





ELIJAH KNAPP.

# HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

# LYMAN

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

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*Ikanah Barney* BY  
**E. B. HOSKINS**  
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# CONTENTS.

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CHAPTER I.	PAGE
Exploring Party of 1754. First Survey. Mark of King George. Indian Tribes. Town Granted. Extension of Charter. Division of the Town. Ponds. First Representative. Minerals. Prosperous Times. . . . .	9
CHAPTER II.	
Wendell Family. Lyman Charter 1761. Names of Grantees. Charter Renewed 1769. Grant to John Hurd. Survey of Township. Survey of Deer Islands. . . . .	17
CHAPTER III.	
Petition for Extension of the Charter. Relative to Taxes. Town Invoice 1777. Petition for Abatement of Taxes. Report of a Committee Relative to a Soldier. Relative to Soldiers Furnished for the War. Petition of Non-Residents. Petition Relative to a Ferry. Petition for Authority to Tax Non-Residents. Vote of the Town Relative to a Ferry. Petition of Jacob Hurd. Petition for First Town Meeting. First Town Meeting January 5, 1786. Adjourned Meeting March 31, 1786.	

	PAGE
Sale of Town Pauper. Special Town Meeting September 2, 1864. Charter for Library.	30

## CHAPTER IV.

Parker. Moulton. Clough. Cowen. Cal- houn. Martin. Barber. Hodges. Burt. Dodge. Stevens. Gordon. Knapp. Miner. Eastman. McMillen. Merrill. Porter. San- born. Wright. Drake. Bailey. Little. Un- derwood. Barkley.	51
---	----

## CHAPTER V.

Walker. Corey. Thornton. Moore. Sher- man. Gordon. Ash. Eastman. Gould. Cass. Gibson. Young. Mason. Hoskins. Hurd. Patridge. Kent. Smith. Garland. Ester- brook. Lynde. Bass. Presby. Bartlett. Hastings. Gilman. Foster. Dow. Dyke. Locke. Titus. Parker. Ford, Chase. Stev- ens. Bedell. Swan. Wheelock. Martin. Williams. Stickney. McAlpen.	85
---	----

## CHAPTER VI.

Old Cellars. Cold Season of 1816. Incidents in the early History of Lyman. Cider Mill. Drinking Habits. Physicians. Churches and Ministers. Domestic and Social Life. Mor- mons. Stores. Mills. Starch Business. Blacksmiths. Tannery. Town House. Li- braries. Schools. Potash. Sugar Making. Running the Connecticut River. Teaming. Witchcraft. Military Matters.	115
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## PREFACE.

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Within a short time several of the oldest native inhabitants of Lyman have died, which has brought to notice the fact that there are very few people living who know any thing about the early history of the town. Several people, interested in the town, have felt that a record should be made of the historical events, before the material is all lost, and have suggested that I undertake the work. At first I declined, but have finally consented to do so, only because no other person could be found who was willing to take it up.

The work is necessarily imperfect in some respects, as it is not possible for a record of this kind to be made free from error. I have availed myself of all sources of knowledge within reach; the town records, town and State Papers, History of Haverhill by Rev. Mr. Bittinger, History of Cohos, Child's Grafton County Gazetteer, History of Bath, and whatever could throw light upon the history of the town, but I have not encumbered the pages with citations of authorities.

No pretence is made to literary merit. It is designed to be simply a record of facts without embellishment or exaggeration. If I have been able to

## PREFACE.

make myself understood, I shall feel that I have done something towards rescuing the memory of our forefathers from oblivion, which is my design.

I have been greatly aided in this work by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stevens, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. Betsy Young, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hoskins, Mr. J. D. Hoskins, Mr. John P. Miner, and others for favors. If these sketches are brief and contain little of deep interest, it is because Lyman is a small farming town, and its history has been quiet and peaceful, with no events of a remarkable character. The work has been undertaken none too soon, as much valuable information is already lost. It relates entirely to East Lyman, as no data have been collected relative to West Lyman, or Monroe.

E. B. H.

Lisbon, N. H., 1902.

# HISTORY OF LYMAN.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GRANT AND SETTLEMENT OF TOWNSHIP.

EXPLORING PARTY OF 1754—FIRST SURVEY—MARK OF KING GEORGE—INDIAN TRIBES—TOWN GRANTED—EXTENSION OF CHARTER—DIVISION OF THE TOWN—PONDS—FIRST REPRESENTATIVE—MINERALS—PROSPEROUS TIMES.

In the spring of 1754, the General Court of New Hampshire sent Col. Lovewell, Maj. Talford and Capt. Page at the head of a company with John Stark, afterward General Stark, for their guide, to explore the upper part of New Hampshire. They left Rumford, now Concord, March 10, 1754, and went as far as the Connecticut river at Piermont. They spent one night in the valley and returned to Concord, probably fearing an attack from an Indian force superior to their own. But the government was not discouraged by this failure, and in the same season Capt. Peter Powers of Hollis, N. H., Lieut. James Stevens and Ensign Ephram Hale, both of Townsend Mass., were appointed to march at the head of a company to explore this section. This company started from Concord, Saturday, June 15, 1754. The expedition

passed through Lyman, Saturday, June 29, 1754, and was probably composed of the first white men who were ever in the town. They camped in the southern part of Dalton, then traveled as far north as Israel's river in Lancaster, and returned.

The town of Lyman was first surveyed in 1760, by marking its corners, and designating it as No. 11, on the Connecticut river, Bath being No. 10, Haverhill No. 9, and Charlestown No. 4. This survey was made under King George III., and the town was divided into what was called "rights" of about three hundred and twenty-eight acres. By following "the line of right," running east from the Parker Hill road between the farms once owned by Isaac D. Miner and Harrison Porter, nearly to the top of the hill, one can find cut into the smooth surface of the solid ledge the "Broad Arrow," the King's mark, showing the corner of the four "rights." A stone is also buried at the other corner in the middle of the Parker Hill road, with the "Broad Arrow" cut on it. Other "rights" corners are known, but the one on the ledge is certain to be correct.

Lyman was included within the limits of the Cohos\* country. The Indians were probably never very nu-

\*Coo was the Indian for pine tree, and *Cooash*, the plural of Coo, meant *pine trees*; hence the Indian word *Cooash-auke* as applied to the county on the Connecticut, at Haverhill and Lancaster, meaning literally the *pine tree's place*, and hence our word Coos, Cohos, and Cohosnck. The "Great, or Lower Coös," was at Haverhill, and the "Upper Coös," at Lancaster.

merous in this vicinity. The nearest tribe was a division of the Nipmucks that cultivated the Coos intervalles on the Connecticut, and was called "the swift deer-hunting Coosucks." Branches of the St. Francis tribe of Indians frequently occupied this territory, and there are reasons for believing that, for a time at least, they had a permanent settlement in the Cohos country.

Bath was granted, in 1761, to Andrew Gardner and others, hence came the name of Gardner's mountain which extends up through Lyman. Lyman was granted November 10, the same year, to Daniel Lyman and sixty-three others, its name being derived from the fact that eleven of the grantees bore the name of Lyman. The grantees failed to comply with the requirements of the charter, and thus forfeited their grant, but an extension of time was granted them July 20, 1769, in answer to a petition from Abraham Thompson of Connecticut, agent of the original grantees. As originally granted the town was much larger than it now is, but extending north and south through its center was Gardner's mountain. This rendered travel from either the eastern or western parts to the opposite side of the town exceedingly difficult and troublesome, and thus inconvenient for all to attend town meetings, etc. For this reason, by an act of the legislature July 13, 1854, all that portion of the town lying west of

Gardner's mountain was incorporated into a separate township, by the name of Monroe. There was a strong opposition to this division in the eastern part of the town. Previous to this division it was known as Lyman and East Lyman. The town was represented in the state legislature, in 1854, by Pliny Bartlett who resided in the eastern part, and was opposed to the division. He was aided in his efforts before the legislature by Dr. Samuel Hoskins. The Monroe side was represented by Jedediah Buffum, who succeeded in having the town divided, and in having Monroe set off. The eastern part took the name of Lyman, and also retained possession of the town books and records.

Lyman is situated in lat.  $44^{\circ} 15' N.$ , and long.  $71^{\circ} 55' W.$ , bounded north by Littleton, east by Lisbon, south by Bath, and west by Monroe. The soil is generally good, producing excellent crops of grains and grasses, and furnishes excellent grazing. During the settlement, mistakes were made in locations, and several farms were cleared which were not suitable for cultivation; but through the center of the town, and over Parker Hill, many highly cultivated farms are found, and excellent crops are raised. The geographical features of the town are varied and picturesque, and several small lakes or ponds dimple the surface of the town. Beginning with Patridge we find a chain of ponds leading to the Ammonoosuc

river. In their order they are: Long pond, Round pond, Dodge pond, Cowen, and Young's ponds. The upper Mountain pond† is situated on the top of Gardner's Mountain, having no inlet, but an outlet of considerable size runs down to the base of the mountain into the lower Mountain pond. This pond and Young's were at one time well filled with trout, but these were killed by the introduction of pickerel. In early times the citizens contributed a sum of money, and hired Johnnie White, an old peddler from Newbury, Vermont, to bring up some pickerel which were placed in Young's pond, which soon found their way into the other ponds. These were the first fish of their kind in town.

The beauty and grandeur of the scenery from many localities in town is unsurpassed. Standing on the heights of Clough Hill, a panorama of mountain scenery is presented, extending from the peaks in Milan to the Moosilauke in Warren. Most of the business of the town has been done on Parker Hill, which at one time was quite a trade center. Several people, who have lived in both Lyman and Littleton, have told the writer that they could remember when there were more wealthy men, and more business in Lyman, than in the town of Littleton.

But few settlements were made in the town previous to the Revolution, there being but ten ratable

† Now situated in Monroe.

polls here in 1777. The Moulton family came about 1760, and the Miners and Parkers about the same time. Up to 1786 the business of the town was done by the proprietors. On March 16, 1785, "the freeholders and other inhabitants of the towns of Bath, Lyman, Landaff, Concord alias Gunthwaite (now Lisbon), Littleton, Dalton, Lancaster, Dartmouth, Northumberland, Stratford, Cockburn, and Colburn, qualified to vote for a representative," met at the house of Mr. William Eastman, in Bath, and chose "Maj. John Young as a member of the General Court to be convened at Portsmouth on the first Wednesday of June" following. The town was organized, and the first town-meeting was held January 5, 1786. At this time the town had become quite well settled. The Knapps, Cloughs, Hodges and many, others had become located, and the community was increasing. The population, in 1790, was two hundred and two; in 1860, six hundred and nineteen; in 1880, six hundred and fifty-five; in 1890, five hundred and forty-three.

The town is well supplied with roads. Three run lengthwise of the town, and cross-roads connect these at convenient points. The locality on the road, at the base of Mount Gardner, is known as "under the mountain." The main road leading from Littleton to Bath, through the center of the town, until quite recently, had as much travel as most of the river roads in the county.



Ores and minerals are found in various parts of the town. Gold, iron, lead, and copper have all been found here. The "Dodge Gold Mine" is located on the old Hall farm, and has been worked quite extensively for several years. Over sixty thousand dollars of gold coin, now in circulation, was taken from this mine. Quite extensive mining operations were carried on at the Paddock Mine, also on the Capt. Bailey farm, and several other localities in the town. It has been estimated that over two million dollars have been expended in Lyman, in prospecting, opening mines, and building crushers and stamping mills. The "Tunnel Mine," situated near the Dodge Mine, is now being worked, and shows a larger percentage of gold than some of the famous gold mines in South Africa. Many farms in town were bonded by mining parties, and quite a number have passed under the control of mining companies. These farms have been allowed to run down, the buildings have fallen into decay and ruin, and have become a disgrace and an injury to the town.

During the forties and fifties, a little hamlet grew up at the north end of the town, and became known as Tinkerville. The school was there; John Martin and Nelson Noyes made boots and shoes; Amos Smith carried on a tailoring business; the Union Store was running; a saw-mill on the brook in the rear of the store was in operation; and Julius Smith, during these

times, had a grist-mill, and was doing all kinds of wood-work, and a general black-smithing business.

At this time Lyman was prosperous, and the people satisfied and contented. All the farms through the town were occupied. The farmers had good buildings, good teams, and large stocks of cattle and sheep. During this era of prosperity, Barron Moulton, who had become quite wealthy, sold out and left town. This seemed to cause a feeling of unrest and discontent. Several others of the more prosperous class followed, and this emigration has continued, till nearly all the old families have moved out of town. Other influences, which caused injury to Lyman, were the Bothwell Oil business, the Union Store failure, and the Rail-roads. The advent of the rail-roads changed the business centers, and many hill towns which before were prosperous, are now deserted, and almost forgotten. Lyman is no exception to the general rule, and the ruthless hand of neglect has left its imprint on this once prosperous community.

## CHAPTER II.

## CHARTER PERIOD.

1761.

WENDELL FAMILY—LYMAN CHARTER 1761—NAMES OF GRANTEES—  
CHARTER RENEWED 1769—GRANT TO JOHN HURD—SURVEY OF TOWN-  
SHIP—SURVEY OF DEER ISLANDS.

A large portion of the land in Lyman held by the grantees, soon by purchase or otherwise, came into the possession of the Wendell family of Portsmouth. The last of their holdings were disposed of about 1880. As long as land was held in Lyman by members of this family, different members came at various times to dispose of property. Abram Wendell came once a year for a long time. He used to stop with Mr. Kent, as long as Mr. Kent lived, and after his death, made his home with Moses Walker when in town. He sold the land at three dollars per acre, and the purchaser made his own selection. The holdings gradually grew less and were finally disposed of entirely.

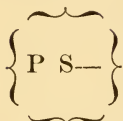
The original charter of the town was formerly kept in the office of the town clerk, but Dr. Samuel Hoskins claimed it was borrowed to use at court in some law suit, and probably lost as it was never returned.

## LYMAN CHARTER 1761.

PROVINCE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

LYMAN

GEORGE THE THIRD,


 By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain,  
 France and Ireland, King, Defender of  
 the faith, &c.  
 To all persons to whom these Presents  
 shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that We of Our special Grace, certain Knowl-  
 edge, and meer Motion, for the due encouragement  
 of settling a New Plantation within our said Province,  
 by and with the Advice of our Trusty and well-  
 beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq; Our Govenor and  
 Commander in Chief of Our said Province of New-  
 Hampshire in New-England, and of our Council of  
 the said Province; Have upon the Conditions and  
 Reservations herin after made, given and granted,  
 and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Success-  
 ors, do give and grant in equal Shares, unto Our  
 loving subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of  
 New-Hampshire, and our other Governments, and to  
 their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose Names are  
 entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst  
 them into Seventy equal Shares, all that Tract or  
 Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our  
 said Province of New-Hampshire, containing by

Admeasurement Twenty Three Thousand & Forty Acres, which Tract is to contain Six Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a plan and Survey thereof, made by our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, Viz. Begining at a Tree Marked that Stands on the Bank of the Easterly Side of the Connecticut River which is the North Westerly Corner of Bath & is Six Miles on a Staight Line from Am'onusock Rivers Mouth & from thence Runing by Bath to the North Easterly Corner thereof, then Begining again at the first Bounds & Runing up Connecticut River, so far as to make it Six Miles upon a Streight Line, thence Six Miles on such a Point as will be Six Miles from the North Easterly Corner of Bath aforesaid & thence to said North Easterly Corner of Bath afores<sup>d</sup> And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the Name of Lyman And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled

thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding Town Fairs, one of which shall be held on the

and the other on the  
annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than  
the                      respective                      following  
the said                      and that as soon as the said  
Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may  
be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week,  
as may be thought most advantagious to the Inhabit-  
ants. Also, that the first Meeting for the Choice of  
Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said  
Province, shall be held on the First Monday in  
December next which said Meeting shall be Notified  
by Gideon Lyman Esq who is hereby also appointed  
the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is  
to Notify and Govern- agreeable to the Laws and  
Customs of Our said Province; and that the annual  
Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such  
Officers for the said Town, shall be on the Second  
Tuesday of March annually, To Have and to Hold  
the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together  
with all Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and  
their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the  
following conditions, viz-

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall  
plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the  
Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in  
his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said

Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of December annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of December 1761.



V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth Day of December, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of December, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1771 One shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land ; which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in our *Council Chamber* in *Portsmouth* or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same ; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness *Benning Wentworth*, Esq ; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the Tenth Day of November In the Year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One And in the Second Year of Our Reign                   B WENTWORTH  
By His Excellency's Command,

With Advice of Council,

Theodors Atkinson Sec<sup>ry</sup>

Province of New Hamps<sup>r</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 10 1761—Recorded  
According to the Original Charter under the Prov<sup>e</sup>  
Seal.                   THEODORE ATKINSON Sec<sup>ry</sup>



## The Names of the Grantees of Lyman (viz)

Daniel Lyman	Jacob Heaton
Phineas Bradley	Dan <sup>l</sup> Basset
Sam <sup>l</sup> Bishop Jun <sup>r</sup>	Ezekiel Hotchkins
David Austin	Zadoc Allin
Thomas Willmot	Isaac Thompson
Sam <sup>l</sup> Munson	John Belcher
John Mix	James Bradley
Benj <sup>a</sup> Bradley	Joseph Thompson
Moses Ford	Eliakim Hall
Amos Perkins	Gad Smith
John Austin	Isaac Bishop
Silvanus Bishop	Sam <sup>l</sup> Willmot
Sam <sup>l</sup> Austin	Hezekiah Tuttle
Steph <sup>n</sup> Johnson	Punderson Austin
Ezra Dodge	And <sup>w</sup> Bradley
Erastus Bradley	Tim <sup>o</sup> Peck
Tim <sup>o</sup> Bradley	Amos Shearman
Abra <sup>m</sup> Augur	Israel Bishop
Timo <sup>y</sup> Tallmage	Joseph Belcher
Medad Lyman	Amos Morris
Ruben Bradley	James Blackby
Tim <sup>o</sup> Ruggles	John Johnson 3 <sup>d</sup>
Sam <sup>l</sup> Hannum	Ezra Clark
Gideon Lyman Esq	Elijah Lyman Esq
Phineas Lyman Esq	John Beecher
Joseph Miller	Gideon Lyman Esq
Phineas Lyman Esq	Edw <sup>d</sup> Cutt

Gideon Lyman Jun <sup>r</sup>	Elisha Lyman
Naomi Lyman	Elijah Southwell
Joseph Root	Eben <sup>r</sup> Philps
Zina Bradley	Rich <sup>d</sup> Wibird Esq
Joseph Newmarch Esq	& Elias Lyman

His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq a Tract of Land to Contain Five Hundred Acres as marked B—W in the Plan which is to be Accounted two of the within Shares. One whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established, One Share for the first Settled Minister of the Gospel, & One Share for the Benefit of a School in said Town——

Province of New Hamps<sup>r</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 10, 1761 Recorded from the Back of the Original Charter of Lyman under the Prov<sup>e</sup> Seal

Attested Theodore Atkinson Sec<sup>ry</sup>

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#### LYMAN CHARTER RENEWED, 1769.

Province of New Hampshire (Lyman Extension)	} George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

*Whereas* we of our special Grace and mere Motion for the due Encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our Province of New Hampshire by our Letters

Patent or Charter under the Seal of our said Province dated the Tenth day of November One thousand Seven hundred & Sixty one in the Second Year of our Reign, a Tract of Land equal to Six Miles Square, bounded as therein expressed, (and since Survey'd, and measured, marked and ascertained by our Order to Isaac Rindge Esquire our Surveyor General of Lands for said Province, granted to a number of our Loyal Subjects whose Names are enter'd on the same to *Hold* to them their Heirs and Assigns on the Conditions therein declared, and to be a Town Corporate by the Name of *Lyman* as by reference to the said Charter may more fully appear. And whereas the said grantees have represented unto us that by reason of the great Inconveniencies which occur in the settlement of New Townships so remotely situated from any other settlements that can afford any Assistance hath render'd it Impracticable for the whole Number of Grantees to perform that part of the Conditions that relates to the cultivation of such a proportion of the said Grant, that there are a considerable number of Families settled on the premises, which affords them hopes of a final Settlement, without delay. And humbly supplicating us not to take advantage of the breach of said Condition, but to lengthen out and grant them some further time for the performance thereof. *Now Know Ye*, that we being willing to promote the end proposed *Have* (of our further Grace and

favor suspended our Claim to the forfeiture which said Grantees may have Incurred) and by these Presents do grant unto the said Grantees their Heirs and Assigns the further Term of Five Years from this date for performing and fulfilling the Conditions Matters and Things by them to be done as aforesaid, Except the *Quit Rents* which are to remain due and Payable as expressed & reserved in the Original Grant or Charter.

*In Testimony* whereof We have caused the Seal of our Said Province to be hereunto Affixed Witness *John Wentworth* Esquire our *Governor* & Commander in Chief the Twentieth day of July in the Ninth Year of our Reign, Annoque Domini 1769.

J<sup>r</sup> WENTWORTH.

By his Excell<sup>ty</sup>s Command }  
with advice of Council }

GEO: KING Dep<sup>y</sup> Sec<sup>ry</sup>

Province of New Hampshire August 15<sup>th</sup> 1772.

Recorded according to the Original Charter under the Province Seal.

Attest<sup>r</sup> THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec<sup>ry</sup>

GRANT TO JOHN HURD, 1769.

Province of new } *George the Third* by the Grace of  
Hampshire } God of Great Britain France &  
Ireland King Defender of the  
faith &c<sup>a</sup>.

(Jn<sup>o</sup> Hurd's Grant of | To all whom these Presents  
the Deer Islands) | shall come *Greeting*.

*Know Ye* that we of our special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within our said Province by and with the advice of our Trusty and well beloved Jn<sup>o</sup> Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup> our Governor & Commander in Chief of our said Province of New Hampshire in New England and of our Council for the said Province *Have* upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given and Granted and by these Presents for us our heirs and Successors Do give and Grant unto our Loving Subject *John Hurd* of Portsm<sup>o</sup> in our said Province of New Hampshire Esq<sup>r</sup> and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever; and those Islands (being 5 in number) commonly called and known by the name of *Deer Islands*, situate and being between the Towns of Lyman and Barnet in Connecticut River; the Contents and Numbers of the said Islands are respectively as follows Viz<sup>t</sup>———— as by a plan and Survey thereof made & returned by order of our said Governor into the secretary's office and hereunto annexed may more fully appear—*To Have* and to *Hold* the said Deer Islands and every of them together with all Priviledges and Appurtenances unto him the said Jn<sup>o</sup> Hurd his heirs and Assigns for ever; upon the following Conditions Viz<sup>t</sup> *First* That the said John his heirs or Assigns shall Plant and Cultivate Ten

Acres of the said Land within the Term of Ten Years and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivation on penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant in the said Islands and of their reverting to us our heirs & successors to be by us or them regranted to such of our subjects as shall effectually Settle and Cultivate the same Secondly that all white Pine trees throughout the said Islands fit for Masting our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use and none to be cut or fell'd without our Special License first had and obtained for so doing, upon the Penalty of the forfeiture of this Grant as well as being subject to the Present and future Penalties by Act of Parliament—*Thirdly* Yielding and paying therefor unto us our heirs and Successors for the space of Ten Years from this Date One Ear of Indian Corn only on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December annually if lawfully demanded—(4<sup>th</sup>) That the said John his heirs or Assigns shall yield & Pay unto us our heirs and successors yearly and every year from and after the expiration of the said Ten years in our Council Chamber in Portsm<sup>o</sup> or to such officer as shall be appointed to receive the same—Two shillings and Sixpence Lawful money for ever: in lieu of all other Rents and services.—

*In Testimony* whereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereto affixed Witness *John Wentworth* Esq<sup>r</sup> our said Governor the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord Christ 1769 and in the ninth year of our Reign— J<sup>t</sup> WENTWORTH

By his Excellency's Command  
with advice of Council

T: ATKINSON Jun: Sec<sup>ry</sup>

Recorded according to the Original Patent under  
the Province Seal the 28<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1769

THEODORE ATKINSON Sec<sup>ry</sup>

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#### ORIGINAL SURVEY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Province of New Hampshire.

These Certify that this Plan of Lyman, containing  
Twenty five Thousand four hundred and Thirty three  
Acres of Land is a true Copy of an Original Plan or  
Survey of said Township as taken & returned to me  
by Mr Benjamin Whiting Dep<sup>y</sup> Survey<sup>r</sup>

July 6<sup>th</sup> 1769

Attest. Is. RINDGE S<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

---

#### ORIGINAL SURVEY OF DEER ISLANDS.

Province of New Hampshire Ports<sup>m</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1769.

These Certify that this plan of the Deer Islands in  
Connecticut River lying between the Towns of Ly-  
man and Barnet is a true Copy of an Original Plan  
or Survey as taken & returned to me by Elijah King  
D<sup>y</sup> Surveyor.

