

THE NEW MEETING HOUSE AT PAYSON.—At the dedication of the new Meeting House at Payson, on Saturday last, the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder Willford Woodruff, and the Spanish Fork choir sang the following song

HAIL, BRIGHAM YOUNG!

TUNE—Haze! Dell.

Hail, Brigham, propheet of the Lord!
By God and angels blest;
We praise his name who heard our prayers,
And hath thy wrongs redressed.

CHORUS:

Hail, all hail, to Brigham Young!
May he be ever blest;
We love to hear the word of God
Here in the peaceful West.

And now we more than ever know
He'll ne'er forsake nor leave
Those who obey his righteous law
And in his word believe.

CHORUS: Hail, e'c.

We feel it is a precious boon
To hear thy voice once more;
Oh, may it ne'er be hushed in death,
Till Christ descends in power.

CHORUS: Hail, etc.

Though wicked men had laid their snares,
With seeming tact and skill,
To take thy life, to blast thy power,
Yet thou art with us still.

CHORUS: Hail, e'c.

For God, who reiges in heaven above,
Still kept thee safe from harm;
And though their wrath was very fierce,
We did not feel alarm.

CHORUS: Hail, etc.

'Tis good to have thee here to-day,
The word of life to give;
May every hungry thir'st's soul
A full supply receive.

CHORUS: Hail, etc.

Father in heaven, may wisdom rest
On teachers and the taught,
And may the meetings here, to-day,
With precious truths be fraught

CHORUS: Hail, etc.

ANNE RANDALL

Spanish Fork.

The Meeting House is one of the most elegantly finished buildings, for the purpose for which it was designed, in any of the settlements of the Territory, and speaks highly for the enterprise and taste of the people. A full description of it will be given hereafter.

GENEALOGY OF THE LYMAN FAMILY.

BEFORE us lies the Genealogy of the Lyman Family in Great Britain and America, the Ancestors and Descendants of Richard Lyman, from High Ongar, in England, 1631. By Lyman Coleman, D. D., Professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, who completed the work, which was mainly done by Miss Julia E. Lyman, "the faithful and diligent genealogist of the Lyman family," to whom the work is affectionately, sorrowfully, dedicated by their unanimous vote at their late reunion at Mount Tom, Northampton, Aug. 29, 1871.

The work consists of 560 octavo pages, with a circular genealogical chart, a steel portrait of D. Clark, also one of Theodore Lyman, the family arms (including the Lyman, Lambert and Osborne coats of arms) with the motto, "Quod tulum verum." The genealogy is given of eleven generations and 6,166 persons, from Richard Lyman, born in High Ongar, Essex, England, in 1580, and died in Hartford, Ct., in 1640. The number of the Lyman family now living is represented, so far is known, as 4,100.

As many of the descendants or relatives of the Lymans reside in this Territory, a brief notice of the family will be interesting to many of our readers.

The Lyman family is of Saxon origin, and it is conjectured that the name may have been taken from *Leoman* (lion man). Like most English surnames, this has been variously spelled. Concerning the orthography of the name, we quote from the work—

In authentic history the original name was LEMAN. Like most of the English surnames, this has passed through many changes in settling down to the present orthography. It has been written Lehman, Leyman, Lye-man, Lemman, Lemon, Leman, and de le Man. The French, supposing the name to be derived from l'aiman, have written it L'aiman. In America the name has taken the form, Liman, Limen, Limon, Limmon, Lemon, Leamond, and Lemond. In the records both of the town and of the church in Northampton, for the first fifty years or more, the name is generally written Liman; early in the last century it

took the fixed and settled form of the present appropriate orthography, LYMAN.

The pedigree of the Lymans, the orthography of the name, and the identity of the Lymans and the Lemans have been established by a protracted and exhaustive investigation by H. A. Lyman, Esq., of London. The De Banco, Coram Rege, Subsidy and Quo Warranto Rolls, extending from the 5th Richard I Rolls, and every likely English record have been laid under contribution. The name *Lyman* appears in the parish record of High Ongar as far back as 1521.

The coat of arms most frequently adopted by the Lymans is that of Sir John Lyman, or Leman, Lord Mayor of London, 1616, a few years before the immigration of the Lymans to America. Burke says of these armorial bearings:

In the 12th year of the reign of King James the First, Jan. 25, 1615, a coat of arms was granted to Sir John Leman, viz.: "Azure, a chevron embowed, three dolphins Naant, Argent." These dolphins are said to be "symbols of social love." The crest has a pelican with a bloody crest feeding her young—also an emblem of love.

The pedigree of the Lymans is traced back to the Norman conquest, and connected with the Malcolms, Kings of Scotland, A.D. 1000—1057.

