



Cory Family Society Newsletter

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

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

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THE CORY FAMILY SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET

*By Earl S. Cory, Vice President,
Webmaster*

Some Problems with the William Cory Database

An email from a member of the William (Bristol) line, Vada Marie Spencer Waites (fandvw@galenalink.com), points out a problem with in our William database. William and Mary's grandson, John Jr. had twelve children. Two children were supposedly twins Dinah and Hopestill, but Dinah died as an infant.

It is written that Hopestill's husband, Joseph Card was born 1683, married 13 Jul 1710, and had children, one being Richard, born 1718, married Dinah Cory, born: 1692, in 1752. (The one that died an infant.)

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Richard Card, born: 1718, married Mercy Allen about 1742, she was born

about 1717, which would be the same age range as Richard.

Also, Dinah's first husband, Edward married 1709, was born 1685, he died about 1717, their son, Edward was born 1711.

The problem is that it is also stated that Dinah (who died an infant) was married to Richard Card (son of Joseph Card and Hopestill Cory, her twin sister) was born 1718.

It seems to me that Dinah's second husband was Michael Card, married 21 April 1752, but that was supposed to be the date Dinah and Richard Card were married, also, 21 April 1752.

As you can see this is all very confusing as to who was married to whom, who died, and was whose child. Can anyone out there clear this up?

William Cory Descendants in N.C.

Patricia Mersereau, has been researching Corys in North Carolina for many years. Using the results of DNA analysis, she has determined that her family is a member of the William line.

Some members of her family may be found in Corys of America, but incorrectly placed in the John line. She has been able to piece together the migrations of the Corys from Rhode Island to North Carolina, but there are still a couple of missing links she would like help with.

Benjamin Cory (William, William), b. circa 1694 in Portsmouth, RI, moved to Dartmouth, RI, before moving to North Carolina where he died in Tyrrell County about 1756. (Deeds to sons Benjamin and John found in Tyrrell County. Latest one mentioned deceased father Benjamin in

1756.) According to the published information, Benjamin had sons Benjamin (father of Solomon), Davidson (father of Eugene's Joseph), Joseph, and Thomas. There was also a John Corey in Pasquotank about that time. Sherrie Perkins, who is also researching the Corey/Cory family as a descendant of Abner Cory, theorizes that Elizabeth City (Pasquotank County), N.C., was the base from which the men went into the "wilds" of N.C., especially early on.

Benjamin Corey (Benjamin, William, William), b. circa 1725. Tyrrell County deeds list him as a blacksmith. (I suspect this Benjamin was the one who was found in Pitt, Martin, Tyrrell, Bertie, etc. and who died about 1792. I think he was married last to Elizabeth Middleton, widow of John Middleton, and was possibly the father Benjamin Cory, b. 1793. If not, Benjamin may have been the son of Joseph Cory who was the only male Cory listed in Pitt County about the time of Benjamin's birth.)

Was Benjamin (the blacksmith) father of Benjamin, b. 1793, or was Joseph Benjamin's father? Was Joseph the son of Benjamin (the blacksmith), or was he Benjamin's brother?

Following is an article about her Great-Great Grandfather, Benjamin Cory and his descendants.

Benjamin Cory
by Patricia Worthington Mersereau
pmersereau@comcast.net

Benjamin Cory, my great-great-great grandfather, was a businessman and a farmer who, according to the 1850 census, owned 1,000 acres of land. Although we don't know his parents, we know through DNA testing that Benjamin was a descendant of William Corey, born about 1628 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England,

who migrated to Portsmouth, Newport County, Rhode Island, in the mid 1600s. According to the Cory Family Society, one son of William¹ was William² whose son Benjamin was born 1694 in Portsmouth, Newport County, Rhode Island, and moved to Tyrrell County, North Carolina, where he died in 1750. Benjamin¹ had at least two sons, John and Benjamin². Colonial records show a Benjamin Cory in Pitt County in 1764 and 1775, in Martin County in 1778, in Pitt County again in 1782, and in Bertie County in 1787. While there was another Benjamin Cory, born 1711, who moved from New Jersey to Pasquotank County where he died in 1770, it is reasonable to assume that the Benjamin found in Pitt and Martin Counties was Benjamin², a blacksmith, farmer, and businessman.