Attest<sup>d</sup> Is: RINDGE S<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

Province of New Hampshire 28<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1769.

Recorded accord<sup>g</sup> to the Plan, annex'd to the Orig-  
inal Grant under the Province Seal.—

## CHAPTER III.

## STATE AND TOWN PAPERS.

PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF THE CHARTER—RELATIVE TO TAXES—TOWN INVOICE 1777—PETITION FOR ABATEMENT OF TAXES—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO A SOLDIER—RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS FURNISHED FOR THE WAR—PETITION OF NON-RESIDENTS—PETITION RELATIVE TO A FERRY—PETITION FOR AUTHORITY TO TAX NON-RESIDENTS—VOTE OF TOWN RELATIVE TO A FERRY—PETITION OF JACOB HURD—PETITION FOR FIRST TOWN MEETING—FIRST TOWN MEETING JAN. 5, 1786—ADJOURNED MEETING MARCH 31, 1786—SALE OF TOWN PAUPER—SPECIAL TOWN MEETING SEPTEMBER 2, 1864—CHARTER FOR LIBRARY.

The following papers were obtained at the State Library, from the volumes of State Papers and Town records. The petitions and other papers for various purposes are valuable, as furnishing much historical matter not elsewhere in existence, and the names of the inhabitants at various dates. They have been in all cases copied as originally written, scrupulously preserving the orthography, punctuation, capitalization, etc.

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PETITION FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE CHARTER.

*To His Excellency John Wentworth Esqr Captain General Governor & Commander in Chief in & over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire in Council.—*

The petition of Abraham Thompson of New Haven in the Colony of Connecticut, Agent & Trustee for



the original grantees of the Township of Lyman in the said Province of New Hampshire, Humbly sheweth—that your petitioner & his constituents obtained of the Late Governor of said Province, a Charter for the said Township of Lyman, and have proceeded to survey & allot the same and have also made some Settlements thereon but your petitioners have been greatly impeded in their progress by the unexpected Divisional Line, making Connecticut River the Boundary between the province of New York & New Hampshire, as your petitioners were Proprietors in several Towns on the western Side of said river on which they had made great Improvements, that this sudden & unexpected Determination threw them into great consternation, and they have been greatly harrassed by the Governor of New York, which with other expensive Discouragements, they have been unable to bring forward the Settlement of said Township so soon as they expected, but are determined to make a progress therein on the Ensueing Spring—Wherefore your Petitioner in behalf of himself & his Constituents the other Grantees of said Township of Lyman, humbly pray that Your Excellency & the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council would be pleased to renew their Charter for said Township of Lyman or lengthen out the Time for settling the same, assuring y<sup>r</sup> Excell<sup>y</sup> & Honours, that we shall not fail to comply with the same, and fruther we pray to be relieved on the Premises as y<sup>r</sup>

Excellency & Hon<sup>rs</sup> in your Wisdom, shall think may most conduce to Answer the Prayer of their Petition, and Your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray—

ABRAHAM THOMPSON

Agent for the Grantees of Lyman

(The foregoing petition was granted July 20, 1769.)

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RELATIVE TO TAXES.

The Honourable Representatives and Counsel of the State of New Hampshire,—We the Inhabitants of the Town of Lymon County of Grafton and State afore said, Petioneth an Abatement in Our Taxes from the year 1776 to this present time Humbly shewing Reasons why, said Town in 1776 were Eight in Number and Tax<sup>d</sup> £0:—12. 6. in 1777 the like Number were Tax<sup>d</sup> £60—15—10. the Same Number in 1778 were Tax<sup>d</sup> £121—11—8. in the above mention<sup>d</sup> 1776, 1777, and 1778 Our Situation was such and the Number of Inhabitants so small we Could not call a Town Meeting, at this time we were Eighteen in Number and Tax<sup>d</sup> £379—10—0. Ten out of said Eighteen for three years past have paid Taxes in Other Towns for which they can produce Lawful Certificates, Consequently the Eight Settlers first Mention<sup>d</sup> will have all the tax to pay we have sent a True Invoice as Our Polls and Ratable Estate Stood in April 1777, by said Invoice your Honours will find said Taxes too high as

we were Scarcely able to Maintain Ourselves And Roads through said Lymon, if your honours see cause or think it prudence to abate said Tax according to said invoice we shall Cherefully pay said Tax if not said Setlers must fall a Sacrifice to said State—and as said Town of Lymon is not Incorporated or said Incorporation lost or Misplac<sup>d</sup> we your Humble Petitioners Desire you would Appoint Cap<sup>t</sup> Nathan Hodges of said Lymon to call a Town Meeting to Chuse Town Officers, that we may be Enabled to assess s<sup>d</sup> Taxes and Lawfully gather the Delinquent Tax of s<sup>d</sup> Town as your Petitioners are bound in Duty and Ever pray—

Solomon Parker

Thomas mcConnell

Jonathan knap

Evan mcBean

Abial knap

Lemuel Parker

Jonathan moulton

Job moulton

Asa fuller

obadiah Eastman

David Hodges

oliver hand

Solomon Parker Jr

#### TOWN INVOICE 1777.

An Invoice of the Town of Lyman April 1777

Number of Poles 10 number oxen—4

num<sup>r</sup> Cows—5

47 acres plow ground and Mowing 47

NATHAN HODGES	} Inhabitants of Lyman
THOMAS MCCONELL	

## PETITION FOR ABATEMENT OF TAXES, 1779.

To the *Honorable the Representatives and Council* of the  
*State of New Hampshire*—

The petition of the Selectmen of the Township of Lyman in the County of Grafton and State aforesaid—Sheweth That Your

Petitioners being Inhabitants of said Town—In the Year 1776 we were only Eight in Number and Taxed 12—6 In the Year 1777 being the like Number and Taxed £60, 15s 10d, also the like Number in the Year 1778 and Taxed £121, 11s, 8d—In those Years we were not a sufficient Number to Incorporate or call Town Meetings so we could not possibly have Constables Collectors &c but at this present Time are Eighteen in Number and Taxed £379, 10s 0d for the payment of which all our Live and Trading Stock will not be sufficient to satisfy the same We own we have been delinquent in the Payment of the above Taxes not from any Disrespect to the State but from the Poverty which those few Inhabitants endured at that Time we are and will be always willing to Assist the State in every thing, great Part of Us having been in the Service, Ten out of the Eighteen for these Three Years past have paid Taxes for their Poll for which they can produce Certificates from other Towns and States, The Consequence will be the Poor People of this Town must of Course fall a Sacrifice

with every thing they Possess and be brought to Entire Ruin if they are Obligated to Answer the above Demand Therefore we Your Honours Petitioners hopes you will take the same into your Wise and Serious Consideration and grant such Relief in the above Request as in your Wisdom may seem most meet And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray &c

Nathan Hodges	} Selectmen
Thomas m <sup>c</sup> Conell	
Soloman Parker	

We the Poor Distressed Inhabitants of said Town begs your Honours will Gratify the Selectmen in the above Request—

Evan m<sup>c</sup>Bean

Oliver Hand

Asa Fuller

Job moulton

Jonathan moulton

Solomon Parker Jn<sup>r</sup>

Samuel Fuller

Lemuel Hodges

David Hodges

Samuel Parker

#### REPORT OF A COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO A SOLDIER, 1786.

The Committee to whom was referd a Petition in behalf of the Town of Lyman respecting Continental Soldiers having considered the same beg leave to report as their Opinion that said Town be allow'd for Thomas Piper a Continental Soldier in Gen<sup>l</sup> Washingtons Guards (furnished agreeable to the requisition

of the State) the sum of sixty pounds & the interest and that the Treasurer Credit the same in settling the Charge against said Town for deficiency of Soldiers—

By order of the Committee

Submitted per Nath<sup>l</sup> Peabody

(In H. of Rep. March 2, 1786, the foregoing report was accepted and adopted. Council concurred.—)

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RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS FURNISHED FOR THE WAR.

State of New Hampshire—Grafton ss Jan<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1786  
To the Hon<sup>l</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Court of said State to be Conven'd at Portsmouth on the first Wednesday of February next by adjournment—

The Pétition of the Town of Lyman Humbly sheweth—

That at the commencement of the Late war with Great Britain—Notwithstanding the many Imbarrisments we then laboured under, by Reason of being Expos'd to our Enemy &<sup>c</sup> A number of the Inhabitants of said Town Inlisted and went into the service for short Campaigns That a number of said Inhabitants did Inlist into said service for three Years and During the war— that in the year of our Lord 1781 your petitioners Received the Apportionment of this States Quota of Soldiers in said service (and Notwithstanding we conceiv'd we were Doom'd much to high) found we had abundantly more than our proportion in service— and proceeded to make return

thereof to the Secrety— conceiving that we were not cal<sup>d</sup> on to send the Number as affixed to us if we had already said number in the service of the war—That notwithstanding (and to our Great surprise) we were inform'd that there are now an Extent out against us for want of our proportion of Soldiers in said service when we in fact suppos'd that we had done as much more than our proportion, as to free us at least from paying any Tax during the war,—

That in addition to our many Distresses—in the Year 1776 Every family and person in Town Had to moove out of the Town and kept Garrison untill they found they might as well be Kill<sup>d</sup> by the Enemy as Die by famine, then mooved to Town again where they have ever since continued—and endeavoured by every passible means in Honesty to acquire a living—

That if your Honours see fit to grant us some Relief according to the Nature of our case Requires it will prevent our leaving Town—as all the personal property in said Town is Not sufficient to pay the Demand that the State has against us—

Lyman Jan<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1786

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town Voted that Captain Nathan Hodges—be appointed an agent to repair to the General Court at their next Session and the foregoing petition is voted to be laid before said Court and request the agen<sup>y</sup> of our Representative touching said petition—and Doubt not but



Every attention will be paid thereto that the Nature of our case Requires,—and your Petitioners will Ever pray &c

Sam <sup>l</sup> Parker	Solomon Parker Jner
Asa Parker	Oliver Hand
Abiel Knap	Solomon Parker
Sam <sup>l</sup> Way	Jonathan Knap
Lem Parker	Job Moulton
Robert Barkley	william Clough
Evan m <sup>c</sup> Bean	Jon <sup>a</sup> Moulton
Timothy Olmstead	Janson Hodges

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#### PETITION OF NON-RESIDENTS, 1787.

State of New Hampshire—

To the Hon<sup>le</sup> Senate and House of Representatives in  
General Court convened at Portsmouth by Adjournment—

The Petition of John Penhallow Samuel Cutts & John Wendell Esq<sup>rs</sup> in behalf of themselves and Others Non Resident Prop<sup>rs</sup> of the Township of Lyman in the County of Grafton unto your Honours humbly shews—

That this Hon<sup>le</sup> Court at their Sessions in Feb<sup>y</sup> last were pleased to remitt to the Inhabitants of said Township all their Taxes for a certain Number of Years by aspecial Resolve for that purpose—Which Resolve the said Selectmen considered as a total Exemption of



their real & personal property towards said Taxes in Consideration of Services done by y<sup>e</sup> said Inhabitants of which they made no Charge to Government and as they knew not how to make their proportionable Abatement they have laid the whole Taxes on the Non resident Lands w<sup>ch</sup> is considered by them unjust and illegal—

They therefore pray that this Hon<sup>le</sup> Court would appoint a Committee to determine what is the said Inhabitants Proportion. That the said Non residents may discharge theirs, of said Taxes, which they are ready to do — and other ways to relieve your Petitioners as to Justice and Equity belong— And as in Duty bound they will ever pray—

John Penhallow  
John Wendell  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Cutts

Portsm<sup>o</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1787

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#### PETITION RELATIVE TO A FERRY, 1790.

State of New Hampshire

Lyman Decem<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1790

To the Hon<sup>l</sup> General Court of s<sup>d</sup> State to be convened at Concord on the first Wednesday of January next—

Humbly sheweth the Selectmen of Lyman aforesaid,—that we Your Petitioners & Remonstrants are informed that a Petition has been preferred to Your

Honorable Body by Jacob Hurd of Bath, wherein he prayed for the exclusive priviledge of Keeping a Ferry over Connecticutt River at the South westerly Corner of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman, which priviledge Your Petitioners pray may not be granted to s<sup>d</sup> Hurd, and as it appears to Your Petitioners that the s<sup>d</sup> Town of Lyman have, in their Corporate Capacity, not only a Greater claim to a Grant of the s<sup>d</sup> Priviledge than the s<sup>d</sup> Hurd, but a more equitable claim than any other person, or Corporation, we pray that the exclusive privilege of opening & forever hereafter keeping a Ferry over Connecticutt River at the place mentioned in s<sup>d</sup> Hurds aforesaid petition, & also any other Ferry or Ferrys against any part of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman as occasion may hereafter require, may be granted to the Selectmen thereof for the time being, for the use & benefit of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman under such regulations as to Your Honors may appear most proper; and Your Petitioners will pray

Joseph Dexter } Selectmen of  
Lemuel Parker } said Lyman

PETITION FOR AUTHORITY TO TAX NON-RESIDENTS,  
1790.

State of New Hampshire

Lyman March—1790

To the Honorable Senate, and the Honorable  
House of Representatives of said State, to be

conven'd at Concord on the first Wednesday of June next—

Humbly sheweth—the Selectmen of said Lyman in behalf of said Town, that the Inhabitants, therein, are few in number, and in all probability are for a long time to come likely to remain so, by reason that the greatest part of the lands in Lyman aforesaid are owned by persons living out of this Town, and many of them out of this State, that by the exertions of Your Petitioners, the lands of the Non-resident Proprietors are continually increasing in their real value; and your petitioners have in a particular manner, made, and kept in repair, Roads, and Bridges in said Town, beyond their ability,—Therefore—Your Petitioners pray Your Honors to pass an Act enabling the Selectmen of Lyman, for the time being, to Assess, and order to be Collected, three pence per acre, on all the Lands of the Non-residents of said Town, for the Sole purpose of making, and repairing the highways and Bridges therein, or Grant such relief in the premises as may appear reasonable, and Your Petitioners will pray

Joseph Dexter	} Selectmen of Lyman in	
Samuel Way		behalf and at the
Lemuel Parker		request of said Town

## VOTE OF TOWN RELATIVE TO A FERRY, 1791.

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of Lyman legally warned and held this 15<sup>th</sup> day of March 1791—

Voted to give to Jacob Hurd Esq<sup>r</sup> all the right title claim Interest or demand said Inhabitants have to a certain ferry in said Lyman which ferry the said Hurd and the Selectmen of said Lyman hath petitioned for and a hearing to be had on said petitions before the general Court on the third wednesday of their next session

Atst Jon<sup>a</sup> Moulton town Clerk

15<sup>th</sup> March 1791

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## PETITION OF JACOB HURD FOR A FERRY, 1793.

State of New Hampshire Grafton ss

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> General Court of s<sup>d</sup> State to be convened'd at Concord in s<sup>d</sup> State on the first Wednesday of June next

Humbly Sheweth—Jacob Hurd that he ownes the Land Adjoining Connecticut River in the Township of Lyman in s<sup>d</sup> County where Eli<sup>h</sup> Hall now lives opposite to Jacob Halls in the Township of Barnet in the State of Vermont at w<sup>ch</sup> place a public Ferry is much wanted to accomedate the public, That the s<sup>d</sup> Hurd petitioned the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court of s<sup>d</sup> State of New Hampshire at their Session at Portsmouth the Winter

of 1789 or the beginning of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1790 for a grant of a Ferry, across y<sup>e</sup> River at the place Aforem<sup>d</sup> on which petition the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court ordered a Day of hearing in common form that the order of s<sup>d</sup> Court was complyd with by your Petitioner and a day of hearing was had upon s<sup>d</sup> Petition all of which was Attended with considerable Expence to him that on the Day of hearing the Selectmen of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman by their Agent opposed the prayer of your Petitioner being granted upon which the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court posponed the hearing to their next Sessions and the mean Time a Town Meeting of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman was warnd & held for the purpose when it was Voted & agreed the s<sup>d</sup> Town relinquish to said Hurd all claim to a grant of s<sup>d</sup> Ferry a Copy of which Vote was given s<sup>d</sup> Hurd and he again Attended s<sup>d</sup> Court agreeable to their Order—but the s<sup>d</sup> Petition was at that time unfortunately lost or mislaid—therefore he prays Your Honors to take into Consideration the said premises and without any further hearing Grant Your Petitioner his Heirs and Assigns forever the priviledge of keeping a Ferry across s<sup>d</sup> River extending up s<sup>d</sup> River to the Northerly line of s<sup>d</sup> Lyman and down s<sup>d</sup> River about one Mile to the first Falls in s<sup>d</sup> Lyman under such Restrictions and Limitations as to your Honors may Appear proper and your Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever pray—

Dated at Lyman the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1793 in behalf of

Jacob Hurd

John Hurd

(The charter for the privilege asked for was granted by an act approved June 19, 1793.)

---

### COPIES OF TOWN RECORDS.

State of New Hampshire { To Jacob Hurd Esq  
 Grafton Ss { one of the Justis of the  
 peace within and for the County of Grafton.—  
 Humbly Shue— The Subscribers freeholders and  
 inhabitants of the town of Lyman in the County of  
 Grafton that they have no town officers in the town  
 nor any regular method of calling a meeting in said  
 town for the chois of the same only by making appli-  
 cation to a Justise of the peace to call a meeting of  
 the Inhabitants of said town for that purpose there-  
 fore request you to warn a meeting of the Inhabitants  
 of said Town of Lyman as soon as may be to act on  
 the following artikles Viz—

1ly To Choose a moderator to govern said meet-  
 ing.

2ly To Choos a Town Clerk Selectmen and Con-  
 stable and all other Town officers as the law directs

Witness our hand Dated Lyman Dec<sup>m</sup> 20 A D 85

Jon. Moulton  
 Ephraim knap  
 Samuel Parker  
 Evan McBean

Solomon Parker  
 Solomon Parker Jr  
 Nathan Hodges  
 abial knap

Robart Barkley  
Samuel Way

Jon<sup>a</sup> knap  
Asa Parker

Grafton Ss

Pursuant to the foregoing request the freeholders and other inhabitants of said Town of Lyman qualified as the law directs to vote in town meeting for the choise of Town officers are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Dwelling house of M<sup>r</sup> Soloman Parker in said Lyman on Thursday fifth day of January A. D. 86—at one of clock in the afternoon to vote and act on the artikles above mentioned

Dated 20th Dec. A. D. 85

Sined Jacob Hurd Justes Peace

January 5<sup>th</sup> 1786

At a town meeting held at the house of M<sup>r</sup> Solomon Parker

- 1<sup>st</sup> Made Choise of Lemuel Parker town Clerk
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Choose Nathan Hodges moderator——
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Choose Nathan Hodges Job Moulton Jonathan Knap (Selectmen)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Made choise of Even Mc. Bean Constable——
- 5<sup>th</sup> Voted to did adjourned to the 19<sup>th</sup> instant at one of the clock in the afternoon Thursday instant at the aforementioned on Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> March

- 1<sup>st</sup> Voted Even McBean out of his post as Constable
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Made Choise of Abial Knapp Constable——
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Voted to and did adjourn to the third Tuesday of March 1786
- 

Lyman March 31<sup>st</sup> 1786

State of New hampshire Grafton ss Dated March

This is to Notify and warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town that is qualified according to law to vote in town affairs to meet at the dwelling house of M<sup>r</sup> Solomon Parker on Friday the 31<sup>s</sup> Day of march Currant at one of the Clock in the afternoon to act on the following artikles Viz——

- 1<sup>st</sup> To Choose a moderator to manage said meeting
- 2<sup>nd</sup> To Choose a town Clerk and Selectmen & Constable and all other town officers that is necessary for said town and also to act if the town thinks Proper whether the inhabitants will let swine run at large and to act on all other affairs that is necessary to act at said meeting

Signed by

Lemuel Parker Town Clerk

{ Nathan Hodges }  
 { Jonathan Knap } Selectmen

---

At a town meeting March 10th 1807 “Voted that M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Douglass should be put to the Lowest bidder by the week for a year Jacob Gilman bid of M<sup>r</sup>



Douglass at Five shillings and nine pence per week  
By the Year"—

---

Lyman October 24th 1801

at a Legal Meeting warned and held at David  
Moulton—

1ly Made Chois of william Gibson Moderator—

2ly Made Chois of Sanders Hodges grand Juror

3ly Dissolved the Meeting

---

Lyman 1802

Som time last season we the subscribers Laid out a  
Road from the guide post from the main Road Lead-  
ing to the mill now owned by W<sup>m</sup> Presbury a mit of  
from said main Road to Presbury mill

Sanders Hodges      Selectmen  
Stephen Eastman

---

Lyman April 3<sup>th</sup> 1802

To all concerned this may certify that we the Sub-  
scribers do herby Lisen Lemuel Parker a tavner in  
the town of Lyman for one year and that he the said  
Parker is and shall be provided with Sutable Enter-  
tainment for boarders according to Law

Lookout Wright      Selectmen  
John Barber

---

Lyman 4th April 1805

This may certify whom it may Concern we the  
Subscribers grant Licents to William Barkley to Sell

forigan Distiled Sperets by the small quantity and  
keep a tavern for the term of one year from this Date  
in the Town above named

a true Copy

Attst Daniel Moulton

Town Clerk

David Gordon

Selectmen

Stephen Eastman

of Lyman

Proceedings in Special Town Meeting Sept. 2d 1864  
2d Voted to pay the sum of nine hundred dollars, in  
addition to the sum already voted, to each person who  
shall volunteer and be mustered into the service of  
the U. S. from this town to fill our Quota under the  
present call for Troops.

{ L. S. }

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-  
dred and five *An Act incorporating certain persons by the  
name of the proprietors of Lyman Social Library—*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives in General Court convened that Nathan Leavitt,  
Daniel Moulton, Jonathan Moulton and William  
Gibson and their associates proprietors of said Library,  
and all such as may become hereafter proprietors of  
the same be, and they hereby are incorporated into a  
body politic, by the name of *the proprietors of Lyman*

*Social Library* with Continuation and succession forever, and in that name may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded in all personal actions, and may prosecute and defend the same to final judgement and execution; and they are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges incident to corporations of a similar nature, and may enjoin penalties of disfranchisement or fine not exceeding five Dollars for such offence to be recovered in an action of debt by said proprietors, to their use in any Court proper to try same, and they may make purchase, and receive subscriptions, of personal estate, not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the purpose and use of their association.

And be it further enacted that said proprietors, be and they hereby are empowered and authorized to assemble at said Lyman on the first monday in november annually to choose all such officers as may be found necessary for the orderly conducting the affairs of said corporation, who shall continue in Office until others are chosen in their room; and that said proprietors may assemble as often as may be found necessary for the filling up any vacancies which happen in said offices, and for transacting all other business excepting the raising of monies, which shall always be done at their annual meeting and at no other time, at which annual meeting they shall vote all necessary sums for defraying the annual expence of preserving

said Library and for enlarging the same, and said proprietors shall have power to make such rules, and bylaws for the government of said corporation, as may from time to time by them be found necessary, provided the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State. And be it further enacted that Nathan Leavitt and Daniel Moulton or either of them are hereby authorized and impowered to call the first meeting of said proprietors, at such time and place as they may appoint by posting a notification for that purpose at any public place in said Lyman, at least fifteen days prior to said meeting, and the said proprietors, at said meeting shall have the same power, to choose Officers and make byelaws as they have by this act at their annual meeting—

State of New Hampshire—

In the House of Representatives

June 14<sup>th</sup> 1805.—

The foregoing Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted—

Sent up for Concurrence—

Samuel Bell Speaker—

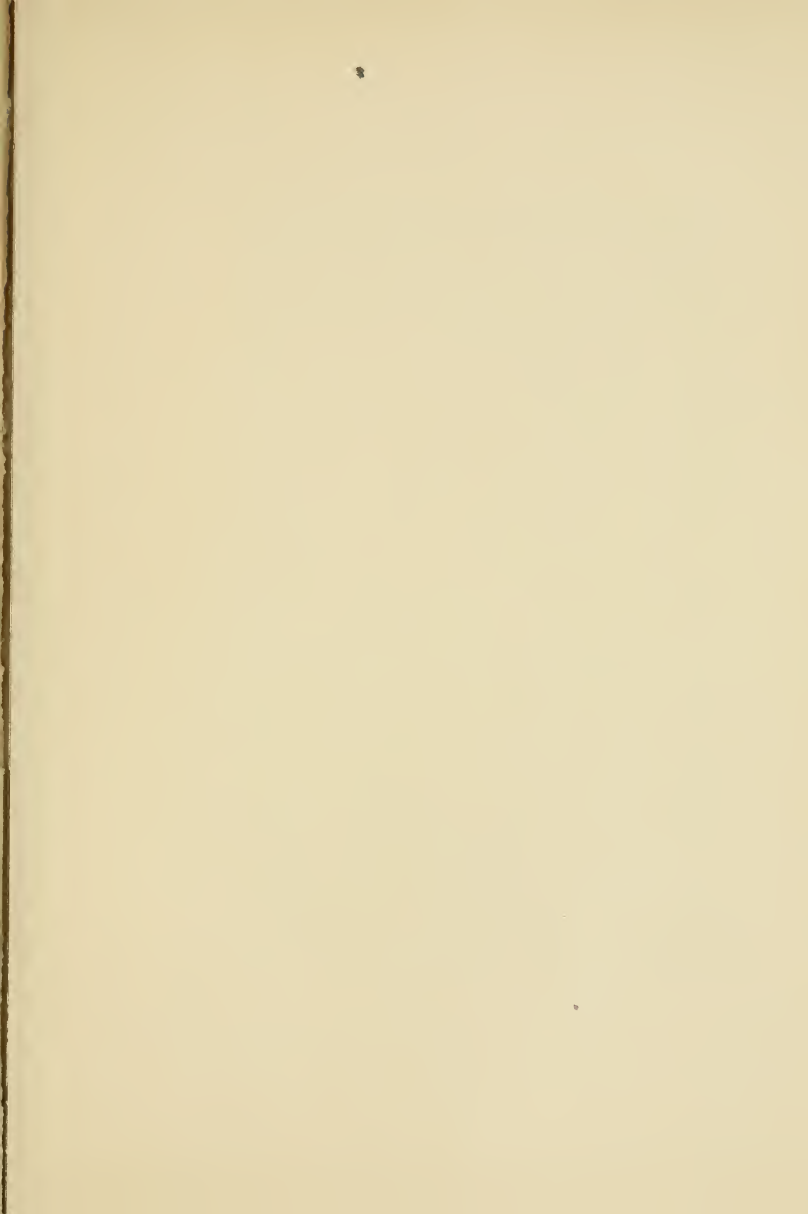
In Senate June 14<sup>th</sup> 1805

This Bill having been read a third time was enacted—

Clement Storer President—

Approved June 15<sup>th</sup> 1805—

John Langdon Gov'r





NOAH MOULTON JR.

