

Clarissa A. (Russell) Sheldon, June 20, 1880, and has one son, William Edward, born July 28, 1881. Mr. Simpson resides at Brookside cottage, on road 5½.

Daniel Kidder, son of John and Betsey Kidder, was born in 1838, learned the machinist trade, and worked at Ashland, Natick, Boston and Franklin. In 1868, he became master mechanic on the Mt. Washington railroad. The first locomotive for that road was built under his supervision, and run by him the first two years. He belonged to the firm of Aiken, Wilton & Kidder, manufacturers of surgical instruments, has had a shop at North Groton, and is now master mechanic of the Whitefield & Jefferson railroad, and of Brown's Lumber Company. He married Emeline F. Hardy in 1862, has one son and one daughter, Fred and Ada, and resides at North Groton.

Charles G. Kidder, son of Jonathan and Mary (Dimond) Kidder, was born at Dorchester in 1844, married Lucinda B., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Kimball) Davis, in 1867, and has one son, George Davis, born in 1881.

Congregational church.—A Congregational church was formed here in 1779, over which Rev. Samuel Perley, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1763, was settled and remained until 1735. The society flourished for a long time, but finally became a part of the Hebron charge.

The Union church at North Groton was built by persons of the Congregational, Baptist, Free Will Baptist and Methodist denominations, in 1840. It is a neat wooden structure capable of seating 200 persons and is valued, including grounds, at \$2,000.00.

HANOVER lies in the southwestern part of the county, in lat. 43° 45' and long. 71° 7', bounded north by Lyme, east by Canaan, south by Lebanon, and west by the west bank of Connecticut river. This town was one of a block of four granted by Governor Benning Wentworth to persons from Connecticut, July 4, 1761, in consequence of a petition presented in December, 1760, by Edmund Freeman and Joseph Storrs in behalf of themselves and about 240 others. The other towns of the block were Lebanon, Hartford and Norwich, the last two being separated from the others by the Connecticut river, and now included within the limits of Vermont. The grantees of Hanover were as follows:—

Daniel Allen,	*Prince Freeman,	Samuel Storrs,
Phineas Allen,	*Jonathan Freeman,	Eleazur Stoddard,
Herman Atwood,	*Otis Freeman,	Philip Squire,
Peter Aspenwall,	Steven Freeman,	John Walbridge,
Peter Aspenwall, Jr.,	William Farwell,	*Deliverance Woodward,
Prince Aspenwall,	Samuel Herrick,	*William Woodward,

* Became actual settlers.

Elisha Adams,	Joseph Habele, Jr.,	Elijah Walcott,
Oliver Barker,	*John House,	Steven Walcott,
John Bissell.	Ebenezer Jones,	Moses Walcott,
Abraham Blackham, Jr.,	Noah Jones,	*John Wright, Jr.,
William Cary,	William Johnson,	Nathaniel Wright,
*Jonathan Curtiss,	John Parker,	Nathaniel Hopkins,
Malachi Conant,	David Richardson,	†Hon. John Deming, Esq.
Ebenezer Dunham, Jr.,	Amos Richardson, Jr.,	†Lampson Sheafe, Esq.,
Edmund Freeman,	Ozias Strong,	†Maj. John Wentworth,
Edmund Freeman, Jr.,	Joshua Sherwin,	†George March,
*Edmund Freeman, 3d,	John Sherwin,	†Dr. Matthew Thornton,
Nathaniel Freeman,	Joseph Storrs,	†Col. Joseph Smith,
Nathaniel Freeman, Jr.,	Joseph Storrs, Jr.,	†Maj. Joseph Smith,
Sylvanus Freeman, Jr.,	Huckins Storrs,	†John Knight.
*Russell Freeman.	Huckins Storrs, Jr.,	

In surface contour Hanover is a handsomely diversified town, like most of those bordering on the Connecticut. In the eastern part, extending entirely across the town, is a high elevation called Moose mountain, having an altitude of 2,346 feet. To the east its slope is abrupt, terminating about on the town line of Canaan; while to the west its slope is gradual, towards the Connecticut. In the southern part of the town lies Hoyt's hill, which, with the highlands of northern Lebanon, forms the southern part of the valley of Mink brook, the largest stream in the town, and which drops into the Connecticut near the line of Lebanon. There are several other smaller streams, or brooks, all of which flow into the Connecticut. The other elevations of note are Lord's hill, Pinneo or Prospect hill, and Balch or Cory hill.

In 1880 Hanover had a population of 2,149 souls. In 1885 the town had eighteen school districts, fifteen common schools, four graded schools, and one high school. The districts are now consolidated as will be seen further on. Its eighteen school-houses were valued, including furniture, etc., at \$16,650.00. There were 359 children attending school, sixty-five of whom were pursuing the higher grades, taught during the year by two male and twenty-four female teachers, at an average monthly salary of \$26.00 for males, and \$25.70 for females. The entire amount raised for school purposes during the year was \$4,323.21, while the expenditures were \$3,541.61, with William L. Barnes, superintendent.

HANOVER, located in the southwestern part of the town, is a fine post village that has grown up about the college buildings. The College District forms a "village fire precinct," organized to a certain extent for fire purposes pursuant to law in 1793, and again in 1855. By recent legislation additional privileges have been obtained, whereby, under the direction of three commissioners, control is exercised over streets, sidewalks and sewers, the public

* Became actual settlers.