The only Corys in Pitt County in the 1790 census, Joseph Cory and Elizabeth Cory were found in adjacent households. In April 1792, they sold land formerly owned by Benjamin Cory, now deceased, to Oliver Smith (Deed Book M, p. 684, 1792). Elizabeth Middleton Corey was the widow of Benjamin². It is remotely possible that my great-great-great grandfather Benjamin was the son of Benjamin² and Elizabeth. The Corey surname was spelled variously as Cory, Corrie, Corey, Cawrey, and even Chory in early deeds and censuses.

Benjamin, born 1793 in Pitt County, married Rebecca A. Jones, born 1801 and daughter of John Jones, at age 30 in 1823. While the majority of people living in Pitt County in the early 1800s could neither read nor write, Benjamin and Rebecca were literate. Apparently, they valued education for their children, also. In the 1850 census, most of their children were described as students and literate.

Benjamin and Rebecca had seven children who lived to adulthood. Benjamin A., Jr., "B.A." was born in

1826, married Martha A. "Patty" Tyson, and had at least three sons, B. L., born 1858; Joseph J. "J. J.", born 1864; and James R. "J. R.", born 1868. B.A. died in December 1872.

Samuel T. was born in 1829, married first Mary E. "Letitia" White in 1866 and second Georgia Ann S. Wall in 1880. Samuel and Letitia had 3 sons, William L. F., James A. S., and James Henry, and two daughters, Armitta (Mittie) and Lula. Letitia died the same day she gave birth to Lula. (See Samuel T. Cory article in *Chronicles of Pitt County, Volume II*). Samuel later married Georgia Ann Wall who died after the birth of their son, John G. Samuel followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer and businessman, accumulating land and lending money to his neighbors. He died in 1893.

Benjamin and Rebecca's third son, John G.H., was born in 1832 and enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in January 1862. He died as a soldier in Petersburg, VA., in November 1862 of severe diarrhea. John was a farmer and a businessman who never married. Estate records showed that he owned much land and lent money to his fellow Pitt Countians.

Martha A. "Margaret" Cory was the first daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca. She was born in 1836 and married Spire Worthington, Jr. They had at least 3 daughters and 1 son: Louise "Lovie" Worthington, born 1860, died 1875; Queenie Worthington, born 1861, died 1883, who married Abner Slaughter; Annie Worthington, born 1863, died 1882; and Samuel Glasgow Worthington, born 1865, died 1953, who married Lydia Campbell "Miss Cammie" Smith (See *Chronicles I, Article 1380*).

Mary Ann "Elizabeth" Cory was born in July 4, 1834, and died July 15, 1910. She married Wyatt Gardner and had eight

children, including Benjamin Asa Gardner and Morgan Oswald Gardner. Some of her descendants still live in the Gardnerville area of Pitt County (See Chronicles I, Article 602).

Rebecca A. S. Cory was born in 1839 and died February 14, 1905. She never married but lived close to Samuel and her youngest sister Louisa.

Louisa Amanda F. Cory was born September 5, 1841, and died September 3, 1911. She married Captain Charles Alexander White September 14, 1864, and had seven children. (See Chronicles I, Article 1290.) Louisa and her husband Charles were close to her brother Samuel who married Charles's sister Mary E. "Letitia" White. Louisa and Captain Charley took care of Samuel just before he died and Captain Charley was the executor of Samuel's estate.

Benjamin had accumulated much land by the time he died in January 1858. Like other large landowners during that time, he had slaves to help him tend the land. Upon his death, his land and his slaves were divided among his wife, Rebecca, and their seven children. Rebecca must have been a businesswoman in her own right. She inherited land from her father and had several deeds recorded in which she bought or exchanged land herself. She lived with Samuel much of the time until her death about 1869.

