

**GENEALOGIES OF THE RAYMOND  
FAMILIES OF NEW ENGLAND, 1630-1  
TO 1886: WITH A HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF SOME OF THE RAYMONDS OF  
EARLY TIMES, THEIR ORIGIN, ETC**

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Genealogies of the Raymond Families of New England, 1630-1 to 1886: With a Historical Sketch of Some of the Raymonds of Early Times, Their Origin, etc by Samuel Raymond

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**SAMUEL RAYMOND**

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1630-1 TO 1886.  
WITH A  
HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF SOME OF THE  
RAYMONDS OF EARLY TIMES.  
THEIR ORIGIN, ETC.  
COMPILED BY  
SAMUEL RAYMOND,  
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., LATE OF ANDOVER, MASS.

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PREFACE.

At the commencement of my researches into the genealogy of the Raymond family, some four or five years ago, it was not my intention to go any farther into the matter than to trace my own lineage to my earliest ancestor in this country. I had always been told he lived at Beverly; his name I had never heard. For a year or two but little satisfactory progress was made. Meanwhile all published history of Essex County was examined, and notes made of such items as would possibly be of use. These investigations show that several families of our surname lived at an early date at Beverly, and one or two at Salem, but nothing of their relationship to each other by birth or marriage. It now became evident that town records must be resorted to, and the pedigree of all on such records must be followed until I attained the end in view; how far that might be was uncertain. As I went on with increasing interest and some curiosity to know the descent of others as well as myself, who inherited our surname, and with plenty of time at my disposal, I came to the conclusion of following the descendants of all of the name found at Salem and Beverly, as well as my own, down to the present time. For about one hundred and forty years, or about the time of the Revolution, our forefathers confined themselves almost exclusively within the State of Massachusetts, mainly in the neighborhood of their paternal homestead. The most notable migration was that of Richard, who in 1662 removed to Norwalk, Conn., leaving in Massachusetts no male descendant. He, and his descendants in like manner, restricted themselves to Norwalk, its vicinity and Connecticut almost exclusively. For about sixty years after the Revolution, or to the time of opening the West for settlement by the introduction of railroads, the descendants of Richard were hardly farther away than the banks of the Hudson and the interior of the State of New York, while John and William's descendants kept themselves mainly in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

To make my work as full and accurate as possible, directories of all cities and towns within my reach were examined, all of our surname

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with their address copied, and requests made to them for information. A large number of extracts from town records were obtained, as well as extracts from town and county histories; no source of information was neglected; last, and the most laborious, was a most extensive correspondence. If, after all my persistent labor, should some branches appear not as full and perfect as they could have been made, the blame is their own, in neglecting through indifference to furnish the necessary information which has been urgently requested of them.

After having undertaken to trace these lines of ancestry through more than two hundred and fifty years of imperfect and partially unwritten history, I am fully conscious of its many deficiencies and probable inaccuracies, yet, while the statistics\* show that much has been accomplished, there still remains much to be done. As the heads of these genealogies were the progenitors of all the race found in New England for more than a century, and for the reason that their offspring gave their aid in laying the foundation of the nation, it becomes our duty to make this record more complete by endeavoring to find the "missing links," correct my inaccuracies, and make such additions as may be found. For these purposes I have had a copy of the book specially prepared, in which to note further information that may be furnished me. At my disposal, it will be found in the Library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society at Boston.

With regard to that portion of the book under the head of "The Raymonds in History," there is only to be said that it is a compilation from the several authors whose works are named below, and while they substantially agree in statements of fact, in their opinions of individual character they are as divergent and contradictory as it is possible to be.

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 " Family Names in the United Kingdom. 1860.  
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* Richard's families,	157.	Intermarriages, 1,351.	Children named, 2,781.
John and William's families, 252.	"	1,326.	" " 2,739.
Totals,	413.	" 2,707.	" " 5,485.

