

Welcome to the American Ancestors Upstate New York Research Tour!



American Ancestors[®]
A NATIONAL CENTER FOR FAMILY HISTORY, HERITAGE & CULTURE

Agenda

- Introductions
- Your packets
- Schedule overview
- Melanie's lecture: *Reading Between the Lines: Searching for Family in County Histories and Mug Books*
- Reception and consultation sign ups

Dining Options Near the Hotel

In Hotel:

- Breakfast buffet included in stay

Nearby:

- Loch & Quay
- Jack's Oyster House
- La Serre
- The Spinning Gyro
- Maurice's Delicatessen
- The City Beer Hall

Dining Options Near the Library

- Hill Street Cafe
- In Empire State Plaza Concourse
 - Herbie's Burgers
 - Uncommon Grounds
 - PBD Kitchen
 - Kuma Ani
 - Taco Libre
 - Umana Yana
 - Honest Weight
 - Pho Yum



Reading Between the Lines: Searching for Family in County Histories and Mug Books

Melanie McComb, Senior Genealogist

May 2026



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Overview

What is a county history?

What is a mug book?

Who is included?

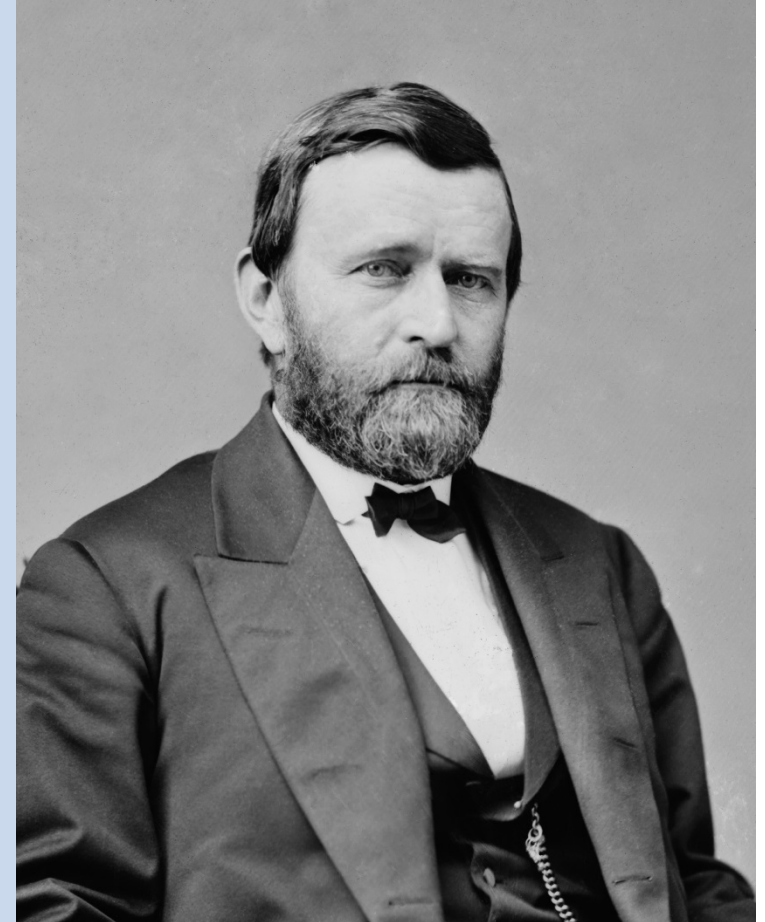
How were they created?

Evaluating content

What is a county history?

Centennial Proclamation

May 1876- President Grant endorsed a congressional resolution recommending that every county and town produce- “an historical sketch of said county or town from its formation”



Contents of a County History

- History of the County (Native American Tribes, Adoption of Name, Counties Formed From)
- History of Individual Townships (Settlement, Migration, First Houses of Worship, First Schools)
- Military Honor Roll Lists by War (usually ended with Civil War)
- Biographies of Notable Residents

GENERAL HISTORY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

BY HON. JOHN W. FERDON.

ROCKLAND COUNTY is triangular in form, the Hudson River, the State of New Jersey, and Orange county being respectively its east, southwest, and northwest boundaries. The point of connection with New Jersey on the Hudson is but five miles north of the northernmost line of New York city, and its northern limit on the Hudson is 100 miles from the city of Albany. The three sides of the triangle are about twenty miles each in length, and it incloses 208 square miles. The Ramapo Mountains, extending along the northwest border, are the connecting link between the Blue Ridge of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the Matteawan Mountains of Putnam county, east of the Hudson. They are separated into numerous distinct spurs, ridges and peaks, and occupy more than one third of the entire surface of the county. They are generally steep, rocky, and barren. The look of the country from the Hudson river is forbidding to the agriculturist. He sees scarcely anything but naked, precipitous rocks, with a stunted growth of forest trees from the thin soil on their summits, and among the broken debris that form a steep slope at the base of the cliffs. When the slopes are gentle, the soil is rich and productive. The Western and Southern sides of the range are not precipitous as are the Eastern and Northern, but generally slope off by gentle descents. At the

Point. Through the gorge at Piermont the Rockland county branch of the Erie Railroad finds its way to the Hudson by a grade of sixty feet to the mile, and by a like grade, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey ascends along the hillside to the village of Nyack, four miles above. Between the Palisades and Piermont is a beautiful plateau, about 200 feet above the river, dotted with farms and lovely homes. Between the villages of Piermont and Nyack, the hills fall back far enough to leave room, on the river bank, for a roadway and a row of beautiful cottages and more pretentious houses. At this point the Hudson expands into the Tappan Zee, which is at least three miles in width. At Nyack the space between the hills and river widens, forming one of the most beautiful locations on the Hudson for a town. Here the hills become once more depressed, so that intercourse is secured with the interior of the county by the Nyack Turnpike. Two miles north of Nyack the range of hills bends again in a northeast direction to the Hudson, at the north end of Tappan Zee, and forms a bold mural declivity on the shore at Verdrietig Hook (or "Tedious Point"), the southern knob of which is 668 feet, and the northern 640 feet, above the water of the Hudson. The Verdrietig Hook range then sweeps around to the northwest, along the shore of Haverstraw Bay, to within about two miles of Haverstraw, where a deep valley called the Long Clove presents a passage for a road between the Hook and the highest point of the range, called the High Tower (or Spire), which is elevated 850 feet above the river. From the High Tower the range is much broken in outline, consisting of craggy masses of

County History, History of Rockland County,
New York

TOWN OF CLARKSTOWN.

BY H. P. FAY.

CLARKSTOWN IS SITUATED a short distance south from the center, on the eastern or river side of the triangular county of Rockland. The center of the town is in about $41^{\circ} 5'$ North Latitude, and $74^{\circ} 2'$ West Longitude. Its extreme length, from north to south, is seven and five-eighths miles, and its greatest width, from east to west, six and five-eighths miles, with a water front of from five to six miles. It ranks next to the largest of the five towns in the county, and contains thirty six square miles, or nearly nine-fortieths of the whole area. It is bounded by Haverstraw on the north, by the Hudson River, which separates it from Westchester county, on the east, by Orangetown on the south, and by Ramapo on the west. Its boundary line on three sides is very regular, but Orangetown breaks abruptly into its southern boundary in two places, once adjoining the river and again near the Ramapo line. The boundaries recorded in the County Clerk's office are as follows:

"The town of Clarkstown shall contain all that part of said county bounded westerly by a line beginning at the northwest corner of the land formerly of John W. Hogen-camp, called his Middletown lot; running thence north, three degrees west, to the division line between the north and south moiety of the Patent of Kakiat; then along the same, east to the line of division between the east

which land was included within the present limits of Clarkstown and Ramapo townships. This was called the Hackyack, or Kakiat Patent, and the grant was confirmed by King William III., June 25th 1696. A person desirous to invest the town with the dignity and importance of greater age might easily find grounds on which to base a supposition that a grant given about a quarter of a century before came within its boundary. It was separated from Haverstraw and received the name it now bears, March 18th 1791, thus making it within a few days of seven years older than the county of which it forms a part. As the name was at first written Clarks Town, and as there were in those days many prominent persons by the name of De Clark living in this locality, there can be but little doubt that it took its name from these families.