## CHAPTER IV.

## EARLY SETTLERS.

PARKER—MOULTON—CLOUGH—COWEN—CALHOUN—MARTIN—BARBER—HODGES—BURT—DODGE—STEVENS—GORDON—KNAPP—MINER—EASTMAN—MCMILLEN—MERRILL—PORTER—SANBORN—WRIGHT—DRAKE—BAILEY—LITTLE—UNDERWOOD—BARKLEY.

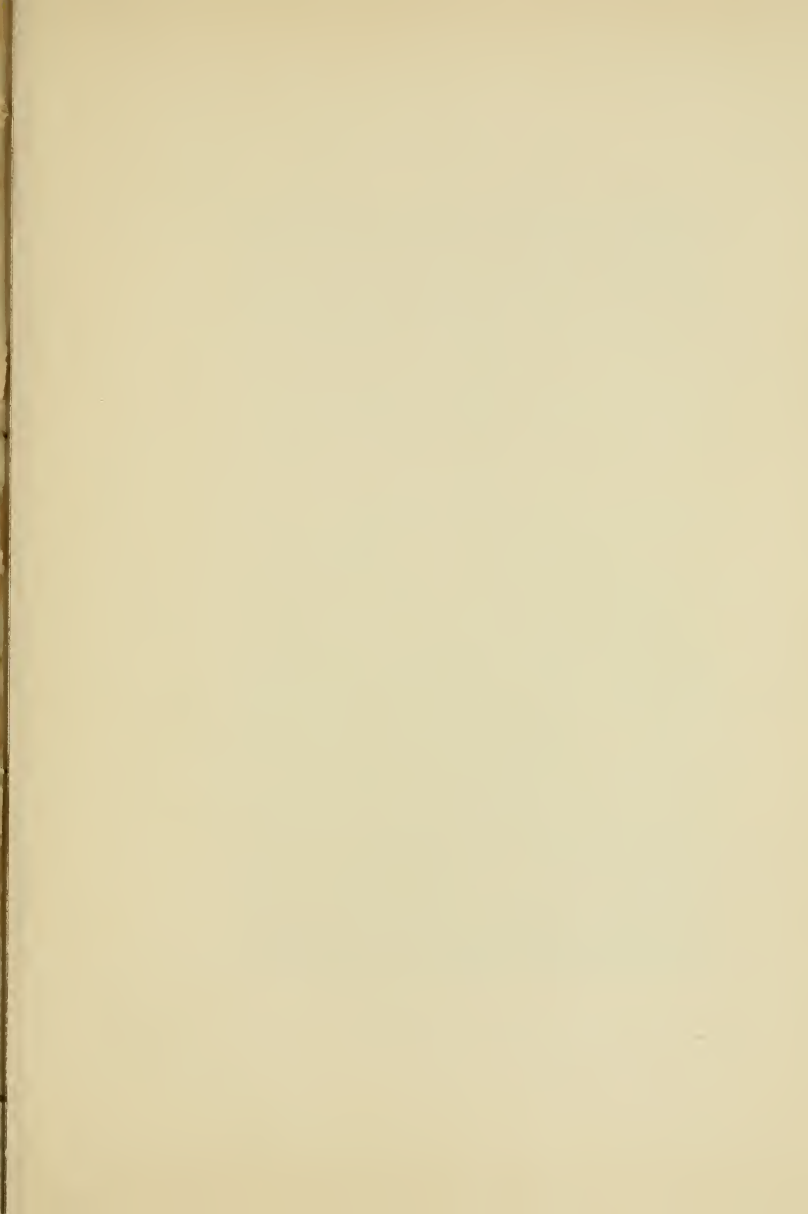
SOLOMON PARKER, the progenitor of the Parkers in Lyman, came from Mass., and was one of the first settlers in the town. He located on Parker Hill, some distance from where the main road now is, and nearly opposite the Dr. Samuel Hoskins place. He and his three sons—Solomon Jr., Asa and Samuel—served in the war of the Revolution, entering the army from Lyman, and all returned to town. Mr. Parker married Hepsibah Douglass and their children were, namely: Solomon Jr., born Sept. 30, 1753; Samuel, born April 13, 1755; Lemuel, born November 5, 1756; John, born November 8, 1758; Asa, born January 12, 1760; Sarah, born Sept. 21, 1761; Isaac, born May 15, 1763; Levi, born November 8, 1764; David, born June 24, 1766; and Hepsibah, born October 8, 1768. Solomon Parker died March 18, 1798, aged seventy-five years, his wife, Hepsibah, died in 1820, aged ninety-three years. Solomon Parker's daughter, Sarah, died June 15, 1777, and was the first

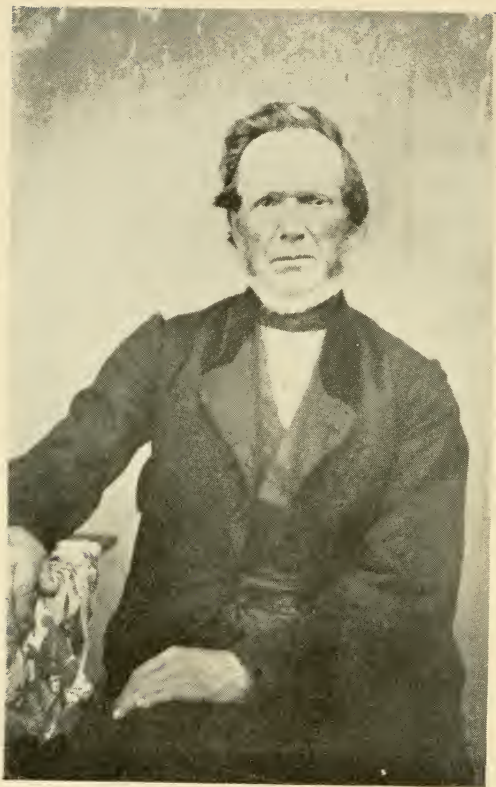
person buried in Lyman. These people are all buried in the cemetery on Parker Hill, and Mr. Douglass, the father of Mrs. Parker, who died at the advanced age of one hundred years and twenty-one days, is also buried there.

SOLOMON PARKER JR., son of Solomon, married Susa Beedle of Bath, Sept. 13, 1780, and located on the farm above Young's pond, since occupied by Abial Smith. Their children were, namely: Sarah, born in 1781; Hannah, born in 1782; Clarisa, born in 1784; Douglass and Prescott, twins, born in 1786; Mahalah, born in 1788; John W., born in 1790; William M., born in 1793; Samuel, born in 1795; Susannah, born in 1797; Mariam, born in 1799; Leonard, born in 1802; and Life Y., born in 1804; Solomon Parker Jr., died July 9, 1843, and his wife died in 1837, aged eighty-one years.

SAMUEL PARKER, son of Solomon, married Candase Hand, and located on Moulton Hill opposite where the school house now stands, where he lived in a log house, and owned a few acres of land. His children were, namely: Parmelia, born in 1785; Chilsom, born in 1786; Emma, born in 1788; Sally, born in 1791; Thurza, born in 1792; Dorcas; and Ira. Chilsom married Ruby Pennock, Ira married Fanny Barber, Parmelia married Moses Stickney, Thurza married Solomon Hoskins, and Sally was never married. Samuel Parker died in 1834, at the age of seventy-eight years.







LEONARD PARKER.

LEMUEL PARKER, son of Solomon, married, first, Abigail Ring; he married, second, Tabitha Cass. The children of their first marriage were, namely: Hepsibah; Bulah, wife of Richard Fowler; John, born in 1779; Moody; Levi; and Moses. He located on Parker Hill on the farm since owned by David Hoskins, where he kept a tavern, also owned a store and was the first town clerk, and a prominent man in the early history of the town. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Cass, in 1829.

ASA PARKER, son of Solomon, married and located in town. His children were, namely: Anna, born in 1787; Ruth, born in 1789; Mary, born in 1791; Hannah, born in 1792; Asa, born in 1794; Amos, born in 1797; Weathy, born in 1799; and Diantha, born in 1803.

ISAAC PARKER, son of Solomon, married Esther Fisk of Orford, N. H., and located on Clough Hill on the place lately occupied by Hiram Ingerson. His children were, namely: Nathan, born in 1791; Even, born in 1793; Betsy, born in 1795; Susannah, born in 1797; Mira, born in 1799; Isaac Jr., born in 1802; Zadock, born in 1804; Solomon; and Lucina. Mr. Parker died in 1851, at the age of eighty-eight years.

LEVI PARKER, son of Solomon, married and for a time resided in town. Among his children was Samuel Douglass, late of Lisbon, N. H.

DAVID PARKER, son of Solomon, married and located in town. Among his children were, namely:

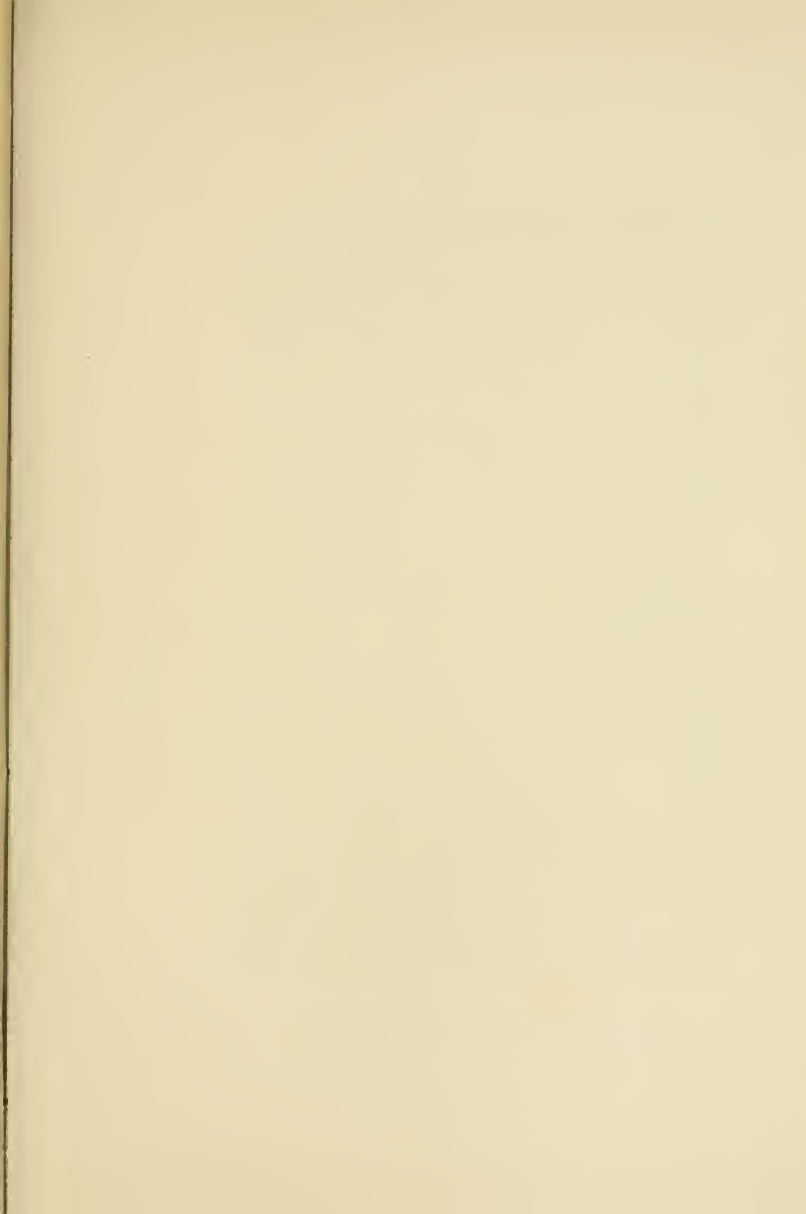
Simon, born in 1787; Lemuel, born in 1760; Abigail, born in 1792; David, born in 1797; Isabel, born in 1799; Emma, born in 1802; and Aaron, born in 1803.

PRESCOTT PARKER, son of Solomon Jr., married Hannah Amy, and located on the place now owned by Emanuel Haynes. Among his children were: Douglass, Prescott Jr., Elvira, Iolantha, Persis, Hannah, and Eviline. He was a hard working, honest citizen, and had good standing in the community. He died March 6, 1874, aged eighty-eight years.

LEONARD PARKER, son of Solomon Jr., married Olive Hoskins and lived on the Adam Gibson place. He was a very religious man, a good citizen, and much respected by all who knew him. His children were: George, and Marilla. He died August 8, 1877, at the age of seventy-five years and six months.

DOUGLASS PARKER, son of Prescott Sen., married Jemima Carter and always lived in town. Among his children were: Shepard, Leuellyn, Charles, and Caleb. The three latter served in the war of the Rebellion. Shephard resided in town.

EVAN PARKER, son of Isaac, married Nancy, daughter of William Martin Sen. He lived in various parts of the town, but spent the greater part of his life on Clough Hill. Among his children were, namely: Amos, Martin, and Esther Ann. He died in 1873, at the age of eighty years.





MRS. NOAH MOULTON JR.

MOODY PARKER, son of Lemuel who was a son of Solomon, was born in Lyman, married Millicent, daughter of Noah Moulton, and moved to Wolcott, Vt., where he died Feb. 24, 1869, at the age of eighty-four years. Among his children were, namely: Fanny, Daniel Moulton, Clark, Ransel, and Ellen.

LEVI PARKER, brother of the above, was born in town, married Priscilla, daughter of Noah Moulton, and among their children were, namely: Richard Fowler, Henry, Jonathan, Priscilla, and Russell. Mr. Parker moved to Wolcott, Vt., where he died January 13, 1864, at the age of seventy-seven years.

NOAH MOULTON was the paternal ancestor of the Moulton family in Lyman, and came from Rye, N. H., about 1770. His homestead was on the Madison Moulton farm on Moulton Hill. The house was south of where the present buildings are situated, and near the Bath line, where the cellar can now be seen. He entered the Revolution with his two sons, Noah and Jonathan, and was taken prisoner and died.\* What little is known of his wife, Patience Locke, distinguishes her as a woman of great superiority of mind and character. Her influence in moulding the intellectual bent and habits of her children was an important factor in their training. She died in 1814, at

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\*It is claimed by some of the descendants of the family that he died in the French and Indian war, but how that can be possible is not easily understood, as that war was closed in 1763, and his son John was born in 1766.

the age of eighty-three years. The children of this marriage were, namely: William, Noah Jr., Jonathan, Daniel, David, John, Job, Sarah, Abigail, and Polly. Abigail married Bernard Powers Sept. 14, 1791, and they remained in Lyman several years, but afterwards moved to Hardwick, Vt. William went to New York and never returned. The other six sons settled on Moulton Hill with farms adjoining, and all became prosperous citizens.

NOAH MOULTON Jr., married Priscilla Barron, and settled on the farm since owned by Searle Eastman and reared a family of fourteen children, namely: Priscilla, Jonathan, David, Sally, Millicent, Fanny, Barron, William, Jacob, Noah, Smith, Charles, Hulda, and Rinaldo. He died in 1850, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife Priscilla died in 1861, aged ninety-three years.

JONATHAN MOULTON, son of Noah, married Patience Gibson, a sister of Adam Gibson, and located on the farm since owned by Gabriel G. Moulton, where he reared a family of twelve children, namely: Betsy, Jonathan, Roxanna, Samuel, John, Annie, Hannah, Sabrina, Nathan, Gabriel, Frank and Reuben. He died in 1846, at the age of ninety years.

DAVID MOULTON, son of Noah, married Sally Knapp, daughter of Jonathan Knapp, and settled on the old homestead. There were eleven children of this marriage, namely: Benjamin, Daniel, George,



James Madison, Albert, David, Lucy, Joanna, Elmira, Martha and Hulda. He died in 1841, at the age of seventy-eight years.

JOHN MOULTON, son of Noah, married Polly Smith, a sister of Reuben Smith, and located on the farm since owned by Guy Moulton, and reared a family of thirteen children, namely: Noah, Guy, Col. John, Ethan, Robert, Webster, Mary, Hittie, Charlotte, Tildy, Betsy, and a boy and girl who died in infancy. He died in 1849, at the age of eighty-three years.

JOB MOULTON, son of Noah, married Anna Way, a sister of Mrs. Robert Barkley, and settled on the farm since owned by Benjamin Dow. His children were, namely: Isaac, Alpheus, Alden, Patience, Nabby, Ruby, Mindwell, Martha, and three others. He died in 1838, at the age of eighty-six years.

DANIEL MOULTON, son of Noah, married Millicent Wheeler, and settled on the farm now occupied by Hiram Ash. He died in 1836, aged seventy-three years.

JAMES MADISON MOULTON, son of David who was a son of Noah, married Betsy Titus and remained on the old homestead. There were ten children of this marriage. He died in 1865, aged fifty-six years. Among his children is Hon. Herbert B. Moulton of Lisbon.

GABRIEL G. MOULTON, son of Jonathan who was a son of Noah, married, first, Sophia Walker and locat-

ed on the farm owned by his father, and reared a family of five children. He married, second, Hannah Hoskins, and died in Littleton in 1899, at the age of eighty-nine years.

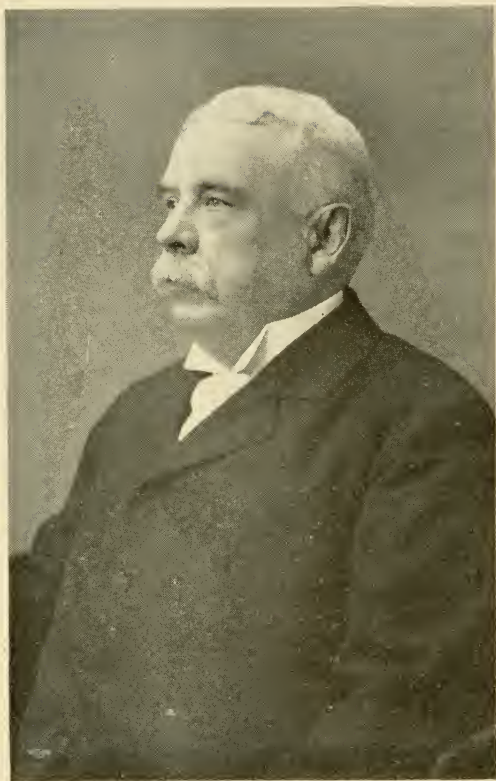
JONATHAN MOULTON, JR., son of Jonathan who was a son of Noah, married Martha Moulton and located on Moulton Hill, where Capt. Calvin Titus since lived. He had four children and died in McIndoes Falls, Vt., in 1876, at the age of eighty years.

BARRON MOULTON, son of Noah Jr., who was a son of Noah, married Roxanna Moulton, and located on the Daniel Moulton farm. He remained in town many years. He was a person of keen intellect, and one of the leading business men of his time. He moved to Lower Waterford, Vt., where he was engaged in trade for several years with his partner, Hiram Cutting. Later, he located in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he became interested in banking, and other financial affairs. He reared a large family of children; and his son, Barron Clinton, a graduate of Yale college, is at present practicing law in the city of Boston. Mr. Moulton died in St. Johnsbury, October 10, 1874, at the age of seventy-six years.

GUY MOULTON, son of John who was a son of Noah, married Mercy Moore. He died in 1886, aged ninety-three years.

COL. JOHN MOULTON, brother of the above, married Lucy Titus, and died in Lyman.





BYRON P. MOULTON.

NOAH MOULTON, son of Noah Jr., was born May 4, 1803. In 1830 he married Ruth Cowen, and reared a family of six children. Mrs. Moulton died in 1863, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Moulton removed to Monroe in 1856, where he remained till 1866, when he went to Iowa. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Marilla Keeney, and in 1872 they came East to Tolland, Conn., Mrs. Moulton's native town. Mr. Moulton died in Tolland, May 28, 1893, and was buried on Moulton Hill.

BYRON P. MOULTON, son of Noah and Ruth (Cowen) Moulton, was born in Lyman May 5, 1836, and married Elizabeth R. Hunter of Philadelphia, in Oct., 1868. He located in Chicago in 1869, and engaged in the manufacture of metal goods, including lightning rods, ornaments, etc., in Philadelphia, with his partners Messrs. Reyburn and Hunter, both of whom are long since dead.

Mr. Moulton retired from active business in 1887; when he came East and built a home at Rosemont, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he now resides. He has accumulated an ample fortune, and is, at present, interested in street railways and banks, both in the East and West.

NOAH MOULTON, son of John, who was a son of Noah, married Sally Floyd, and reared a family of nine children; among whom is Web Moulton of Lisbon. He died in 1864 at the age of seventy-two years.

WILLIAM CLOUGH served in the French and Indian war three years, was captured by the foe and carried to France, where he was kept a year or more. He entered the Revolution without enlistment, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. His children were, namely: Zacheus, Enoch, Bailey, Cyrus, Abner, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, and Dorcas. Elizabeth died in Lyman Feb. 21, 1812. Dorcas married John Connor and lived in Henniker, N. H. Mr. Clough came to Lyman from Salem, Mass., about 1785, bringing with him his family, and located on Clough Hill, near the great rock. He died August 21, 1798, at the age of sixty-four years, four months and two days.

CYRUS CLOUGH, son of William, married Mary Stevens, daughter of Timothy Stevens, Nov. 24, 1803, and remained on the old homestead. His children were, namely: Oramil, Rhoda, Lydia, Julia, Frederic, Ann, Cyrus, Dorcas, Lorrain, Mary, Persis, Lilius, and Timothy. He died in 1850, at the age of seventy-seven years.

ZACHEUS CLOUGH, son of William, married Miss Pettee, and lived on the farm since owned by Rawson McAlpen, on the road under the mountain. His children were, namely: Ezra, born in 1816; Joel, born in 1818; Samuel Hoskins, born in 1820; Daniel; Hiram; Jeffery; Robert; Abigail; Sarah; and Eliza.

ENOCH CLOUGH, son of William, married Betsy, a sister of Reuben Smith. Among his children were,

namely: William, Ezekiel, Horatio, Elizabeth, Isaac, Delancy, Stephen, and Jerome. He lived in Monroe, but died in Lyman.

BAILEY CLOUGH, son of William, married Susannah Smith, sister of Reuben Smith, Nov. 28, 1799. Their children were, namely: James, born in 1801; David, born in 1803; Darius, born in 1809; Benoni, born in 1812; Chester Hutchins, born in 1822; Susan; and Bailey.

ABNER CLOUGH, son of William, married Nancy Corey, a sister of Oliver Corey. His children were, namely: Uzziel, Ephraim, Jane, Dan, Jeremiah, Rebecca W., Matilda, Salinda, G. Dudley, Martha and Martin. He lived on Clough Hill, and died in Bath, in 1833, at the age of fifty-six years.

JEREMIAH CLOUGH, son of William, married Miss Abbott, and located in Landaff. Among his children were, namely: Ruth, Cynthia, Jason, Sophia, Eber, and Henry.

