



# THE CORY SOCIETY

## NEWSLETTER



Registered with the Guild of  
One-Name Studies

Member of the Federation of  
Family History Societies

Cory Society Website:  
[www.corysociety.org.uk](http://www.corysociety.org.uk)

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### The Cory Event in Bude



*Photographer: Jean Hayes*

*Cory descendants enjoying a visit to Penfound Manor are from the left:-  
Rosemary and Paul Holloway, Peter and Ida Birch with Mark Hassall behind them, Joan and Pat Cory, Annie  
and John Corey (and their two boys), David Hayes, Kate Pearce, Rosemary Gitsham, David and Anne Bedford-  
Groom, Wyn, Marilyn, Colin and Fred Cory.*

Apart from the friendliness of the 20-strong group and the beauty of the countryside, what impressed me about the Society's successful get-together at Bude in May?

Many things - but outstandingly the knowledge, confirmed by numerous visits to local villages, that North Devon/Cornwall is definitely 'Cory Country'. This was brought home rather amusingly by the ubiquitous 'cousins' that Ida Birch and Jean Hayes met, as well as the number of ancestors buried in the graveyards. It was particularly pleasing to see where Ida and Jean went to school, where they lived and where Ida and Peter were married.

The 'going back to our roots' feeling was strengthened by the places with Cory connections we visited in two coach tours - Holsworthy, Milton Damerel, Shebbear, Great Torrington (lunch), Bradworthy, Woolsery, Hartland and Stoke Farm (tea) on Saturday, and Poundstock, St Gennys, Tresparrett, Delabole, Padstow (lunch), Lifton (tea), Week St Mary on Monday.

On Friday the Mayor of Bude, Mrs Partridge, with her husband, a fellow Councillor, welcomed the group at the Penarvor Hotel overlooking Crooklets beach.

On Sunday morning Grace Cory (St Austell Corys) dropped in and was helped in her research by Ida. She had seen an advertisement the Society put up in a library. We were also joined by John and Annie Cory and their boys.

One of the highlights of the tours was the visit to Penfound Manor, in which the Corys have an interest by way of marriage. The charming owner, Richard Betts, despite being due at Heathrow Airport in a few hours, found time to show us the progress he had made in the renovation of his mediaeval manor house, dating from AD 950. To those of us who had seen it in 1995, it was especially interesting to see what had happened to the house and garden since then.

Other impressions. The strength of the non-conformist tradition in the West Country. At Shebbear we had a very interesting talk by another cousin, Ted Lott, on the history of the Bible Christians, supported by many original documents, photographs and books. I was surprised to learn that they had started a mission in South Australia. While in the Lake Chapel at Shebbear we also had the pleasure of a short organ recital of three hymns from one of our members, the Rev. David Bedford-Groom. A poster on the chapel notice board brought three Cory descendants from the area who turned out to be distant cousins of both Ida Birch and Ted Lott, one of them his first teacher at Woolsery School!

The personal links with some of the churches. Kate Pearce led the party to the church of St Mary the Virgin at Lifton, where her husbands' family had connections. The Chairman, Mark Hassall, had

David Bedford-Groom playing the organ at Lake Chapel.



Photograph by: Anne Bedford-Groom

ancestral ties with Week St Mary, the church dating back to Anglo-Saxon times. The churchyard at St Gennys, with spectacular views out to sea, was an eye-opener, while Poundstock church, dedicated to a Celtic saint, St Winwaloe, was rivalled in interest by the nearby Gildhouse\*. This historic building, a meeting place for parish guilds, is the only one of its type in Cornwall to survive still in use.

A visit to the Delabole slate quarry, the oldest and largest working slate quarry in England, was an unusual but well worthwhile diversion. The quarry is 425 feet deep and more than a mile and a half in circumference. Delabole slate has been used as a building material for well over 600 years.

On Sunday afternoon we were featured on Radio Cornwall, with Jean talking to Chris Blount from the battlefield during a re-enactment of the Battle of Stamford Hill, 1643, complete with cannon and musket fire!

The Society is certainly indebted to Ida and Jean for their meticulous organisation and it was rewarding to see the delight of members as they exchanged information about their ancestors and set out their family trees and photographs. Altogether a very successful trip.