The surface of the town is hilly throughout its whole extent. Along the entire eastern line, near the Hudson River, there is a chain of high hills, or mountains, which, extending eastward, form a natural boundary between this town and Haverstraw. This eastern extension was named by the early settlers, and it is still termed Verdrietig Hook. Verdrietig means in the Dutch language, "sorrowful" or "tedious," and Hook, from the word *hoek*, means "a point of land." In the southeastern

CIVIL LIST.

The town of Clarkstown was formed from Haverstraw March 18th 1791. A list of the principal town officers is appended:

Supervisors.—David Pye, 1791, 1792; Isaac Blanch, 1793-96, 1801, 1802; Claus R. Van Houten, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1803, 1804; Resolvert Stephens, 1805-7; Abram Snyder, 1808-11, 1819; Richard I. Blanch, 1812-15, 1820-24; James Stephens, 1816-18; Abram P. Stephens, 1825, 1832, 1837; Abram Hogenkamp, 1826; Albert Lydecker, 1831; Jacob P. Demarest, 1833; John O'Blenis, 1834; Abram J. Demarest, 1835; Joseph P. Brower, 1842, 1848; John E. Hogenkamp, 1845, 1862-66; Matthew D. Bogert, 1846; Jacob J. Eckerson, 1851, 1852; E. E. Conklin, 1853; John T. Blanch, 1854; Aaron T. Polhemus, 1856, 1857; Isaac Tallman, 1858, 1859; James L. Conklin, 1860, 1861; Peter T. Stephens, 1867, 1868; Tunis Blauvelt, 1869-71, 1873; Isaac Van Nostrand, 1872, 1877; Nelson Stephens, 1874; Barne Van Houten, 1879, 1880; Joseph G. Demarest, 1881, 1882; Frank P. Demarest, 1883, 1884.

Town Clerks.—John J. Wood, 1809-12; Abram Cole, 1813; Ebenezer Wood, 1814, 1820; Abram Hogenkamp, 1815-19, 1826; Jabez Wood, 1822, 1827-32; Henry R. Stephens, 1823-25; John E. Hogenkamp, 1833, 1835-42; Peter T. Stephens, 1834; Abram B. Hogenkamp, 1843, 1844; John T. Cole, 1845; Harman Blauvelt, 1846; Isaac Blanch, 1847-50; Abram A. Stagg, 1851-55, 1858, 1859; Abram J. De Baun, 1856, 1857; Martin Knapp, 1860; Thomas L. De Noyelles, 1861-70, 1875; Alfred Phillips, 1871-73; Paul D. Spotte, 1874; Joseph De Noyelles, 1876-84.

Abram Cornelson, 1817; Albert Lydecker, 1817, 1819; John J. Ackerson, 1817; George Smith, 1818, 1820; John Van Houten, 1818, 1819, 1823; Joseph Dederer, 1818-20; Abram Hogenkamp, 1818; John Polhemus, 1818, 1824, 1828, 1831-33; Jacob P. Demarest, 1818; Henry R. Stephens, 1819; Matthew Demarest, 1819; Solomon Waring, 1819; Abram B. Stephens, 1820; Cornelius C. Blauvelt, 1820; Isaac B. Van Houten, 1820, 1829; David Pye, 1820, 1828, 1830; Peter Johnson, 1821; James Vanderbilt, 1821-23; Abram C. Blauvelt, 1821; William H. Duryee, 1822, 1824, 1825; Thomas Howard, 1822; John A. Smith, 1824; Abram P. Stephens, 1823, 1825, 1833-35; John Cole, 1826, 1827; Peter P. Stephens, 1826, 1827; George Swartwout, 1826, 1827; John Oblenis, 1828, 1830, 1831, 1833, 1839, 1843; William Oblenis, 1832, 1838; Abram J. Demarest, 1836; Matthew Bogert, 1836, 1843; Isaac Tallman, 1838, 1839, 1842; John T. Blanch, 1839; Abram J. P. Blauvelt, 1842.

Superintendents of Common Schools.—In 1845, Abram P. Stephens was chosen as superintendent of common schools; C. A. De Baun in 1850; Nicholas C. Blauvelt in 1852; John H. Stephens in 1854; Edward C. Harris in 1855; A. A. Demarest in 1856.

OLD RECORDS.

The earliest minutes of a town meeting that can be found read as follows:

"At a Town meeting held on Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1809, by the inhabitants of Clarks Town at the New City. Present, John I. Blauvelt, Peter D. Smith, Resolvert Stephens, Justices; Peter Stephens, moderator; John J. Wood, town clerk; Abram Snyder, supervisor; John Vanhouten, Richard Blanch, Dowe Tenure,

Town History Cont'd, Rockland County

PIONEERS OF CLARKSTOWN.

The records of the lives and deeds of the pioneers of our country give evidence of honesty, integrity, godliness, love of liberty, and true courage which they not only possessed, but in their every day life continually exhibited. The pioneers of Clarkstown were not exceptions to the general rule.

About one hundred and thirty-five years ago there came to this county from Boston, Massachusetts, "A man of incorruptible integrity and of exalted nobility of character." This was Ebenezer Wood, an ancestor of Spencer Wood, who was deputy sheriff of Orange county from a time before the American Revolution until 1798, when Rockland county was formed from Orange. It was not until after this time, however, that he became a resident of this town, at New City. He was devoted to the American cause, and, as he could neither be corrupted nor intimidated, he became the object of the bitter hatred and cruel abuse of the enemy. At the close of the war he found himself possessed of about \$1,600 of Continental money, which, when he learned of its worthlessness, he threw into the fire, with the remark: "We have our independence and I am satisfied."

Coupled with "the keenest sense of right between man and man" there was a shrewdness and love of sport which at once made him a favorite among his fellow men, and enabled him to accomplish difficult tasks. A man once said to him: "I will never serve as juror," and as it was in those days necessary for the sheriff to notify each juror in person, it often, as in this case, caused the officer much trouble. In this instance several attempts

his dealings with those around him. He once sold a steer for beef, but before it was slaughtered it met with an accident and died. Hearing of this, Mr. Van Orden immediately went to see the purchaser, who had not paid for the creature. He found him in the act of skinning the beast, and when the work was finished, he said: "Cut the hide in two." It was done. "There," said he, "that half is yours, and this half is mine, and the steer is paid for." To find many men at the present day who would do such an act would be exceedingly difficult.