JAMES CLOUGH, son of Bailey who was a son of William, married Azubah Temple, and lived in various parts of the town. His children were, namely: Phebe A., Larkin H., Susan, Harriet, James, Darius, Azubah, Oren, Almira F., Eli Hoskins, and Samuel Hoskins, who were twins, Grizilda, and Ira F. He died in 1875, at the age of seventy-four years.

JAMES CLOUGH JR., son of the above, was born in 1828. He married Mary C. Eaton, and has a large

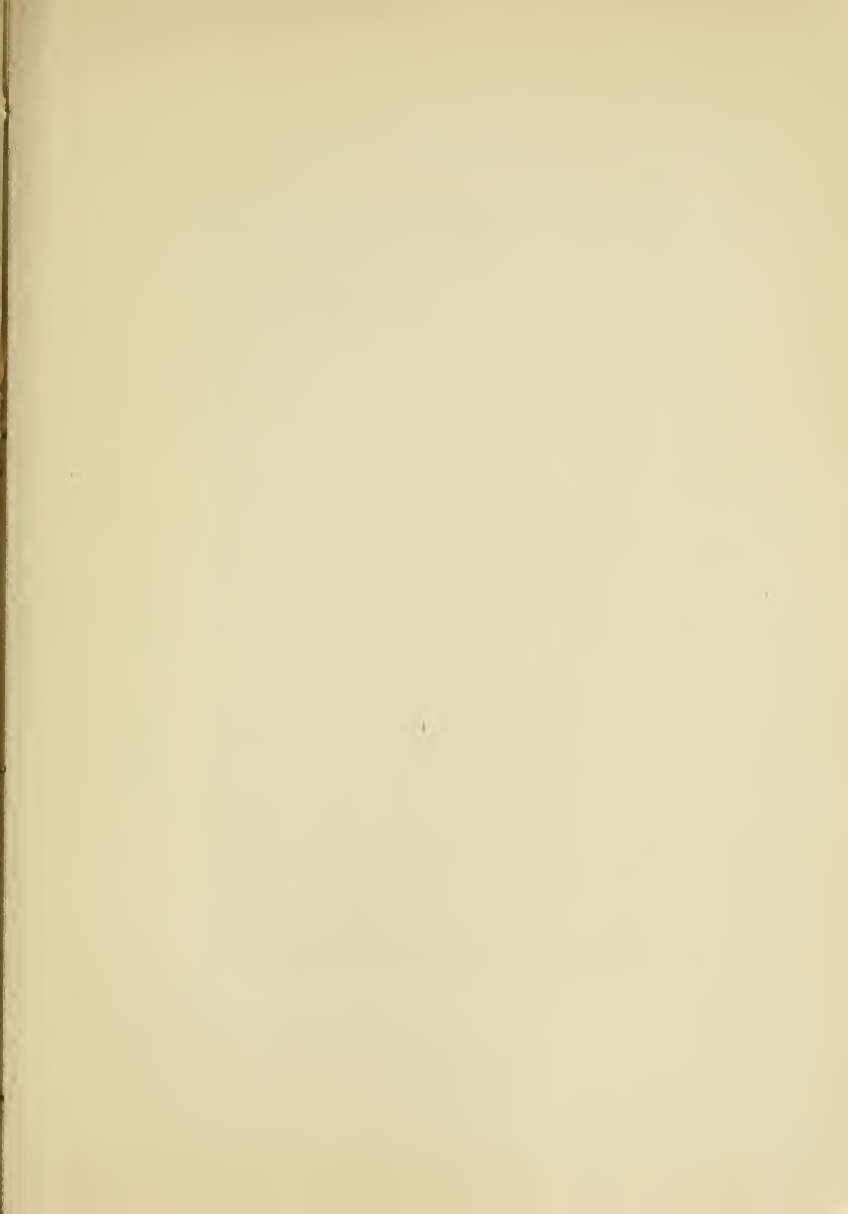
family of children. Among his children are John and James who still reside in town. John has represented the town in the state legislature four years.

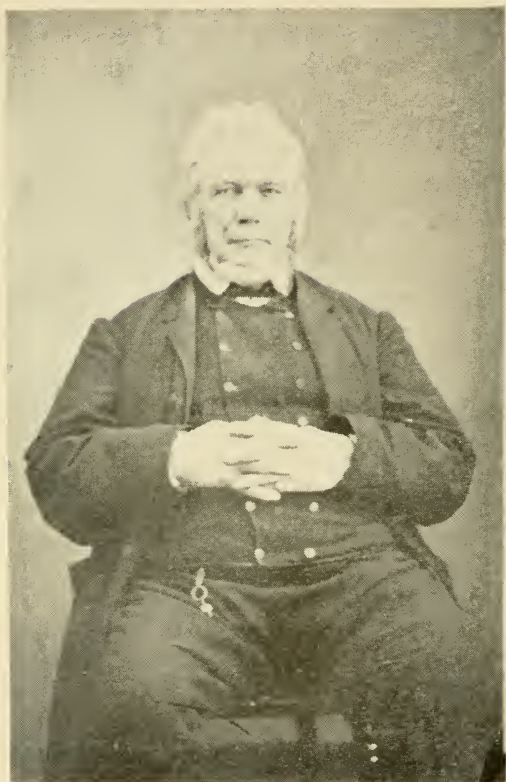
TIMOTHY CLOUGH, son of Cyrus, married Laura Clark. He died on Clough Hill, May 27, 1891, at the age of sixty-five years. His son Ward still resides in town.

ZACHARIAH COWEN was born May 19, 1770, and from what information can be obtained in the family records, it is probable that he was born in New Ipswich, N. H. When very young he was brought to this section of the state, and taken into a family by the name of Hurd. This probably was Jacob Hurd of Bath, as no man by the name of Hurd was living in Lyman at that time. Mr. Cowen married Miss Zeruah Streeter of Lisbon, and located in Lyman, on the brook road, near the Bath line, where he reared a family of thirteen children, namely: James, Debby, David, Charles, Hannah, Zachariah, Ruth, Sally, John, William, Spofford, Louisa, and Betsy. He held various positions of trust, and his name is found on the town books as early as 1796. He lived at one time across the Bath line in the Pettyborough district, but most of his life was passed in Lyman. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen both died in Lyman, on a farm near the east side of Young's pond.

THE REV. CHARLES COWEN was born in Lyman, Nov. 19, 1797, and received his education in the com-







REV. CHARLES COWEN.

mon schools of his native town. In early life he worked eight years on a farm for Mr. Hutchins of Bath, probably one of the merchants in upper Bath village. He married Clarissa Barrett of Vershire, Vt., and reared a family of ten children, namely: Silas, Lucinda, Mary, Abigail, Ezra, Charles Wesley, Susan, William, George W., and Orrin B. Mr. Cowen became converted in 1818, and at once began to prepare himself to preach the Gospel. He received a license to preach in 1827, and was received into the N. E. Methodist Conference in 1828. His first circuit in 1828-9 was one hundred miles in extent, and occupied three weeks of his time in making the round of appointments. He labored in various towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, until 1840, when, owing to ill health, he retired to his farm near Cowen's pond, in Lyman, where he remained three years. In 1843 he moved to Lisbon, and again took up his pastoral duties which he continued until 1851, when he became superannuated and returned to Lyman, locating in the pond district. During his ministry he officiated at over six hundred funerals. He was highly esteemed as a man and a minister, and represented the town of Lisbon in the state legislature in the years 1846-7. The Rev. Charles Cowen was a man far in advance of his time. His ideas were broad and liberal, and his teaching was always kindness and love. He died in Lyman, at the home of his son George W., May 23,

1869, and was buried in the cemetery at Lisbon village. His wife died Feb. 27, 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years.

JAMES CALHOUN was born in the north of Ireland, and became a citizen of Lyman as early as 1790. He married Miss Sally Streeter, a sister of Zachariah Cowen's wife, and located on the farm since owned by Jehial Knapp, west of Parker Hill, where he reared a family of five children, namely: Solomon, Isaac, James Jr., Mary, and David.

JAMES CALHOUN, JR., was born in 1799, married Philena Robbins, and for a time remained on the old homestead. His children were, namely: Isaac, Sarah J., Lydia, Clementine, Mary R., Luella, and Elizabeth. Mr. Calhoun was a famous school teacher in his day, and taught over fifty terms of school. He died in Lyman, August 20, 1880.

WILLIAM MARTIN became a citizen of Lyman about the time of its settlement. He married and settled on the William Dee Stevens place, and died in 1850, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a famous hunter and trapper, going off on hunting expeditions and remaining months at a time. He was frequently accompanied on these trips by an Indian to whom he was very much attached. The last time Martin went off on a hunting trip, he was seventy years old, and went up into northern Vermont, where he remained several weeks, with his headquarters and camp at

Victory Bogg. He returned with furs which he took to Haverhill and sold for sixty dollars. He was accompanied by the Indian during this trip. He was quite a picturesque figure, being a large tall man, and always wore his hair long and braided down his back. He was a firm believer in witches, hence in his old age the young people were apt to impose upon his credulity. He had one son, William, and four daughters; one married Evan Parker, one married Isaac Parker, one married an Amy, and one a Carr. His son William, married Betsy Noyes, and he always lived in town. He died July 26, 1882, at the age of ninety-two years, eight months and twenty-one days. His wife died in 1885, at the age of ninety-six years.

CAPT. JOHN BARBER was a Hessian in the war of the Revolution. He deserted and came to our lines, and served through the war. He married Miss Marriam Eastman of Haverhill, and came to Lyman in the early history of the town. Capt. Barber was a great lover of good horses, and always owned nice well trained drivers. He had wonderful control over horses, and by his magnetic influence, could at once subdue the most vicious animal. He was a short thick set man, good farmer, industrious, and a good citizen. He died Dec. 8, 1843, at the age of eighty-two years. He had only one child, William, who married Ruby, daughter of Job Moulton. The children of this marriage were, namely: Marriam, born in 1809; John,

d. 1888

b. 1750  
Anna

born in 1810; Nathan D., born in 1814; Ruby, born in 1816; Isaac Eastman, born in 1821; Lydia, born in 1826; and Austin, born in 1829. Mr. Barber died March 3, 1858, at the age of seventy-three years, two months and one day. John married Betsy Tainter and had two children, namely: Milo, and Hattie. He died in 1862, at the age of fifty-one years. Isaac married Augusta, daughter of Searle Eastman, and lived for many years on the old homestead. He died in Lisbon, in 1893.

HODGES:—David, Nathan, Janson, Lemuel—were among the first settlers. They held public positions in town, and were active in the early history of Lyman. Nathan Hodges signed the first invoice of the town. Their homes were near the woods in the pasture of Osman P. Titus, opposite the Kent place, where the cellars can now be seen; also some apple trees which were set out by them. They were the first settlers in that locality, and cleared the land. The public road at that time was laid out past their houses, coming out near the Webster place. The Hodges were relatives of the Knapps, and came to town about the same time.

FRANCIS BURT married Betsy Wright, and came to town from the southern part of the state, before 1800. Mrs. Burt said the bears were so numerous when they first came, that they were obliged to keep their sheep in a pen under their window, and when they heard a

noise, they would go out and drive bruin off. Mr. Burt reared a family of nine children, namely: John a child of a previous marriage; Barnard; Francis Jr. Joseph; Abigail; Maranda; Caroline; Jerome; and Jonathan. Mr. Burt died Sept. 22, 1857, at the age of eighty-eight years, and six months. John married Margaret Gibson, and lived on the place since owned by Leonard Parker, which he kept open as a tavern. This and the tavern kept by Lemuel Parker were the only ones ever in town. There was a good hall in the ell, where entertainments, dances, etc., were held. Later, he moved to the West, where he died.

FRANCIS BURT JR., married Malinda Quint, and lived on the Moses Walker farm. He died July 10, 1866, at the age of fifty-seven years and four months.

JONATHAN BURT married Corris Ann Dyke, and lived for a time on the old homestead.

DAVID DODGE was born in New Boston, N. H., in 1760. He married Letty Tallent, and moved to Dodge's Falls, when a young man. He became a citizen of Lyman before 1800, locating on Moulton Hill, a little south of the place now owned by Williard Chase; later he moved to Dodge's pond, where he died March 25, 1848. His children were: James, David, Samuel, John, and Mary. Mary married Isaac Foster.

DAVID DODGE JR., married Mariah Foster, and remained on the old homestead, where he reared a large family of children. He died September 18, 1869, aged seventy years.



JAMES DODGE married Nancy Foster, and located near Dodge's pond. His children were: Richard, and Isaac. He died in 1851, aged forty-nine years.

JOHN DODGE married Mary Tallent, and reared a family of five children, namely: Moody, Rinaldo, Edwin, Darwin, and Cordelia.

TIMOTHY STEVENS came to Bath at a very early date and lived in the Pettyborough district. His son, Timothy Jr., came to Lyman before 1800, married Martha Sanborn April 2, 1801, and lived on the Stevens place under the mountain. He died March 7, 1837 at the age of sixty years. His wife died in 1872, at the age of ninety-five years. They reared a family of ten children, namely: Jehial, Austin W., Herod, Joshua, Loren, Ethan S., Seth C., Michael M., Mary Jane; and Ebenezer C.

EBENEZER C. STEVENS was born Dec. 11, 1814, and remained on the old homestead for many years. He took an active part in public matters, represented the town in the state legislature, and held various other positions of trust. He was a man of superior intelligence, a fine conversationalist, and remarkably well informed on political, historical, and religious topics. He was identified with the Methodist church, and excelled as a Bible teacher. He married, first, Martha Miner, and had two children, namely: Seth C., and Sophia. Seth C. resides in Newton, Mass. Sophia died when a young lady. He married, second,



Mrs. Priscilla Hibbard, and moved to Lisbon. While in Lisbon he was engaged in mining business to some extent. He died Sept. 1, 1881.

MICHAEL M. STEVENS was born July 21, 1817, and was a leading man in town for many years. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and, later, studied in the academy at Concord Vt., and Lyme, N. H. In early life, he was engaged for several years in teaching school in the winter, and in farm work the remainder of the time. He was a representative of Lyman two years in the state legislature; was moderator, selectman, and town clerk for seven years. As an auctioneer he was noted for nearly fifty years. He lived on the Thornton, Dyke and Underwood farms, and later engaged in mercantile business, and moved to Lisbon. He married Hannah Thornton, who died August 16, 1900, at the age of seventy-five years.

HEROD STEVENS was born in 1805, and remained a few years in town after his majority. He married Annie Moulton, and they had four children. He held the office of sheriff for several years, and was often honored by his townsmen with political preferment. He subsequently lived in Lisbon and Littleton, where he died.

SETH C. STEVENS went South, and at one time owned a large plantation and many slaves in Georgia. He died during the early part of the Rebellion, and his property was confiscated.

DEACON DAVID GORDON was born in Connecticut, married Hannah Hurd from the same state, and came to Lyman before 1800, locating on the farm afterwards occupied by David G. Eastman. Mrs. Gordon was twenty years her husband's senior, and being a woman of education and refinement, taught him the rudiments of an education after their marriage. He had only one child, Roxanna. Dea. Gordon was a man of great physical power, and a prominent citizen of the town in his day. He married, second, Roxanna Sampson from Landaff, and died Dec. 5, 1862, at the age of ninety-four years and five months. His wife Hannah Hurd, died Dec. 3, 1829, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Gordon had a brother, Jonathan, who lived in Bath; also three sisters, Mrs. Isaac Miner, Mrs. Oliver Corey and Mrs. Samuel Millen who resided in town.

ABIAL KNAPP came to Lyman from Norton, Mass., in 1781, and was the first settler upon the farm now owned by Capt. Richards. This farm was given him by one of the proprietors on condition that he would settle thereon, and was in possession of the family for one hundred and three years. He married Kezia Cheney June 9, 1766, and had two daughters, and one son, namely: Betsy, Mehitable, and Elijah. He was a small man, but very athletic. He went into Lemuel Parker's store one evening and found several men sitting around a blazing open fire, and as he entered

the circle, one of the party in a playful mood, snatched his old hat from his head and threw it into the fire. Mr. Knapp quickly seized the joker, flung him onto the burning logs and placed his foot upon him. He was rescued, however, before serious injury was done, and added to his stock of knowledge the fact that it was a wise policy to allow Abial's hat to remain in its proper place. Mr. Knapp died May 25, 1832, at the age of ninety-nine years.

ELIJAH KNAPP, son of Abial, married Sally Elliott, and lived on the old Knapp farm. He had seven sons and five daughters. Among his children were, namely: Amasa, Daniel, Abial Jehial, Ariel, Hiram, Stella, Letty, Mariah, Emily, and Hittie. He died in 1860, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife died in 1868, at the age of ninety-two years.

HIRAM KNAPP, son of Elijah, married Hepsey Hall, and lived on the old homestead. He died January 22, 1878, at the age of seventy-six years, one month and one day.

ABIAL KNAPP, son of Elijah, married Abigail Fowler, first, and married Millissa Whitcomb, second. He was born May 14, 1805, and died August 16, 1886.

JEHIAL KNAPP, son of Elijah, married Daphne Bartlett, first, and his children were: Ira O., Arial and Salome. He married, second, Emily Kelsea, and died in 1864 at the age of fifty-seven years.

DANIEL KNAPP, son of Elijah, married Sarah Hall, and settled near Clough Hill. His children were,

namely: Horace, Uri, Uriah, Mary, Julia Ann, Annette, and Angeline. He died in 1861, at the age of sixty-four years.

IRA OSCAR KNAPP, C. S. D., son of Jehial, was born in Lyman, June 7, 1839. He received an academic education at Newbury and Peacham, Vt.; and in early life taught winter terms of school in Lyman and adjoining towns. He married Flavia Stickney May 1, 1866, and lived for many years in various parts of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp commenced the study of Christian Science in 1884; and in December of that year began to take class instruction from Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, at the Metaphysical College in Boston. In 1888 they left Lyman and located in Boston. Mrs. Knapp was a member of the "Board of Missionaries" and "Board of Education;" and also a teacher of Christian Science. Mr. Knapp is one of the four members of the "Christian Science Bible Lesson Committee;" and was chosen the first president of the board of directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, which position he still retains. He is a man of culture, a person of influence, and has held many positions of trust and honor in Lyman.

JONATHAN KNAPP, brother of Abial, came to Lyman about 1783, and it is quite probable that he had a large family of children. He died at the advanced age of over one hundred years. He and his brother Abial were both very prominent in the early





IRA OSCAR KNAPP, C. S. D.

history of the town. The Knapps of Lyman were men of capacity, sound judgment, and unquestioned honor.

THOMAS MINER moved to Littleton from Connecticut, about 1785 with a large family of children. He soon came to Lyman, locating on the place now occupied by Hiram Ingerson. He died in 1810, at the age of seventy-six years.

WILLIAM MINER, a son of the above, served in the war of the Revolution, and stood guard over Major Andre the night before he was hung. He came to Lyman about 1786, married Hepsibah, daughter of Solomon Parker Sen., and located on the farm since owned by J. Denison Miner. His children were: Solomon P., born in 1786; Isaac, born in 1787; Ephraim, born in 1789; Hepsibah, born in 1792; William, born in 1795, and Anna, born in 1798. He died Sept. 10, 1829, at the age of seventy years. Hepsibah, his wife, died in 1856 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

SOLOMON MINER, son of William, who was a son of Thomas, married Matilda, daughter of Job Moulton, and lived where his son John P. now resides. His children were, namely: Annie, Martha, Ephraim, Alden M., John P., William W., and Isaac. He died February 1, 1869, at the age of eighty-three years.

JOHN P. MINER, son of the above, married Caroline Underwood, and remained on the homestead of his

father. He is an esteemed citizen, and has held positions of trust and responsibility in the town. He was born in 1823.

ALDEN M. MINER, brother of the above, married Persis Hoskins, and settled on the farm once owned by Samuel Cass, where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years. He represented the town in the legislature, and was a social and genial friend and companion.

ISAAC MINER, son of William, married Esther, a sister of Dea. David Gordon, and remained on the homestead of his father. His children were, namely: Isaac Denison, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Hepsibah, Adeline, and Thankful. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-three years. His sister, Annie, married Frank Belden and lived in Burke, Vt.

ISAAC DENISON MINER, son of the above, married Lucy Kenney, and remained on the homestead of his father. He was an active man in town affairs, and a prominent member of the Methodist church. He met with severe financial losses late in life and moved from his farm. He was born August 4, 1828, and died in Littleton, N. H., September 28, 1883.

WILLIAM EASTMAN, who was born April 8, 1743, married Abbie Lyle, and settled in Henniker, N. H. Among their children was Stephen, who married Lydia Ford of Dracot, Mass., and came to Lyman as early as 1793, settling near Young's pond on the farm



since owned by Jesse W. Richardson. Their children were, namely: Parmelia, born in 1796; Clarinda, born in 1798; Eber, born in 1800; Elon, born in 1802; Stephen A., born in 1803; Abigail L., born in 1805; Saphronia, born in 1808; Irrial, born in 1810; Dan, born in 1811; and Salenda, born in 1814. Mr. Eastman owned a saw-mill in connection with his farm, but late in life moved to the farm now owned by Mr. Langway, where he died in 1844, aged seventy-six years.

EBER EASTMAN, son of Stephen, married, first, Sally Gibson and lived on the first farm west of Tinkerville. Their children were: Richard, Dan, Salathiel, Adam, Ruth, and Laurette. Mr. Eastman was a man of excellent ability, good judgment, and sound sense. He took an interest in public matters, and held various positions of trust and town office. Mrs. Eastman was a woman of superior mental ability. She was also the possessor of a contralto voice of fine quality and great power, and with the vocal training of today, she would have been placed in the front rank of solo singers. Mr. Eastman married, second, Mrs. Wheeler, and moved to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he died September 10, 1871, at the age of seventy-one years.

DAN EASTMAN, son of Stephen, married Matilda Stickney, lived in town several years, and moved to Lancaster, where he died.

ADAM GIBSON EASTMAN, son of Eber, received his education at the common schools and the academy in

Bradford, Vt. In early life he was a school teacher; he also spent some time in the West. He was afterwards employed in the railroad shops at St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, Vt., and was an engineer on the Passumpsic railroad. He was subsequently engaged in railroad building in Canada, and is at present engaged in mercantile business in Sutton, Que.

RICHARD SPOFFORD EASTMAN, son of Eber, was born in Lyman January 16, 1826, and died in 1903 at his home in the city of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Eastman attended the common schools of his native town, and was afterwards employed in Littleton, N. H., St. Johnsbury and Bradford, Vt.; and South Weymouth and Lawrence, Mass. He married Miss Helen J. Bailey of Benton, N. H., who died in 1897. Four daughters were born to them, none of whom lived to reach adult life. Mr. Eastman was a pattern maker by trade, and became a citizen of Manchester about 1857, where he was employed on the Amoskeag Corporation, as foreman of a department for many years. He was one of the best general mechanics in New England, and invented many valuable improvements in machinery. He was a member of the Universalist church, also of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. He retired from active labor at the age of seventy, afterwards devoting his attention to the care of his private interests.

JOHN McMILLEN, son of Daniel, was born in New Boston in 1741. He moved to Littleton, and came to

Lyman with his family before 1800, locating on the George Foster place, which he purchased of Solomon Parker. He died June 11, 1835.

SAMUEL McMILLEN, son of the above, married Nabby, a sister of Dea. David Gordon, and remained on the homestead. He had three sons and two daughters, namely: Albert, Phineas, Henry, Rachael, and Abigail.

ALBERT McMILLEN, son of Samuel, married Harriet Eastman, and lived nearly all his life in town, but died in Littleton. His children were: George, John, and Cordelia. John died in the war of the Rebellion, and Cordelia married John Bergin.

ANNIS MERRILL was a soldier of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He settled on the first farm north of Timothy Hastings', and among his children were, namely: Samuel, Polly, Lydia, Susannah, Sally, Moses, Jacob and Priscilla. He died in 1847, at the age of ninety-five years.