\*Poundstock retains the older form of spelling.

## A Report on the DNA Project

Given by Dr Bill Cory at the AGM

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the discovery at Cambridge University by Crick and Watson of DNA and its double helix. Perhaps it has not impinged on our lives to any great extent so far, but the future is both exciting and frightening in the possibilities which are open to us. Not only is it now being used widely in forensic science in the identification of criminals, but it has also been used in some highly publicised cases to prove or disprove paternity. Projects are now underway for genome mapping of all species of animals. Do we find comfort in the knowledge that 98% of the DNA of humans and chimpanzees are identical? Do we worry about genetically modified crops? Is it comforting to know whether or not we are predisposed towards a certain disease?

All these questions must be answered if we are to make full use of the study of DNA. However, there is perhaps one area which interests all members of the Cory Society and that is as a tool to assist our genealogical research. Many of you will remember that some time ago three members of the Society submitted DNA samples for testing by a scientist at UCL. Imagine our dismay when he reported that there were no similarities worth recording and we were not therefore related to even the remotest degree. It was, however, recognised that only one representative of each geographical grouping had participated and that a much larger sample would be necessary to reach definitive conclusions.

It was at this stage that the Cory Family Society in America approached us and asked if we would like to participate in the much larger programme on which they were about to embark. This project was designed "to determine the genetic relationships between Cory family lines in North America and Britain by analysing Y-chromosome markers." They wished to know "whether or not their progenitors, William of Portsmouth, John of Long Island and Thomas of Chelmsford were genetically related." Note that the locations are in the New England states where many of the towns are named after English equivalents from which they had perhaps migrated. They also "wished to learn where in Britain the progenitors lived before arriving in America and to what current Cory lines in Britain they might be related".

Two kinds of DNA material are useful for genealogical studies: **Mitochondria** and **Y-chromosome** bodies found in cells of living organisms. Mitochondria bodies found in all human cells are handed down from a mother to her children virtually unchanged. Although not directly involved in reproduction, mitochondria contribute to some human characteristics and are associated with energy conversion in cells. Chromosome DNA is directly involved in reproduction and DNA bodies on chromosomes control most human characteristics. Y-chromosomes are found in the nucleus of cells of males only, paired with an X-chromosome. The nucleuses of female cells contain pairs of X-chromosomes only, and only males can contribute DNA from Y-chromosomes to their male offspring.

*As previously stated both types of DNA have been used successfully to answer genealogical questions, including the genealogy of some well-known people in highly publicised cases. However, Y-chromosome DNA is more useful for tracing the ancestry of individuals bearing a particular surname. Most women in western cultures have historically taken the surname of their husband on marriage. Bodies on the Y-chromosomes are handed down virtually unchanged from father to son for generations, except for rare mutations. This property makes the Y-chromosomes an ideal focus for genealogical studies because, barring adoption or illegitimacy, the Y-markers parallel the surname.*

*By determining the Y-markers of males bearing the same or similar surname, it is possible to determine (with a high degree of confidence) whether or not individuals have a common paternal ancestor. It is also possible to guess the number of generations two individuals are removed from their **Most Recent Common Ancestor** (MRCA) from the number of mutations found. Unfortunately, it is difficult to pinpoint the exact ancestor using genetic techniques currently available.*

*Each specific location on a chromosome has its own mutation rate, but to date the specific rates are unknown. Currently, the laboratory that did these analyses estimates that a total of about one mutation occurs (at any one of the twenty six locations the laboratory examines) in ten generations. However, this estimate is likely to change as the laboratories conducting the analyses obtain more data. It has already changed from one every five generations to one every ten generations since we started our project.*

*The percent confidence for the estimated MRCA is currently not reported. If more than three mutations have occurred, the laboratory will report that the individuals are "genetically unrelated." They mean by this that any common ancestor is probably sufficiently removed that the genetic relationship is insignificant.*

*The publicity resulting from a dispute involving the claims of black descendants of Thomas Jefferson (and its solution) has resulted in much research to develop Y-chromosome analysis as a genealogical tool. For example, Brigham Young University has an ambitious research project led by Dr Woodward. The programme is supported by the Molecular Genealogy Foundation. A benefactor of the foundation, Jim Sorenson, established a laboratory in Salt Lake City to provide Y-chromosome analyses for the public. It was his laboratory (Relative Genetics) that I contacted to see if they could help our Society establish the relationship, if any, between the three main Cory/Corey progenitors in America.*