In the diagonally opposite part of the town there lived, in the time of the Revolutionary war, a man named Philip Sarvent. This man came from Holland at the age of thirteen, and was employed as a farm laborer by Cornelius Cuyper. He remained with him thirteen years, and then (1747) purchased his employer's farm of 55 acres. This farm was situated in what is to-day the village of Upper Nyack, and extends from the river to the top of the mountain. On this property he remained until his death, which occurred August 15th 1786. He had three sons, Philip, Adrian, and Garret, two of whom died on this place at the age of about 71 years. Garret was the father of the present Garret Sarvent, owner of a portion of the same property. He is 72 years of age, and father of three sons, Garret G., Erastus, and Charles A., the last living on the place with him.

The old stone house, which was purchased by Philip, stood about 100 yards from the river. The bricks of which the chimney was built were brought from Holland. This old house was removed about 1853.

During the struggle for independence the British fleet

Town History Cont'd, Rockland County

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

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NORTHEAST PRECINCT.

The signers to the "Articles of Association," July, 1775.

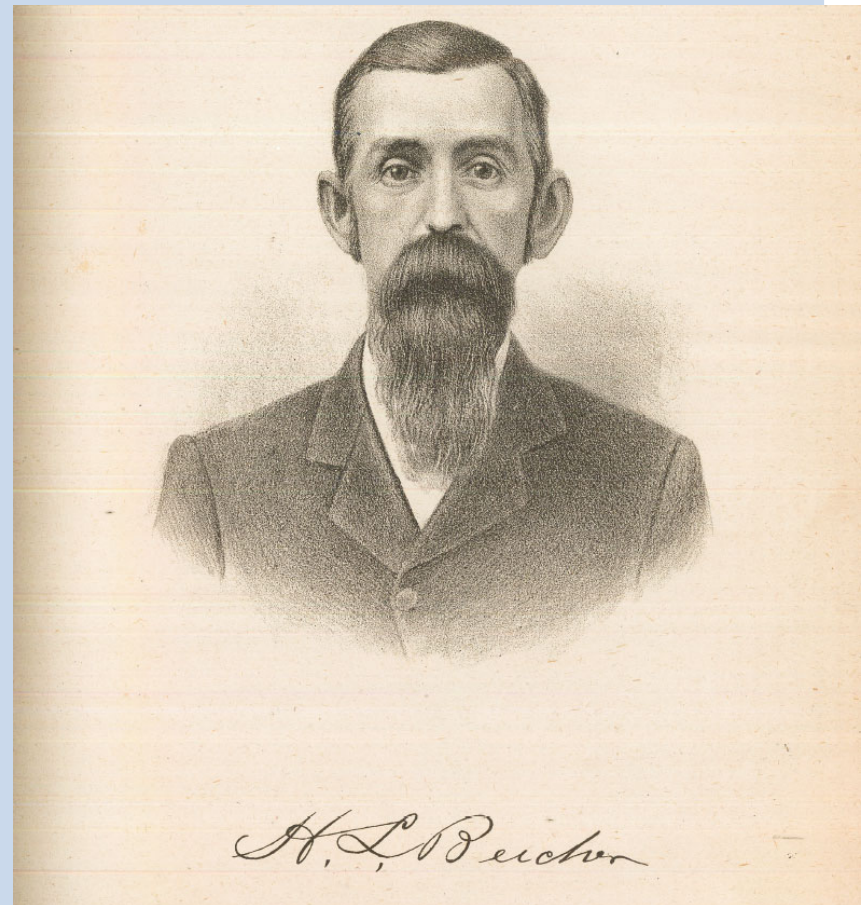
Atwater, Stephen	Covey, Benjamin	Finke, Wilhelm
Atwater, Benjamin	Crandell, Samuel	Foster, Joseph
Atwater, James	Crandell, John	Foster, Vinant
Atwood, Nathan	Crandell, Joseph	Fuller, Cornelius
Ashley, Alden	Crandell, John	Fulton, John
Avery, Edward	Crandell, Samuel, Jr.	
Avery, John	Crandell, Samuel	Gifford, Jeremiah
	Crandell, Benjamin	Gifford, Simeon
Baker, Daniel	Crary, Joseph	Gray, Richard
Bartel, John	Craw, Ebenezer, Jr.	Graham, Morris
Beach, Ebenezer	Crosby, Thomas	Graham, Augustine
Bishop, Ebenezer	Crosby, Thomas, Sr.	Graham, Charles
Bishop, Asa	Crosby, Benjamin	Grenell, Jonathan
Bostwick, John	Cuthbert, Benjamin	
Brown, John		Hartwell, Abraham
Brownell, Jeremiah	Dakin, Simon	Hartwell, Ebenezer
Bulkley, David	Dakin, Joshua	Harvey, David
Bullock, Asa	Darling, Aaron	Hamblin, Joshua

Signers of the Articles of Association 1775, History of Dutchess County, New York

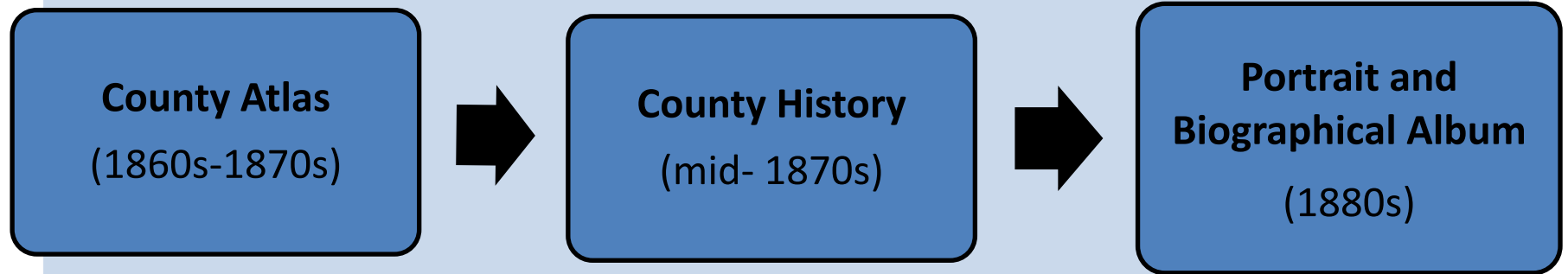
What is a mug book?

Mug Books

- **Mug-** The face or mouth of a person *informal; M-W*
- **Mug Books-** county history books which included biographical sketches of residents. They were sold by subscription in advance of printing at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th centuries *A to Zax (p. 180)*



Evolution of County Books



Patriotic and Democratic



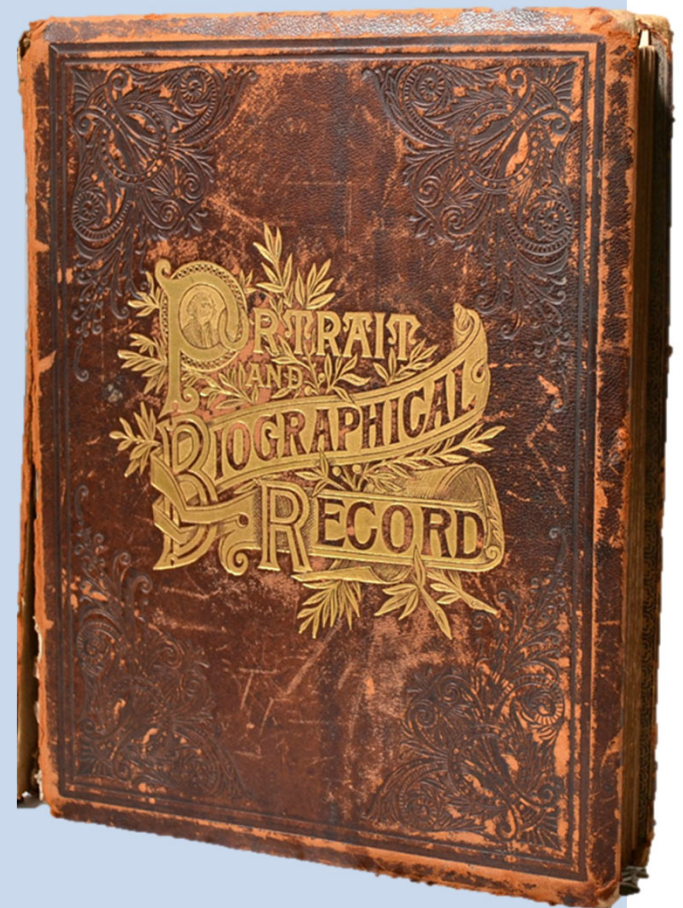
- Self-made success- not just of the man, but also the county/town
- Immigrants were included as pioneers
- Rural, small town accomplishment
- Part of the larger, national narrative