† Added at Portsmouth by the Governor.

health and other appropriate matter of local administration. The precinct possesses two hand engines with ample supply of hose, and an excellent brick building of one story, which, besides furnishing accommodation for the fire apparatus, contains a small hall well adapted for ordinary public occasions. It has also at every street corner capacious cisterns for fire purposes. To the many shade trees along the streets which the foresight of the village founders provided, there have been added in the past ten years more than four hundred elms and maples by the enterprise of a village tree association. The cemetery which occupies a most picturesque and romantic spot, highly favored by nature, has the benefit of the care of a similar association, by which it is controlled and beautified. The streets of the village and the public buildings and many of the houses are lighted with gas from works established by private enterprise some fifteen years ago, and an abundant supply of excellent spring water is furnished by an aqueduct constructed also by private means. The latter was first laid in 1820, and has been twice since renewed. The supply is at present derived from nine springs, well walled up and protected, situated entirely remote from dwellings and barns in a tract of land of 100 acres about two miles from the college, on a hill side nearly a hundred feet above the level of the plain. A new main pipe of lead, two inches in diameter, was laid in 1880, at a cost of \$5,000.00, and is capable of furnishing a maximum of about 15,000 gallons of water daily. The village has also a savings bank, established in 1860, having now deposits of near \$800,000.00 and a national bank of \$50,000.00 capital, organized in 1865, both of which are housed in a brick building of two stories facing the college green. There is also a police court, organized under the statute in 1876.

ETNA is a post village on road 49, along Mink brook, in the southern part of the town. It was first called "Mill Neighborhood," and, until 1883, "Mill Village." The oldest grist-mill used to be owned by David and Moses Woodward, about 1800. A carding and cloth-dressing mill was carried on by a Mr. Larnard, succeeding Henry H. Chandler, seventy-five years ago. A Mr. Cushman succeeded him, also Isaiah Walker. The first store was built by Asahel Packard, about 1823, or '24, who kept store a number of years. Sanborn & Bunker succeeded him, followed by David Eaton, Isaac Davis, John Gould, Walter and Horace Buck and — Knight. The latter sold to Joseph Tenney, in 1847. Various persons have occupied the store by lease since, until C. W. Hayes, the present proprietor, began, in 1883. The only hotel ever kept in the village was started by Horace and Walter Buck, who kept it six or seven years, and sold to Knight and he to Mr. Tenney, in 1847. The merchants kept an accommodation postoffice, but no regular postoffice was established here until 1883. The usual small enterprises have also been carried on. The present village includes two stores, two saw-mills, grist-mill and jobbing shops and a score of dwellings, while the Baptist church edifice is located about half a mile northeast.

HANOVER CENTER is a post village located in the central part of the town.

RUDDSBORO is the local name given the section of roads 51 and 52 near the corner of road 50. The name is derived from Gideon Rudd, an early settler. Among the early settlers of this road were Hezekiah White, Daniel Dodge, John D. Kingsbury, a Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant West, Gideon Rudd, Thomas and Jasper Morris, and Stockman Swett, a Revolutionary soldier. The latter married Molly Murch and reared two sons, William and Adin.

WOLFBORO ROAD is the local name given the section of road 12 which passes over Moose mountain. This name is derived from the fact that when Governor Wentworth had a country seat at Wolfboro, this road was built, direct from there to Dartmouth college, so that he might attend the commencement exercises.

TUNIS is the name given to the settlement east of Moose mountain. The first clearing was made here in 1790, by a Mr. Stanley, from the vicinity of West Farms.

Common Schools.—In regard to common schools the town has differed little from others similarly situated. Outside of the College District the town has heretofore been divided into seventeen small districts, which are now, by the recent law, consolidated. The College District, known as No. 1, has always, from its fortunate position, enjoyed a degree of independence. Until 1807 the village school was generally held in rooms of the college buildings, which still bore the name of "Moore's Charity School;" but there was, as might be expected, some degree of friction, and, in 1807, the village district committee resolved to build a school-house, and carried the resolve into execution without delay. Three times the house has been improved, enlarged and rebuilt, until now the school, in four well-filled departments, is housed in a handsome, commodious, well-appointed brick building of three stories, erected in 1877 at a cost of nearly \$12,000.00. As early as 184- the district was organized under a special act of the legislature known as the "Someworth Act," with the privilege of self-government, distinct from the rest of the town. These privileges, extended by later authority, it still retains, and under the charge of a board of education comprising six prominent citizens, presided over by Hon. J. W. Patten, the schools here have reached a degree of perfection of which the people are justly proud. Between the years 1840 and 1863 there were also in successful operation from one to three private boarding schools for young ladies, abundantly patronized and in high repute; but all have now ceased to exist.

The Dartmouth Savings Bank of Hanover was organized September 11, 1860, the first bank established at Hanover. Daniel F. Richardson was treasurer for the first five years, being succeeded by N. S. Huntington, until July, 1878, when the present treasurer, C. P. Chase, was installed. Daniel Blaisdell was president from 1860 to 1875, when he died; S. W. Cobb, vice-president, acted in his place until January, 1876, when Hiram Hitchcock be-

came president and served till May 10, 1878; in July, 1878, N. S. Huntington became president, and still occupies that position. In 1865 the deposits aggregated \$62,000.00, and in January, 1885, they had reached \$717,093.93. Until 1870 the bank occupied quarters in the Tontine building; but in that year the present bank building was erected, a two-story brick structure located on the west side of the college campus, costing about \$12,000.00.