I gathered information from deeds, census records, wills, and Chronicles of Pitt County, Volume I. As a child, I was told that this person and that person were my "kin." It was exciting to learn how we are connected!

Harpole Roots

I received email from Eunice Brownlee (jande.brownlee@btinternet.com), who is doing research on the Dunkley family. The oldest ancestor that we have identified in the Thomas (Harpole) Corys is Nicholas Cory. His second marriage was to Emma Dunkley in 1538. We also know of a marriage of Thomas Cory and Elizabeth Dunkley in 1539. Eunice points out that there was also a Harpole marriage between Margaret Cory and Robert Dunkley in 1538. She goes on to speculate:

We believe that there were actually two brothers and one sister Cory from Harpole at the time thus Thomas Cory who married Elizabeth Dunkley in 1538, Nicholas Cory who married Emma (or Emily) Dunkley also in 1538, and Margaret Cory who married Robert Dunkley yet again in 1538

Three marriages between two families all in the same period, it would seem that there may well have been land deals etc. going on here at this time with the two families sorting themselves out, however we are unable to substantiate that.

We know that the Corys were reasonably placed as were the Dunkley family (the Dunkleys originally held Althorp estate before the Spencer family) but that is all. It would be interesting to find out more of this early vintage.

A Brief History of Massachusetts

By Earl S. Cory, Webmaster

Last issue I mentioned that since we are traveling to Massachusetts this year for our annual meeting, I would present a brief history of the area, the events, and the relationship to Corys in the area.

Many of our members and many of our foreign visitors may not be familiar with all that took place in the Massachusetts area.

We will be visiting several of the historical sites during our meeting. Corys were involved in many of the following events. For example, Giles Cory is famous for his part in the Salem Witch Trials, and Thomas Cory of Chelmsford fought in King Philip's war.

There were 10 Corys called to arms on April 19, 1775. These "Minute Men" were at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. 66 Corys are listed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*. Most are from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut, making them most likely members of the Thomas and William Cory branches of the family. Chambers Cory from Groton was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. William Corey, reported Master of an armed vessel, is listed as one of the prisoners sent in the cartel "Silver Eel" from Halifax to Boston on 8-Oct-1778, to be exchanged for British prisoners

Early European Exploration and Colonization

The coast of what is now Massachusetts was probably skirted by Norsemen in the 11th century and Europeans of various nationalities (but mostly English) sailed offshore in the late 16th and early 17th cent.

A Little British History

To set the stage, a little British History and the role of Puritanism is required to understand the first settlers to Massachusetts. Puritans was the name given in the 16th century to the more extreme Protestants within the Church of

England who thought the English Reformation had not gone far enough in reforming the doctrines and structure of the church; they wanted to purify their national church by eliminating every shred of Catholic influence.

English Puritans

English Puritans were known at first for their extremely critical attitude regarding the religious compromises made during the reign of Elizabeth I. Many of them were graduates of Cambridge University, and they became Anglican priests to make changes in their local churches. They encouraged direct personal religious experience, sincere moral conduct, and simple worship services. Worship was the area in which Puritans tried to change things most; their efforts in that direction were sustained by intense theological convictions and definite expectations about how seriously Christianity should be taken as the focus of human existence.

After James I became king of England in 1603, Puritan leaders asked him to grant several reforms. At the Hampton Court Conference (1604), however, he rejected most of their proposals, which included abolition of bishops. Puritanism gained much popular support early in the 17th century. The government and the church hierarchy, however, became increasingly repressive, causing many Puritans to emigrate.

English Revolution/Puritan Revolution

English Revolution also called the Puritan Revolution, general designation for the period in English history from 1640 to 1660. It began with the calling of the Long Parliament by King Charles I and proceeded through two civil wars, the trial and execution of the king, the republican experiments of Oliver Cromwell, and, ultimately, the restoration of King Charles II.