Portrait and Biographical Record of Seneca and Schuyler Counties

“Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles...a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth.”

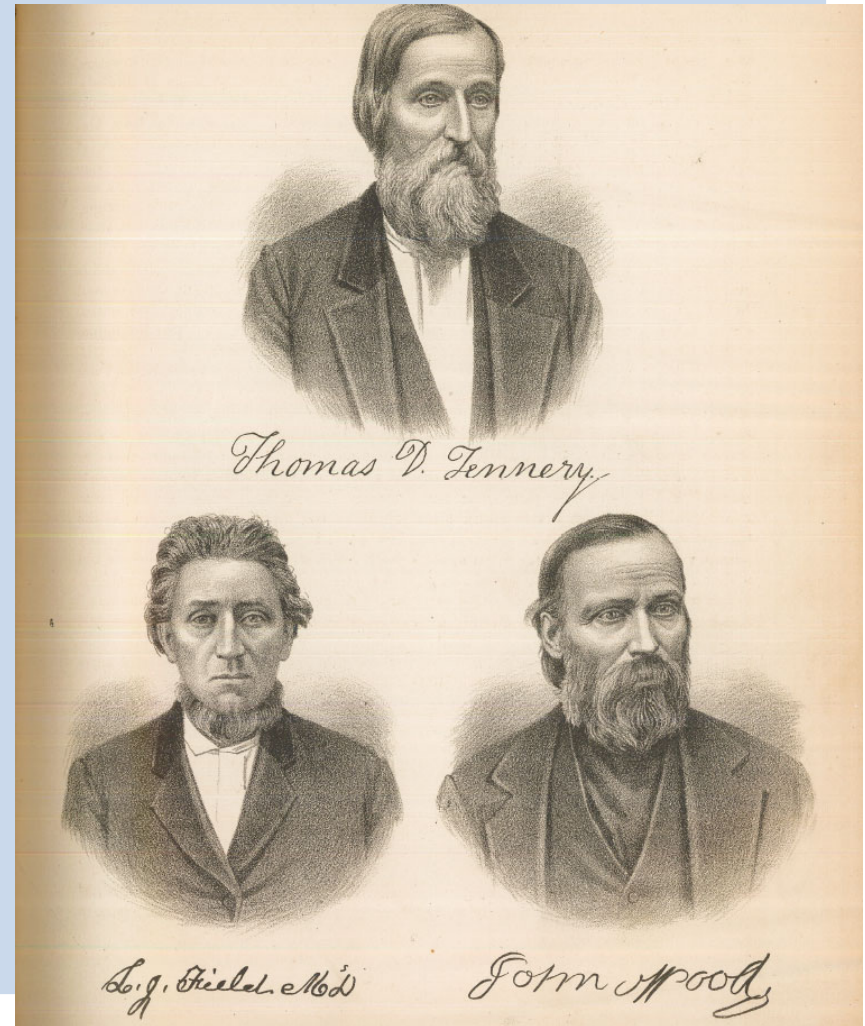
Flowery Language and Stylized Printing

“The subject of this sketch was the only son of his parents, and was given every opportunity for gaining a good education...Mr. Moses, following in the footsteps of his honored father, is a Democrat in politics. He is a very influential worker in the party, and has been sent as a delegate to the various county conventions. He is a thoroughly wide-awake and progressive citizen, and for twelve years was Commissioner of Highways, filling the office during that time to the satisfaction of all concerned.”



Who was included?

- White Males (some females-spinsters/widowers)
- Farmers, Small Businessmen, Professionals (such as Lawyers and Doctors), teachers, and religious officials.
- Living persons (some in memoriam)



First five sketches

- Hon. David H. Evans

Politician and Justice of the Peace, native of Seneca County, English ancestry, Republican

- Lee Bradford Webb

Postmaster and Farmer, native of Schuyler County, Democrat

- Hon. Diedrich Willers

Politician, German ancestry, native of Seneca County, Democrat

- Rev. Gilbert Travis

Minister and Farmer, Native of Westchester County

- Hon. Perez Hastings Field

Politician, native of Geneva, New York; New England ancestry, Republican

Information Included

- Place and Date of Birth
- Names of Parents, Siblings, and Children (sometimes grandchildren)
- Ancestry
- Political Affiliation
- Occupation and Place of Residence
- Migration History
- Military Service
- Marriage Information
- Fraternal Organizations

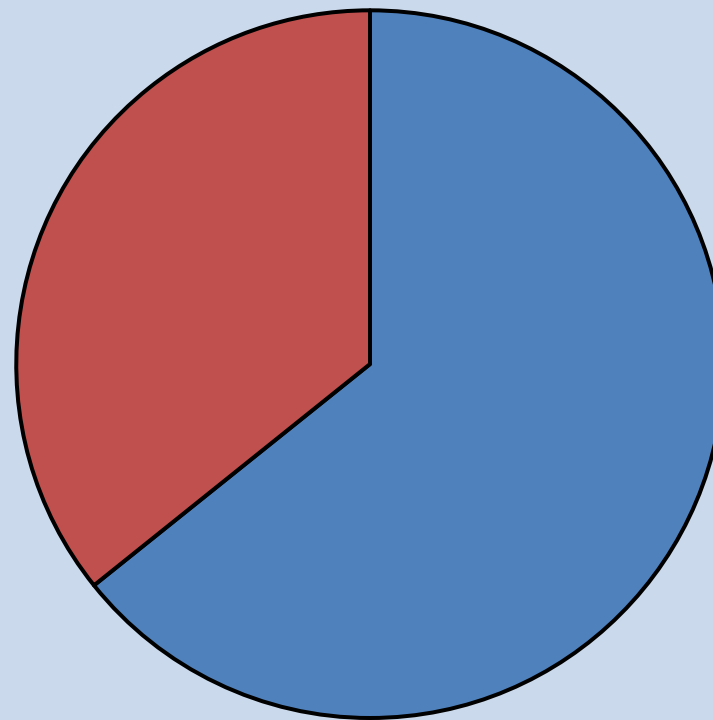
Are My Ancestors Included?