The Dartmouth National bank, chartered February 22, 1865 commenced business September 1, 1865. Daniel Blaisdell, the first president, served until his death, in August, 1875, John Loveland was president from August to January, 1876, and Hiram Hitchcock from January, 1876, to May 10, 1878, when N. S. Huntington the present incumbent was chosen. He was cashier from 1865 to 1878, when C. P. Chase was chosen. The bank started with its present capital of \$50,000.00.

The Hanover Gaslight Company was organized in 1872, with an authorized stock capital of \$20,000.00, of which \$12,000.00 is paid up. The gas works, located off College street, furnish forty meters per day to families and stores—supply the college buildings, the churches, and light the streets. The present officers are Hon. J. W. Patterson, president; Prof. E. R. Ruggles, vice president; C. A. Field, treasurer; and Prof. B. T. Blanpied, secretary.

The Dartmouth Hotel was built in 1814-15, by Col. Amos Brewster, and was first kept by a man named Martinette, though but for a year or two. Elam Markham purchased the property of Colonel Brewster about 1818, and in 1838 retired from the house, which he sold to G. C. Currier, who owned it but leased to others the most of the time until 1857, when he sold to Horace Frary, who carried on the business until his death, in 1882. John S. Williams, the present genial proprietor, purchased the property in 1884.

Edward O. Ingalls's grist-mill was built in 1828 by a Quaker named John Williams, and Shelden Tenney. It was purchased by J. W. Spaulding, of the Fitch estate, in 1877, and by him was sold to the present proprietor, October 13, 1885. It is fitted with two runs of stones, grinds flour and feed, usually doing about 10,000 bushels custom, and from ten to fifteen carloads merchant work per year. A shingle-mill was added about seven years ago, which manufactures 150,000 to 400,000 shingles per year.

H. L. Huntington's saw-mill, at Etna, was purchased by him in 1882. It is operated by water-power, contains a circular board saw, planer, and other machinery, and also a cider-mill. He manufactures for sale rough and dressed lumber, and does custom sawing and planing. The mill is operated during the spring and fall and produces about 250,000 feet of lumber and 250 to 300 barrels of cider per annum.

C. P. Hinkson's saw mill.—Dea. Samuel Willis erected this saw-mill at the head of Goose pond, road 11, corner 8, and about 1835 sold to James Eastman. The latter died suddenly, and his heirs sold to L. C. Pattee, who owned the mill until about two years ago, when he sold to C. P. Hinkson, who has recently rebuilt the mill. Dea. Samuel Roswell and Austin Willis were the

first settlers on road 8, and also built a distillery, on the farm Alonzo K. Melendy now owns.

Smalley & Gould's saw-mill, located on road 49, was built by them in 1871. It is operated by water-power, has circular and bench saws, a shingle machine, etc. It is operated only about three months in the year, doing custom work.

Brown Brothers, manufacturing tinmiths, with shops at Lebanon and Hanover, established about nine years ago, do a large retail business, and supply peddlers with goods. They also put in hot air and steam furnaces—deal in stoves, etc.

G. F. Colby purchased the college book bindery of P. H. Whitcomb in 1873. He does job work, blank book and pamphlet binding, etc.

S. B. Phelps, gun and locksmith, has been engaged in business in Hanover four years. He also manufactures special mechanical apparatus, models, etc.

John N. Brown, machinist, has carried on the business of making special machinery, models, and general jobbing, about twelve years.

The Dartmouth College repair shop was established in 1879. It is located on the college grounds, in the rear of Culver hall. It is operated by steam-power, and is fitted with machinery to do general repairs for the college.

David L. Tilton's granite quarry, located in the eastern part of the town, on road 53, now under lease to F. B. Camp, was opened by Tilton in 1870. It produces an excellent quality of granite for paving, curbing, building and monumental purposes, furnishing employment to about half a dozen men.

The Automatic Time Register and Alarm Co. began the manufacture, at Hanover, of a new electric watchman's clock, in January, 1881. This clock was invented and patented by Prof. E. T. Quimby, and is so constructed as to ring an alarm in case the watchman fails to visit any station in its proper order. This company also manufactures the Hubbard hotel enunciators. The shop is located on Main street, and the office in Boston.

The preliminary surveys preparatory to the charter of the towns along Connecticut river above Charlestown, were of the most primitive and cursory description. They were made in the winter of 1760-'61, chiefly on the frozen river, and consisted of nothing more than laying off and marking upon the river's bank, between what is now Charlestown, and Newbury, a series of corner bounds six miles apart, from which a double tier of towns was plotted arbitrarily in the executive office at Portsmouth. This method had the merit of simplicity, but its inaccuracy entailed no little confusion. The proprietors of Hanover found themselves involved in this some twelve years later, when, after the principal part of the town had been surveyed and allotted according to the bounds that marked the corners on the river, it was discovered that these were inconsistent with the dimensions established by the charter, and that a strip of about 2,700 acres which they had allotted along

the northerly side of the town was presumably ungranted. The provincial authorities on application, after notice to Lyme, corrected the error by an additional grant January 9, 1775. A similar confusion of surveys along the eastern boundary led later to a protracted controversy with Canaan, which ended in litigation, about 1805, and terminated to the disadvantage of the Hanover proprietors, with a small loss of territory.