Those Puritans who remained in England formed a powerful element within the parliamentary party that defeated Charles I in the English Civil War. After the war the Puritans remained dominant in England until 1660, but they quarreled among themselves (Presbyterian dominance gave way to Independent, or congregational, control under Oliver Cromwell) and proved even more intolerant than the old hierarchy. The restoration of the monarchy (1660) also restored Anglicanism, and the Puritan clergy were expelled from the Church of England under the terms of the Act of Uniformity (1662). Thereafter English Puritans were classified as Nonconformists.

The English Revolution was the first of the so-called great revolutions. It began as a protest against an oppressive and uncompromising government. A moderate constitutional phase was followed by the use of military force, then the violent overthrow of the government, experiments with new institutions, the rule of a virtual dictator, and, finally, a restoration that embodied some new practices within the older tradition. The revolution was important because it generated new political and religious ideas and because it extended the English tradition that the government's power should be limited.

Settlement of Massachusetts

Early in the 17th century some Puritan groups separated from the Church of England. Among these were the Pilgrims, who in 1620 founded Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims arrived on the Mayflower and landed (1620) at a point they named Plymouth (for their port of embarkation in England). Their first governor, John Carver, died the next year, but under his successor, William Bradford, the Plymouth Colony took firm hold.

Weathering early difficulties, the colony eventually prospered.

Other Englishmen soon established fishing and trading posts nearby—Andrew Weston (1622) at Wessagusset (now Weymouth) and Thomas Wollaston (1625) at Mt. Wollaston, which was renamed Merry Mount (now Quincy) when Thomas Morton took charge. The fishing post established (1623) on Cape Ann by Roger Conant failed, but in 1626 he founded Naumkeag (Salem), which in 1628 became the nucleus of a Puritan colony led by John Endecott of the New England Company and chartered by the private Council for New England. Salem's early history was darkened by the witchcraft trials of 1692, in which Samuel Sewall was a judge; many of the victims came from the part of Salem that now is Danvers. Massachusetts exonerated all those accused in the trials in 1711.

The Puritan Colonies

In 1629 the New England Company was reorganized as the Massachusetts Bay Company after receiving a more secure patent from the crown. In 1630 John Winthrop led the first large Puritan migration from England (900 settlers on 11 ships).

Boston supplanted Salem as capital of the colony, and Winthrop replaced Endecott as governor. After some initial adjustments to allow greater popular participation and the representation of outlying settlements in the General Court (consisting of a governor, deputy governor, assistants, and deputies), the "Bay Colony" continued to be governed as a private company for the next 50 years. It was also a thoroughgoing Puritan theocracy, in which clergymen such as John Cotton enjoyed great political influence. The status of freeman was restricted (until 1664) to church

members and the state was regarded as an agency of God's will on earth. Due to a steady stream of newcomers from England, the South Shore (i.e., S of Boston), the North Shore, and the interior were soon dotted with firmly rooted communities.

The early Puritans were primarily agricultural people, although a merchant class soon formed. Most of the inhabitants lived in villages, beyond which lay their privately owned fields. The typical village was composed of houses (also individually owned) grouped around the common—a plot of land held in common by the community. The dominant structure on the common was the meetinghouse, where the pastor, the most important figure in the community, held long Sabbath services. The meetinghouse of the chief village of a town (in New England a town corresponds to what is usually called a township elsewhere in the United States) was also the site of the town meeting, traditionally regarded as a foundation of American democracy. In practice the town meeting served less to advance democracy than to enforce unanimity and conformity, and participation was as a rule restricted to male property holders who were also church members.

Native American resentment of the Puritan presence resulted in the Pequot War of 1637, after which the four Puritan colonies (Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven) formed the New England Confederation, the first voluntary union of American colonies. In 1675–76, the confederation broke the power of the Native Americans of southern New England in King Philip's War. In the course of the French and Indian Wars, however, frontier settlements such as Deerfield were devastated.