*Charlotte Muller, historian to the American Society, was selecting the participants for the first phase of a Cory Family Society project involving American participants, and was planning to obtain English participants for a second phase at the time of her*

passing. At the last annual meeting of this Society in Seekonk, Massachusetts, Margaret Bruegl presented a cheque to the Society for \$5000 to defray the cost of completing the DNA project. The donation was a gift from the family of Charlotte Muller to honour their mother who, along with several other members, had suggested the project a couple of years earlier. They were able to expedite the second phase by using some of her family's gift to defray the cost of analyses of DNA samples from English participants.

The objective of the first phase was to determine whether or not three main Cory family lines in the USA mentioned in the introduction, are genetically related. The objective of the second phase was to explore the relationship between current English Cory lines and to determine how the American and English lines may be related.

Analyses have now been performed by Relative Genetics on a total of fourteen participants, six from England and eight from America. One of the American participants, from a family of relatively recent immigrants, was selected by the Cory Society as a representative of one of our family lines. Relative Genetics has now provided a report giving the results of the analyses performed to date. A summary of their report follows.

After the lab had completed their analyses of the first seven American participants, they asked the Cory Society of Britain to suggest English participants. We appointed Jean Hayes to co-ordinate the selection of participants, with well-documented pedigrees, representing Cory family lines in Britain. Jean selected five English male participants representing family lines in Britain. She also requested that her relative, Halsey D Cory from Florida, be included to represent her own family line.

Those selected by Jean Hayes, and the family lines represented included: Michael R Cory (Norfolk) Dr William Cory (Kent/Northampton), Colin Cory (Northampton), John P F Cory (Poundstock), Dennis John Cory (W. Putford), Halsey D Cory (Pyworthy), and Don Reginald Cory (Australian/ Holsworthy).

As far as we in England are concerned the results of

the project show that only two of the English participants appear genetically related. Dr William Cory and Colin Cory from the Northampton line are both related to Thomas of Chelmsford USA. The Y-chromosome of Colin is identical to that of Arthur T Corey from Colorado at all 26 sites examined, and differed from the other participants from this line at only one site. The other English participants appear to be unrelated to one another, or to any of the three main American lines.

The Cory Family Society (USA) newsletter of November 1997 contains information on the genealogy of Giles Cory/Corey furnished by Brenda (Cory) Miller. Brenda states that Giles Cory was baptised August 1621 in St Sepulchre's Church in Northampton, the oldest of four children of Giles and Elizabeth Cory. While we have no proof that the famous Giles from Salem, MA was related to Thomas of Chelmsford in the USA there is reason to suppose that they were both from the same Northampton line. We know that there was a continuous succession of Cory descendants in the village of Harpole from 1435 when an unnamed Cory built a large home (Fernville) there. Harpole is five miles west of Northampton."

Colin and his uncle continue to live there. There are also other Corys in the village. Colin and I can now claim to be related. Our MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor) appears to have been born around 1650, but this date has a high uncertainty. However, we definitely are related- the first proven linkage in the many Cory lines. We congratulate the ladies in our lines for being so faithful over 350 years! I take particular satisfaction in that my 'leap in the dark' in constructing my own family line and its move from

Sources:

Arthur T Corey's article in the Cory Family Society in America's Newsletter Vol 18 No 1.

For further information contact : [artcorey@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:artcorey@lamar.colostate.edu) or Diahna L Southard, Bioanalyst at [dian@relativegenetics.com](mailto:dian@relativegenetics.com)



## WANTED DNA CO-ORDINATOR!



As you can see from the report above, we have, with the invaluable assistance from the Cory Family Society in America, made our first definite connections between family lines. In the April 2001 Newsletter (No 24) Bill explained his reasons for thinking that his family came from Northampton and now he has scientific proof. I am envious but feel heartened that one day even if the written records I keep searching for are never found, DNA genealogy will solve the mystery for me -providing I get one of my Cory male relatives tested. Sorry ladies it has to be from a *male* Cory line - our wonderful Cory mothers won't do.