Popularity

1. **‘Representative Citizens’**- 500-1000 subscriptions were essential to the profitability of the book
2. **Prosperity**- Midwest \$\$, Southern States during Reconstruction had limited funds (depending on the book, \$25 sketch and \$125 portrait and sketch)
3. **Small, Rural Towns**- Northeast and Mid-Atlantic are not as well represented because of their demography

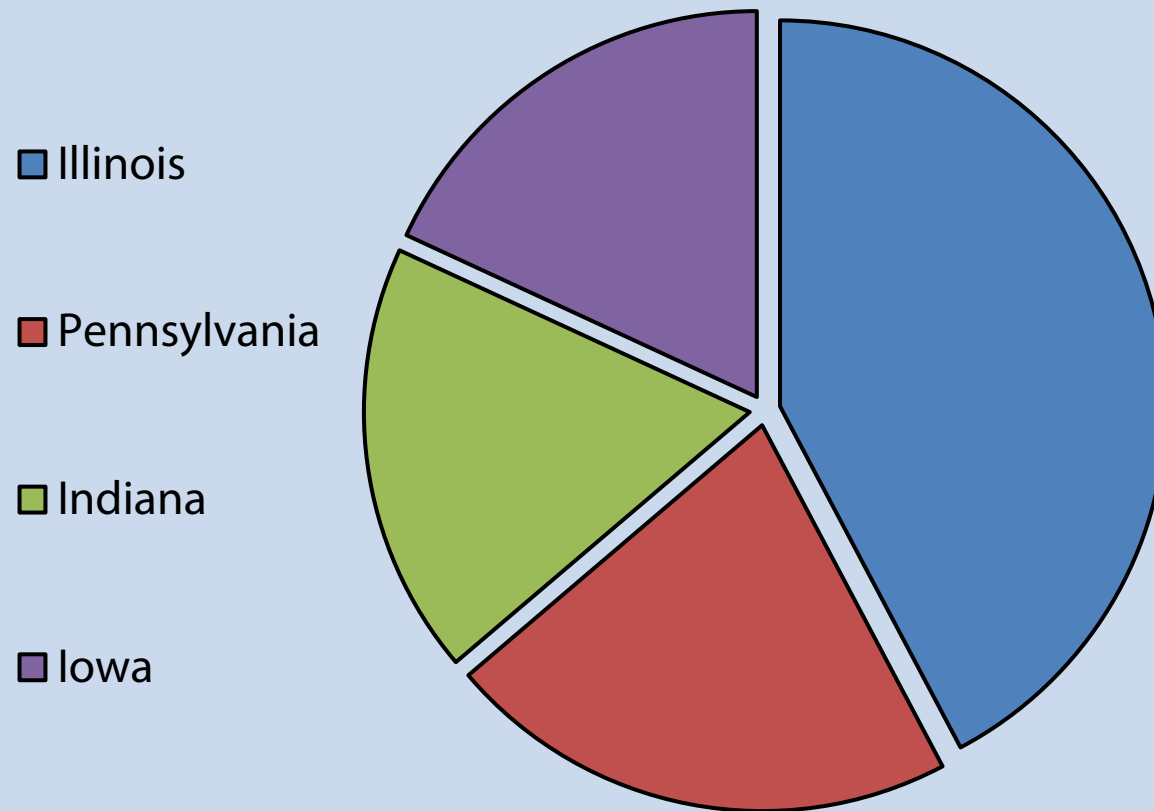
Counties Represented

According to *Bibliography of County Histories of the 3111 Counties in 48 States (1945)*



■ Counties represented

States with the Most Mug Books



LAURENCE J. McPARLIN, a well-known lawyer of Lockport, and an active and prominent greenback-labor leader of Niagara county and western New York, is a son of Lawrence and Bridget (Hannon) McParlin, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, November 14, 1848. Lawrence McParlin, although a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, yet was of Scotch descent. He came in 1846 to New York, where he worked on the Erie canal, and afterward became a foreman on the New York Central railroad. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic church, and died July 30, 1880, aged fifty-seven years. He married Bridget Hannon, who was born in 1828, and is a consistent member of the Catholic church. The name McParlin is said to have been originally written Macfarlane.

Lawrence J. McParlin was reared in Lockport, where he attended the public and

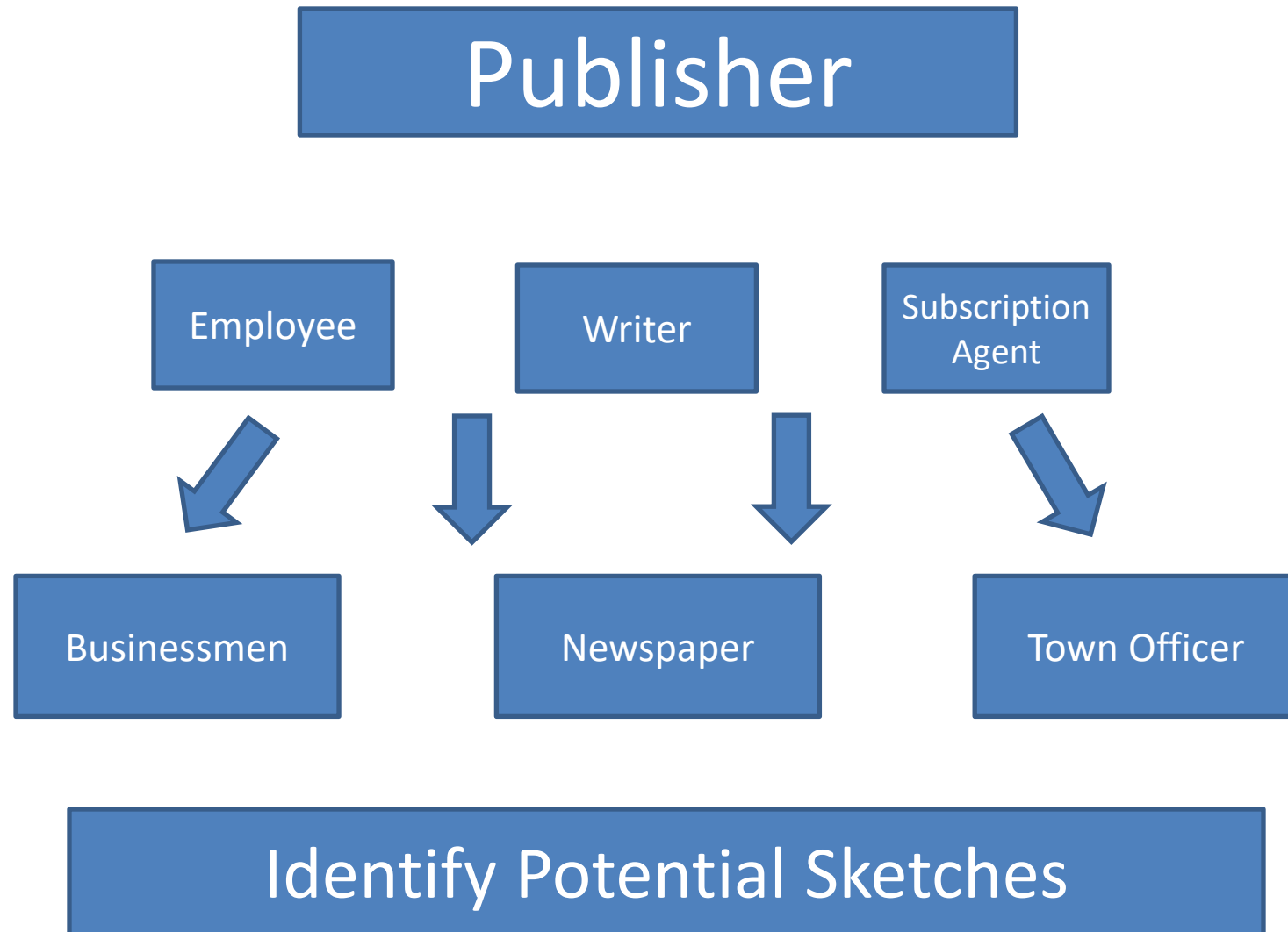
the law office of T. M. & A. H. Webster, where he remained two years, and then was admitted to practice by the general term of the Supreme court at Rochester, New York, in October, 1876. In that year he opened an office in Lockport, where he has been in active practice ever since.