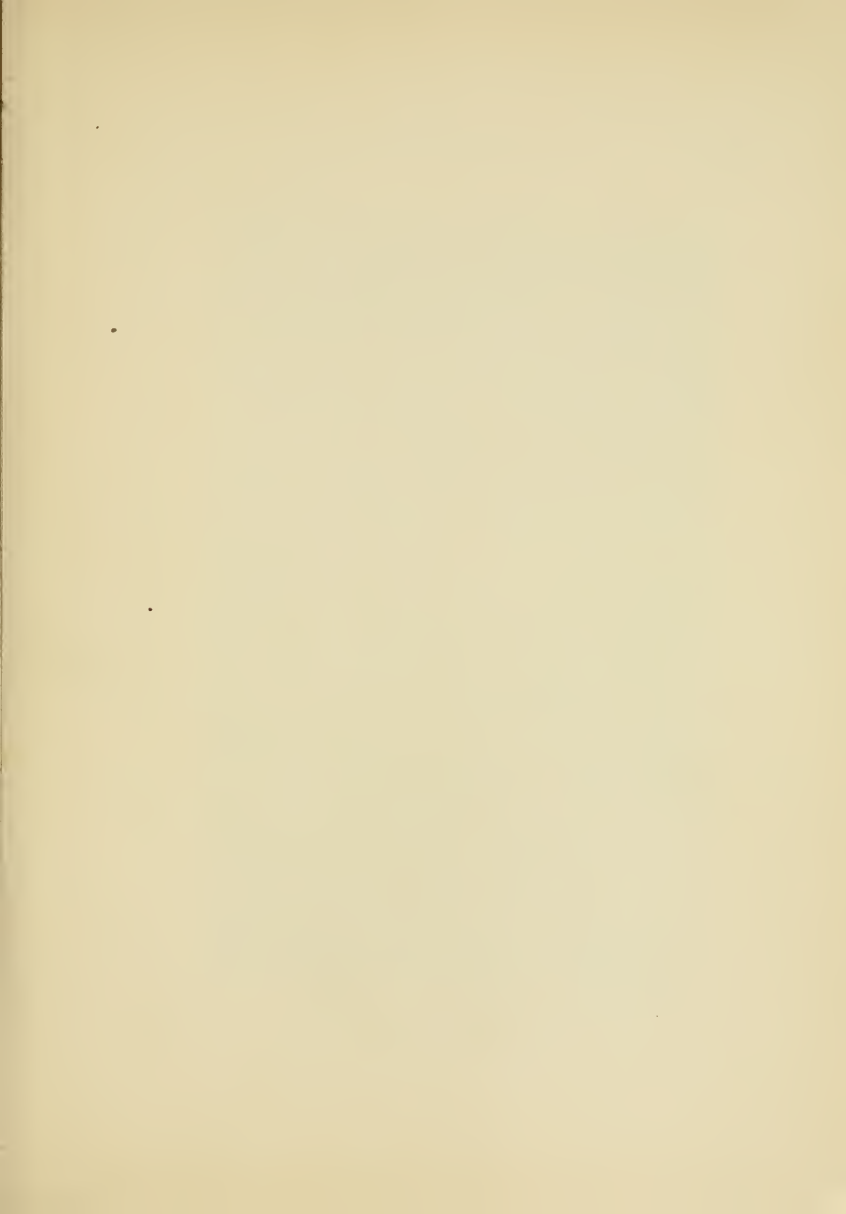
SAMUEL MERRILL, son of Annis, remained on the homestead of his father. The line between Bath and Lyman ran directly through his house, and at one time there was some question as to where he should be taxed, but he promptly moved his bed across the line into the north part of the house, and claimed his residence in Lyman, although his barn and cattle were taxed in Bath. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-one years.

JOSEPH PORTER was the progenitor of the Porters in Lyman. He was born in England, came to town from Randolph, Mass., as early as 1804, and married Emma, daughter of Samuel Parker, in 1805. He settled on the farm lately owned by E. F. Hoskins, and reared a family of three sons and four daughters, namely: Irad, Harrison, Osman, Sarah, Thurse, Candis, and Lucia Kent. He died July 14, 1856, at the age of seventy-six years.

HARRISON PORTER, son of Joseph, married, first, Emily, daughter of Elijah Knapp, and the children were: Henry, and Emily. He married, second, Mary, daughter of Daniel Knapp, and her children were: Moretta, Horace, and Lucia. Harrison Porter was one of the foremost citizens of Lyman in point of character, ability, and influence. He represented the town in the state legislature and took a leading part in all the affairs of the town. He was born Sept. 15, 1812, and died in Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 10, 1868.

OSMAN PORTER, brother of the above, married Lucy Bailey and lived on Parker Hill. He moved to Canaan, N. H., where he died Feb. 27, 1878. He was born Jan. 23, 1816.

CAPT. EBENEZER SANBORN, father of Mrs. Timothy Stevens Jr., came to Bath about 1769, married Lydia Way, and settled on the Minot farm. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and the records of the town of Haverhill show that in the year 1798 they paid a





MRS. IRA OSCAR KNAPP, C. S. D.

debt of long standing. In that year the town voted to pay Capt. Ebenezer Sanborn \$10.00 for "fetching two hundred pounds of balls, fifty pounds of powder, and a quantity of flint from Exiter." He died in Lyman February 13, 1829, at the age of eighty-three years and five months. John Sanborn, son of Ebenezer, died in town in 1864, at the age of eighty-three years.

DR. LOCKART WRIGHT. Among the children of Dr. Wright, of whom mention is made in another part of these sketches, were, namely: Neziah, born in 1805; Ellis, born in 1807; Hubbard, born in 1809; and Abigail, born in 1803. Dr. Wright was born October 22, 1771, and died January 31, 1851.

SAMUEL DRAKE came to town at a very early date. He owned four acres of land in the corner of the Knapp farm, opposite the town house, where he built a house and lived with his family. Some of the apple trees which he set out are yet remaining, and the spot where the house stood can still be found. At that time bears being quite numerous, a great bear hunt was organized one fall. They drove several of them on to the mountain and surrounded the locality where they were in hiding,—Drake being among the hunters. He had shown great interest in the hunt, and had told his neighbors how much bear meat he was going to bring home. As they drew near to the game the excitement became intense, and in some way unknown

at the time, Capt. Solomon Miner's gun accidentally discharged, the ball entering Drake's body, killing him instantly. This was a great shock to the community in general, and to the family of Capt. Miner in particular.

BENJAMIN BAILEY married Letty Little, mother of Theodore Dyke, and came from Manchester, N. H., to Lyman about 1795. Mrs. Bailey made the journey on the back of a four years old colt and brought her baby, Moses, in her arms. He located on the old Bailey farm, on the road under the mountain, where he died December 5, 1848, at the age of seventy-eight years. His children were, namely: Capt. Moses, Elias, Benjamin, John, Joseph, Edmond, Milly, Jesse, Nancy, and Lydia.

CAPT. MOSES BAILEY, son of Benjamin, married Ruth Chase and remained on the old homestead. His children were, namely: Diantha, Langdon, Benjamin, Harriet, Ruth, Austin, Ethalinda, and George. He died in Bath August 3, 1866, at the age of seventy-one years.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN LITTLE was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and married Lydia Caldwell from the same country. He located in Derry, N. H., served in the French and Indian war, and came to Lyman about the time of the Revolution. He settled down at the four corners, between Parker Hill and Moulton Hill, where he owned a large tract of land. Lieut. Col.



Little was a cultivated man and a gentleman, and he took pains to impart his information to his children,—this being all the education they received. His wife lived to be over one hundred years of age, and they are both buried on Parker Hill. Among his children were: James, Joseph, and several daughters.

JAMES LITTLE, son of Lieut. Col. John, married Abigail Amy, and was the first settler on the farm north of Charles Woolson's present residence. Among his children were, namely: David, Abraham, Col. John, Thomas, Joseph, and Lydia.

COL. JOHN LITTLE, son of James, was born February 4, 1795. He married Catharine Cobleigh, always lived in town, and reared a large family of children. He served in the war of 1812, and was on board the flag-ship Saratoga, commanded by Capt. Downie, in the battle of Lake Champlain. During his last years he was chiefly noted for his skill in framing buildings. He died Dec. 24, 1880, at the age of eighty-five years.

JOSEPH LITTLE, brother of the above, married and settled in town. He died August 7, 1888, aged ninety years. Among his children was Ludo B. Little, Capt. of Co. A 9th Regt., in the war of the Rebellion, who subsequently studied law and had a brilliant career in New York. He died in 1892.

JOSEPH LITTLE, son of Lieut. Col. John, married Jennett Moore, and was the first settler on the farm now occupied by Wesley Miner. Their children were,

namely: Betsy, who married Lyman Bemis; Letty, who married Caleb Gardner of Litchfield, Ill.; Lydia, who married Jeffery Clough; Caldwell, who married Lydia Steere; William, who married Maria Stevens; and Sabin, who married Lodisa Smith. Joseph Little died in 1854, at the age of seventy-nine years.

WILLIAM LITTLE, son of Joseph, remained on the old homestead, and reared a large family of children. Mrs. Little was a woman of superior mental ability, and the children were marked by energy and intelligence. Most of them went West and have achieved success in various walks of life. Mr. Little was born April 22, 1810, and died September 1, 1887.

DEACON RUSSEL UNDERWOOD came to Lyman about 1800. He married Irena Barkley Nov. 13, 1812, and located on Parker Hill, on the farm since owned by Sidney Thornton. He built the house still standing on the premises, and did some carpenter work and painting in connection with his farming. His children were, namely: Jane, Betsy, Caroline, Laura, Hannah, Edmond, and Russel. He was born in Bradford, Vt., a member of a large family, and one of his brothers was a lawyer in Wells River, Vt. Mr. Underwood was a man of great piety. He died in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1871, at the age of eighty-three years.

ROBERT BARKLEY was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Lyman when a young man. He married Rhoda Way, a daughter of one of the first settlers in

Haverhill, and located on Clough Hill,—being the first settler on the farm since occupied by James Clough Jr. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and during the settlement of the town was one of the leading men of affairs. He was accidentally killed while building a bridge at Lisbon village, Sept. 29, 1804, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife died in 1841, at the age of eighty-three years. Their children were, namely: William, Cyrus, Robert, Irena, Mrs. Willard Hoyt, Mrs. McDaniel, and Mrs. James Richardson.

THE REV. WILLIAM \*BARKLEY, son of the above, was born in Lyman, and married, first, Sarah Morrill, and located on the farm since owned by Luther Hoskins. Among their children were, namely: William, Mrs. William Palmer, John, Horace, Mrs. John Bishop, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Samuel, and Mrs. Benjamin Page. Mr. Berkley moved to Littleton about 1817, but returned to Lyman and resided for several years on the Underwood place. His wife, Sarah, died in 1857, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married, second, Elvira Bidwell who died in 1866, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Berkley was a deeply religious man and respected by all who knew him. He died in Lisbon Feb. 21, 1869, at the age of eighty-six years.

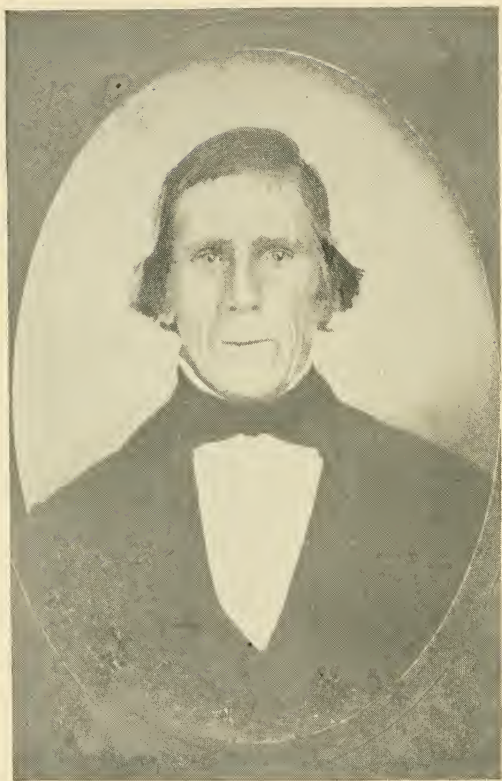
SAMUEL WAY was one of the early settlers of the town, and lived on Moulton Hill. He died April 18,

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\*The younger members of this family changed the spelling of their name to Berkley.

1822, at the age of sixty-one years. His son, Amos, located on the farm now occupied by Francis Little, near the Pettyborough brook. His children were: Laura, Samuel, Spofford, and Lydia.





MOSES WALKER.

## CHAPTER V.

## LATER SETTLERS.

WALKER—COREY—THORNTON—MOORE—SHERMAN—GORDON—ASH—  
EASTMAN—GOULD—CASS—GIBSON—YOUNG—MASON—HOSKINS—HURD—  
PATRIDGE—KENT—SMITH—GARLAND—ESTERBROOK—LYNDE—BASS—  
PRESBY—BARTLETT—HASTINGS—GILMAN—FOSTER—DOW—DYKE—  
LOCKE—TITUS—PARKER—FORD—CHASE—STEVENS—BEDELL—SWAN—  
WHEELOCK—MARTIN—WILLIAMS—STICKNEY—MCALPEN.

ELIJAH WALKER married Abigail Hill and located in Royalston, Mass. Their children were, namely: James, Jabez, Jonah, Moses, Calvin, Williard, Rhoda, and Hannah.

MOSES WALKER was born in Royalston March 1, 1792. He married Sophia, daughter of David Fisher and Sophia Thayer, and came to Lyman in 1816, purchasing the farm now owned by Eliphalet Mason, then owned by Ephraim Miner. He had born to him five daughters, namely: Sophia P., Harriet, Harriet (second), Lucy M., and Louisa Minerva. In 1846 he sold his farm and moved to Tinkerville, where he remained one year, and bought the Kent farm in 1847. His wife, who was always a feeble woman, died in 1850. He subsequently married Mrs. Mariah Stoddard, and moved to Waterford, Vt., in 1860, where he lived sixteen years. He returned to Lyman in 1875, and

spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Luther B. Hoskins, and died June 14, 1880. Coming to town in 1816, which was called the "cold season," he told the writer that during the first year he lived pretty short, but after that the family had plenty to eat. He always took an interest in public affairs, and held many offices of trust. He was a great reader, a man of industry and intelligence, high character, and much esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. Politically a Republican, religiously a member of the Universalist church.

JABEZ, brother of the above, came to town a few years earlier, and lived for some time on the \*farm, now occupied by Osman P. Titus, where he reared a family of four children, namely: Abigail, Hannah, Jane, and Henry. He moved to Peacham, Vt., late in life where he lived and died with his son Henry.

CALVIN WALKER, brother of the above, married Phebe Thurston, came to Lyman, and lived for a time on the first place west of the Hurd farm, also on the Jacob Williams farm, afterwards moved to Wolcott, Vt., where he died. His son Hiram resides, at present, in Denver, Colorado.

OLIVER COREY married Betsy, a sister of Dea. David Gordon, and lived on the place now owned by Charles

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\*This farm was owned at that time by Samuel and James Hutchins, who were merchants in Bath upper village. They had sold Lemuel Parker goods till he had become so involved that his farm passed into their possession.



Woolson, as early as 1807. He reared a family of four sons and four daughters, namely: Eliza, born in 1808; Saphronia, born in 1810; James, born in 1812; William, born in 1814; Jane, born in 1816; Dorcas, born in 1818; Jonathan, born in 1822; and Ira, born in 1824. Mr. Corey died in 1872, aged ninety years.

JOSHUA THORNTON was a descendant of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire. He was a fifer in the war of the Revolution which he entered at the age of fourteen years, and was with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge. He married Hannah George and came from Plymouth to Lyman about 1800, locating on the farm lately occupied by D. C. Parker. He was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Nov. 1, 1764, and died July 27, 1843. He was a man of education and ability, and a leader in his day. He was selectman, town clerk, represented the town in the state legislature, and was justice of the peace for many years. His children were, namely: Adna, William, Stella, and Polly. Polly married Benjamin Clark.

ADNA THORNTON married Betsy, daughter of Jonathan Moulton, and built a house on the farm since owned by William Webster, taking the land from his father's farm. They reared a family of six children, namely: Sidney, William, Reuben, Hannah, Martha, and Sarah. Adna Thornton died in 1842, at the age of fifty-one years.

WILLIAM THORNTON, son of Joshua, married Betsy Bishop and located in town. They had three daughters.

SIDNEY THORNTON, son of Adna, married Ellen Francisco, and has always resided in town with the exception of five years which he spent in California. William, son of Adna, died in Rhome, Georgia.

THOMAS MOORE came from Bedford, N. H., to Lyman about 1815, and married Octavia Web, daughter of Col. Azariah Web, Aug. 29, 1816. Their children were, namely: Azariah, James T., Delancy, Lucy, Maria, Greenlief, Francillion, Nancy, and Burnis. Mr. Moore died July 30, 1866, at the age of seventy-three years and three months.

JAMES T. MOORE, who was a son of Thomas, married Martha Thornton, and remained on the old homestead of his father. He spent the greater part of his life in town and died in Lisbon October 1, 1899, at the age of eighty years and one month.

COL. AZARIAH MOORE, son of Thomas, married Harriet Gordon, and spent much of his early life in town, afterwards lived in the White Mountains at the famous Willey House, later in Lisbon and California, and died in Whitefield in 1898, at the age of eighty years. He had one son, John, who recently died in Whitefield.

COL. AZARIAH WEB was a soldier of the Revolution and commanded a regiment. He lived in Lyman, but died and was buried in Guildhall, Vt.

BENJAMIN SHERMAN, one of the early settlers of Lyman, located in the south-eastern part of the town before 1800, where he employed himself with farming and blacksmithing. His son, Smith, was born in Lyman in 1805, and lived here until 1848, when he moved to Lisbon, where he died in 1867. He was a farmer, married three times and reared a large family of children. One of his sons, J. F. Sherman, still resides in town. He represented the town in 1881, has been selectman and held various other positions of trust and responsibility.

ANDREW GORDON, son of Jonathan Gordon, was born in Bath and came to Lyman when a boy and lived with John Kent. He subsequently lived with his uncle, Dea. David Gordon, and married Harriet, daughter of Ezra Smith. He had three sons and two daughters, namely: Jonathan, Isaac, Ransome, Harriet, and Jennie. He married for his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Samuel Millen. He died June 30, 1893, at the age of ninety-three years and ten months.

JONATHAN GORDON, brother of Andrew, married Sarah Ann Howe, and lived in various parts of the town. He died in 1881, aged seventy-nine years.

WILLIAM GORDON, son of the above, married Nancy Little, had three children and died in town in 1890, at the age of fifty-six years.

DAVID ASH came to Lisbon from England, and was one of the first settlers of that town. His son Phineas

married Hannah Cowen, a sister of Rev. Charles Cowen, and came to Lyman about 1816 and cleared up his farm near Young's pond. Among his children were, namely: Hulda, Hannah, Sallie, Sabin, Phineas, William, and Zachariah. He died in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife Hannah Cowen died in 1883, at the age of eighty-five years.

JONATHAN EASTMAN was born in Littleton, one of a family of eleven children, and a son of William Eastman. He came to Lyman at an early date and married Roxanna, daughter of David Gordon. "Aunt Roxy" was noted chiefly for her skill in treating the sick with roots and herbs. Mr. Eastman lived on the Gordon place most of his life, but died in Littleton Nov. 6, 1869, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife Roxanna died in 1875, at the age of eighty-four years. Their children were, namely: David, Hiram, Harriet, Lucinda, and Saviah.

DAVID G. EASTMAN, son of Jonathan, lived and died on the old homestead. He was a man of intelligence, with a good business capacity, and held various positions of trust in the town. He was born in 1815, and died in April, 1881. Saviah married Nathan Whitcomb and resided in town.

SEARLE EASTMAN, who was a son of James, was born in Bath. He married, first, Rebecca Bailey, and lived in Haverhill several years, but came to Lyman in 1846, locating on Moulton Hill. He married, sec-

ond, Sally Moulton, and reared a family of seven children, namely: Orrin, Joel, Persis, Lurancy, Hulda, Priscilla, and Augusta. He died in 1870, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a good citizen, and a man of high standing among his friends.

MAJOR CALEB GOULD was born on Briar Hill in the town of Haverhill, N. H., in 1790. He married Hepsibah, daughter of William Miner, and located in Lisbon, on the place now owned by Harry Hastings. He afterwards lived in Newbury, Vt., for a short time, and moved to Lyman in 1827, locating on the farm recently occupied by J. F. Sherman. His children were, namely: Laura Jane, born in 1817, died in 1865; Samuel Newell, born in 1822, died in 1895; William Denison, born in 1824; and Solon Southard, born in 1825, died in 1898. Mr. Gould was a man of high character and social position, and above the average of his townsmen in intelligence and knowledge. He held the rank of Major in the state militia, was a good bass singer, and commanded respect and influence by his worth and ability. He died in Concord, Vt., June 2, 1862. Mrs. Gould died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

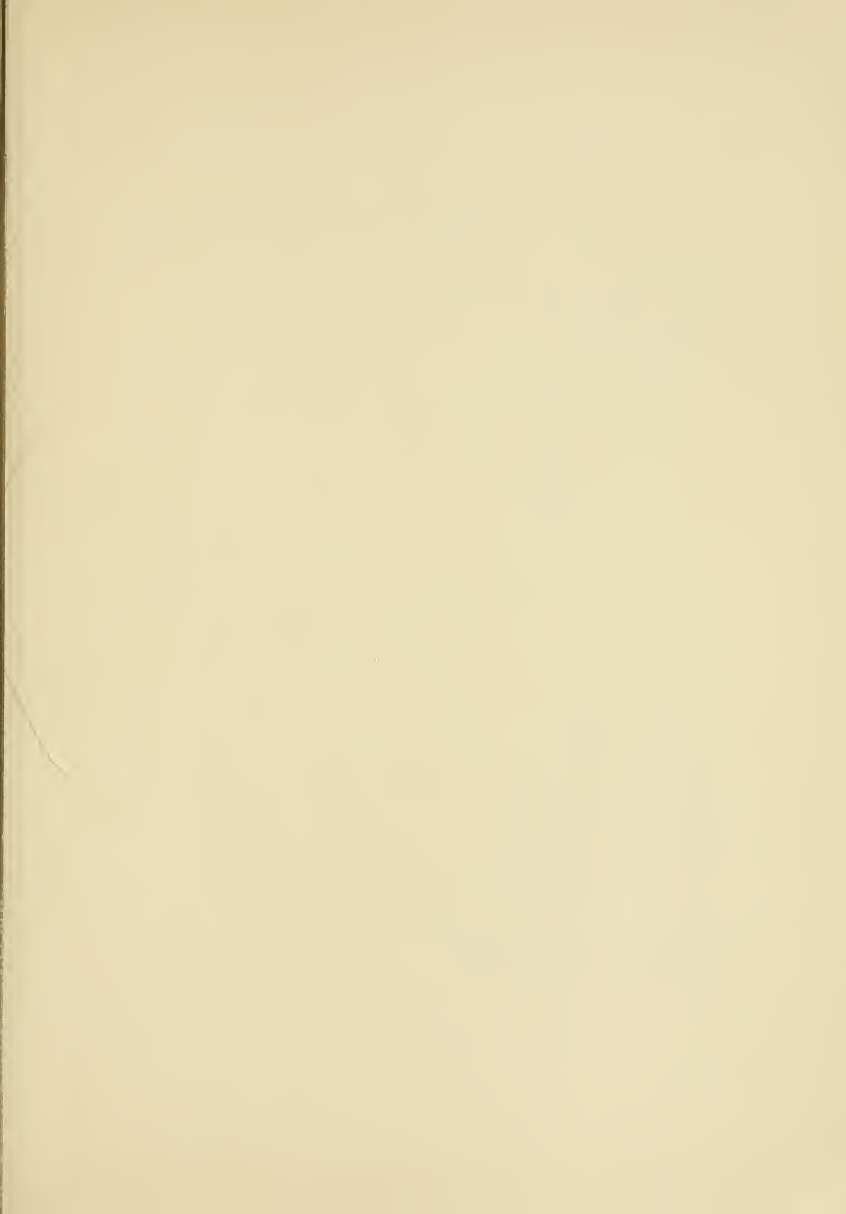
SAMUEL CASS lived in the early history of the town on the farm now owned by David H. Miner. He married Hepsibah Parker, daughter of Lemuel Parker, May 17, 1804, and had six sons and seven daughters. He said he had no money to give his sons, but was

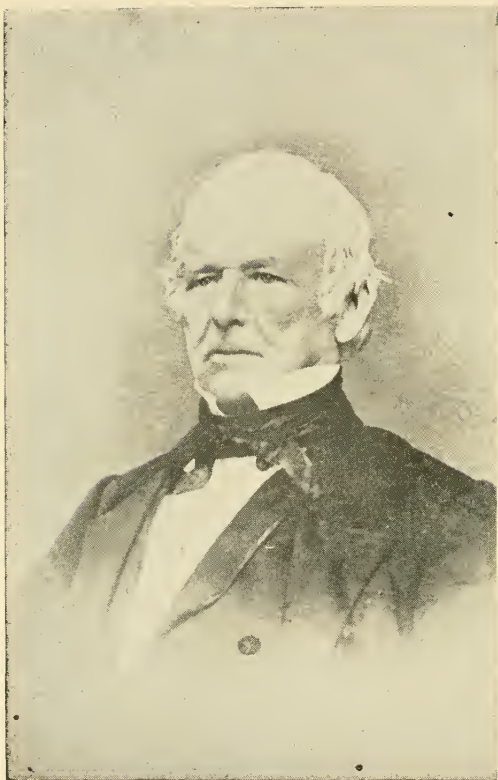
going to give them all a good name; hence we find in his family: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, James Monroe, James Sullivan, John Quincy Adams, and Moses Edson. Late in life Mr. Cass moved to the place now occupied by Merrit Moulton, where he died April 3, 1843, at the age of sixty-three years and three months.