French and Indian Wars

French and Indian Wars, 1689–1763, the name given by American historians to the North American colonial wars between Great Britain and France in the late 17th and the 18th cent. They were really campaigns in the worldwide struggle for empire and were roughly linked to wars of the European coalitions. At the time they were viewed in Europe as only an unimportant aspect of the struggle, and, although the stakes were Canada, the American West, and the West Indies, the fortunes of war in Europe had more effect in determining the winner than the fighting in the disputed territory itself.

The wars helped to bring about important changes in the British colonies. In addition to the fact of their ocean-wide distance from the mother country, the colonies felt themselves less dependent militarily on the British by the end of the wars; they became most concerned with their own problems and put greater value on their own institutions. In other words, they began to think of themselves as American rather than British.

The population of the Massachusetts Bay Colony naturally rejoiced at the triumph of the Puritan Revolution in England, but with the restoration of Charles II in 1660 the colony's happy prospects faded. Its recently extended jurisdiction over Maine was for a time discounted by royal authority, and, worse still, its charter was revoked in 1684. The withdrawal of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony had long been expected because the colony had consistently violated the terms of the charter and repeatedly evaded or ignored royal orders by operating an illegal mint, establishing religious rather than property qualifications for suffrage, and discriminating against Anglicans.

A New Royal Colony

In 1691 a new charter united Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Maine into the single royal colony of Massachusetts. This charter abolished church membership as a test for voting, although Congregationalism remained the established religion. Widespread anxiety over loss of the original charter contributed to the witchcraft panic that reached its climax in Salem in the summer of 1692. Nineteen persons were hanged and one, Giles Cory, crushed to death for refusing to confess to the practice of witchcraft. The Salem trials ended abruptly when colonial authorities, led by Cotton Mather, became alarmed at their excesses.

By the mid-18th cent., the Massachusetts colony had come a long way from its humble agricultural beginnings. Fish, lumber, and farm products were exported in a lively trade carried by ships built in Massachusetts and manned by local seamen. That the menace of French Canada was removed by 1763 was due in no small measure to the unstinting efforts of England, but the increasing British tendency to regulate colonial affairs, especially trade (the Navigation Acts), without colonial advice, was most unwelcome. Because of the colony's extensive shipping interests, e.g., the traffic in molasses, rum, and slaves (the "triangular trade"), it sorely felt these restrictions.

Discontent and Revolution

In 1761 James Otis opposed a Massachusetts superior court's issuance of writs of assistance (general search warrants to aid customs officers in enforcing collection of duties on imported sugar), arguing that this action violated the natural rights of Englishmen and was

therefore void. He thus helped set the stage for the political controversy which, coupled with economic grievances, culminated in the American Revolution. In Massachusetts a bitter struggle developed between the governor, Thomas Hutchinson, and the anti-British party in the legislature led by Samuel Adams, John Adams, James Otis, and John Hancock. The Stamp Act (1765) and the Townshend Acts (1767) preceded the Boston Massacre (1770), and the Tea Act (1773) brought on the Boston Tea Party. The rebellious colonials were punished for this with the Intolerable Acts (1774), which troops under Gen. Thomas Gage were sent to enforce.

Through committees of correspondence Massachusetts and the other colonies had been sharing their grievances, and in 1774 they called the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia for united action. The mounting tension in Massachusetts exploded in Apr., 1775, when General Gage decided to make a show of force. Warned by Paul Revere and William Dawes, the Massachusetts militia engaged the British force at Lexington and Concord. Patriot militia from other colonies hurried to Massachusetts, where, after the battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775), George Washington took command of the patriot forces.

The British remained in Boston until Mar. 17, 1776, when Gen. William Howe evacuated the town, taking with him a considerable number of Tories. British troops never returned, but Massachusetts soldiers were kept busy elsewhere fighting for the independence of the colonies. At least 1000 Loyalists evacuated Boston in 1776 along with Gage's army.