On August 19, 1878, he united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Patrick Walsh, of Lockport.

He has been instrumental in bringing all the opposing lines of the Western Union to Lockport which that city enjoys to-day, and in several telegraphic strikes went out with the telegraph operators. In 1883 he became a member of Local Assembly, No. 1926, Knights of Labor, and has always been an advocate of labor and labor interests. He is at present a member of Local Assembly, No. 2964, and master workman of District Assembly, No. 52, Knights of Labor. From 1872 to 1877 he acted as chairman of the second ward and secretary of the county Republican committee, but in

Mug Book Sketch Example, Niagara County,
New York

How were mug books created?



How were they compiled?

- Authors would travel, set up in town (shop or tavern), or write letters
- Customers were shown examples, \$\$\$, orders taken
- Biography could have been dictated or questionnaire completed
- Sketch artists



Tip
\$\$ Money Talks \$\$

Identify Author/Publisher

Mug Books usually give credit to the editor and only mention “authors” in broad terms

- Did the author donate papers?
- Did publisher keep papers?
- Was more than one book published? 1st edition?
4th edition?
- Was a county history written and a mug book?

Franklin B. Hough

- Known as the “father of American forestry”
- Was superintendent of the 1855 New York State census
- Wrote multiple county histories including:
 - *A History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties* (1853)
 - *A History of Jefferson County* (1854)
 - *A History of Lewis County* (1862)



Hough, Franklin B., Papers

Collection Type: Papers

Year Start: 1840

Year End: 1885

ID: SC7009

Quantity: 117 boxes (50 cu. ft.)

Access: Collection is open to research.

Acquisition: Donated to the New York State Library by Hough Family, 1915; an accretion was made ca. October 1996 via the transfer of materials from the single accession collection, which are indicated in the inventory list

Processed By: Fred Bassett, Senior Librarian, Manuscripts and Special Collections, April 1987; Revised October 1996, and August 2010, January 2014

[View Catalog Record](#) 

Series Descriptions:

Series 1: Personal and Family Papers. Correspondence, Family and Friends, 1843-1885; diaries, 1843-1883; school and college; biographical and genealogical
Boxes 1-6, 113-117

Series 2: Meteorological Records and Papers, 1824-1864. Journals and records, mostly northern New York; studies of weather conditions and climate in New York State (includes statistical charts and maps)
Boxes 7-9

Series 3: Census Papers. New York State Census, 1855, 1865 and 1875 (includes instruction manuals and official forms); history of census taking in New York; notebooks and scrapbooks
Boxes 10-15

Series 4: Civil War Papers, 1861-1865. Bureau of Military Statistics: documents and official forms (blank); New York State regiments: history, list of officers, news clippings and notes; Regiments of other states: historical notes; Casualties: list of names by state; correspondence; writings; Sanitation Commission study of military camps
Boxes 16-38

Series 5: Forestry Papers, 1870-1875. Conservation and Preservation - Government Action (includes papers relating to the establishment of the U.S. Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and the creation of the Adirondack Forest preserve); patents (inventions using forest products); circulars with statistical data collected by U.S. Bureau of Forestry, 1875-1880
Boxes 39-51

Series 6: Education Papers. Correspondence, 1874-1876, re: exhibit of educational institutions of Centennial Exhibition, 1896; colleges and universities: material from different institutions; centennial history of the New York Board of Regents, manuscript
Boxes 52-66, 113-116

Series 7: Historical Research and Writings. Local history: Jefferson County, Lewis County, St. Lawrence County, and Franklin County, New York (includes annotated galleys; notes and scrapbooks); Gazetteer of New York, annotated galley and notes; New York State History: colonial, Revolution, and Indian affairs; United States history: exploration and settlement; constitutional and legal history; biographical directory; statistics and research methodology
Boxes 67-106

		Historical Research and Writings
		Jefferson County, New York
67		<i>History of Jefferson County, New York, v. 1, annotated, 1854</i>
67		<i>History of Jefferson County, New York, v. 2, annotated, 1854</i>
68	1	Business Papers and Records
68	2	Notes - Settlement and Organization of Towns
68	3	Notes - Settlement and Organization of Towns (continued)
68	4	Revolutionary War Annotations
68	5	Statistics
68	6	Jefferson County Town Electors, 1867
		Lewis County, New York
69	1	<i>History of Lewis County, (Albany: J. Munsell, 1850), annotated, 1851</i>
69	2	Business Papers with Publisher: J. Munsell
69	3	Orders and Receipts
69	4	Notes and Statistics
69	5	Notes and Statistics
70	1	Notebook, vol. 1

www.nysl.nysed.gov

Tip
Contact a local library
or historical society

Evaluate!

1. When was the record created?
2. Who created the record?
3. Who provided the information?
4. What conclusions can we draw?

Attention to Detail

Our subject's ancestors were Englishmen, of the same blood as the Pilgrim Fathers of the Mayflower, and some of them were among the colonists of New England, and made their homes in the quaint old city of Salem and in the town of Wareham, Mass., and representatives of the family may still be found in that section of the country. The first to avail himself of the privileges of religious freedom in America was John Raymond, who came hither in 1636. Following him in line of descent were William Raymond Sr., William Raymond Jr. and then in succession three of the name of Daniel, the latter of whom was the father of the gentlemen of whom we write. The grandfather of our subjects was a native of Richmond Township, Greene County, N. Y., whither his father had removed after marriage from his old Massachusetts home to found a new one in the wilderness. He and his wife were also pioneers of Steuben County and hewed out a farm in Cohocton Township, where they died. He had been a patriotic soldier during the Revolution, serving throughout the war, and lived to be nearly ninety years old. The father of our subjects was reared in his native

died at the age of fifty-four years twelve years

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and stock



ELIJAH H. AND DANIEL B. RAYMOND, who are well-known and prominent citizens of this county, are conducting farming and stock-raising in partnership, owning and operating a good-sized, well-equipped farm on sections 21 and 22, South Dixon Township, that is in all respects one of the finest estates in this part of Illinois.