There are five baronets mentioned, beginning with Sir William Leman, Bart., of Northaw, Hertfordshire. The fifth Sir John Leman, a humble framework knitter (stocking-maker) of Nottingham, laid and made good his claim to the title, but died without issue, of anxiety of mind before he obtained the estate, in 1839. The Nottingham *Journal and Morning Herald* of July 1 of that year, says—

Though he was attended by three eminent physicians from Wakefield and Leeds, he gradually sank and died at the very time when his labors were being crowned with success, his case having passed through the House of Lords, the Herald's College, and received the signature and seal of the Queen, and he had only to go to London to "suff'r recovery," but which his failing strength would not permit. His next heir, Edward Godfrey Leman, will have comparatively nothing to do in order to obtain possession of this immense property. Sir John's dying request was, that every person who had lent him money should be speedily paid, which request his executors will see punctually complied with as soon as possible.

The value of these estates in litigation was estimated at four million pounds sterling.

Thomas Lyman, of Navistoke, Essex, time of Henry VII, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry Lambert, of High Ongar. Among Miss Lambert's ancestry are numbered eleven Sir Knights and numerous Esqrs., the first named being Sir Radulphus Lambert, Knight, grandson of Lambert, Count of Lorraine and Mors, who came into England with his kinsman, William the Conqueror, and was present at the battle of Hastings. His chief seat was at Skipton, Yorkshire, and several of the Sir Lamberts are titled Lord of Skipton. Sir Radulphus Lambert married Alidnora, daughter of Sir Ralph de Toney, a Norman nobleman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was one of his chief generals at the battle of Hastings. His son, Sir Hugh Fitz Lambert, time Henry I., married Maud, daughter of Peter, Lord Ross.

Sir William Lambert, 9th Henry V, married Johanna, sister and co-heir of Gilbert De Umfreville, Earl of Kyme, a famous soldier in the time of Henry IV and V, slain in 1421.

The Umfrevilles are traced back to Sir Robert Umfreville, Knight, Lord of Tours and Vian in Normandy, commonly called "Robert with a beard," kinsman to William the Conqueror, with whom he came into England, and who gave him the forest, castle, manor, etc., of Riddesdale, to hold the same by defending that part of the country from thieves and wolves with the sword the King had by his side when he entered Northumberland.

Sir Robert de Umfreville, Knight, time of Henry I, Stephen, and Henry II, was Lord Baron of Prudhoe, and Lord of Riddesdale, Northumberland.

Gilbert de Umfreville, time of Henry III, was ward of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, and held the rank and position of Earl of Angus, Lord Umfreville, Baron of Prudhoe, Lord of Riddesdale, was governor of the castles of Dundee and Forfar, and of the whole

territory of Angus, Scotland. He was also summoned to parliament in the time of Edward I. Gilbert married Matilda, Countess of Angus, a lineal descendant of Malcolm III, King of Scotland.

Sir Thomas de Umfreville (10th) married Joan, daughter of Lord Rodam, Northumberland.

Elizabeth, great-grand-daughter of Sir William Lambert and Johanna de Umfreville (time of Henry V.), was married to Thomas Lyman, Esq., of Navistoke, Essex, time of Henry VII. This Thomas Lyman was the great-grand-father of Richard, the original immigrant to America.

Richard Lyman, the patriarch of all the Lymans recorded in the volume, and all of English descent in America, so far as known, married Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halstead, Kent.

In the reign of Charles I, 1629, Richard Lyman sold to John Gower, two messuages, a garden, orchard, and divers lands arable, also a meadow and pasture, all at Norton Mandeville, Ougar, Essex, and about the middle of August, 1631, embarked with his wife and children, at Bristol, in the ship *Lion*, William Pierce master, for New England. In the same vessel were Martha, third wife of John Winthrop, governor of New England, the governor's eldest son and wife and children, also Eliot, the celebrated preacher to the Massachusetts Indians. The passengers all told consisted of about 60 persons, who landed at Boston, Nov. 4, with a salute of six or seven cannon. They were hospitably received by the people, who sent them a great store of provisions of all kinds. On the 11th of that month a day of thanksgiving was held in Boston in commemoration of the event.

Richard Lyman first settled at Charlestown, but in October, 1635, he and family and a company of one hundred persons went to Connecticut, and became the first settlers at Hartford. They went through the wilderness, being about a fortnight on the journey, taking with them 160 head of cows, and carrying their packs, arms and utensils. Many of the company were persons who had lived in England in honor, affluence and delicacy.

The reason of the emigration of these parties to America is thus poetically told, and is equally applicable to the pioneers to Salt Lake Valley:

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas? the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine.

Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God.

Richard lost much cattle on the journey to Hartford. He began life in the New World as a man of "considerable estate, keeping two servants." Eliot, the preacher, says of him, "He was an ancient Christian, but weak, yet, after some time of trial and quickening, he joined the church."

We cannot dilate upon the numerous branches of the Lymans in this country. The family historian says enthusiastically of them—

Wherever the page of American history is brightest—there the names of these sturdy people reappear. This little group that nestled so harmoniously down in the Orange Valley, and whose log huts dotted the romantic slope of Watchung mountain, has sent out scores and hundreds to fill the highest places in the various departments of science and art, at the bar, in the pulpit, in the medical profession, in literature, in the senate, in colleges; they have been the pioneers of trade, merchant princes, builders of cities, the defenders of their country through every war, stern patriots—the very "vim" of the nation.

Northampton, Mass., became the great home and cradle of the Lyman family, whence they have spread all over the land.

Hannah Lyman, of Northampton, a 16 year old daughter of Richard Lyman (2nd), in March, 1676, was one of 68 persons presented by the jury for offences against the sumptuary laws. Hannah was prosecuted and fined 10s for wearing silk in a flaunting manner, in an offensive way and garb, not only before, but when she stood presented, not only in ordinary but in extraordinary times. She evidently was fond of her silks, and possessed a determined and independent spirit, as she flaunted them before the court, when arraigned for that

very offence. Says the Simple Cobbler of Agawam—

I honour the woman that can honour herself with her attire a good Text alwayes deserves a fair margent; I am not much offended if I see a trimme far trimmer than shee that wears it; in a word, whatever Christianity or civility, will allow, I can afford with *London* measure; but when I heare a nugiperous gentle dame inquire what dresse the Queen is in this week; what the nudiustertian fashion of the court; I mean the very newest; with egge to be in it in all haste whatever it be; I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cypher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if shee were of a kickable substance, than either honour'd or humour'd. To speak moderately, I truly confesse, it is beyond the ken of my understanding to conceive how those women should have any true grace, or valuable vertue, that have so little wit, as to disfigure themselves with such exotick garbes, as not only dismantles their native lovely lustre, but trans-clouts them into gant bar-gesse, ill-shapen, shotten-shell-fish, Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, or at the best into French flurts of the pastery, which a proper English woman should scorn with her heels; it is no marvel they wear dralles on the hinder part of their heads, having nothing as it seems in the fore-part, but a few Squirril's brains to help them frisk from one ill-favoured fashion to another.

The author remarks in his Preface—

Mistakes and errors without number may mar the record; for these we must bespeak a charitable indulgence. Notices of all errors and mistakes are particularly requested, that they may be entered in their proper place in an interleaved copy to be kept for that purpose.

With such an illustrious ancestry looking down upon him and such an illustrious descentry looking up at him, the public will expect nothing less than great deeds and noble conduct from every one bearing the name of Lyman, or claiming connection therewith.

Correspondence.

SIDNEY, Australia, May 8th, 1872.

President George A. Smith:

Dear Brother:—I am well in body at present, and I believe I am laying the foundation of a good work, the fruits of which other Elders will perhaps reap. I have had hard work, and sometimes pretty rough, to break down strong prejudices, sown broadcast by pulpit and press, in minds but too ready to believe everything that is said or written against us as a people, but very slow to believe that any good thing can come out of Utah. Notwithstanding, I believe that I have been instrumental, in the hands of God our Father, of doing some good, and a very great many, who were once great opposers, now give in their acquiescence, admitting that the principles (though differing from modern Christianity) are true, but refusing to believe in present and immediate revelation. Thus, while admitting the truth of the principles revealed, they refuse to acknowledge the source from whence they came, reminding me of the saying of Jesus, "If one should come in his own name, him ye would receive; &c." And again of Paul, "Take heed, lest ye fall after the same manner of unbelief," etc.

ROBERT BEAUCHAMP DOLLING.

In this city, this afternoon, of cholera infantum, HARRY ROBERT, son of John O. and Eliza Graham, aged 11 months and 22 days.

Mill Star, please copy.

In the 20th Ward, of this city, July 30th, at 3 p. m. of cancer, HAROLD E. son of O. H. and Emma L. Riggs, aged 7 weeks.

In the 3rd Ward, of this city, July 28th 1872, Wm. Townsend, adopted son of Thos. F. H. and Mary A. Morton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

At Nepht, July 6, 1872, of inflammation of the bowels, DAVID M., son of William and Charlotte J. Evans, aged 11 years and 8 months.

Pimples on the Face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. a21 w26