Like others, this town was granted in sixty-eight shares, of which two were reserved by the governor for himself, and compounded for by a special assignment of 500 acres in one body at the southwest corner of the town. Seven or eight more shares were assigned to certain of his associates in Portsmouth. One was set apart for the London society for propagating the gospel, one for the church of England, one for the first settled minister, and one for the benefit of schools in the town. The remainder, fifty-four in number, were conferred on as many of the Connecticut petitioners, of whom Hartford county (Hebron and Tolland) furnished six, and Windham county all the rest, nearly twenty hailing from Mansfield.

The first proprietor's meeting was held in Mansfield, August 25, 1761, when a dual organization—town and proprietary—was effected. Both were annually renewed thereafter. Town meetings were first held at Hanover in July, 1767. The proprietary organization remained two years longer in Connecticut.

The work of survey and division began at once. In 1761 a party headed by Mr. Freeman went up, and by the middle of October had laid off and numbered sixty-six "town lots," in a rhomboid of 121 acres, at the center of the town; and the same number of "river lots" containing twenty-one acres each, bordering on the Connecticut, and numbered from the northern boundary of the town to a point within a mile and a half of its southern limits. The report of this party being presented to the proprietors, in January, 1762, the lots were forthwith drawn in open meeting in the following manner: the numbers of the town lots were first written on separate and equal pieces of paper and put into a covered "hatt," and then drawn out one by one by two disinterested persons; the first draft being set by the clerk to the first name in the right hand column of the list of grantees as written on the back of the charter, and so on until all were drawn. Each right was ever after distinguished by the number of the town lot thus assigned to it. The river lots were then drawn in a similar manner, and substantially the same method was followed in subsequent divisions.

No settlement was yet attempted. Though special privileges of selection were repeatedly offered by the proprietors to actual settlers, no one seemed desirous to be the pioneer. The great bulk of the lands lay still unsurveyed and in common. At length, in June, 1764, Mr. Freeman, at the head of a party of nine, came up and laid out a division of hundred-acre lots in the northern and central parts of the town, and in October roads were cleared by a larger party of twenty-two, led by Mr. Freeman's son, Edmund Freeman,

3d. In May following (1765) this young man, then twenty-eight years of age, with his wife and children, the elder aged three years and the younger a babe of eight months, removed thither from Mansfield and made the first settlement, locating not far from the river in the northerly part of the town. His brother Otis and several other young men without families accompanied them, but, for the most part at least, returned to Connecticut before the winter. A settlement was the same year begun by Dea. Jonathan Curtice, from Ashford, and his son of the same name; and the next year the deacon brought his family.

Within five years the number of settlers increased to about twenty families, all located in the northern-central portion of the town, on the high hardwood lands, which seem to have been thought the only land fit for cultivation. The easterly half of the town was made almost inaccessible by the range of "Moose mountain"—high and rugged hills which extend from north to south the entire length of the town, and then as now heavily wooded; while on the west the lands for the most part descend with great abruptness to the river, and in the narrow interval, where the hills retreat, the ground was either swampy or heavily covered with enormous pines that could not be cut, because reserved by the charter for the royal navy. The central part of the town consisted of high gravelly hills heavily wooded, alternating with deep ravines, provided each with an abundant, rapid stream, tributary to the river, either directly or through the larger stream now called "Mink brook," which rises in the flanks of Moose mountain and skirts the south-western border of the town, close to the Lebanon line. This latter stream still affords abundant power for mills at numerous points. The smaller streams, now generally dry, were in early times much utilized in a small way in the same manner. The soil of these hills has proved of excellent quality, but its virtue was not at the first generally appreciated; much less was it understood that the heavy pines near the river covered often a layer of loam of extraordinary fertility. The town as a whole was reputed as one of the poorest; and in the vast extent of new country, and the eager competition of proprietors for settlers in other towns along the valley, it stood but a poor chance to thrive.

According to the best information that can be obtained, the following are the names of the settlers up to 1770, and approximately the date of their settlement, some being single men and dwelling probably in the families of others:—

Edmund Freeman, 3d.....	1765	Dea. Jonathan Curtice.....	1766
Benjamin Davis.....	1766	Benjamin Royce, (or Rice)...	1766
Gideon Smith.....	1766	Asa Parker.....	1766
Jonathan Lord.....	1767	Timothy Smith.....	1767
Isaac Waldbridge.....	1767	Deliverance Woodward.....	1767
William Woodward.....	1768	Dea. John Ordway.....	1768
Gideon Abba.....	1768	Isaac Bridgman.....	1768
David Mason.....	1868	Dea. Stephen Benton.....	1768

Jeremiah Trescott.....	1768	Dea. John Wright.....	1769
Jonathan Feeman	1769	John House.....	1769
Daniel Wright.....	1769	John Bridgman.....	1769
David Woodward.....	1769	James Murch.....	1769
John Tenney.....	1769		

But an event now occurred that wrought a change in the town's prospects, and gave it its future. Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, a Presbyterian minister, had from a modest beginning, about 1740, in the private instruction of a few youths preparing for college, gathered at Lebanon, Conn., a large and flourishing school, maintained principally by charity, for the benefit of young men designing to enter upon missionary work among the Indians. As early as 1743 Wheelock had been persuaded to receive into his family an Indian youth from a neighboring tribe, named Sampson Occum. Having thus his thoughts and sympathies enlisted in that direction, by degrees he gave up his school very largely to the instruction of Indian youth, procured by his untiring efforts from the Delawares of New Jersey, and from the Mohawks and Oneidas of New York, as well as from the tribes immediately about him.