Our co-ordinator up till now has been Jean Hayes and we are grateful to her for getting us to this point. As our Hon. Secretary we keep her very busy so she feels that the job needs someone who can give it their whole attention. The Cory Society now needs a willing co-ordinator to keep this exciting research going and you don't need to be a DNA scientist to do it! We will provide a list for you to contact so we just need someone to be the *contact* for this new genealogical tool. If you are interested, but unsure about what's involved, please contact Jean (see last page for address).

Juliet. 'What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet'.

Romeo and Juliet Act 2 Scene 2 1143-4

We all have them, but why should we, in the Cory Society be particularly interested? Well if you remember, a couple of years ago, we had three of our members tested to see what their relationship might be. There was **Michael Cory** representing the Norfolk Cory's, **Les Cory** the Tresparrett family, and **William Cory** of Kentish line, the Harpole family or group of families<sup>1</sup>. I think, we all in the Cory Society assumed that the 3 lines would be related and that they all originated from the West Country. However, when Mark Thomas produced the results, he had a surprise for us- none of the lines were related. Now there could be various explanations for this and one of them is 'false paternity'- we all know who our mothers are- but can we really be sure about our fathers? It was for this reason that in the Pictish Royal House the succession went not from father to son, but from father to nephew- the King's sister's son. That way one could be sure that the Royal Line was kept Pure.

But of course the other possibility was that 'false paternity' did not come into the equation. In that case there could only be one explanation: though bearing the same name, the Cory lines were not related. If instead of being the Cory Society we had been called the Smith or Jones Society, this would not have come as a surprise- as all the bearers of the names Smith or Jones could not possibly be related- but Cory- it seems such a distinctive name.

And there, things for the moment rested until the American Corys became involved in genetic research too. Basically their results seem to indicate that there were distinct groups of Cory families that genetically had nothing to do with each other. That being the case, was it possible that the name Cory could have sprung up independently in three (or more) different areas? To answer this question, we need to look at surnames and this is what Jean Hayes- now there's a female gene which does have a Y in it- and the committee asked me to talk about surnames at this year's AGM.

And here I have to declare an interest, because though I can't claim to be by any means expert, my father did actually write a book on the subject- *History Through Surnames*- and I have been looking at this to get myself in the mood as it were. He was a lovely man, my father, and I would happily spend the whole of my allotted time talking about him- he was a genuine eccentric- i.e. one who is totally unaware that something he is doing is in any way odd or out of the ordinary. One day my sister-in-law was sitting on the top deck of a bus in Oxford and she saw people laughing and pointing out of the window. There was my father, walking along brushing his teeth. He was in fact as it turned out going to the dentist and so it was both reasonable and polite that he should do so- but in the middle of an Oxford street?

On the strength of Father's book, he was asked to present a weekly phone-in programme about surnames on Radio Oxford. I never actually heard it but one day

I was in Dillons- now Waterstone's- and I picked up an anthology of some of Peter Simple's pieces from the Telegraph. Michael Wharton - the real Peter Simple- had been writing the column since 1957 and lived at Naphill Common near High Wycombe, so it is not impossible that he took the idea from Father's Radio Oxford phone-in programme. Anyway, I like to think that there is something of the flavour of Father's programmes preserved in 'Is this your Name?' Here are two brief extracts:

*'If your name is Éclair, you can hold up your head proudly when people laugh at you. Far from being descended from a small cream cake, you can claim among your ancestors the D'Eclairs, later de Clares, who 'came over with the Conqueror' and were granted spacious lands in the Nerdley area as a reward for their prowess in ravaging the North'.*

(Peter Simple's Way of the World 1975-77 p 82)

*'People called Yobbo, a surname common in parts of Essex, are also entitled to ignore snide remarks which merely betray ignorance. The name is derived from the Italian town of Gubbio, associated with St Francis. There seems to have been a small exodus from the town in the later Middle Ages, mainly by people who were bored with animals. It is uncertain why they chose England as their adopted home'.*

(Peter Simple's World covering 1984-87 p 68)

