | Acres         |

**EVALUATION OF SOURCES**

Since not all sources are of equal value, you need to know which of most value. Remember that most people tend to be more honest when they are in court than when they are in a parlor game. Some of you may go through agony when you find genealogical records, which have conflicting data. You want to find the "perfect record". I haven't found one yet! Life, and genealogy, will be a lot easier if you understand something about primary and secondary sources of information.

| <b>PRIMARY SOURCE</b>               | <b>SECONDARY SOURCE</b>                |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| An eye-witness                      | Not an eye-witness, hearsay witness    |
| Someone concerned with the event    | Someone not concerned with the event   |
| Event written down when it occurred | Event written down later or not at all |

| <b>WORST SOURCES</b> | <b>GOOD SOURCES</b>     | <b>BEST SOURCES</b>      |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Family Tradition     | Personal Diary          | Court Record             |
| Family Histories     | Family Bibles           | Property Records         |
| Lineage Books        | Old Photo's             | Probate Records          |
| Tombstone            | Federal Census          | Vital Records            |
| Reference Works      | Death Certificates      | Church Records           |
| Family Group Sheets  | Obituaries              | Fraternal Records        |
| Academic Lineage's   | Government Publications | Alliance Records         |
| Periodicals          | School Records          | Insurance Records        |
| County Histories     | Employment Records      | Military Records         |
| LDS Ancestral File   | City Directories        | Manuscripts              |
| Surname Registries   | Newspapers              | Ethnic Sources           |
| Surname Folders      | Institutional Records   | Wills                    |
| Internet Source      | Undertaker Records      | National Archives (NARA) |

Begin a genealogy pedigree chart then family group sheets. Fill in as many blanks as possible. If you do not have exact dates, pencil in approximate dates (abt. Mar

1885). Use pencils for preliminary work. Always use letters to indicate months (15 Jan 1900). Write surnames in all capital letters. This had been a rule of thumb for genealogy, some computer genealogy programs will not except all caps and returns an error (Family Tree Maker returns an error and asks to correct). Use maiden names of female ancestors, if you don't know her maiden surname simply enter her first name only.

Begin collecting copies of death and birth certificates, and marriage licenses. Each state is different on where the records are kept. The state of Nebraska keeps the Birth, Death, and Marriage records in Lincoln at Health and Human Services Bureau of Vital Statistics. Marriage records are usually available at the county level in Nebraska. All states charge for copies of vital records, such as: birth, marriage and death certificates. You will need to know the date and the county and state where the event occurred. These records may give you information about the person and often about their parents. You can also find some of this information in newspaper announcements. As stated previously, if you are planning on joining a lineage society you will have to obtain copies of the actual birth, marriage or death certificates. Remember a newspaper account or Internet source is not considered a primary source record. Examples of lineage societies are: Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Visit your local genealogical society and consider becoming a member, which will provide you with benefits such as checking out research material that would otherwise have to be viewed at the library. If you have a local LDS Family History Center, make use of their research tools such as the Ancestral File CD's and International Genealogy Index CD's. However, the Ancestral Files CD's, should be used as a research tool only, this is submitted records and prone to error. These CD's from Ancestral File do not list record sources, before you add to your family files verify with source records what you find. Much of the International Genealogical Index information is extracted records from primary sources. This information is credible and has been proofread by several people. The source record is also available on microfilm from the LDS research library in Salt Lake

City. You can find these records on line at <http://www.familysearch.org> or purchase a copy of the Library Catalog on CD-ROM; this will provide access to their vault of microfilms and microfiche, which you may order through your local FHC.

### COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Personal Ancestral File 5.2: The program version at the present is PAF 5.2 a free download, and it is easy to use. I have used it and it is very good for beginning genealogy, from the Family Search website: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

Family Tree Maker: has lots of support research CD's: [www.familytreemaker.com](http://www.familytreemaker.com)

Legacy: if you plan on publishing to the Web sometime, the choice would be Legacy: [www.legacyfamilytree.com](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com).

Website Publishing: All of the programs allow publishing to the Web with some limitations. Features I required for some of my work was best met by Legacy; PAF was a very close second. Family Tree Maker requires you to use their user site to publish.

Don't worry about changing to another program. In the future, you can always export and transfer your file to a GEDCOM format which is usually accepted by almost all genealogy programs.

I cannot say which is the best software package. All of the software mentioned are good and have features that make them very attractive. My personal all around preference is Family Tree Maker, simply because it offers the best research tools in the way of support CD-ROM's. As a starting program, I would use Personal Ancestral File. Legacy is a very good program, but it is somewhat complex and takes some time to learn its' features. You can download trial versions of programs to try out. Try the trial versions, they are limited in how many individuals you can enter, but they will give you an idea of the features in each program.