In the course of time his enterprise became widely known, and received the sympathy and support of benevolent persons and societies, and official patronage from the Colonial authorities of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Principally through Whitefield, with whom he was intimately associated, in labors and in persecution, at the time of the "great awakening" in 1740, his affair was made known in Great Britain, to the Earl of Dartmouth and to other prominent philanthropists, and numerous generous donations came to him from them. Finally, at the close of the year 1765, at the earnest solicitation of Whitefield, his earliest Indian pupil, Occum, now become a preacher among his own people of remarkable ability and power, was sent out to represent the cause and gather funds among the churches of Great Britain. He was accompanied by Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, Conn., also an eminent preacher. The mission resulted in a success as unexpected as it was gratifying. Occum took the people by storm, and, in spite of the jealous opposition of some of the church officials, in the course of two years he and his companion collected in England and Scotland about ten thousand pounds sterling for the support of the school, which was placed in trust partly in London and partly in Edinburgh, to be expended in preparing and sending missionaries among the Indians.

The location of the school was not considered wholly favorable to its object as thus developed, and for a number of years its removal into the Indian country had been in contemplation, but means were wanting. The funds obtained abroad rendered this now feasible, and steps were at once taken by Wheelock to procure a suitable situation. Schemes without number were proposed and considered, extending all the way from New Hampshire to Virginia. Many flattering offers were received, as the school had by this time acquired a great reputation, and many places were desirous of sharing

its benefits. Wheelock's preference lay towards the country of the Six Nations, in New York or Pennsylvania, somewhere in the valley of the Susquehanna; but circumstances constrained his acceptance of offers made by Governor John Wentworth, of New Hampshire. A prominent, if not the controlling motive, lay in the offer by Wentworth of a *charter of incorporation*, which Wheelock had been for years soliciting elsewhere in vain. But at the same time it can hardly be doubted that the recent emigration of many of his neighbors and friends to the "Cohos country"—as this whole region was then promiscuously styled—served to draw his attention and his desires in this direction.

The formal determination of the matter was referred to the English trustees, who promptly decided, conformably to Wheelock's wish, in favor of some part of that region; but when it came to a specific selection of a site, the clamor, and with it his perplexities, were redoubled. The governor, with no selfish motive, was bent upon placing it in or near the township of Landaff, which was to be granted to the institution, while others urged the selection of other towns, and among them Hanover. At one time a spot in Haverhill was actually determined upon, but difficulties arose, and Wheelock, upon a personal inspection, preferred Hanover, and was able so to present the matter to the governor and his associates that they unanimously acquiesced in that conclusion.

An ample charter had already been given by Governor Wentworth in the name of the Crown, December 19, 1769, and on the same day that the location was finally settled, July 5, 1770, ex-Governor Benning Wentworth gave to Wheelock, at Portsmouth, a deed in favor of the college of his 500 acre lot in Hanover, on which to erect it. The school in Connecticut had borne, in honor of one of its benefactors, a gentleman of Mansfield, the name of "Moor's Indian charity school." The charter, designed at first merely to perpetuate this enterprise, was in its execution, with wise foresight, expanded to embrace a college, to which was appropriately given the name of Wheelock's principal English trustee—DARTMOUTH. Circumstances which it is not necessary to relate made it afterwards desirable for some purposes to retain also the original style and organization, so that practically the school and the college have co-existed in a sort of ill defined relationship ever since, which has on several occasions given rise to serious complications.

The selection of Hanover for this purpose was the signal for the most bitter and persistent attacks on the college, and upon Wheelock and the governor himself. The town was denounced in the public prints, the selection attributed to the worst of motives, and many persons who had subscribed for the college threatened to cancel their subscriptions. Though very little loss of that kind actually resulted, the jealousy thus inspired added strength to a small party in the state that was already hostile to the college, and able at various times and even in a succeeding generation to work considerably to its injury.

In addition to the governor's right, the proprietors of Hanover gave adjoining it on the east 1,000 acres to the college, and 300 to Wheelock. besides 400 acres to Wheelock in the extreme northeastern corner of the town. The town of Lebanon gave also to the college a tract of 1,400 acres adjoining the Hanover grant, on the south, while at the same time Wheelock himself and members of his family purchased some of the proprietors' lots in Hanover abutting on the north, so that there came to be thus a compact body of nearly 4,000 acres of land subject to the college and its officers, though every rod of it was unbroken forest.

Thither Wheelock came in August, 1770, built a log hut eighteen feet square, and made an opening where the village now stands. The pines that covered the plain were of the largest size. The governor gave a dispensation for cutting them, and, before winter came, a circular space of six acres was cleared, and several comfortable buildings were erected, where the president, his family and the students found shelter. The fallen pines covered the ground to the depth of five feet. One specimen, of whose dimension a record is preserved, measured 270 feet from butt to top. In a few years more than 2,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the college were fitted for cultivation and pasturage, and a village grew up, which, in 1775, besides the college buildings, mills, barns, a brew and malt-house and blacksmith shop, comprised eleven comfortable private dwellings within sixty rods of the college, of which at least four were of two stories. Three of these are in good habitable condition to this day.