SAMUEL GIBSON married Betsy Stuart and lived in Francistown, N. H. Their children were, namely: Samuel, John, Anna, Gabriel, Martha, Jane, Betsy, Robert, Adam, and William. The Gibsons and Stuarts were Scotch, driven from Scotland to the north of Ireland.

ADAM GIBSON who was a son of Samuel, came to Lyman about 1801. He married Mary Moore, a sister of Thomas Moore, and located on the place afterwards owned by Leonard Parker. He had born to him six children, namely: Sallie, Margaret, Jane, Nelson, Adam, and Samuel. He married, second, Mrs. Stevens, mother of William Dee Stevens, and built the house since owned by Merrit Moulton, where he died May 27, 1854, at the age of eighty-one years.

SAMUEL GIBSON, son of Adam, who was a son of Samuel Sen., married Mercy Hoskins and lived in town. Among their children are Mrs. J. E. Weller, a prominent Christian Scientist of Boston, Mrs. R. D. Rounsevel of Littleton, and the late Mrs. Edwin Nelson.





SAMUEL HOSKINS, M. D.



NELSON GIBSON, brother of the above, died in town, and his sister Jane married Arnold Buffum and died in California.

WILLIAM GIBSON, son of Samuel Sen., in early times lived on the road under the mountain on the place afterwards owned, for a short time, by Dr. Samuel Hoskins. He had one daughter who was receiving attentions from a young man named Moore, a medical student. He went to visit her one evening, and the next morning her parents found her dead in the room. The young man had fled and was never again heard from. This mystery was never explained. The Gibsons of Lyman were sturdy, mentally and physically, frugal, industrious and honest.

JOHN YOUNG came from Lisbon to Lyman about 1812, and located near Young's pond, on the farm since owned by Jesse Richardson. He married Miss Pamela, a daughter of Stephen Eastman, and reared a large family of children, among whom were: Bracket, John, and four daughters. He died in 1861, aged seventy years. Young's pond derived its name from this family.

ELIPHALET MASON moved to Bath from Greenland, N. H., about 1822, and in 1826 came to Lyman, locating in the northern part of the town. He died in 1855. Three of his sons, Joshua, Shubael S., and John, located in town.

JOSHUA MASON married Lydia Garland. He died in 1873. One of his children, Eliphalet, still resides in town.

SHUBAEL MASON married Harriet Stoddard. He died in 1891, at the age of eighty-three years.

JOHN MASON married Matilda Farrington. He was a man of ability, served the town in various offices, and died in 1889, at the age of seventy-two years.

SAMUEL HOSKINS, M. D., a son of Eli Hoskins and Rhoda Drake, was born in Grafton, N. H., January 22, 1795. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and the academy at Salisbury. He was for a time a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Rolfe, and later took his degree in medicine at Dartmouth College. He became a citizen of Lyman, and commenced the practice of medicine there, in April, 1817. July 16, 1818, he married Miss Harriet Byron Cushing, a lady of much refinement and cultivation, a native of Salisbury, N. H. During the first few years of his residence in town, he made his abode at the home of Dea. David Gordon, and his two oldest children, J. C. C. and William, were born there. He then purchased the farm, now owned by J. F. Olin, on Parker Hill, where he lived the greater part of his residence in town. He spent one year in Maine, returned to town and lived for a short time on the farm nearly opposite the Capt. Bailey farm; from there he moved to the place now occupied by A. J. Astle. He

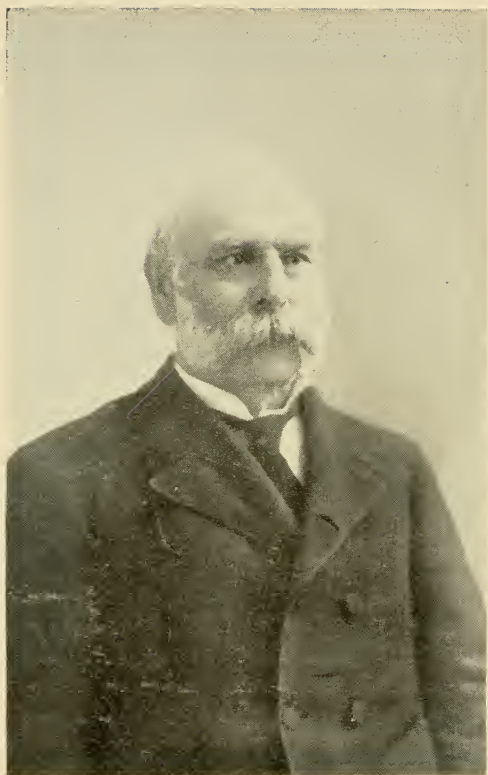
remained here until the spring of 1861, when he moved to Bradford, Vt. He died in Chelsea, Mass., January 12, 1873. His wife survived him nine years, dying at the home of her son, J. D. Hoskins, in Sioux City, Iowa, and was buried beside her husband in Woodlawn cemetery, in Chelsea, Mass. Dr. Hoskins had received a classical education which developed and quickened his naturally strong mind, placing him intellectually far in advance of the people of his time. He was a man of strong intellect, and his contact with the best and most intelligent men of the times was large and frequent. He was a benefit and help to the new town in many ways. Through his efforts the first post office in Lyman was established, during the administration of Andrew Jackson in 1833. He was appointed the first post master; and the office for a time was kept in his house. He was among the early believers and supporters of the Universalist faith. Politically he was a Whig, becoming later a Republican. His parents passed their last years in his home. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in 1846, at the age of eighty-seven years. His mother died in 1857, aged eighty-nine years. The children of Dr. Samuel Hoskins were: John Church Cushing, Lois, William, Samuel W., Mary, J. Darwin, Allen, and Harriet,—none of whom remained in town.

J. C. C. HOSKINS, son of Samuel, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1841, after which he taught

school and practiced surveying for several years; at length locating in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1857, where he now resides.

JAMES DARWIN HOSKINS, fourth son of Dr. Samuel Hoskins, was born in Lyman Oct. 9, 1830. He received his education in the common schools, and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, with the exception of the year 1848, when he was employed in a subordinate position in the engineer corps on the Boston water works. In the fall of 1851 he went to California. Returning in the fall of 1853, he was married Feb. 28, 1854, to Emma Portland Woodley Powers, an adopted daughter of Pliny Bartlett. In the summer of 1854 they removed to the then Territory of Minnesota, and endured the hardships attendant on the opening up of that great state, settling on government land which is now a part of the beautiful city of Northfield. Mr. Hoskins took an active part in organizing the Republican party in the Territory, and in forming the laws of the new state, serving his fellow citizens faithfully in various elective offices. He removed to Iowa in 1866, where he remained for about thirty years, and then returned to California, where he has since resided. Mrs. Hoskins died suddenly in Los Angeles, June 26, 1900. She was was a true helpmeet, and much beloved by all her friends. Mr. Hoskins has traveled much in his own country, and in foreign lands, but always retains his





JAMES DARWIN HOSKINS.

great love for his native town and the friends of his youth; and though living so far away has visited them every few years to enjoy the companionship of his early friends, and the beautiful scenery of his native town. He has been much interested in the collection of these sketches, and aided and assisted in their publication.

ELKANAH HOSKINS, son of Nehemiah, came from Petersham, Mass., to Littleton, N. H., May 22, 1798. He reared a family of twelve children, and died in 1805. His son, Lyman, married Rachel, daughter of John Millen, and became a citizen of Lyman in 1809, locating on the farm since occupied by George Foster. His children were, namely: Lyman, Mindwell, William, Fidellia, John, Solomon, Icebenda, and Nehemiah. He died in 1872, at the age of eighty-eight years.

DAVID HOSKINS, son of Elkanah, married Persis Stanford and moved from Littleton to Lyman about 1835, and settled on the Hutchins farm on Parker Hill. His children were: Albert, Rosanna, Sulvender, Persis, David, Shepard, and Syrena. He died July 26, 1859, at the age of eighty-one years.

LUTHER HOSKINS, brother of the above, exchanged farms with Elder William Barkley, and became a citizen of Lyman in 1817. He married Hannah Crooks, March 14, 1809, and his children were: Phila, Olive, Mercy, Luther B., and Hannah. He was a man of good natural abilities, but limited in his literary

attainments, having been deprived in his youth of the ordinary educational advantages of the times. He was born March 23, 1782, and died October 31, 1879.

DAVID HOSKINS JR., married Angeline Knapp, and in company with his brother Sulvender remained on the old homestead. David died March 28, 1864, at the age of forty-five years. Sulvender died in 1895, at the age of eighty-four years.

HON. LUTHER B. HOSKINS, son of Luther, was born in Lyman, Feb. 16, 1822, and received his education in the common schools, and at the academies in Lancaster, N. H. and Peacham, Vt. He married Lucy Walker and remained on the homestead of his father. He held various town offices, represented the town in the state legislature, was a member of Governor Smyth's council, was on the staff of Governor Onslow Stearns, and was treasurer of the county. He also served on the State Board of Agriculture, but later devoted much attention to probate matters, having settled nearly one hundred estates. He resides at present in Lisbon, N. H.

ALBERT HOSKINS, son of David, married Laura, daughter of Caleb Gould. They resided in Lyman a short time, but spent most of their married life in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He died in 1891, at the age of eighty-one years.

LYMAN HOSKINS JR., married Bethany Bartlett and resided in town. He died in 1889, at the age of eighty-two years.



TIMOTHY B. HURD, son of Jacob, who was a son of Col. John Hurd, was born in Bath in 1797, and became a citizen of Lyman about 1827. He was a cloth-dresser by trade, and located at the head of Young's pond where he carried on his business for many years. He subsequently bought the Patridge farm where he died in 1884. His wife was Eliza Patridge, daughter of Nathaniel Patridge. Their children were, namely : William B., Eliza, and Persis. William B. married, first, Harriet Kennerson of Peacham, Vt., and married, second, Miss Julia Jackson of Littleton. Persis married Warren McIntire, and Eliza married Russell Underwood.

NATHANIEL PATRIDGE came to Lyman from Goffstown, N. H., about 1803, and cleared the farm now owned by William B. Hurd. The name of Patridge pond came from this family. He reared a family of five children, among whom were : Mrs. Caroline Pike of Manchester, Ira G., who occupied the homestead, where he died in 1843. The other members of this family were, namely : Persis, Ora, and Mrs. Timothy B. Hurd. Mr. Patridge died in town May 29, 1844, at the age of seventy-six years.

JOHN KENT, son of Col. Jacob, came to Lyman about 1803, married Tabitha Peabody Nov. 15, 1804, and located on the farm now occupied by Charles Elms. Their children were, namely : Richard Peabody, born in 1805 ; John Childs, born in 1808 ; Har-

riet, born in 1811 ; Adriel, born in 1813 ; Lucia, born in 1815 ; and Nelson, born in 1818. Mr. Kent was a man of aristocratic and select tastes, and belonged, in his social habits, to the aristocracy of his day. Mrs. Kent was a woman of high character and great refinement. Mr. Kent died in town July 4, 1842, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Kent died in 1836 at the age of sixty-one years.

REUBEN SMITH lived in Chesterfield, N. H., and had four children, namely : Ezra, born in 1784 ; Lodicia, born in 1786 ; and twins, Perley and Carley, born in 1793. This family came to Lyman about 1822. Perley married Abigail Ealy, located in Tinkerville and reared a family of seven children, namely : Samuel, born in 1815 ; Juliann, born in 1818 ; Julius, born in 1821 ; Horace, born in 1823 ; Amos, born in 1827 ; Caroline, born in 1831 ; and Isaac, born in 1833. Perley Smith died Oct. 24, 1881.

JULIUS SMITH, son of Perley, married Persis Parker and reared a family of thirteen children. He died on the old homestead May 23, 1895, at the age of seventy-four years.

AMOS SMITH, son of Perley, was never married and always lived in town. He was a tailor by trade, and an excellent man in caring for the sick. He died February 16, 1885.

EZRA SMITH, son of Reuben, married, remained in town and reared a large family of children. He was

noted chiefly as a fiddler, and was in great demand for local entertainments and dances. Among his children were, namely: Ezra, Chauncy, Ransome, Parker, Olcott, Patty, Harriet, Amy, Ladora. and Lodicia.

SMITH BROTHERS.—In this family were five sons and three daughters, namely: Reuben, Samuel, Stephen, Ethan, Nathan, Mrs. Bailey Clough, Mrs. Enoch Clough, and Mrs. John Moulton. All information in regard to the father of this family is lost. The mother and children were in Lyman before 1800. The children were put out into different families in town, and Reuben was taken into the family of William Miner. After the children reached adult life and had homes of their own, the mother lived with them. Reuben married Lydia Hall and settled on the mountain above Moulton Hill. Among his children were, namely: Abram, Isaac, Job, Alpheus, and Assenath. He died August 23, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years. Samuel married Mehitable Knapp, a sister of Elijah, and among his children were, namely: Abial, Edson, Stephen, Elijah, Dorcas, Amanda, and Jesse. Stephen was the father of Mrs. Milly Eastman and John Smith. He died in 1851 at the age of sixty-three years. Ethan lived on the Heath road, and was the father of Adna.

ABIAL SMITH, son of Samuel, married Mary Huntley and resided in town. He died May 28, 1896, aged eighty-four years and seven months.

ABRAM H. SMITH, son of Reuben, was born May 9, 1818. He married first, Ellen Moulton, and married,

second, Matilda Hall. He lived on Moulton Hill, and reared a family of eighteen children. He died Aug. 13, 1903.

JACOB GARLAND was born in Sanbornton, N. H. He moved to Bath, where he married Rosilla Amy in 1824, and came to Lyman about 1830. The children were, namely: George, Holland, Howard, Charles, Nancy, Ruth, and Sophia. He lived at one time on the top of the Gardner's Mountain, where he cleared up a farm, built a log house, and raised good crops for several years. The cellar and orchard can now be seen. Howard and Charles went to California, where they remained. Holland married Annette Presby, and resides in Lisbon. Jacob Garland died in 1884 aged ninety-two years.

ABRAM HALL married Sarah Floyd and came to Lyman from Lunenburg, Vt., at an early date, settling on the farm where the Dodge gold mine is located. Here he resided until his death in 1855, at the age of fifty-six years. One of his sons Abram Jr. married Mary Dow and remained on the home place, but later moved to Lisbon, where he kept a hotel. His children were, namely: Riley, Cyrus, Charles, Harry, Laura, Caroline, and Jane.

"JOSEPH ESTERBROOK and Miss Susanna Merrill both of Lyman, married July 6, 1814."

The above record is found on the town books, but very little can now be learned about this family.

They lived in Lyman and moved to Michigan, about 1820. Their home was in the south part of the town near the Bath line. One of the sons was for many years State Superintendent of Education in the state of Michigan, and another one was a member of Congress from Nebraska. This evidently was a family endowed with superior ability, and it is very much to be regretted that so little can be known about it, but none of the people now living in this vicinity are able to remember it.

JOSEPH LYNDE came from Lisbon about 1810, locating near Young's pond. His children were, namely: one son, William; and two daughters. He died in 1851, at the age of seventy-two years. William married Mary Cram and remained on the old homestead. One daughter married Robert Violet.

CAPT. WARREN BASS was born in Lester, Mass. He married Naomi Hall, and became a citizen of Lyman as early as 1812. His children were, namely: Eliza Ann, Marietta, Emeline, Naomi, Warren, Billings Hobart, Fayette, and Publicus Cornelius. Mr. Bass died in Bath.

PRESBYES,—Elijah, Elisha, Samuel and Biathy, four brothers, came from the lower part of New Hampshire and settled in Lyman before 1800. Elijah married Hannah Parker, a daughter of Solomon Parker Jr., and located on the place since occupied by Solomon W. Presby. Among his children were, namely:

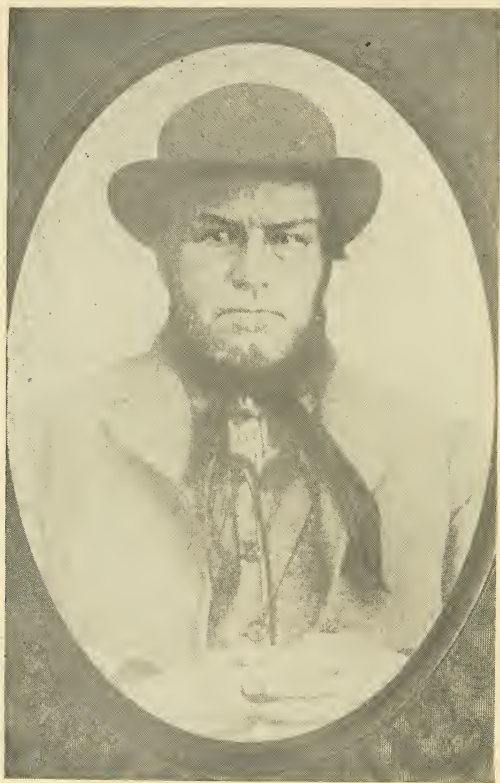
Solomon W., Wendell, Elijah, Warren, and four daughters. He died in 1825. Elisha moved to Lisbon where he owned a tannery and shoe business, by which he became a man of means. Samuel married and located near Cowen's pond. Among his children were, namely: Hollis, Samuel, Hiram, Henry, Leroy, and Eunice. Biathy married and lived in various parts of the town and reared a large family of children.

SOLOMON W. PRESBY, who was a son of Elijah, married Ruby Dexter and remained on the old homestead. He was born March 30, 1802, and died March 31, 1886.

PLINY BARTLETT, son of Matthew, was born in Richmond, N. H. He married, first, Stella Thornton, and second, Mrs. Lucinda Titus. He came to Lyman about 1830 and built the house, where he afterwards lived, in 1841. He was a great reader, and a man of superior intellect, represented the town in the state legislature, and took an active interest in public affairs. He died in Lyman November 25, 1883, at the age of eighty-three years. His brother, Pizaro, who always lived with him, died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years.

LEBINA HASTINGS was born in Chesterfield, N. H., and became a citizen of the town at a very early date. He lived in various parts of the town and died in 1831, at the age of forty-three years. His children were,





LEBBEUS HASTINGS.



namely: Lebbeus, Larkin, Willard, Bele, Esther Ann, and Everline.

LEBBEUS HASTINGS, son of Lebina, married Marriam, daughter of ~~Capt. John~~ Barber, Oct. 21, 1829, and remained on the Barber homestead, caring for the old people through life. Mr. Hastings' children, Thadeus and Laura, were born there. He was a man of energy, and good business ability. For many years he bought sheep and cattle for market, going to Boston each week. He was selectman, town clerk, and held many other positions of responsibility. He was a strong Democrat, and very much given to argument, especially on political topics. He died in town April 4, 1874, at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Hastings died in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years, three months and twenty-six days.

EPHRAIM GILMAN was a son of Jacob Gilman, and was born in town March 7, 1806. He married Lucinda Waters, and lived in different parts of the town. Their children were, namely: Loveren, Ezra, Herod, George, and Ann. Loveren, George, and Herod died in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Gilman died in 1884.

EZRA FOSTER, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Littleton soon after the war, locating near Lyman. He was past ninety years of age when his death occurred. His children were, namely: George, Isaac, Henry, John, Joseph, Mary, Lois, Nancy, and Ezra. George worked on the river in early times, running

logs and timber rafts from Haverhill to Hartford; also worked on a farm for several years for Jabez Walker. He married Phila Hoskins and settled on the Lyman Hoskins farm. He had two sons, Charles and John L. He was born May 13, 1806, and died Jan. 7, 1884.

JOHN L. FOSTER was born Sept. 15, 1837. He fitted for college at Peacham academy, entered Dartmouth college and graduated in 1864. For a time he was paymaster's clerk in South Carolina. He afterwards studied law with Judges Morrison and Stanley of Manchester, N. H.; and after practicing for one year in Boston, moved to Littleton, N. H., where he practiced his profession for several years. During his stay there, he was chosen police judge, and held various offices of trust and honor. He married Augusta Stevens of Haverhill and moved to Lisbon in 1879, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until his death, January 17, 1890.

ASA DOW was born in Bath. He married Betsy, daughter of John Moulton, and came to Lyman about 1820, locating near Young's pond, on the farm now occupied by Albert Dow. Among his children were, namely: Asa, Web, Robert, Catharine, Hannah, Mrs. James Whipple, and Mrs. Henry Presbye. He died in Lyman.

THEODORE DYKE was a son of Letty, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Little. He married Betsy Miller and located on the farm now owned by Shepard Parker,

where he erected the buildings, cleared the land, and became a man of means. His children were, namely: Theodore, Arthur, Chastina, Caroline, Emerenza, Corris Ann, and Jerusia. Mr. Dyke was a strong man physically; honest, industrious, and respected by all who knew him. He died September 5, 1862, at the age of seventy-two years.

THEODORE DYKE Jr., married Corrisa Briggs, and has resided in town.

DAVID LOCKE, son of Simeon Locke and Abigail Blake, was born Oct. 19, 1788, in Epsom, N. H., and was the fifth in descent from John Locke, who was killed by the Indians in Rye, N. H., in 1696. When a boy he lived, for some time, with an uncle at Rye. He married Florinda Locke, Oct. 17, 1810, and soon moved to Lyman, locating upon the farm where Lyman M. now lives. There was a log house on the place when he brought his bride to Lyman, and this they occupied until 1820, when he built the rear of the present house. The front was added in 1848. His children were, namely: Joseph, born Feb. 29, 1812; Jonathan, born May 11, 1814; Mary Ann, born March 29, 1816; Elbridge, born March 24, 1818; Florenda, born April 21, 1820; Simeon Lovering, born Sept. 6, 1822; David M., born Sept. 1, 1824; Silas M., born Aug. 16, 1826; Alice, born Nov. 13, 1828; Josiah Hannibal, born June 7, 1831; and Abigail, born Sept. 15, 1834. Mr. Locke was an esteemed citizen of the

town, and died March 19, 1863, at the age of seventy-four years.

SIMEON L. LOCKE, son of David, married Harriet Bailey, and remained on the home farm of his father. His family contained four sons and two daughters. He died December 30, 1879, at the age of fifty-seven years.

SILAS M. LOCKE, son of David, attended the school on Moulton Hill, until nineteen years of age, when he commenced work at the lumber business for Capt. James Sumner of Dalton. On December 8, 1848, he left New Hampshire and sailed from Boston January 27, 1849, for California by way of Cape Horn. After a stormy passage lasting six months, he arrived in San Francisco July 23, 1849. His brother David M., had arrived a few weeks previously by way of Panama, and together they engaged in mining. Mr. Locke subsequently worked at building mills, and finally bought two yoke of oxen and engaged in the trucking business, where he averaged to make fifty dollars a day. In September, 1850, he engaged in the water supply business in San Francisco,—at which work he continued until 1855. This was the only system of water supply at that time, the water being delivered in carts, and proved a very lucrative employment. In 1855 he went into the real estate and building business, which he continued to the time of his death. He became a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856,





SILAS M. LOCKE.

and assisted at the execution of several criminals. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and acted under every Chief Engineer up to the incumbent of 1902, and also a member of the Society of California Pioneers. He was married July 22, 1857, to Sabrina, daughter of Barron Moulton, who died in San Francisco, May 4, 1896, leaving a daughter, Fanny P., who married Mr. D. L. Farnsworth in 1864. Mr. Farnsworth died Aug. 28, 1900, leaving a widow, son, and daughter, who still reside in San Francisco. Mr. Locke returned to Lyman several times, visiting the scenes and friends of his early life, and showed much loyalty to his native town. He was a self-made man in the highest sense, and from his labors of over half a century, wealth came to him beyond the dreams of his youth. He died in San Francisco, after a brief illness, Jan. 25, 1903. David M. Locke, owns a dairy farm of about fifteen hundred acres in Scott's Valley, supporting about two hundred cows. Josiah H. Locke, the seventh son, also owns a large dairy farm at Half Moon Bay, with about one hundred and sixty cows. Their sister Alice, who was the wife of Judge Rix, is a widow and resides at Alameda, and has four daughters and one son. Florenda (Mrs. Walker), and Abigail (Mrs. Butler), both reside in Windsor, Vt.

SAMUEL TITUS moved to Bath from Rhode Island about 1765, and settled on the Harris farm. About

1782 he moved to Landaff, where he held many offices of trust. He came to Lyman in 1805, where he reared a family of eight children, namely: Eleazer, Samuel, John, Luther, Calvin, Mary, and two others. He died in 1818, at the age of eighty-five years.

CALVIN TITUS, son of Samuel, was born May 22, 1777, and died January 15, 1819. He lived for many years on the farm once owned by Dr. Samuel Hoskins on the road under the mountain. He had born to him six sons and two daughters, namely: Calvin Jr., Rufus, Lucy, Moses, Phineas, Reuben, Ira, and Betsy. Moses died in 1899, at the age of ninety-one years.