In 1780 a new constitution, drafted by a constitutional convention under the leadership of John Adams, was ratified by direct vote of the citizenry.

When the British announced in 1784 that United States ships would be excluded from imperial trade, a few merchants quickly took up residence in British-controlled territory. Within a two-year period from 1783 to 1785, the numbers of inhabitants of New Brunswick, Canada, quadrupled with the arrival of about 15,000 Loyalists. Most of them landed at the mouth of the St. John River, engulfing the over 400 civilians and troops living there, and founding the city of Saint John. The Maliseet and Acadians in the lower reaches of the St. John River had no recognized title to the lands they occupied and were forced to move, the former eventually onto reserves at Oromocto, St. Mary's and Kingsclear, the latter primarily to Madawaska, where they finally received title to land.

Several Cory families were among the Loyalist that moved to New Brunswick and settled in New Canaan, but that's another story.

NEWS ABOUT A SENIOR COREY

By Ross E. Amundson

Gorden Corey, a 10th generation descendant of Thomas of Chelmsford, celebrated his 90th birthday September 27th with family and friends in Evanston, Illinois. Gordon's wife of 37 years, Marge, his 4 children, 9 grandchildren, and 3 great grandchildren attended from Boston to Los Angeles and places in-between.

Thanks to the Cory Family Society website and those responsible we were able to print out 10 generations as a handout to those in attendance. It was a wonderful touch to a memorable occasion.

Gordon, a distinguished former utility executive who still plays tennis, is the great grandson of Joseph Skinner Corey and Pamela Foster who migrated from Mansfield, Mass. to Osceola, Wisconsin in the 1850's. A write-up of Joseph appears on the Corey family website.

Our branch of the Corey family is excited and appreciative of all the work the society has and is doing. We anticipate participating in the Society's DNA project and some of us hope to join next summer's celebration in Chelmsford and Salem.

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

The Corey Family Society wishes to express it's thanks to Jenny and Carl Withers who donated \$50 to the society in memory of Vernon Cory, husband of Mrs. Mary Cory,

Pendarvs 40, The Oval
Harrogate HG2 9BA
N. Yorkshire
England

CORY FAMILY SOCIETY TOUR

2005---June 22 – 26th

By Kathleen Reed, Hostess

Mark your calendars this is the last newsletter before our Massachusetts Tour, 34 attendees have signed up now.

Hotel: HOLIDAY INN, Four Highwood Drive, Tewksbury, MA 01876-1138, call 978-640-9000, mention the "CORY FAMILY REUNION" in order to obtain our special rate available until: 6/8/05. After the cut off date no reservations will be accepted at the special rate of: \$69, plus 9.7% tax. After the cut off date guests will be accommodated on a space and rate available basis only. The check

in time is: 3:00 p.m. and check out time: 12:00 p.m., www.tewksburyhotel.com.

Shuttle Service: Inquiries for rates from Manchester Airport in Manchester, NH or Boston's Logan International Airports by contacting:

Shepherd Transportation at: 888-508-8490,

www.shepherdtransportation.com

Flight Line Inc. at: 800-245-2525, www.flightlineinc.com

Southwest Airlines flies into Manchester, NH for those of you who are looking for flight options. From Manchester, NH to Tewksbury, MA is only about 35 minutes.

Tour Guide: CONCORD GUIDES has agreed to be our guide for our tour of Concord and Lexington, visit www.concordguides.com for a virtual tour. Dr. Joel Andrews is the Director of Concord Guides and resident of Concord, Massachusetts and the author of a visitors' guide to the Revolutionary history and historic sites of Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, and Concord, see his book, "Revolutionary Boston, Lexington & Concord: The Shots heard 'Round the World!", 3rd edition . This book sells for \$14.95 at local books stores and historic sites or can be ordered from www.amazon.com .