### Research Tips

*Extracted by: Kathleen M. Reed*

*D.A.R. Library, Washington, DC, October 2006.*

**S12558, Continental (N.H.) & Mass. Service**

**Source: NH Pensions, V. 100, pgs. 23 – 34, compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, 1933.**

**Re: CORY, OLIVER**

October 16, 1832 Oliver Cory of Middlefield, New York, born in Littleton, Massachusetts, March 15, 1764, deposed:

that in July 1775, while a resident of Charlestown, N.H., he enlisted at Cambridge, Mass., as a fifer under Capt. Murray, Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge, and served until January 1, 1776, near Cambridge, where the Regiment was stationed during the whole of the term;

that he immediately re-enlisted "without leaving the Regiment", for one year as a fifer, under Capt. Barnes, Col. Paul Dudley Sargent; he served in this Regiment until the fall of the year, when having been marched to New York, he was detached to serve in Gen. Sullivan's life guard as fifer, and remained with them until the expiration of his term, December 31, 1776; that he was marched with Gen. Sullivan to Trenton immediately after the British prisoners were taken by Gen. Washington, and "at the solicitation of Gen. Washington in person," he again enlisted for six weeks in Gen. Sullivan's life guard, served as fifer until the expiration of this term, was discharged near Morristown, N.J. and returned home;

that he "well recollects the personal appeal made by Gen. Washington on horseback to the troops, whose term of service expired the last of December or first of January, for further enlistments. He stood so near him that he observed tears to trickle down the cheek's of our Country's Saviour, and its answer was scarcely a dry eye among the soldiers. It had the effect to lengthen the term of service of many soldiers, among whom this deponent was one, and those who left the army for home were hooted at and covered with opprobrium."

He further deposed that he was born in Littleton, Mass., March 15, 1764, and entered the service before he was twelve years of age; that since the Revolutionary war he has lived in Claremont, N.H., and about thirty-nine years since he moved to Cooperstown, "where he has ever since resided."

O. Cory

Thos. K. Cory Deputy Clerk certified to the signature.

August 25, 1832 JOHN BOWEN of Otsego, N.Y., seventy-seven years of age, testified that he served in 1775 and 1776, and was well acquainted with Oliver Cory during the Revolutionary war in those years; that Oliver Cory was a fifer in Col. Sargent's Regiment, in which he (deponent) also served at the same time.

Signed by mark.

August 25, 1832 Hon . Elisha Foote, Judge of Otsego County Court of Cooperstown, and Robert

Campbell Esq., of Otsego, N.Y., certified that it is the general belief in the neighborhood in which Oliver Cory lives, that he has been a soldier in the Revolution, in which opinion we concur.

Claim allowed.

In 1835 his pension was suspended for additional proof of this services, but he was restored to the roll in 1836 after submission of a detailed narrative in Oliver Cory's own handwriting, February 20, 1836, in which he testified:

that early in 1774 Capt. Murray came to Charlestown, NH, where he became acquainted with Oliver Cory, and knew he played on the fife, and soon after the battle on Bunker Hill, "he wrote from Cambridge to my father in Charlestown, informing him that he wished me to come down to Cambridge and join his company as fifer. I being pleased with the idea of being in the army, my father immediately repaired to the place; when we arrived we found him commanding a company in Col. Woodbridge's Regiment, which had a fifer by the name of ADAMS, who had the misfortune to have one leg much shorter than the other, which caused him to make so bad an appearance when marching that the Captain was determined to get rid of him; but as he could not then instantly honourably discharge him, after I had been there a few days he told me that if I would enlist and serve as a private till Adams was discharged I could be under pay. To this proposal I readily consented and did duty as a private long enough to be called out on guard once; and well remember that I was in the night placed as a sentinel at a public store-house opposite the Mansion occupied by Gen. Washington, in Cambridge (this, I think, very clearly accounts for the five days service of Oliver Corey, a private of Capt. Murray's Company, mentioned in the certificate of the Secretary of Massachusetts)".

"From the time of Adams discharge I did the duty of a fifer in the same company until the last day of December (our Regiment was all this time stationed between Prospect Hill and Cambridge, on a road leading from Lexington to Charlestown and Boston)".

I then, without leaving the camp one day, enlisted under Capt. Barnes, of Col. Sargent's Regiment, for a year. This Regiment was stationed between Cambridge and Boston (Charles River intervening), until the British evacuated Boston and Bunker Hill. The next day we were ordered to march into Boston, was there a few days, then ordered onto Bunker Hill, where we remained some time;" they then went to Castle William, an Island, three miles east of Boston, where they remained until in July they were ordered to New York; to go by land to New London,

and thence by water, and on their arrival none, excepting some officers were allowed to go ashore.