The impetus thus given to the prosperity of the town was very great. The price of land was doubled, and more. The town, till then despised by its neighbors, now began to take the lead. In 1775 its population was 380, exclusive of students. Its valuation in 1773 was the fourth in the county, surpassed only by Haverhill, Plymouth and Lebanon. In 1777 Hanover stood in that particular at the head of Grafton county, and retained its prominence fifty years. It ranked the seventeenth in the State in 1808, and now, with a population of 2,147, stands in that particular the twenty-first in the State, and the fourth in the county, and in valuation the twenty-fourth in the State, and the third in the county. Of the sixty-seven towns that surpassed it in valuation in 1777, but thirteen do so now; the balance of the twenty-four being manufacturing towns, mostly of recent growth.

This prosperity has been mainly due to the presence and influence of the college, so that the history of the town is inseparably connected with that of the college, which has been to it as its vital breath. At the same time circumstances of location have, from the first, to a certain extent, isolated the "college district." Remote from the other centers of population in the town, three to six miles distant, it had from the start a society of its own, and an independent religious organization. Moreover, there had been made by the governor and trustees, a condition of the location, that a tract three miles square carved out of Hanover and Lebanon, and covering the body of

land before mentioned, should be set off as a distinct town to be under the jurisdiction of the college. At various times from 1771 down to 1792, at tempts were made to fulfil this condition. Both Hanover and Lebanon gave formal consent by repeated votes, but the General Assembly, from whatever motives, uniformly refused to sanction it. Once, as will be seen, the plan seemed about to be realized in another way—indeed, to have been already accomplished—but fate was unkind, and the scheme died in its infancy.

Prior to 1775 the town was not represented in the General Assembly. Efforts were made to obtain that privilege, but without success. In the fourth Provincial Congress, however, held at Exeter, in May, 1775, John Wheelock appeared for Hanover, and was received. Under the act of November 4, 1775, this town was classed with Lebanon, Rehban (now Enfield), Canaan, Cardigan (now Orange), and Grafton, and was designated as the leading town of the class. But such was the dissatisfaction with that measure of representation, that under the lead of Hanover and Lebanon, the towns of this class refused to send a representative, and the refusal was reiterated upon a second summons. Influenced by their example, other towns took a similar stand, until the whole of Grafton county and part of Cheshire was in open opposition to the Exeter government. At the call of Hanover and Lebanon, conventions were held, and printed declarations issued, which exerted the most profound influence throughout the valley. The movement first took definite shape at a convention held in 1776, in the college hall at Hanover. A pamphlet address was sent out from this meeting, from the pen, as is supposed, of Professor Bezaleel Woodward. President Weare, in his correspondence, alluded to it as "fabricated at Dartmouth college," and ascribed to its influence, "with the assiduity of these college gentlemen." The revolt of Grafton county, Hanover, under the lead of Professor Woodward and Jonathan Freeman, adhered warmly to this course. It joined in the union with Vermont in 1778 and in 1781, and with Lebanon was the last of all the disaffected towns east of the river to renew allegiance to New Hampshire.

It was fondly hoped to establish a new State extending over both banks of the Connecticut, and having its capital in the river valley. Nowhere else could have been found a more appropriate site for that purpose than in the immediate neighborhood of the college. The hope of realizing that arrangement gave a new stimulus to this community. Professor Woodward resigned his position in the college and devoted his great talents wholly to public affairs. A printer was obtained, who set up a press here in the summer or fall of 1778. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to carry into execution the long cherished plan of erecting the college district into a town by itself. It was accomplished in March, 1778, with the assent of Hanover and Lebanon, by a formal declaration of independence, whereby the new town took the name of Dresden.

This action was based upon the principle, accepted by the disaffected town as a whole, and formerly declared by their convention a few months

earlier, that the cessation of the Provincial government left the towns independent corporate units, with power, of course, freely to combine and arrange their affairs as they should see fit.

Dresden took its place immediately in full standing alongside the other towns. Hanover and Dresden were separately enrolled and represented in the Vermont assembly, in both unions, and for a period of about six years, conducted their affairs in all respects, as distinct towns. Upon final reconciliation with New Hampshire, this arrangement fell to the ground, with the movement that gave it effect.

Both Hanover and Dresden were active in support of the war. Their disaffection towards the Exeter government did not prevent their meeting, so far as possible, all the requisitions made upon them, though at times protesting with the other towns that they acquiesced in them as *requests*, and not as commands which they were bound to obey. They were prominent moreover in providing further for the safety of these frontiers, to which neither the Exeter nor Philadelphia Congress gave adequate attention.

In September, 1776, a voluntary independent company was raised at Hanover in the space of three days, and rendered important service at St Johns and at Quebec. There were numerous alarms from that time down to a late period of the war, in which the militia of these towns turned out at short notice; but for some reason, though often threatened, this region was never actually invaded. President Wheelock was accustomed to ascribe this immunity to the presence here in his school of quite a number of Indian boys from Canada. It is said, however, that the party who destroyed Royalton in 1780, first, after being frightened from Newbury, turned their thoughts towards Dresden, but found the river too broad and deep for their purpose.