With all this behind us, let us now turn to the problem of **Cory**. There seems to be two types of explanation that have been suggested- one being that it comes from a *personal name*. Reaney, the doyen of personal name studies in this country, suggested that it came from an Old Norse personal name, **Kori**, the first element in the place name Corby in Northants. The 'by' of Kori. Corby itself has given rise to the personal name **Corby**. The similarity has also been pointed out to an Arabic name<sup>2</sup>, but I think that this is an extremely unlikely deviation. There were very little dealings with the pagan infidel. In fact it was so rare that when it did happen it gave rise to legends like that of the Lord of Lusignan and the fairy Melusine- who when her husband saw her naked against her express wishes, gave a great shriek, turned into a dragon and flew out of the window. In early pedigrees she is called 'Sarazena'- a Saracen. Kori however, has to be taken much more seriously- especially as a possible origin for the Northamptonshire Corys and perhaps independently, the Norfolk Corys.

The second explanation is as a *place name*<sup>3</sup>. This is an avenue, which, for the West Country, Vernon and Michael have explored. There are two candidates, one **Great Cory**, now **West Curry in Boyton** parish, and the other a place name or *toponym*, **Curri or Cory in West Putford**, which survives as **Cory Barton**. It is a pity that though the old place name volume for Devon has long been available, those for Cornwall, (with the exception of a volume by Oliver Padel on place name elements), have not yet been published, so we do not have the expert considered opinion on what the derivation of the name

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## Medal of Excellence Winner

*from the Cornish & Devon Post*



*Sue Petherick is the daughter of member John Albert Cory of Launceston and descends from the North Petherwin line which has origins in St Gennys.*

Sue is one of only 120 students from across the UK to be awarded the prestigious City and Guilds Medal of Excellence. She combines her role of wife and mother of three, with her business and practical responsibilities on the family farm, and her work as a liaison officer and assessor for Duchy College. In addition Sue has achieved an impressive range of nationally recognised qualifications to help in her varied work-load.

“People say I should be proud to have won the award, but it hasn’t really sunk in yet,” said Sue. “I didn’t do the training course with the intention of getting a medal at the end of it. In fact, I wasn’t aware that the award existed until after I’d completed the course for NVQ level four in Agriculture Livestock Management.

“It has taken me two years of training on-the-job with some college sessions, and I’m delighted to have achieved both the NVQ, and the medal, which is an added bonus.”

Each year, more than 750,000 people complete City and Guilds courses in a wide range of work-based subjects. From these, training colleges throughout the country put forward candidates for consideration by the City and Guilds judging panel of experts. This year, only 120 medals were awarded, compared to 170 last year, because City and Guilds tightened the judging criteria.

Sharon Byles, a lecturer in Farm Management at Duchy College where Sue attended day release training for her NVQ, recommended that the college put Sue forward for the award. Sue trained at Duchy College under the Skills For Dynamic Agriculture programme. The programme is managed by The Learning and Skills Council, Devon and Cornwall, and funded with £800,000 from Objective One.

Chris Shepherd, training agency operations manager of Duchy College said, “We were more than happy to nominate Sue because her work had been outstanding. The award was based on satisfying the performance

criteria, and Sue’s ability to demonstrate excellent farm management of a livestock farm.

The judges commented on the overall standard and attention to detail of Sue’s portfolio and practical evidence. In particular, they were impressed by her exceptional use of IT in preparing and using data to produce management information, such as spreadsheets, budgets and cash flow projections, to arrive at management decisions.

Sue has demonstrated the excellent use in which NVQ training can be applied- in her case, for the benefit of the family’s business.”

The farm which occupies 500 acres with dairy beef and sheep, is run by Sue’s husband and his brother and nephew.

“I’m responsible for all the financial accounts, in conjunction with our accountant, including cash flow, PAYE and VAT, as well as dealing with DEFRA (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), and all records related to enterprise management”, said Sue.

In 1999, Sue successfully applied for a part-time post of liaison officer and assessor with Duchy College. She provides an important link between students in North Cornwall and North Devon who are studying NVQ levels one, two and three in Agriculture, their work placement employers, parents and Duchy College.

“I really appreciate the benefits of the various training courses which I’ve taken, and all the support and encouragement received from family and Duchy College,” said Sue. “I would encourage anyone to take advantage of the many learning opportunities that are available to people of all ages and abilities.”