Tour: Witch Dungeon Museum – Salem, Adults \$6; Seniors \$5, children \$4; www.witchdungeon.com

Motor Coach: We are hiring a Deluxe Motor Coach for 3 days, seating is limited to 47. If there is a special need of a wheel chair please let me know in advance.

Weather: Massachusetts weather in June can range from 60 to 90 degrees, bring a light weight sweater or jacket in case there are cool evenings or inclement weather and wear comfortable shoes.

Hotel: HOLIDAY INN

Tewksbury/Andover, Four Highwood Drive, Tewksbury, MA 01876

Tel: 978-640-9000 Fax: 978-640-0623 Website: www.tewksburyhotel.com

When making your reservation at the hotel mention: Name of Event: **CORY FAMILY REUNION**
Cost: **\$69.00 per night** Room Choices: 2 Dbl or 1 King Bed
Reservation Cut-off Date: **June 8, 2005**
(After this date no reservations will be accepted at this special rate, reservations will be considered on a space and rate available basis). Check in time 3:00 p.m., check out time 12:00 p.m.

Directions: From Boston's Logan Airport: When leaving the terminal area take the Sumner Tunnel to Route 93 North. Follow Route 93 to Route 495 South. Take Exit 39/Route 133 (bear right at the end of the ramp). The Holiday Inn entrance is immediately on your right in the Highwood Office and Research Park, approx. 20 minutes.

From the South or West: Follow Route 495 North. Take Exit 39/Route 133 (bear left at the end of the ramp). The Holiday Inn entrance is 1/8 mile on your right in the Highwood Office and Research Park.

From the North: Travel South on Route 495. Take Exit 39/Route 133 (bear right at the end of the ramp). The Holiday Inn entrance is 1/8 mile on your right in the Highwood Office and Research Park.

Directions: From Manchester Airport - NH, take Rte 293 to Rte 93 South, to Rte 495, Exit 39/Rte 133

**CORY FAMILY SOCIETY TOUR 2005
REUNION REGISTRATION**

Last Name _____

First Name _____

Address

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Telephone: _____

E-mail: _____

(please print)

Date	Event	# Attendees	Unit Cost \$	Total \$\$\$
Wednesday, June 22 nd 7:00 p.m.	“Welcome Gathering” @ Holiday Inn - Tewksbury, MA - meet and greet in the English Pub		0	
Thursday, June 23 rd	Salem Village Witchcraft Memorial, Speaker: Catherine Trefrey, Tour: Witch Dungeon Museum: Adults \$6, Seniors \$5, children \$4; Motor Coach \$25		\$25.00	
Friday, June 24 th	Concord and Lexington , Tour: Concord Tour Guide: \$17 Adults, \$14 Seniors and college students, \$40 Family; Motor Coach \$25		\$25.00	
Saturday, June 25 th	Chelmsford Historical Society and Charlestown: USS Constitution and Bunker Hill Motor Coach \$25		\$25.00	
Sunday, June 26 th	Brunch with Omelet and Waffle Stations Society Business Meeting		\$14.40	
	TOTALS:			

Make check payable to:

CORY FAMILY SOCIETY

Mail your check to:

Kathleen M. Corey Reed

P. O. Box 157

Winthrop, ME 04364. Tel: 207-377-2898,

Email: shamrock713@msn.com

MEMBERSHIP FORM

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

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

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

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

<u>2005 MEMBERSHIP FORM</u>		
Name:	_____	
Address:	_____	
City:	_____	
State/Province:	_____	Zip Code: _____ Country: _____
Telephone No.:	(____) _____	
Do you want your address published?	_____Yes	_____No
Enclosed: 2004 Dues:	<u>\$10</u>	Genealogy Research (optional) \$_____
Payment for 3 Years:	<u>\$30 for (2004-2006)</u>	



Cory Family Society
c/o Arthur T. Corey
636 Cheyenne Dr. #27
Fort Collins, CO 80525-1571