“The same day we were ordered back to Hellgate, six or seven miles up East River, here we were stationed on the bank of the river opposite to Hellgate, where was a breastwork with some cannon and mortars. Soon after this, a party of British on Long Island advanced to the opposite bank, where they commenced throwing up a breastwork, which they did without interruption, there being on the bank a thicket of small trees and bushes, which completely intercepted the prospect from one bank to the other; after it was completed, in one night, they cut down all the trees and bushes in the way, and before light Commenced throwing their shot and shells amongst us, which was soon answered from our side – (some men were killed). This firing continued, with very little intermission for seven or eight days and nights, and until we discovered down the river about a mile, two or three British ships of war, moving on towards us. We were then ordered to abandon the place immediately and march back into the country. This was the day on which Gen. Washington with his army evacuated New York.”

“On our march the same day we went with the army from New York and proceeded on until we arrived at or near Harlem; from this place we were in an almost continuous march from town to town until the battle at White Plains;”... “In the same night we were ordered to leave the hill and marched back into the country. The enemy the same night abandoned their position and retired to Kingsbridge.”... “About this time Gen. Sullivan had a guard selected out of our Regiment and I was selected as fifer of the same; we soon repaired to the General’s quarters, which I think was at, or near, White Plains. Here we remained until some time in November when we with the army crossed over into New Jersey; here we, with the army, were pursued, by the enemy, and kept in an almost continual motion, to evade them, until some time in December when we with the army, but not at the same place, crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania”... “on the night of the 25<sup>th</sup> of December, Gen. Washington with the whole or a part of his army recrossed the Delaware into Trenton, commenced an attack upon the British army, and took a Regiment of Hessians. On the 27<sup>th</sup> our guard received orders to march, with the General’s baggage, to Trenton. We arrived at the river three miles above Trenton in the evening, crossed, and arrived at Trenton the same night. Early the next morning a party of British attacked; we were immediately ordered to leave the town with the baggage wagons; we moved on the road towards Philadelphia about a mile, turned off into a woodlot,

where we built fires on the snow. At evening we procured straw from a neighboring barn, which we strewed along before the fires, and with our packs for a pillow, and our blankets for a covering, we reclined on our beds of straw until some time in the night, when we were aroused with the orders to move on as far as Bordentown, eleven or twelve miles, where we arrived before daylight. The same day we were ordered back to Trenton; here we remained until the 31<sup>st</sup>, when the term of enlistment for a year expired.”

“I think it was on the same day that we were paraded, and Gen. Washington, on his horse, in front, after stating to us the alarming situation our country was in, urgently and almost irresistibly solicited us to enlist for six weeks. Notwithstanding this, many left him and started for home. I feel a degree of pride in being able to say that I, with many other whole-hearted fellows readily and cheerfully enlisted.”

that they were soon marched to Morristown, thence to Chatham, where they remained till the expiration of the six weeks;

“I then received my wages and my discharge and left the army, after having served five months and five days in Capt. Murray’s Company in 1775; the whole of 1776 in Capt. Barnes company and in Gen. Sullivan’s guard, and six weeks in 1777, without being absent from the army, by furlough or any other way, one day;”

that Capt. Moody Dustin, who commanded Gen. Sullivan’s guard, soon after the close of the war “came into the town where I then resided, purchased a farm, and lived a near neighbor to me until I removed into this state;”

that the reason he had not applied for a pension in 1818 was that he could not then say he was in actual need of assistance from the U.S.

Oliver Corey.

April 2, 1836 Robert Campbell of Cooperstown, N.Y. testified to the high character of Oliver, whom he had known for the last thirty-five years, for twenty years of which Oliver Cory was employed as agent and confidential clerk in a manufacturing establishment in which he (deponent) was interested a director.

John Russell of Cooperstown, also testified to Oliver Cory’s worth.

April 12, 1836 Thomas Fuller of Cooperstown, testified to acquaintance with Oliver Cory for more than forty years, during which time he (deponent) had heard him tell of his services as a fifer, and had heard others speak of him as having served as a fifer who were acquainted with him in the army.

Pension continued.

April 18, 1855 Oliver Cory of Middlefield, N.Y., ninety-one years of age, applied for bounty land.

Oliver Cory

The same day Thomas K. Cory and Harry Cory, both of Middlefield, NY, certified to his identity.

Thomas K. Cory,

Harry Cory.

Application granted and BLWt. No. 11083, for one hundred and sixty acres was issued November 28, 1855, under Act of March 3, 1855.