After the war Hanover, in common with other neighboring towns, was made the subject of vexatious proceedings for enforcement of delinquent taxes due to the state. Warrants were several times issued, and once, at least, executed by the imprisonment of the selectmen. After repeated solicitation the taxes were in part abated, the towns having combined anew to present their grievances to the legislature.

The subsequent history of the town, apart from the college, differs little from that of other farming communities, except perhaps in the large number of able and eminent men, scattered even in distant states, who first saw the light on these rugged hills.

The exclusive privilege of a ferry over the Connecticut river was granted to the college in 1772. With consent of the trustees a toll-bridge was built by a corporation in 1796, and a free bridge by the town in 1858. This was the first free bridge ever built on the Connecticut river.

In the second war with England the sentiment of Hanover was overwhelmingly federal, and bitterly hostile to the national administration. At a special meeting, called for the purpose, the town passed by a strong vote resolutions of the most pronounced character, and in 1814 furnished to the Hartford

convention, in the person of Hon. Miles Olcott, one of the two delegates from New Hampshire. The town adhered to the federal party as long as that party endured. It was afterwards for a time Democratic, but has been Republican by a hundred majority since the period of the civil war.

To the army in Mexico a few scattered recruits were furnished; but in the war of the Rebellion many in all ranks went from the town and college, though no special organization was recruited here.

The college came through the revolutionary period in better condition than was to be expected. Having expended its English funds before the war began, in erecting buildings and clearing lands, it found itself tolerably well prepared for self support, and, though harassed with burdens and debts, was enabled through all vicissitudes to pursue its course without material interruption. The first president, Wheelock, died in 1779, and was succeeded by his son, John Wheelock, who was then in the Continental military service, as Lieut.-Colonel of Bedel's regiment, serving on the staff of General Gates. He entered soon upon efforts to relieve and enlarge the college, and made for that purpose a European tour in 1782-'84. He had little success in it, and suffered shipwreck on the homeward voyage. He maintained his position at the head of the college with considerable credit, until by certain arbitrary tendencies in his disposition, he got the enmity of the village people, and by degrees of the majority of the board of trustees. Finding himself, in 1815, in a hopeless minority in that body, he appealed to the legislature of New Hampshire, with bitter accusations against his associates. They in consequence immediately removed him from his position, and put Rev. Francis Brown in his place.

The affair assumed a party aspect. Federalists in general adhered to the college, and the democrats, under the lead of Isaac Hill, with his usual violence, took sides for the party objects with Wheelock, though the antecedents of the latter and his immediate friends were wholly federalists. The result, from this cause with others, was a revolution in the politics of the State, and the passage by a strict party vote of a series of acts assuming to amend the charter of the college and transform it into a university, with an enlarged body of trustees and a new governing body styled overseers. The vote of the house of representatives stood ninety-seven to eighty-three. Seventy-five members recorded a written protest. Unfortunately for the success of the scheme, the old college board was in undisputed possession of the property and franchise, and all but one of its members declining to act under the new *regime*. The board refused to assent to the modifications of the charter or recognize the new members. The latter not having themselves a quorum were unable to organize without further legislation; and not until March, 1817, was the "university" put into actual operation. Its prestige, what it had, was so much weakened by this delay, and by the steady maintainance of the exercises of the college, that though its officers promptly dispossessed the old faculty and occupied the college buildings, only a single college student at the begin-

ning transferred to it his allegiance. A few others came in later, but the classes were always so far behind those of the college in numbers as to be necessarily of a peaceful temper. The college, besides numbers, had also the moral support of almost unanimous local sentiment and the hearty and general sympathy of its alumni and of the clergy. The result was that the two institutions existed side by side without serious conflict, notwithstanding the State court decided for the university in the first stages of the legal contest, until the final declaration against the validity of the acts by the United States supreme court, in February, 1819, when the "university" came to a peaceful and an inglorious end.

As if to intensify the chagrin of those who had in good faith devoted their best efforts to the administration of its affairs and the instruction of its students, the State, whose servants they were, for several years refused to pay them. When at length a partial remuneration was granted it failed by the veto of a governor, whose son had profited by their instruction, and whose voice, as one of the judges of the State court, had joined in giving the university that delusive sanction which led them to persist in their adherence to its fortunes.

The college, though sadly embarrassed, was yet in better condition than its rival, and began at once to recuperate. For several years there appeared before the legislature from time to time hostile schemes directed towards the establishment elsewhere of another college under state patronage. No actual legislation was ever had to that end, beyond the erection, in 1821, of the so-called "literary fund" by the taxation of banks for the purpose of accumulating a fund for a future university, amounting in a few years to more than \$50,000 00. But it was applied in aid of education in another and wiser way, good feeling having by that time returned; and the college has ever since enjoyed the friendship and fostering care of the State. Twice has it received from it grants of land, and has been repeatedly aided in other ways. It has had also a munificent grant from the State of Vermont. All its funds but these have been derived from private generosity, by which it has reached a condition of assured prosperity, with ample buildings and grounds, and invested funds of more than a million dollars, though not all of it is at present available. Besides the ordinary academic course it has a flourishing medical department established in 1797; a scientific department established in 1852; and a special school of civil engineering established in 1870. The State college of agriculture and the mechanic arts is also located in Hanover and associated with Dartmouth college, but not subject its control.

