



Homestead Era – Working Roles

Prior to the Plants moving to Moultonborough, and the construction of Lucknow Estate there was a small farming community of six families each with farms ranging from 50-150 acres. There are still cellar holes from this time period found throughout the lower half of the mountain. Though mountain farming in northern New Hampshire proved to be difficult life – it was prosperous for the families that occupied the land.

Working Roles

The Moultonborough Mountain People living here created a self-sustaining community. They had a small school house and the teacher would rotate which family she would stay with.

Similar communities worked all hands on deck – children, women and men alike were expected to work in the fields and farms to harvest enough food to sustain the family and to sell for profit.

Other similar communities kept women tied to the household – they were in charge of managing the children, the meals, spinning wool, the family’s vegetable garden, and getting dairy and eggs from the farm. Men would have managed the farm as a whole, and anything that would’ve been sold for profit. Children would go to school, then help around the house and farm as needed.

The Moultonborough Mountain Community favored the later approach – women focused on tasks around the household, children attended school, and men worked in the fields and forests (hunting, timbering, and farming).

What Did the Community Grow?

NH lends itself best to growing: apples, sweet corn, hay, and maple products. Sheep provided wool that could be spun and made into cloth and sold. Cows provided meat and dairy.