The Raymond brothers are scions of the sturdy pioneer stock of Southern Michigan. The elder brother, however, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., prior to the removal of the family to the primeval wilds of that section of the country in territorial days, the date of his birth being May 14, 1821. Daniel B., the youngest member of the household, was born November 2, 1833, in the primitive pioneer home of his parents in the town-

and stocking its pastures with cattle, horses and swine of superior breeds. The farm contains two hundred and forty acres of land of exceeding fer-

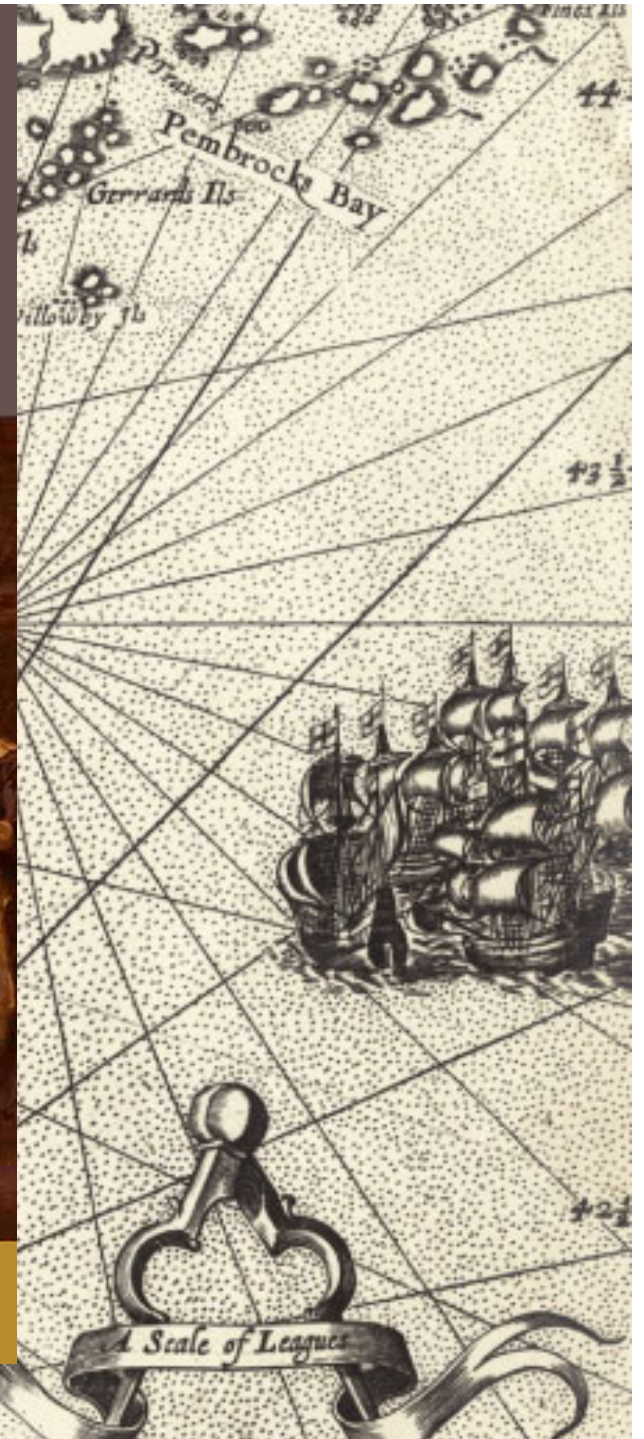


THE Great Migration Directory

Immigrants to
New England,
1620-1640

A CONCISE COMPENDIUM

Robert Charles Anderson



Richard Rayment

R

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Ray, Daniel: Unknown; 1630; Plymouth, Salem [GMB 1560-62; PM 385-88; Joseph W. Ray, *Descendants of Daniel Ray Of Plymouth and Salem*, two volumes (Baltimore 2005)].

Rayment, Richard: Unknown; 1631; Salem, Norwalk, Saybrook [GMB 1563-65].

Raynor, Edward: Elmsett, Suffolk; 1634 on *Elizabeth*; Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford, Hempstead [GM 2:6:10-14].

Raynor, Thurston: Elmsett, Suffolk; 1634 on *Elizabeth*; Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford, Southampton [GM 2:6:14-19].

Read, Esdras: Southwark, Surrey; 1638; Boston, Salem, Wenham, Chelmsford, Woburn [BTR 1:36; STR 1:84; SChR 9, 10; WnTR 1:1; MBCR 1:378; TAG 28:149-53; NEHGR 60:137-39, 63:200-1, 140:180; GMC 50:307-10].

Read, John: Unknown; 1637; Weymouth, Braintree, Rehoboth [NGSQ 71:176; Lechford 96-102; PCR 1:65; BTR 1:49; MBCR 1:314, 377; NEHGR 3:247; SPR 2:17; ReTR 1:1; Aspinwall 11; Weymouth Hist 4:564-65].

RICHARD RAYMENT

ORIGIN: Unknown

MIGRATION: 1631

FIRST RESIDENCE: Salem

REMOVES: Norwalk 1662, Saybrook 1663

OCCUPATION: Fisherman, coastal trader.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Among those who joined the Salem church before December 1636 [SChR 5], and presumably before 14 May 1634 based on date of freemanship.

FREEMAN: 14 May 1634 (as "Rich: Raymond") [MBCR 1:369].

EDUCATION: Signed his name [EQC 4:43].

OFFICES: Essex jury, 27 June 1636, 27 December 1636, 27 June 1637, 26 June 1638 [EQC 1:3, 4, 6, 8]. Petit jury, 25 February 1641 [EQC 1:33].

Salem fenceviewer, 1636 [STR 1:40]. Rater, 1637 [STR 1:57].

ESTATE: In the Salem land grant of 1636, "Ricd Raymt" received one hundred eighty acres in the freemen's lands (or perhaps sixty acres) [STR 1:19, 27]. "Rich[ard] Raymond" received one acre in the 25 December 1637 division of marsh and meadow, with a household of six [STR 1:102].

"Mr. Raym[en]t" was one of eight men who on 16 January 1636/7 each received half an acre of land at Winter Harbor "for fishing trade, & to build upon" [STR 1:33].

On 4 January 1654/5 he was granted one hundred acres of upland and ten acres of meadow in Wenham bounds upon Pleasant Pond and the great swamp and ten acres of meadow in the great meadow; "this was a former grant omitted to be entered" [STR 1:181]. He had two cows in the town herd in 1657 [STR 1:207].

On 27 August 1660 "Richard Rayment of Salem, mariner," sold to Walter Price one-quarter of the ketch *Hopewell* of Salem, now at anchor in Boston harbor, for a year and a day [ELR 2:3]. On 10 August 1662 "Richard Rayment of Salem, mariner," sold to John Gardner of Salem two and a quarter acres of salt marsh; signed by "Richard Rayment" and "Judeth Rayment" [ELR 2:48].

On 13 October 1662 "Mr. Edmund Batten & Judeth Raymond at-
d to Oliver
with about
Field [ELR
em now of
-law Oliver
Mannering" two acres in the South Field at Salem [ELR 3:44]. On 7
April 1685 "Richard Raymond of Seabrooke" bequeathed to "my well

Great Migration Begins

beloved son-in-law Humphry Coomb which was and is married unto my daughter Barshua Raymond alias Cooms" one-quarter of an acre in Salem and five hundred acres (one-quarter of the thousand acres he had from Joshua Indian) [ELR 14:159].

On 27 October 1662 Ralph Keeler of Norwalk sold to "Richard Raimond" of Salem his homelot, dwelling house and four acres adjoining [Norwalk TR 1:64-65]. As a consequence of this purchase Richard Raymond was granted several parcels of land by the Norwalk proprietors, even though he very soon moved to Saybrook [Norwalk TR 1:193-95].

On 16 November 1663 Richard Raymond bought of John Olmsted two acres of meadow, four acres of meadow, one hundred pound right in the Ox Pasture and one hundred pound right in the town commons [Saybrook TR 1:90]. On 21 May 1677 Richard Raymond sold to John Nicholson three and a quarter acres of meadow [Saybrook TR 1:91]. On 2 January 1690/[1] Richard Raymond of Saybrook deeded to "my son Daniel Raymond of Saybrook" several parcels of land [Saybrook TR 164, 230].