CAPT. CALVIN TITUS JR. was born in Lyman, in 1802, and died March 22, 1888. He married Sarah Porter, first, and had born to him six sons and two daughters, namely: Henry, Solon, Frank, Ira, Osman, Joseph, Emily, and Annette. He married, second, Rebecca Miner. The children of this marriage were Ellen and Sadie. Mr. Titus took an active part in town affairs and served as selectman, constable, and collector of taxes.

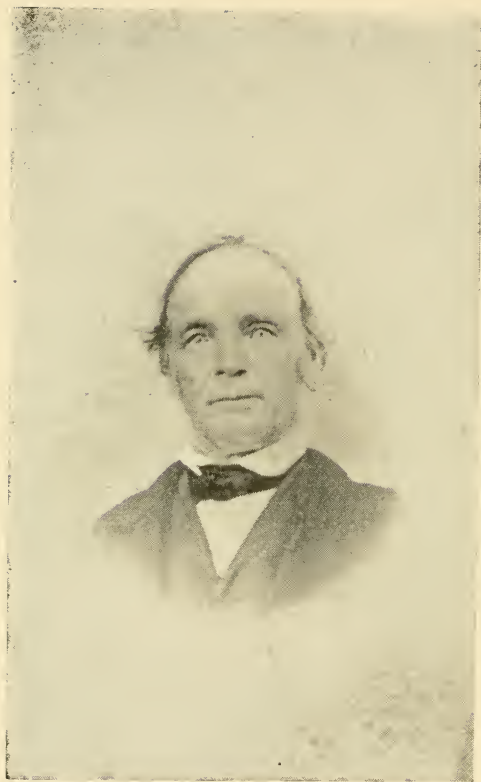
OSMAN P. TITUS, son of Calvin Jr., married, first, Annette Knapp, and married, second, Angeline Knapp. He has always resided in town.

HENRY C. TITUS, brother of the above, was born in 1829. He married Ruth Bailey, and died in Lisbon February 12, 1901.

IRA E. TITUS, brother of the above, married Hattie E. Barbour, and was an active business man of the







DAVID LOCKE.

town at one time, but, at present, resides near Boston.

SOLON R. TITUS, brother of the above, married Frances Dow. He died in town in 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years.

JOHN SMITH TITUS, son of Samuel, lived for many years in the south eastern part of the town near Lisbon village. He reared a family of six sons, namely: Asher, Jason, Jeremy, John, Merrill, and Calvin.

CHARLES PARKER was born on Sugar Hill May 21, 1826. He married Amelia E. Bennett, and became a citizen of Lyman in 1848, where he was a member of the firm of Parker & Young. He was a representative in the legislature from Lyman in 1862-3. In 1864 he moved to Lisbon, where he died August 25, 1895.

SAMUEL P. FORD was born in East Haverhill, N. H., in 1833. He first came to Lyman as a school teacher, and afterwards married Jane Kelsea, and became a citizen of the town in 1856, locating on Clough Hill on the old Hall farm. He held various town offices, took an active interest in educational matters, and was one of the leading men of affairs during the civil war period. He moved to Lisbon in 1865.

ALONZO J. CHASE came from Bradford, Vt., to Lyman about 1855. He married Emmeline, daughter of Col. John Little, and lived in Tinkerville. He was a genuine Yankee peddler, a vocation which he followed during his business life. He was born May 21, 1828, and died in Monroe, November 4, 1894.

WILLIAM D. STEVENS, son of Wilbur Stevens, was born in Smithfield, R. I., in 1817. He came to Lyman in 1839, and married Lydia Ann, daughter of William Barbour. They lived on the old homestead with William Martin Jr., receiving the farm for the care of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, which contract was faithfully performed. His son Wilbur, still resides on the old place.

BENJAMIN BEDELL, son of Amos Bedell of Bath, was born in 1824. He married Sarah A. Spaulding and lived in town several years.

WILLIAM SWAN married Ruth Garland, and became a citizen of this town about 1850. His home was on the farm known as the "North Star." He died in 1900, at the age of eighty years.

ISAAC P. WHEELLOCK, son of Aaron, was born in Littleton. He married Ethalinda Bailey, and came to Lyman in 1860. He died in 1880 at the age of fifty-two years.

JOHN MARTIN was one of the characters of the town, a shoemaker by trade, and lived on Parker Hill and in Tinkerville. His conception of things was very peculiar, and he derived great pleasure from his imagination. He had a catechism peculiar to himself, which he was in the habit of teaching to the boys when they were waiting for work in his shop. In part it was as follows; Who was the first man? Adam Gibson. Who built the Ark? Noah Moulton. Who

was the meekest man? Moses Bailey. Who was the most patient man? Job Moulton. Who was the strongest man? Lazarus Sampson. Who killed Goliath? David Eastman. Who was the wisest man? Solomon Presby. Who was cast into the lion's den? Daniel Moulton. At that time, all of these men were well known residents of Lyman. The subject of this sketch was a son of Stephen and Sallie Martin, and was born in Topsham, Vermont, in 1817. He came to Lyman in 1840, and married Juliann Smith. Mr. Martin died April 13, 1880, at the age of sixty-two years and nine months.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was born in England. He came to Bath, where he married Ruth Bedel, and moved to Lyman about 1803. He was an educated man and a bookkeeper by profession. Among his children were, namely: Lorenzo, William, Azariah and Jacob.

JACOB WILLIAMS, son of William, married Mary Scales, and was a citizen of Lyman nearly all his life. His home was in the south part of the town near the great rock. He reared a large family of children, and died in 1877, at the age of seventy-eight years.

JAMES STICKNEY lived in Lyman in early times, and died while living on the place afterwards occupied by his son Taplin. Among his children were, namely: Daniel and Taplin. Daniel married Polly Moulton, and died November 23, 1871, at the age of eighty

years. Taplin married Sarah Clough, a daughter of Zacheus Clough, and died in 1878, at the age of seventy-two years.

ETHAN FRANKLIN STICKNEY, son of Daniel, was born in Lyman, February 8, 1825. He married Laura, daughter of Lebbeus Hastings, in 1848. Among their family of seven children were: Seth Paddleford, Walter Harriman, and Mrs. Charles E. Elms. Mrs. Stickney died September 20, 1882, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Stickney married, second, Mrs. Ethalinda Wheelock, and died in Woodsville, N. H., November 16, 1900.

DAVID STICKNEY was in Lyman about 1800, and lived on the old town farm. His children were, namely: John, Parker, James, David, and Dan. His wife was Sarah, a daughter of Solomon Parker. His son, John, married Hannah Presby, and died in town.

RAWSON McALPEN was born in Bath. He married Mary Webster and came to Lyman about 1840. His children were, namely: Eber, Chester, Jack, David, and several others. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty-two years.





ETHAN FRANKLIN STICKNEY.



## CHAPTER VI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD CELLARS—COLD SEASON OF 1816—INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF LYMAN — CIDER MILL — DRINKING HABITS — PHYSICIANS — CHURCHES AND MINISTERS—DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE—MORMONS—STORES—MILLS—STARCH BUSINESS—BLACKSMITHS — TANNERY — TOWN HOUSE—LIBRARIES—SCHOOLS — POTASH — SUGAR MAKING — RUNNING THE CONNECTICUT RIVER — TEAMING — WITCHCRAFT — MILITARY MATTERS.

## OLD CELLARS.

There are to be found here and there throughout the township of Lyman, the remains of former habitations, which mark places once the home of some settler or early resident of the town. Some of the occupants are known, but in most cases all trace is lost of the families who dwelt amidst those now neglected ruins. A few of them are located as follows: one in the pasture of the farm formerly owned by William Miner, below the residence of Mr. Olin, and in the rear of where the old school house stood; another in the west pasture of the Kent farm. There are also two near the woods in front of the Kent place; one of which is just above the home of D. C. Parker, another opposite the last on the Hoskins farm. There is also a cellar in the southern part of the town near the "rock-

ing stone" (which of itself is also a curiosity), while still another is opposite the Moulton Hill cemetery; one south of the residence of Willard Chase; one near the home of James House; and several on Gardner's mountain. These are only a few of the many which can yet be found.

#### COLD SEASON OF 1816.

The summer of 1816 was memorable on account of the intense cold which prevailed throughout the entire summer;—the season for growing crops being "cut short at both ends." In some parts of New Hampshire snow fell to the depth of several inches in June, and in September corn froze to the center of the cob, and apples were frozen upon the trees. There was a frost in every month of the year, which caused the people of Lyman to suffer much for food during the following winter, and they were compelled to subsist mainly upon peas and beans. The above was personally related by Moses Walker who came to town in the early spring of that year.

#### INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF LYMAN.

The following experience of some of the earliest settlers of Lyman was related by J. D. Hoskins, having been told him by his grandfather, Eli Hoskins. In 1765 the Knapps and Hodges came from Taunton, Mass., to Lyman, and attempted to settle and build a mill on what was then called Burnham's river, after-

wards the sight of the old Dodge mill. William Hoskins, a brother of Eli who was a mill-wright and twenty-six years old at that time, came with them to to assist in the work, but they were driven away by the Indians and obliged to leave their homes.

William Hoskins went to New York, where he remained. The Knapps and Hodges, it seems, went to Massachusetts, and after the close of the Revolution, returned to Lyman. This attempt at settlement in 1765 is the earliest of which we have any record, and no doubt they were the first people who located in town.

#### CIDER MILL.

The first cider-mill in town was built by Deacon David Gordon in the corner of his field below the house, near the Hoskins farm. This mill was a rude affair, unprotected by shelter of any kind. It consisted simply of a press, and plank trough or tank. In this trough were two wooden rollers, standing upright in a plank frame. One roller was short, the other eight or ten feet high. Short wooden pins were inserted in the long one, so that when it revolved, they would catch in corresponding holes in the short one and turn that also. At the top of the long roller, a long pole was attached, curving toward the ground; to the end of which a horse was hitched. The apples were held in a hopper, and directed between the rollers; as the horse went round, the rollers turned

and the apples were crushed and dropped into the tank. A boy would sit on a board, laying across the trough, and scrape the pulp out of the holes in the roller, as it turned around, lest the holes fill and thus prevent the roller from turning. The pomace was then "laid up" in a cheese with straw, and the cider pressed out. Other mills were subsequently built on Parker Hill, Moulton Hill, and one on the Lyman Hoskins place.

#### DRINKING HABITS.

In earlier times the habits and usages of the people were different in many respects from what they are at present. The use of liquors, as a beverage, was universal, and it was not considered injurious to health, nor a disgrace to use it freely. It was sold openly at all the stores, and Mrs. Abigail Stevens related, that when a girl, there was such carousals and fights in Lemuel Parker's store evenings, that she was afraid to remain in their house which stood near by. It was also related by an eye witness, that there were frequently fights at the lower store, at which time there would be a heap of struggling humanity in the road in front of the store several feet high, punching and pounding one another until exhausted. All the leading men in town drank and kept it in their houses, and even the clergymen would take a drink.

It was impossible to have a raising without rum, and at every birth the neighbors expected to be called

in and treated. Always at funerals, after the ceremony at the grave, the conductor would pompously request all friends and relatives to return to the house. He would seat them with great solemnity, and then mix and pass around liquor himself. Both men and women, also the minister, would imbibe freely.

A number of persons in Lyman were licensed to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors. As it is hardly possible, that these could have been supported, to any considerable extent, by travellers, it is but reasonable to conclude that they were licensed largely to supply the local demands for ardent spirits, which soon after the Revolutionary war came into quite general use, and was regarded as one of the necessities of the household, and, in fact, indispensable in carrying on the more laborious parts of husbandry or mechanical business. New England rum was the liquor mostly used. The general use of this became very common, and is traceable, largely, no doubt, to habits acquired by those out in the service, where the rations of soldiers consisted in part of New England rum.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The first physicians who practiced medicine in the town of Lyman were Dr. Isaac Moore and Dr. Edward Dean; the former having settled in Bath in 1790, the latter locating in the same town in 1806.

The first physician who located in town was Dr. Wright, who was a brother of Mrs. Francis Burt.

The date of his coming is not known, but he was here as late as 1816, and lived in an old house on Parker Hill, which stood on the spot occupied by the double house near the store. He moved to Bradford, Vt., where he died. After the family left Lyman, the walls on the inside of the old house, where they lived, were found to be covered with drawings and pictures made by a son, Neziah, who was a lad at that time. This son, afterwards became quite celebrated as an engraver, and as a member of the firm of "Rawdon, Wright and Hatch," he engraved the first "Greenbacks issued by the United States.

Doctor Jones, and Doctor Barney, each located in town and remained only for a short time. A sketch of the life of Doctor Samuel Hoskins, who became a citizen of Lyman in 1817, is given in another part of these sketches.

#### CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Until about 1820, all religious meetings were held in private houses, and frequently in the summer season in barns. About this time the citizens of all denominations united and built a church where the present one now stands. It was always known as the "yellow meeting-house" from the out-side color. It was built as a union house, but from the fact that the Methodist contingent largely predominated, trouble soon arose. At one of the business meetings Deacon Underwood, a prominent Methodist, made the state-

ment that the other denominations could use the church only when they did not want it. To this, several of the owners demured, and the Congregationalists and Universalists led by Luther Hoskins, Daniel Moulton, and Cyrus Clough, united with others and built a church where the Ira Titus house now stands on Parker Hill, which was union in character and known as the White Church. This church with its tall spire was a very handsome building. The interior was high and vaulted, with a gallery containing pews, running around the whole church except the end occupied by the pulpit, and on the whole, presenting a very elegant appearance. Originally as the church was built, there was no spire, but when Mr. Whitney came to town to do business, he induced the people to erect a spire, as his store was situated opposite. He secured the contract to construct and erect it. In those days, at all raisings, it was customary to pass around the cup that does more than cheer. Quite a large crowd collected to raise the spire, and they all soon became very joyful. At last one, Alvah Cobleigh, a young man who had recently been a sailor, conceived the idea of climbing to the top of the spire after it was in position. He did so, and after seating himself on the ball at the top, he drew forth his bottle and drank, then flinging it to the ground, he slid down in safety, amidst great applause. This caused a feeling of emulation among some of the older men who



had not been sailors. One of the orators of the town at once announced his intention of climbing up and delivering a speech. He reached the top of the tower in safety, when he was taken with a sudden dizziness and was unable to hold his position. His friends, seeing his danger, went to his relief. The orator had become perfectly helpless, so a rope was tied around him, and he was lowered to the ground in safety, where he soon regained his normal condition.

In those days stoves were unknown, and there was no means of warming the churches,—even in the coldest days in winter. This church was sold by the owners to David Smith in the early sixties, who took it down and with the materials erected the building now used as a parsonage, also the dwelling known as the Ira Titus house. In 1862 the yellow church was out of repair. The members of all denominations again united, and put it in good condition, forming a union church. The dedication occurred in mid-winter, and was considered a great event. The choir, under the leadership of Adam G. Eastman, a well known singer, was rehearsing for a long time. An all day service was held and the sermons were delivered by Elder Shipman, Advent, and the Rev. Frank Healey, Universalist. The church was filled to overflowing, people coming in from many towns around. The occasion was long talked about and commented upon by people who were there.



Very little can be learned now relative to the clergymen of the early period. A church was formed here in 1814 by Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, who often preached to the people. In 1816 a revival of great interest occurred, and Rev. Samuel Goddard labored here. In December, twenty-two persons were received into the church; and in March following, fourteen more were admitted. In 1832 the church numbered fifty-three members, at which time the population of the town was seven hundred and forty-two. In 1856 there was a Methodist society, consisting of seventy-three members.

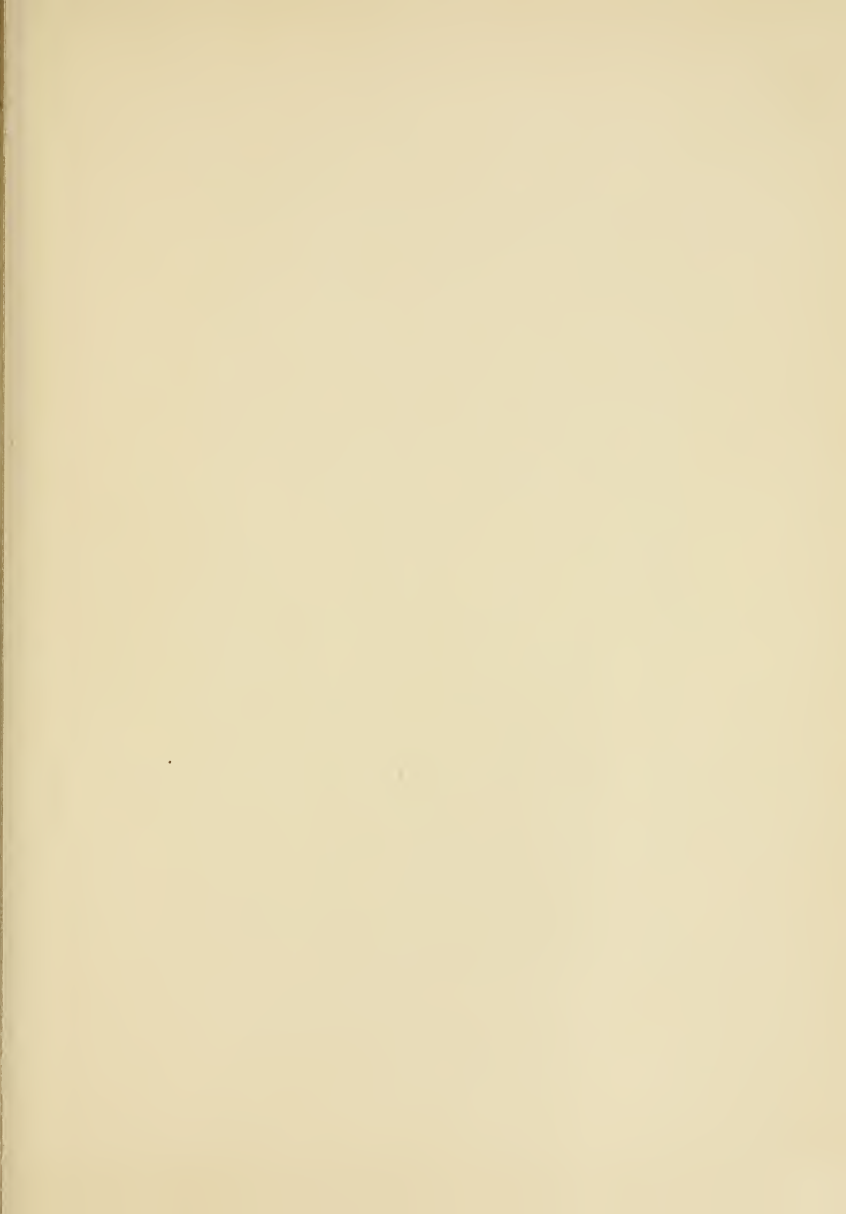
Rev. Mr. Campbell preached here about 1840. In those days it was considered necessary that a minister should have a strong voice, and an ability to pound the desk well. Mr. Campbell seemed to possess those qualities in a remarkable degree. He was quite an exhorter and succeeded in getting up a great revival. Believing in immersion, he baptized a large number in Smith pond, late in the fall when the pond was filled with ice. The next year he requested all the members of the church, who had only been sprinkled, to come forward and be immersed. Uncle Elijah Knapp and his son, Hiram, were members of the church in good standing, but had only been sprinkled. To the request that they be immersed, they demurred. Elder Campbell labored long and earnestly with Uncle Elijah to convince him that he was in the

wrong. Uncle Elijah was a man of high character, had been a member of the church for a long time, and felt that he stood on solid ground. He was moulded in a rough environment, and at times was somewhat given to explosives. At last Elder Campbell went down into the field where he was at work one day and made a supreme effort to convince him. Uncle Elijah bore it in silence for a while, but at last rose up, and with flashing eyes said, "I swear I wont be baptized agin, an' Hiram swears by —— he wont." There was no more argument after that, on the part of Mr. Campbell.

The Rev. Frank Healy, a Universalist, preached here during the early sixties. He was a highly cultivated man and a speaker of great power.

Rev. Mr. Watkins was stationed in Lyman several years. His family was large at that time, and his salary small, so he was given the position of superintendent of schools. At the annual town meeting, after reading his report, he offered the following remarks: "There has been some trouble in District No. 7 during the winter term. I have investigated the matter somewhat, and in my opinion it is some sort of a subterranean difficulty." The difficulty was never fathomed, and Mr. Watkins soon took up his residence in another town.

Rev. Isaiah Shipman, who preached to the people of Lyman for several years, was born in Westminis-





MRS. MINDWELL BARTLETT.

ter, Vt., October 15, 1810. November 17, 1835, he married Charlotte R. Cook, of North Springfield, Vt., and became a citizen of Sugar Hill in 1845, where he was pastor of the Advent church for twenty-two years. During his pastorate there, he was frequently called to Lyman, where he was much respected, both as a man and a minister. He died in Lisbon village in 1882.

## DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

The years since 1760 have wrought great changes in the domestic and social life of the people. The first houses were made of logs, with chimneys of stone. The fire-place was very large and deep. The large stick, placed at the back of the fire-place, was called the "back-log," which would last for several days. On this was placed the "top-stick," and in front the "fore-stick," and between these were the coals. At one end of the fire-place was the old stone oven, under which was a deep place called the ash-hole, where the ashes were thrown. The chimney-place served another purpose as well as for warmth and amusement. Here the meals were prepared. Over head was the "lug-pole," as it was called, made of a green stick of wood, and placed far enough above the fire so as not to become ignited by the heat and flames. From this pole hung the "trammels." These were long straight pieces of iron punched with holes into which the "pot-hooks" were set, so that the pot or kettle could be lowered or

raised at pleasure. The "crane" was a later contrivance and served the same purpose. The frying-pan was set directly on the coals, and there was also the "Dutch oven," which was made of iron, shaped something like a deep covered dish, and had short legs. It was set on the fire and live coals placed on the top so as to aid in heating.

Friction matches came into use about 1833, and their introduction caused a decided change in domestic arrangements. Before that time it was a serious responsibility for the housewife and family to see that the fire did not go out; and on going to bed the coals in the fire-place were carefully buried in ashes to insure the preservation of fire enough to kindle with in the morning. If, notwithstanding this precaution, the fire did go out, the tinder-box was resorted to, or perhaps the male head of the household would get a gun and strike fire with that. In default of these expedients, one of the children was sent to the nearest neighbor's house to borrow fire, bringing home a burning brand, or some live coals between two chips. Mrs. L. B. Hoskins said she had been sent many times when a child to the neighbor's to borrow fire.

The houses were fitted up with furniture made of wood from the forests. Dishes were made of wood and pewter. Brooms were made of hemlock and ash. The food was good. Meat was plenty and eaten in large quantities. Very few potatoes were used.

Luther Hoskins was heard to say, he could remember, when, if a farmer raised two or three barrels of potatoes, he wondered what he could do with them. The most common food was bread made of rye and Indian meal, which was usually eaten in milk. Tea and coffee were rare. Tea was frequently made of sage, and much liked by the older people. Coffee was made from burnt bread crusts, also from corn, beans, and roasted wheat.

The two oldest houses in town are those lately occupied by George Eastman and E. Flint Hoskins. The houses on the Kent, Thornton, and Knapp places, also the one formerly on the town farm, were all built about the same time. They were built by Jacob Hurd of Bath, nearly one hundred years ago. He also built a two-story house on the Hoskins place, which was burned in 1841. The houses occupied by J. F. Olin and Orlo Parker on Parker Hill were built about 1830 by Deacon Underwood.

Paring-bees and huskings were social occasions. Muster-day was a great event in early times, and people far and near met on that occasion. The great sport for young men at all gatherings of this kind was wrestling, which at that time was quite a science. They would frequently wrestle all day at musters and town meetings.

Church-going was rather social in its character. Two sermons were delivered each Sunday, one in the

forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. People would carry their dinner or lunch, and while eating at noon, they were very social. They would talk over the news, and the men would get out of doors, on the sunny side of the church, and sometimes make a trade on the sly. This was known as "horse-shedding." In winter time a great deal of visiting was done, but it was considered neither polite, nor good manners, to visit during haying time, but in winter people would hitch up and with sleigh-bells gingling, drive to the home of some friend in the evening. The time would be spent pleasantly till about ten o'clock, when the good house-wife would go and prepare a supper. Meats would be cooked, biscuits made, and the whole meal served hot.

Quilting-bees were very frequent. The ladies would meet at the home of some neighbor by invitation, in the afternoon and make quilts till night, when supper was served. Later the young men would join the party, and the time would be spent in dancing and playing games till a late hour. The great social events for the young people were the balls, held in the winter time. Very elaborate preparations were usually made for these affairs. They would usually send to Concord and have invitations printed, and the companies were intended to be very select. The dance would commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. They would dance through the afternoon and continue till day-



light the next morning. Two suppers were served, one at night, and the other later in the evening. In early times they were held in private houses, but later in John Burt's hall. The hall or room would be lighted with tallow candles in tin candle sticks, placed at each side of the windows.