Source: Cornish and Devon Post

### A Double Presentation

*Sue learnt three months before the presentation that she was to represent the South West region and collect her medal from the Queen. So Sue and her husband’s first visit to London was to Buckingham Palace! The medal which has Sue’s name and achievement on one side and the coats of arms of the guilds on the other had to be handed straight back so that it could be presented again at the City and Guilds National Awards Ceremony. Her father, John, told me that although he hasn’t been out of Cornwall much himself, he is quite content as there is a lot of Cornwall he has still to see, and that he saw some new places in May when he attended the events of the Cory weekend in Bude.*

## A Cautionary Tale

by Ida Birch

**RICHARD CORY** by Edwin Arlington Robinson  
from *The Children of the Night*

Whenever Richard Cory went down town,  
We people on the pavement looked at him:  
He was a gentleman from sole to crown,  
Clean favored, and imperially slim.

And he was always quietly arrayed,  
And he was always human when he talked,  
But still he fluttered pulses when he said,  
"Good-morning," and he glittered when he walked.

And he was rich- yes, richer than a king -  
And admirably schooled in every grace.  
In fine, we thought that he was everything  
To make us wish that we were in his place.

So on we worked, and waited for the light,  
And went without the meat, and cursed the bread;  
And Richard Cory, one calm summer night,  
Went home and put a bullet through his head.

Last year I received an enquiry from a student in the USA whose assignment was a paper on the above poem. Long term readers may recall this poem was featured in our newsletter no 18 in 1999. Our enquirer had found a site on the internet headed 'Practice with writing to an audience', accompanied by the following information:

*Richard Cory was in his late fifties. After graduating from Princeton with a liberal arts degree, he inherited a large estate from his father, J. P. Cory, the well-known textile manufacturer. Cory was admired for his good manners and elegant way of dressing. Despite his great wealth, he never acted better than the townspeople who were less fortunate than himself. He could often be seen talking with them. Nevertheless, many people were envious of him. Their envy could be seen in the way that they looked at him as he walked by. On July 10, in the morning around nine o'clock, his butler discovered Richard Cory's body in the study. He had shot himself in the head.*

There were seven writing assignments including *A journal entry by Cory the night before his death* and *A letter from a Cory maid to her friend whom Mrs. Cory recently fired.*

Our enquirer wished to know whether the information on Richard Cory was substantiated. Was Richard Cory real or a figment of Robinson's imagination? We have been faced with the same dilemma about Richard Cory ever since the poem came to our attention. I explored the internet at the time we published our newsletter back in 1999 in Issue No 18 without finding the answer. This recent enquiry set me off on another internet spree. Firstly, I tried Princeton alumni discovering 10 Corys but not a Richard in sight and I drew a blank on a textile manufacturer named Cory with initials J P/ J or P.

It is surprising that this poem pops up on so many sites. A Google search for "*Richard Cory*" Robinson brought up 3,220 hits; "*Richard Cory*" poem resulted in 2,210; combining "*Richard Cory*" poem Robinson produced 1,600! Simon and Garfunkel's use of the poem, in modified form, for a pop song serves to increase the numbers. I feel sure there must be a complete explanation somewhere but there is a limit to how many sites one can investigate! It's like looking for the needle in a haystack.

I did find an appraisal site – analysing the content from every angle - with information that it was based on an actual suicide, not of Richard Cory but a Frank Avery. The following is from *Edwin Arlington Robinson: A Critical Introduction*. 1967 by Wallace L. Anderson

*In April 1897 Robinson, reporting the local news to Harry Smith, wrote "Frank Avery blew his bowels out with a shot-gun. That was bell (sic)." By the end of July he had completed, he told Miss Brower, "a nice little thing . . . There isn't any idealism in it, but there's lots of something else - humanity, may be. I opine that it will go." It has become one of the most familiar of Robinson's poems.*

Wallace L Anderson went on to analyse the poem in depth, by phrase/word, ending with "*Glittered*" not only emphasizes the aura of regality and wealth but also suggests the speciousness of Cory. Even his manner is not a manifestation of something innate but only a characteristic that has been acquired ("admirably schooled"). All these details are concerned with external qualities only. The very things that served to give Cory status also reveal the inner emptiness that led him to take his own life.