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In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to those who have kindly aided me in my laborious work; and to those who by their generous subscriptions, far exceeding my expectations, have rendered the publication of this work possible, I am especially indebted.

SAMUEL RAYMOND.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., *December, 1886.*





## GENEALOGY OF THE RAYMONDS.

WILLIAM AND JOHN RAYMOND, MASON'S COLONY,  
1630-36.

In 1628 Sir Fernando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, a London merchant, were the joint grantees of all the land lying between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc rivers. In the following year an attempt was made by them to establish a colony and fishery at Piscataqua river. In 1629 the grant was divided. Gorges took all the land lying east of the middle of the river Piscataqua, and named it Maine, and Mason all that between the Piscataqua and Merrimac rivers, and called it New Hampshire. Mason now formed a company or association which was called "The Company of Laconia." In 1630-1 this company sent out to Little Harbor (now Portsmouth, N. H.) Ambrose Gibbons, William Raymond, with other stewards and forty servants. In May, 1631, Thomas Eyte, one of the company, writing from London to Gibbons, their factor, says: "By the barke Warwick we send you a factor to take charge of the trade goods."

Dec. 15, 1631, Mason and others of the company wrote to Gibbons from London: "Wee thank you for assisting John Raymond. Wee pray you still to be helpful to him so that he may dispatch and come to us with such returns as he hath said if he hath any of his trade goods remaining unsold wee have willed him to leave them with you and we doe hereby pray you to receive them into your custody and to put them off with what convenience you may and to send us the returns by the first shipp that comes."

June 24, 1633, Gibbons wrote from Newichwanick (a settlement about eight miles up the river) to the company at London: "I have delivered unto Mr. John Raymond 76 lb 4 ounces of beaver, 6 musquashes and one martin. Mr. Raymon's present departing and the intermixing of all the trade goods in my care until Mr. Vaughan com I cannot give you any satisfaction for the account of widd. I did advise Mr. Ray-

mond to returne with all speed unto you." The last letter of which any record is found, is from Gibbons to the company at London, dated at Newichwanick, July 13, 1632, in which he says, "I have taken into my handes all the trade goods that remaine of John Raymon's and Mr. Vaughan and will with what convenience I may put them of. \* \* \* George Vaughan hath a note of all the trade goods in my custody of the old store John Raymonds and George Vaughns accounts, but the better being disposed of before I could make a dividend."

Mason died. His will was dated Nov. 25, 1635, and was proved Dec. 22d following by Ann Mason, his wife, who was appointed administratrix. She made Francis Norton her attorney at Little Harbor. In 1639, finding the income from the settlement would not justify the expense, she refused to furnish further supplies, which was followed by the disruption of the colony. Many of the people left, and those who remained kept possession of the buildings and land and claimed them as their own. It appears the planters had, in 1629, purchased of the Indians (as they conscientiously thought necessary to give them a just title) all that part of the main land bounded by the Piscataqua and Meherrin rivers, beginning at Newichwanick Falls on the Piscataqua, down said river to the sea.

This is all the information discovered of our ancestors until we find Richard, John and (Captain) William at Salem and Beverly, Mass. As early as 1636 Richard received a grant of land for fishing purposes, at Winter Island, Salem. He styled himself a mariner, was probably master, and certainly part owner of the ketch, *Hopewell* of 30 tons. These facts warrant the belief that his business was that of a fisherman. It is said that he made voyages to Barbadoes, which is doubtless true, for the West Indies were then, as now, an important market for the product of his industry. While there is no evidence that he was ever at Mason's colony, yet it seems probable that he was among those whom Mason and his associates sent over from London, from time to time between 1623 and 1630-1, in unsuccessful attempts to establish the fishing business at their colony.

A very exhaustive search has been made, without success, to find the original record of that "William Raymond mentioned of this place 1648," in Felt's annals of Salem. If such a record exists, which is probable, it must have referred to William the steward, and not to Captain William, who was at that time only about eleven years of age. That John and Capt. William were brothers is proved by a deed on record in