The ways and customs of old have changed. In those days all the cloth was spun and woven at home. The candles were "dipped," which was quite a science. All the travel\* was by foot or on horse back. Wooden plates gave way about 1815, as also did sanded floors and hemlock brooms. Four-wheeled carriages came about 1820. Clocks came into use about 1810. Several of the old tall clocks were owned in Lyman. Elijah Knapp, Luther Hoskins, Joshua Thornton, and Deacon David Gordon, each, owned one. The brass ones were manufactured at one time in Bath, and were sold for about sixty dollars. In 1830 there were only two stoves in the town of Lyman, and those were owned by Deacon Underwood and Mr. Kent. The old ways and customs have passed, and we are still looking forward to new ones.

#### MORMONS.

About 1830 three Mormon missionaries came to Littleton and Lyman and gained several followers.

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\* A stage line was once established from Bath to Waterford, passing through Lyman, but it only continued for a short time before it was abandoned.

The meetings were held for several years in both towns, in school houses and at various private houses. Most of them, however, were held at the house of Phineas Parker in West Littleton. In Lyman some of them were held at the house of Parker Stickney, on the hill above Young's pond; hence came the name of Mormon Hill for that locality.

At last, James Parker, Phineas Parker and wife, all of Littleton; and Zadoc Parker and wife of Lyman, emigrated to Salt Lake City. They all remained there through life. Zadoc Parker became a Mormon Elder, and was one of the leading members of the society. He lived to be a very old man. His wife was his cousin, Marriam, a sister of Leonard Parker. These people were frequently heard from by their friends and relatives in the East, and none of them ever practiced polygamy.

#### STORES.

The first person in town who sold goods was a man named Wheeler. He lived on the Perley Smith place, now occupied by the family of Julius Smith, and kept a small store in his house. The first building, erected in town for exclusive use as a store, was built by Lemuel Parker on the premises now occupied by Osman P. Titus, and the original building was standing until very recently. This must have been built very near 1800. Mr. Parker did business in this store until his failure, when the business was taken by William

Eastman who conducted it for a few years only. These were the only men who did business in this store. About the year 1825 Moses Whitney built a new store on the site where the present store in town now stands. He only conducted the business a short time and failed. It was next managed by Hemphill & Clement for a few years, when Clement withdrew and the business was conducted by Hemphill alone. The business was carried on next by Hiram Cutting. This man did a very large trade for several years, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lower Waterford, Vt., in company with Barron Moulton.

The next merchant on Parker Hill was Ben Paddleford, who was succeeded by Col. Azariah Moore. In 1848 Charles Parker and Riley Young bought the store property, both real and personal, paying \$1000, and commenced trade under the name of Parker & Young. They built the south section of the double house which was occupied by Mr. Young, Mr. Parker's family living in the section next the store. They also built the ell extending from the double house toward the store and finished a hall in the upper part which was used by the community for dances and social gatherings of all kinds. Mr. Young moved to Lisbon Village in a few years and opened a branch store. Mr. Parker conducted the Lyman part of the enterprise.

This firm did a very large business up to, and during the period of the Civil war, dealing in real estate, lumber, starch and all kinds of produce.

In 1864 they sold out the entire plant to Miner & Titus for \$2000. Mr. Parker joined Mr. Young at Lisbon.

Miner & Titus conducted the business until 1871, when they tore down the old store and erected the large and commodious building now standing. They only did business for one year in the new store, when they sold out to M. M. Stevens and Seth F. Hoskins. Stevens & Hoskins conducted the business for three years. It has since been operated by various parties.

When the store was bought out by Parker & Young, Col. Moore moved down to Tinkerville and built a small store just above the school house. He did a small business there for a few years, when a company was formed by Eber Eastman, Dr. Samuel Hoskins, Lebbeus Hastings, Col. Azariah Moore, Isaac Barber, William Little, and Francis Burt Jr., who bought the enterprise, and conducted it under the name of "The Union Store," employing John Barber as agent and general manager. This company did business for several years when it failed and closed up its affairs. The store was managed a short time subsequently by Cyrus Wheelock. Several years after this, the building was taken down and rebuilt on Parker Hill, and occupied by Moses B. Wheelock.

## MILLS.

The first grist-mill in town was built at the outlet of the Dodge pond. This mill must have been built very near the first of the century, and was owned by David Dodge Sen., who afterwards built a saw-mill and shingle-mill near by. A small grist-mill was built on the Pettyborough brook in the south part of the town several years after, also one in Tinkerville, and these three were the only grist-mills ever in town.

About 1840 the Smith family built a bit factory in Tinkerville, where they did quite a prosperous business for several years. The plant was eventually burned and was never rebuilt.

Lyman Hoskins Sr. built a saw-mill on the Smith brook below Tinkerville, and Solomon W. Presby built one on the same brook a short distance below, but most of the sawing was done out of town, as the streams were too small to furnish power.

## STARCH BUSINESS.

The manufacture of potato starch at one time was quite extensive in the town of Lyman. The first starch-mill in town was built by Carlton Hutchins and Harrison Porter, on the Pettyborough brook. This mill was afterwards purchased by Parker & Young and moved farther up the brook, near the Jehial Knapp place. About 1860 Miner & Titus, Osman P. Titus and Moses D. Young, built a large starch-mill

at the Dodge pond. This mill did a prosperous business for several years, but the price of starch gradually declined, till it reached a point so low that its manufacture was discontinued.

#### BLACKSMITHS.

Joseph Porter did blacksmithing on the place lately owned by E. F. Hoskins, and probably was the first blacksmith in town. His son, Osman, afterwards built a shop on Parker Hill, where he carried on the business for many years. There was also more or less of this work done during these years in Tinkerville by the Smith family. Julius Smith had a shop there for nearly forty years, doing all kinds of work in iron and wood, and was a very useful man in the community. Hazen Libbey, John Bailey, and Seth W. Presby all carried on the business on Parker Hill at a later date.

#### SHOEMAKERS.

Moses Eastman was one of the first shoemakers in town. He was followed by Thomas Moore, Samuel Gibson, Dr. James Moulton, Austin Stevens, Gus Burbank, John Martin, and David Smith. The first shoemakers traveled from house to house, but most of the work was done in a shop on Parker Hill.

#### TANNERY.

William Miner Jr., in early times, built a tannery on Parker Hill, on the place since occupied by Osman

Porter. The business was carried on for several years by Mr. Miner, and afterwards the plant was purchased by George Pearson who conducted the business for a short time, till at length it was closed and never reopened.

#### TOWN HOUSE.

Previous to 1860 the town meetings were held in private houses and in the churches, hence in 1860 the citizens decided to build a town house. Then arose a very bitter discussion as to where it should be located. The people in the south part of the town were anxious to locate it on Parker Hill, while those in the north part desired to have it built somewhere in their section. At a special town meeting Feb. 15, 1860, the town voted to raise seven hundred dollars to build a town house; also voted to build it near the center of the town, and appointed a building committee, consisting of Sabin Ash, Francis Burt and Moses Bailey. On July 4, the same year, a special town meeting was held in the old yellow church to decide upon a location. The writer, then a small boy, was present and remembers the occasion very well. There was a large attendance, and much acrimonious debate, when it came to a vote, however, it was decided by a large majority to locate it where it now stands. The site at that time was a small pointed knoll, and the work was let to William Little to level and put it in its present condition. Francis Burt was the most active man on



the committee, and Luther Russell was hired to build the house. The appropriation, voted by the town, was exceeded somewhat, but the deficiency was promptly raised at a subsequent meeting.

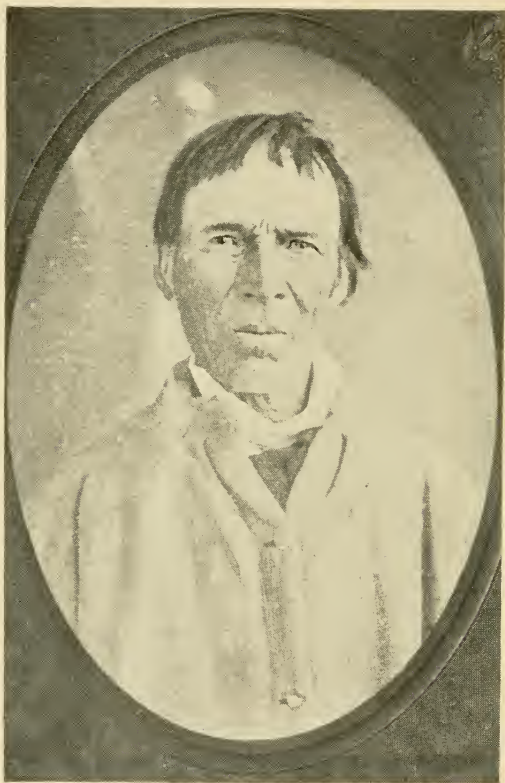
#### LIBRARIES.

The first library in town was established in 1805, when a charter was secured for the incorporation of a public library. It was called the "Lyman Social Library," and contained about fifty volumes, well bound in leather, and mostly of a historical and religious character. It was kept in the house of Dr. Samuel Hoskins for several years, and afterwards moved to Mr. Kent's. The library always remained here although the house changed owners several times, but during the sixties the books all disappeared, and it is presumed they were sold during the period of the civil war for old paper. In 1870 a society was formed known as the "Ladies Benevolent Association," which soon organized a public library. This movement was largely due to the efforts of the Rev. Amos B. Russell.

Any person could become a member of the library association and continue so, by the payment of one dollar as the initiation fee, and a yearly tax of fifty cents. The original officers were Mrs. I. D. Miner, president; Mrs. George Cowen, vice-president; Mrs. Calvin Titus, secretary; Mrs. S. L. Locke, treasurer; and Rev. Amos B. Russell was the first librarian. This library has grown from its foundation,— new







LUTHER HOSKINS.

volumes being added each year, until it contains several hundred well selected books. It has recently been changed to a town library, which gives it a much larger field of usefulness.

#### SCHOOLS.

In the early history of the town, it appears that the schools were held in private houses, and very little money was appropriated for the purpose. In 1807 a committee, consisting of Joshua Thornton, Caleb Emery, Daniel Moulton, and James Richardson, were appointed to divide the town into seven school districts which were numbered. From this period more money was appropriated and the schools received better attention. The number of students increased until there were sixty or seventy scholars in some of the districts, many of whom were full grown men and women. Some of the old time teachers were: Ambrose Cushing, Horace Emery, Joshua Stevens, Douglas Dexter, and James Calhoun. The schools were turbulent, and the methods of the teachers were necessarily severe, while some of the punishments were barbarous. The teachers were armed with heavy hardwood rulers with which they never hesitated to knock a scholar down if necessary. Other punishments were forcing the pupil to bend over and hold his finger on the floor for an indefinite time, forcing a gag into the mouth and allowing it to remain, and fastening a lock of the hair down so close to the fire

that they would suffer from the extreme heat. Insubordination was always in the air, and it was considered a crowning mark of glory by the scholars, if they could "lick the master," or throw him out of the school house. Some seasons these outbreaks, and little rebellions, would seem to become epidemic; and strange as it may now seem, these disgraceful pranks were often winked at by the parents. During one of the winter terms in District No. 4, taught by Samuel Hoskins, there occurred a mutiny of unusual proportions. The assault on the teacher was led by George Smith, Jack Cass, and Jerome Burt. They had gotten him nearly to the door, when he drew his knife and stabbed one of them. The sight of blood cooled their enthusiasm and they at once left him master of the field. During the early sixties, under the existing law at that time, the county school commissioner, annually visited all the schools in the county, and delivered one lecture in each town. This office was held for several years by ex-senator J. W. Patterson, a man of much culture and literary ability, and whose lectures were both interesting and instructive.

#### POTASH.

Various means were resorted to, in order to obtain supplies for their families, by the early settlers. One of these was the making of potash or salts from the ashes of wood. This was often done in the primeval forests. The new lands that were first cleared were

covered with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood, and when clearing their lands of this timber, the ashes, made from the wood, were collected and put into leaches, generally made of hollow logs, cut from the trunks of hollow trees, and after being thoroughly leached, the lye was boiled in kettles, to a consistence, called "salts of lye." These were sold mostly to the Hutchinses, merchants in Bath, who gave about three or four cents a pound, and afterwards transported it to Boston or some other market. Many men found employment in this business, during a large portion of the winter season.

#### SUGAR MAKING.

Sugar making was one of the social events of the year, although the methods were primitive as compared with those of today. The trees were tapped by cutting in a slanting notch with an ax. At the lower end of this notch a curved iron, called a "tapping iron," was driven in, and into this hole pine spouts, split out with this same iron, were inserted. The sap was caught in wooden troughs. These were made by cutting off logs about three feet in length, which afterwards were split in halves, and a cavity made in each half with an ax. At the close of the season the troughs were set on end against the trees, and left for the next season. The sap was gathered in two pails hung on a sap-yoke, and boiled in large iron kettles hung on a green pole over the fire. Another kettle

was hung on the same pole to sugar off in. After sugaring off, there would be several quarts of sediment in the bottom of the kettle, consisting of ashes, twigs, and leaves; but the sugar seemed just as sweet. The first sap-pan for boiling sap was brought to Lyman in 1850, by Luther B. Hoskins; previous to this, all the maple sugar made in town was boiled in iron kettles.

#### RUNNING THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

In early times the timber and lumber of the upper Connecticut was taken down the river in rafts. They started from "the Landing" in Haverhill and run down to Hartford, Conn. The saw-mills in Lyman and the towns north of Haverhill would saw out their lumber in the spring, and during the summer it was hauled down to the landing with horse and ox teams. It was bound into a great raft, with the shingles, clapboards, and lighter articles, piled on top. These rafts were worked down through by the river men. They were a rough hard lot of fellows used to exposure and danger. Usually, they would remain during the summer, in the vicinity of Hartford, working upon the farms, and returning in the fall, walking the entire distance. Several men from Lyman were engaged in this work, among the number being George Foster, John Sanborn, Samuel Moulton, and Noah Moulton, and at various times other men from Lyman worked on the river.

## TEAMING.

In early times the roads were poor and difficult to draw loads over, but as the years rolled on they were improved, so that teams went back and forth from this section to Portland, Lowell, Boston, and wherever they could find a market for the products of the soil and the forests, bringing back on the return trip such articles as were needed, also goods for the merchants. The farmers of Lyman did their teaming mostly in the winter season, going to Portland and Boston. There were numerous pungs, one and two horse sleighs on the road, so that frequently these trains were a half mile or more in length. Frozen hogs, butter, cheese, poultry, furs, sheep-pelts, and all articles of country produce, were carried in this way to market. Taverns were numerous along the way, and on the road to Portland, through the "White Mountain Notch," were the famous taverns of Rosebrooks and Crawford. These taverns would be filled in the night with travelers and teams. Many of the teamsters carried with them their own food of cold meat, pies, cake and cheese, and only took lodgings and drink at the tavern. Many also carried their oats for the horses. They made the country lively along the route, and the trips with now and then an accident, or a few days of thaw, were full of jollity and incident.

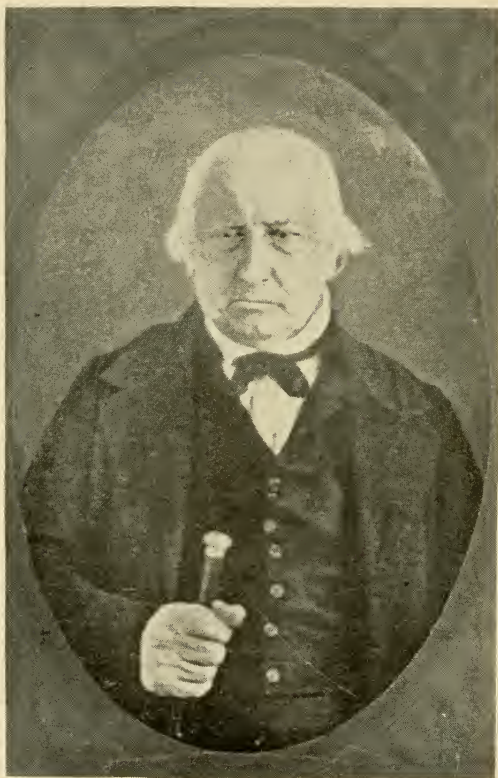


## WITCHCRAFT.

The echoes of the Salem witchcraft reached Lyman about one hundred years ago, at which time there were several believers in the occult science in town. William Martin was a firm believer in witches, also the family of Solomon Parker Jr., who lived at that time on the farm since occupied by George Foster. They claimed to hear strange noises up in the rear of their house towards the old ledge, which they attributed to witches, and they also thought the witches came and rode their horses nights, and committed various other depredations. A daughter of David Stickney was supposed to be bewitched, and it was rumored that she would walk around the sides of the room without touching the floor with her feet, and perform other singular antics, understood only by witches. William Eastman was a believer, and thought Mrs. Adam Gibson was a witch who caused him a great deal of trouble. He was drawing hay one day when the linchpin to his wagon would keep coming out until he was unable to keep it in place. Going to the house he saw his pig dancing around on his hind legs and squealing in a peculiar manner. He knew at once that the witches were bothering him, and remarked that he would scald that pig, but when he went to the pump to get some water to heat, for some reason unknown, he was unable to draw any. Then he decided that old Mrs. Gibson was the cause of his







DEACON DAVID GORDON.

trouble, and immediately went to her house. He was informed that she was sick in bed, but he walked into her room and said, "D——n you, I expected to find you in bed," and talked to her in a manner unbecoming a man even to a witch. He afterwards tried the "witch test" on her, of sticking a knife in her track, as it was then thought that by sticking a knife in the track of a witch, they would be unable to move, but Mrs. Gibson merely turned and looked at him and walked on.

## MILITARY MATTERS.

Under the militia law of New Hampshire, passed June 26, 1786, all the able bodied male persons, from fifteen years old to forty constituted the training band, among those exempted were members of congress, students of colleges and academies, ministers, elders and deacons of churches, Quakers, selectmen, physicians and millers. Each town that could furnish thirty-two privates, and the proper number of officers was entitled to form one company. All male persons from forty to sixty years of age, capable of bearing arms, constituted the alarm list. The commanding officer of each alarm company called his company together once in six months and examined their arms and accouterments, and if any were not in the required condition, the owner was punished. Every officer and soldier in the alarm list and training band was obliged to provide himself, and keep in readiness,

a good musket, and a bayonet fitted thereto, with a good scabbard and belt, a worm, priming-wire and brush, a cartridge-box that would hold at least twenty-four rounds, six flints, and a pound of powder, forty leaden balls fitted to his gun, a knap-sack, a blanket, and a canteen that would hold one quart. Those persons who were unable to provide themselves with the required equipment were furnished at the expense of the town, and if any person, so furnished, was known to wilfully embezzle or destroy the same, he was punished by being publicly whipped, not exceeding twenty stripes.

The training band was called together four times each year. Lyman had one company in the training band. Among the men who held the rank of Captain during the last of the training, were; Capt. Solomon Miner, Capt. Adna Thornton, Capt. John Moulton, Capt. Moses Bailey and Capt. Calvin Titus.

#### SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE REVOLUTION.

The following are the names of soldiers who served in the Revolution, and subsequently lived for a time, at least, in Lyman. Some of them enlisted from other towns, and no doubt some, who enlisted from Lyman, died in other places, but these men are nearly all buried in town.

Robert Barkley  
Hamelton Marden  
John Millen

Eli Hoskins  
Capt. John Barber  
Noah Moulton

Joshua Thornton	Jonathan Moulton
Solomon Parker Jr.	William Clough
Asa Parker	William Martin
Samuel Parker	Solomon Parker Sen.
Annis Merrill	Capt. Ebenezer Sanborn
Col. Azariah Web	William Miner
Oliver Hand	Abial Knapp

SOLDIERS FROM LYMAN WHO SERVED IN THE  
WAR OF 1812.

Col. John Little	Joseph Little
William Martin Jr.	Daniel Stickney
John Dodge	Theodore Dyke
Labina Hastings	

The only person who served in the Mexican war, from Lyman, was Joe Little.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The following are the names of soldiers who served in the war of the Rebellion, and were natives of Lyman. Most of them enlisted from the town.

Henry Martin, died in hospital	Edwin Powers
Harvey Martin, killed in action	Charles Garland
John Powers, died in Concord	Shepard C. Parker
Caleb Parker	Charles Parker
Jesse W. Richardson	Elijah Smith
Isaac Dodge	Richard Dodge
Amos Parker, died in hospital	Philander Huntley
Joseph Foster, died in hospital	Larkin Clough

Charles Hall, killed in action	Grey Santy
Frank Santy, died in prison	Joseph Santy
Herod Gilman, killed in action	Eli Santy
George Gilman, killed in action	Harvey Dow
Ira Powers, died in Lyman	James Garland
Dan Dow, killed in action	William F. Cowen
Charles Cram, died in hospital	Orrin B. Cowen
Capt. Ludo Little, died in N. Y.	Milo G. Little
Ezra B. Cowen, served in Vt. troops.	Benera Sherman
Solon Stickney	George Bailey
John Millen, died in Bath	Benjamin Bailey
Martin Parker	Moses W. Moulton
Ansel Moulton	Frank Moulton
Frank Eastman	Ransome Gordon
Lewellyn Parker	Loveren Gilman
Albert Millen	John Bergen
Nathan Whitcomb	Frank Dexter
Hiram Ingerson	Isaac Smith
John Lane	

In 1862 twenty-two men were drafted under one call from Lyman. Eleven were accepted, and each paid \$300, which under the law at that time, gave them exemption.

# INDEX.

## HISTORICAL.

	PAGES
Charter, . . . . .	18
Grant to John Hurd, . . . . .	26
Extension of Charter, . . . . .	30
Town Invoice 1777, . . . . .	33
Petition for Abatement of Taxes, . . . . .	34
Relative to Soldiers Furnished for the War, . . . . .	36
First Town Meeting January 5, 1786, . . . . .	44, 45
Library Charter, . . . . .	48

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ash Family, . . . . .	89
Bass Family, . . . . .	103
Bartlett Family, . . . . .	104
Bedell Family, . . . . .	112
Barber Family, . . . . .	65, 66
Burt Family, . . . . .	66, 67
Bailey Family, . . . . .	80
Barkley Family, . . . . .	82
Clough Family, . . . . .	60 to 62
Cowen Family, . . . . .	62 to 64
Calhoun Family, . . . . .	64
Corey Family, . . . . .	86
Cass Family, . . . . .	91
Chase Family, . . . . .	111
Dow Family, . . . . .	106
Drake Family, . . . . .	79
Dyke Family, . . . . .	106
Dodge Family, . . . . .	67, 68
Eastman Family, . . . . .	74 to 76, 90
Esterbrook Family, . . . . .	102

	PAGES
Foster Family, . . . . .	105, 106
Ford Family, . . . . .	111
Gordon Family, . . . . .	70, 89
Gould Family, . . . . .	91
Gibson Family, . . . . .	92, 93
Garland Family . . . . .	102
Gilman Family, . . . . .	105
Hoskins Family, . . . . .	94 to 98
Hurd Family, . . . . .	99
Hastings Family, . . . . .	104
Hodge Family, . . . . .	66
Kent Family, . . . . .	99
Knapp Family, . . . . .	70 to 73
Little Family, . . . . .	80 to 82
Lynde Family, . . . . .	103
Locke Family, . . . . .	107 to 109
Moore Family, . . . . .	88
Mason Family, . . . . .	93
Matin Family, . . . . .	64, 65, 112
McAlpin Family, . . . . .	114
Moulton Family, . . . . .	55 to 59
Miner Family, . . . . .	73, 74
McMillen Family, . . . . .	76 to 77
Merrill Family . . . . .	77
Parker Family, . . . . .	51 to 54, 111
Porter Family, . . . . .	78
Patridge Family, . . . . .	99
Presby Family, . . . . .	103
Stevens Family, . . . . .	68, 69, 112
Sanborn Family, . . . . .	78
Sherman Family, . . . . .	89
Smith Family, . . . . .	100, 101
Swan Family, . . . . .	112
Stickney Family, . . . . .	113, 114
Thornton Family, . . . . .	87, 88
Titus Family, . . . . .	109 to 111
Underwood, Family, . . . . .	82
Walker Family, . . . . .	85
Wheelock Family, . . . . .	112
Way Family, . . . . .	83



# INDEX.

149

	PAGES
Williams Family, . . . . .	113
Wright Family, . . . . .	79
Young Family, . . . . .	93

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Cold Season of 1816, . . . . .	116
First Attempt at Settlement, . . . . .	116
Physicians, . . . . .	119
Churches, . . . . .	120
Mormons, . . . . .	129
Stores, . . . . .	130
Mills, . . . . .	133
Witchcraft, . . . . .	142
Military Matters, . . . . .	143













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