BIRTH: Say 1602

DEATH: Saybrook 1692 aged about 90 [TAG 24:158].

MARRIAGE: By about 1635 Judith _____. Judith Raymond joined the Salem church before December 1636 [SChR 6].

CHILDREN:

- i JOHN, b. say 1635; m. Norwalk 10 December 1664 Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts [Norwalk LR 1:49].
- ii BATHSUAH/BATHSHEBA, bp. 11 July 1637 [SChR 16]; on 2 December 1654 James Harmon was charged with "attempting the chastity of Damaris Laskins and Bathsuah Ramand" [EQC 1:380]; m. Salem 29 July 1659 Humfrey Coomes.
- iii JOSHUA, bp. 3 March 1638/9 [SChR 17]; m. New London 10 December 1659 Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Nehemiah and Anne (Bourne) Smith [TAG 11:12].
- iv LEMUEL, bp. 3 January 1640 [SChR 18]; no further record.
- v HANNAH, bp. 12 February 1642/3 [SChR 19]; m. by about 1665 Oliver Mainwaring [Miner Anc 124-26].
- vi SAMUEL, bp. 15 July 1645 [SChR 20]; m. Mary Smith, daughter of Nehemiah and Anne (Bourne) Smith [TAG 11:12-14]. (Samuel had no children, and at the settlement of his estate his heirs were the heirs of John Raymond, the heirs of Daniel Raymond, the heirs of Joshua Raymond and the heirs of Oliver Mannering [New London PC Case #4314; TAG 14:248].)

Rayment/Raymond

Mug Book

- Immigrant ancestor-
John Raymond
- Arrival- 1636
- Residences- Salem and
Wareham, MA
- John¹, William²⁻³,
Daniel⁴⁻⁶, Daniel and
Elijah Raymond

Great Migration

- Immigrant ancestor-
Richard Rayment
- Arrival- 1631
- Residences- Salem, MA
Norwalk, CT and
Saybrook, CT
- John, born say 1635

Tip
Watch out for
tall tales!

Family Lore

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PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM.



WILLIAM TEAL. The life of a farmer, although oftentimes presenting no salient features to the biographical writer, being unmarked by any event differing from those which commonly fall to the lot of mankind, is yet one of interest in its bearing on society, business and morals. Nowhere is there a better field for the exercise of the best qualities of manhood than in agricultural communities, where not only thoughts but deeds are interchanged, and the brotherhood of man is a prominent feature. Among those who in De Witt County have been worthily filling a place among the farmers is William Teal, whose home is on section 19, Barnett Township.

located, they were united in marriage on the 12th of December, 1844. He operated the farm of his father-in-law for a few years, then purchased two hundred acres a mile east of Waynesville, subsequently trading and living on different farms until 1855, when he made a permanent settlement on section 19, Barnett Township. Here he owns two hundred and twenty-four acres, on which he has

to increase the status of the community in financial prosperity, good citizenship and intelligence. He is a respected member of the Masonic fraternity and by his fellow-agriculturists is held in high regard.

March 12, 1879, Wiley M. Teal and Clara M. Wilson were joined in holy wedlock; they have one son, Lester M. Mrs. Teal was born in Muscatine, Iowa, her parents being William K. and Susan (Kenton) Wilson, who were natives of Washington County, Ohio, and became residents in Iowa about 1855. There Mr. Wilson died, leaving a widow and two daughters—Ella K. and Clara M. The widow removed to De Witt County, Ill., where she resided until her death, in 1867. The father of Mrs. Teal was of English lineage, tracing his descent from Robert Wilson of London, England. That gentleman had two sons, one of whom, Benjamin, came to America in the "Mayflower" landing at Plymouth Rock in 1620. In the second generation following was a Jeremiah Wilson, whose home was in South Kingston, R. I. In 1788 he with three sons and a daughter, together with their respective families, joined the Ohio company and

The names of those which came over first, in y^e year 1620.
and were (by the blessing of god) the first beginners, and
(in a sort) the foundation, of all the plantations, and
Colonies, in New-England. (And their families)

8	<p>Mr John Carver. Kathrine his wife. Desire winter; & 2. men-servants, John Howland. Roger Wilder. William Latham, a boy, & a maid servant, & a child y^e was put to him called Jasper more</p>	2	<p>Captin myles Standish and Rose his wife</p>
6	<p>Mr William Brewster. Mary his wife, with 2. sons, whose names were Loue, & Wrassing. and a boy was put to him called Richard more, and another the rest of his children ^{of his brothers} were left behind & came ouer afterwards.</p>	4	<p>Mr Christopher martin, and his wife; and 2. servants, Salamon prouer, and John Langemore</p>
5	<p>Mr Edward Winslow Elizabeth his wife, & 2. men servants, called georg some, and Elias Fory; also a little girls was put to him called Ellen, the sister of Richard more.</p>	5	<p>Mr William Mullines, and his wife; and 2. children Joseph, & priscila; and a servant Robart Carter.</p>
5	<p>William Bradford, and Dorathy his wife, having but one child, a sone left behind, who came afterwart.</p>	6	<p>Mr White William White, and Susana his wife; and one sone caled resolved, and one borne a ship-board called perigriene; & 2. servants, named William Holbeck, & Edward Thomso</p>
6	<p>Mr Haack Illerton, and Mary his wife; with 3. children Bartholmen Remember, & Mary. and a servant boy.</p>	8	<p>Mr Hopin Steven Hopkins, & Elizabeth his wife; and 2. children, called giles, and Constanta a daughter, both by a former wife. And 2. more by this wife, called Damaris, & Oceanus, the last was borne at sea. And 2. servants, called Edward Doty, and Edward Listler</p>
1	<p>Mr Richard Warren, but his wife and children were left behind and came afterwards</p>	4	<p>John Billinton, and Elen his wife; and 2. sones John, & Francis.</p>

Subject of sketch or someone else?

THOMAS E. HOLLIS, farmer, P. O. Welton, was born in the State of Delaware September 15, 1827, to Noah and Catharine (Hardister) Hollis. He was born in Delaware in 1807, removed to Ohio, and subsequently to Illinois, and settled in Effingham County, where he remained actively engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred February 17, 1879. He, with his two sons, Willard and William, served in the war, the former being killed. His wife and mother of our subject was born in Delaware March 22, 1807, and died in Effingham County September 1, 1881. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the fourth child. His early life was

Other Common Problems

- Misidentified persons or places
- Incorrect immigration or migration dates or locations
- Local vernacular instead of formal names
- Too little or too much information

Where can I find a mug book?

Digital Formats

- <https://www.hathitrust.org/>
- <https://books.google.com/>
- <https://archive.org/index.php>
- <https://openlibrary.org/>
- <https://books.familysearch.org>
- <http://library.si.edu/digital-library>

Is Everything Online?

- *A Bibliography of American County Histories* by P. William Filby (1985)
- *Bibliography of Counties of the 3111 Counties in the 48 States* by C. Stewart Peterson (1946)
 - Available via HathiTrust
- *Consolidated Bibliography of County Histories in Fifty States in 1961* by C. Stewart Peterson (1963)

Review

1. County histories are historical sketches from the time of its formation
2. Mug books are sketches of members of the community who paid for their history to be published. They represented farmers and other professionals.
3. There is a higher representation of mug books in the midwestern states of the United States.
4. The county histories can offer insights into early Native American settlement, early pioneers, and immigration. This information can help lead you to other records of their migration patterns.



QUESTIONS?