From memorandum on file it appears that Oliver Cory died January 3, 1858.

(Only Revolutionary Pensioner named Corey or Cory from any state. BMD.)

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### **New ... Secretary**

*Melody "Sue" Corey*

My name is Melody Sue Corey (please call me Sue).

My interest in the history and genealogy of the Cory's in America began when I was growing up on the family farm in Menominee County, Michigan. There are many Corey's in Menominee County and, as far as I know we are all descendants of Hiram Corey's sons Allen and Homer.

Hiram was born September 20, 1833 in Rutland, Vermont. According to family stories our Corey ancestors came to America in the mid-1600's, settling in New England. Although I think Hiram's father's name was Isaac, I have not been able to find Hiram's birth record or other evidence showing his parents names. Hopefully, the test results of a DNA sample from a Corey first cousin will soon help me narrow my search!

During the 35 years I worked for the Social Security Administration (I retired in 2002) I had little time for genealogy research, though my career provided plenty of experience in finding and evaluating family documents. The discovery of the Cory Family Society and all the information contained on its website was like finding gold! Another joy was meeting other members of the CFS in October 2006 and sharing stories.

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### **Lost & Found Query Section**

Please send queries, ancestors Lost & Found, notorious ancestors' stories, genealogical research tips, etc... The Query Section is for the benefit of all Cory cousins who are interested in the CORY Surname. Please consider helping those requesting assistance, then send a copy of your response to the editor so that we can update the Cory Database. Let's help each other to solve research problems. There is no charge to list a query in the newsletter.[ None ]

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### **Welcome ... New Members:**

Ruth Corey, Boylston, MA  
Cathy Corey Oates, Hillsdale, NY  
Judi Purcell, Pensacola Beach, FL  
Jan Corey Arnett, Battle Creek, MI  
Annette Homes, Middleboro, MA  
John Cory, Salt Lake City, UT  
Heldilin Suddes, Minden, NV

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### **2007 Membership Renewal**

It's time to renew your membership for 2007. Review your mailing label, which notes the year your membership expires.

Membership to the Cory Family Society includes the newsletter, published 3 times per year at the cost of \$12.00 per year. Please complete the membership form at the back of the newsletter and return your payment with the completed form to the treasurer. Those members who would like to receive their newsletter via email may do so by checking the email selection on the Membership Form.

If your label indicates that your membership has expired please send payment immediately to avoid being dropped from the mailing list. We want to keep you in our membership, please notify Fred Corey, President of the Cory Society, if you cannot afford the \$12.00 annual membership.



**SOCIETY OFFICERS**

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**Vice President & Web Master:** Earl Cory  
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E-mail: [shamrock713@adelphia.net](mailto:shamrock713@adelphia.net)

**2007 MEMBERSHIP FORM**



It's time to renew your membership for 2007. Dues are \$12.00 per family. Make check payable to:

**"CORY FAMILY SOCIETY"**

Please mail Check and completed Membership Form to:

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No.: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Do you want your address published ?  Yes  No

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Receive Newsletter by Email ?  Yes  No

**Donations appreciated to:**

**"CORY" Surname Genealogical and DNA Research Project \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)**

**2007 Cory Family Meeting Reservation Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Number in party: \_\_\_\_\_ Adults: \_\_\_\_\_ Children: \_\_\_\_\_

**EVENTS:**

**Wednesday:**

Do you need transportation from Amtrak to the Hotel? Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Thursday:**

Ferry Trip to San Francisco – Pay as you go  
Private 5 hour tour: San Francisco, Sausalito, Marin Headlands - \$42 if full group of 36. Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Dinner – Jack London Square - Order from menu Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Friday:**

Private California History and Wine-Tasting Tour, Lunch on your own in Sonoma  
Benziger Wine tour and Tasting. Price of the tour bus and wine tasting of 30 people \$60,  
less if more people sign up. Dinner at Sonoma Ranch House – Order from Menu Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Saturday:**

Barbeque and Tequila Tasting at The Cory's \$5.00 Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Sunday:**

Society Lunch – Order from Menu Number \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete and send by June 1, sooner if possible. Tour fees must be paid by: **June 1, 2007.**  
There will be no refunds after July 1, 2007. The sooner I know if you are attending, the better  
idea I will have of the cost for each tour.

**Earl Cory**

563 Wesley Avenue

Oakland, CA 94606

Telephone: (510) 663-2466

Mobile: (510) 220-8149

Email: [webmaster@coryfamsoc.com](mailto:webmaster@coryfamsoc.com)



***Cory Family Society***  
c/o Kathleen Corey Reed  
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