So why did Edwin Arlington Robinson choose the name Richard Cory? It was suggested on one site that the name Richard Cory sounds aristocratic and on another that the name Cory is suggestive of glory, though not a rhyme he used. I feel sure that the answer lies on the net - does anyone feel inclined to continue the search?

A word of warning. A site I visited in 1999 invited one to view of picture of Richard Cory. What luck, I thought, one click away from seeing the man himself. Would this help to identify him? Alas, it was a gruesome scene that was revealed, staged only to shock.

Sources:

Practice with writing to an audience  
[www.octech.org/icourses/eng/eng165/WritAudPract.htm](http://www.octech.org/icourses/eng/eng165/WritAudPract.htm)

Modern American Poetry: On "Richard Cory" 12 appraisals  
[www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/m\\_r/robinson/cory.htm](http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/m_r/robinson/cory.htm)

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## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Cory in Boyton is. The editors for the Devon volume thought that it meant a 'hollow place'. Turning to the volumes for Northampton and Norfolk we see that the single Northampton volume appeared before the war and not all of the Norfolk volumes have yet been published- though in those that have, there is no 'Cory' place name.

So where does this all leave us? In the case of the West Country Corys it seems to me that there could indeed be two separate families – one deriving from Great Cory and represented by the armigerous Marhamchurch Cory family (sable a chevron or, fretty gules, between three griffons heads erased or); the other from West Putford, and again represented by an armigerous family (argent a saltire sable, on a chief azure, three cinquefoils or).

As for Northampton, perhaps the Corys there, as Reaney suggested, take their name from the Old Norse Kori. Which leaves the Norfolk Corys. As far as present evidence goes there is no suitable place name from which they could derive their name. It may be that they owe their origins to another separate eponymous Kori, or perhaps there are more than one distinct group of families in the county- and one of them could have emigrated from Cornwall and be connected with the Marhamchurch Corys on the basis of the similarity of arms with those of Bramerton Norfolk Corys (*sable on a chevron between three griffon heads erased or, as many estoils gules*)<sup>4</sup>. Perhaps Les Cory and the Tresparett family, whose Y-chromosomes we sampled, is linked to the West Putford and not the Marhamchurch family. That way a link between Bramerton and Marhamchurch is still possible.

Reference Notes:

<sup>1</sup> What's in a Name? Newsletter No 22 p3

<sup>2</sup> Charles Cory's letter, Newsletter No 21 p 7

<sup>3</sup> French Connections -Newsletter No 29 p3

<sup>4</sup> List of Cory Arms in The English Corys by Michael and Vernon Cory

### NEW MEMBERS:

**Ms J Grace Cory** of Bodmin, Cornwall and her son **Franklin Sidney Cory** *descendants of Richard Cory (c1845-1927) who married (2ndly) Laura King in 1891, now back 2 gens to Henry & Grace Cory in Llansallos parish.*  
**Mrs June Rose Gould** of Kilnhurst, Rotherham, Yks. *Northants descendant of Wm Cory who married Elizabeth Hills in 1805 and this interest is shared by -*  
**Dr Diana C Dobson and Ms Cory Dobson** of N.Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Dr Kenneth D Cory is now at Los Altos,

### BIRTHS:

**William Hall** born 11th May 2003, son of Bridgette and Christopher Hall and grandson of Christine and Basil Todd, (great nephew of Margaret and Kingsley Goffin). (*Norfolk line Table A29*). William weighed only 1lb 14ozs when he was delivered by caesarean section after complications developed during the fifth month of Bridgette's pregnancy. Although weighing less than a 2kg bag of sugar William still had lungs strong enough to greet the world with a lusty cry. He was so tiny that his father's wedding ring fitted his wrist like a bracelet! Bridgette visited with her mother each morning and her husband each evening. He was fed 1ml of his mother's milk each hour on the hour until in the middle of July he reached 4lbs in weight. Bridgette and Chris were finally allowed to take him home. Thanks to the wonders of modern medicine and nursing we have another Cory descendant.

### CONGRATULATIONS:

To **Jean and David Hayes** who celebrated their Ruby Wedding anniversary on the 3rd August.



### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

#### Officers: -

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