Chandler Scientific Department.—This department was established in 1851, in accordance with the will of Abial Chandler, Esq., of Walpole, N. H., who bequeathed \$50,000 to the trustees of the college for this purpose. Mr. Chandler's idea may be gained from the following extract from his will:—

"The establishment and support of a permanent department or school of instruction in the college, in the practical and useful arts of life, comprised

chiefly in the branches of mechanics and civil engineering, the invention and manufacture of machinery, carpentry, masonry, architecture and drawing, the investigation of the properties and uses of the materials employed in the arts, the modern languages and English literature, together with book-keeping and such other branches of knowledge as may best-qualify young persons for the duties and employments of active life."

The purpose of the new department or school of instruction was thus set forth in the outset by the college authorities. "The Chandler Scientific School, in its full course of instruction, aims at a liberal education on a scientific instead of a classical basis." The school was opened in the autumn of 1852, with seventeen students in attendance. The course of study was at first three years, but was extended to four years in 1857. It has sent out 327 graduates, of whom 98 are civil, mechanical, mining or electrical engineers, 34 are lawyers, 40 are teachers and 22 physicians. The catalogue for 1884-85 gives the attendance as seventy-four and the number of instructors as twelve.

The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art.—The college was founded in accordance with the national law of 1862 which gave each State a quantity of land in proportion to its congressional representation, to be used in establishing a college. Its leading object, as stated in the bill which made the appropriation, is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." The law gave New Hampshire one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land which were sold for \$80,000.00. This as required by the law has been the fund to provide instruction, the State being made responsible for both principal and interest. After much discussion, and when the time allowed for organization had nearly expired, the legislature passed an act locating the college in Hanover, and making it practically a department of Dartmouth college. There were strong reasons that united to make Hanover the place selected for the college. The State at that time was heavily in debt and could not appropriate money sufficient for the support of a new college. The trustees of Dartmouth college, anxious to prevent the founding of a college in any place in the State where it might grow to be a rival institution, made the most liberal offers,—the free use of libraries, museums, recitation rooms, etc.,—and held out the further inducement that the Culver fund should be used for the benefit of the new department or college.

This fund came from the estate of Gen. David Culver, of Lyme, who had offered the State his farm as a suitable place for the school, and his entire estate as an addition to the fund. His offer had not been accepted and his property had been given to Dartmouth college to be used for agricultural purposes. After some litigation with the Culver heirs Dartmouth college made a compromise by which about \$20,000 was received, the college being released from the obligation to establish the school upon the farm in Lyme.

Relying upon this estate the trustees of the two colleges in the spring of

1870 laid the foundation of Culver Hall, which cost when completed \$40,000. The State by appropriation furnished \$15,000.00 of this money, and the widow of General Culver, anxious to carry out the intentions of her husband, gave from part of the estate about \$10,000.00, and "expressed her desire to President Smith that her money should go to sustain the interests of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." Although the state law establishing the college, was passed in 1866, the college was not opened to students until the fall of 1868, and the first class was graduated in 1871. There were two distinct courses of study, each consisting of three years of twenty-seven weeks. After a few years the second term was lengthened by the addition of four weeks, in 1878 a third term was added, and in 1883 the course was changed so as to consist of a first year of two terms, and three full college years. These changes have made it possible for the college to give more than an equivalent for the course, outside of the dead languages, pursued in classical colleges. A considerable increase has been made in the number of technical agricultural subjects studied, and a prominence has been given to such scientific subjects as enter into the science of agriculture.

The success of the college has been largely due to Hon. John Conant, of Jaffrey. Soon after the opening of the college he purchased for it a valuable farm situated near Culver Hall, and afterwards furnished most of the money for the erection of Conant Hall, which is used as a boarding house for students. Still later he established scholarships of all the towns in Cheshire county, and in all gave the college \$60,000.00.

Besides Culver Hall and Conant Hall, the college has a small building called Allen Hall, which is used for students. The farm, which at present consists of 360 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and has new farm buildings recently erected.

The first professor in the college was Ezekiel Webster Dimond, who had the chair of Chemistry. He had specially prepared himself for the work by travel and study in Europe, and during the few years of his life, his energy in originating and executing was seen in the village as well as in the college. Dr. Thomas Crosby was appointed to the chair of Natural History soon after the college was organized, and filled that position until the time of his death, in 1872. During the first years of the college, most of the work of instruction was done by the professors of Dartmouth college; but it has since been found more satisfactory to have a special faculty thoroughly identified with the interests of the college.

Including the class of 1885, fifteen classes have been graduated. The number of graduates is 103, or sixty per cent. of the whole number of students in these classes. Of these graduates, 36 per cent. have been connected with agriculture, 12 per cent. have studied medicine, 5 per cent. have taken the two other professions, 10 per cent. have become civil engineers, manufacturers, and mechanics, 7 per cent. have become teachers, 7 per cent. have entered the United States signal service, and the remaining 30 per cent. have been distributed among ten different occupations.

The gradual growth of the college may be judged from the fact that the number of graduates in the last five classes has been greater than in the first ten.

According to the charter of the college, the board of trust consists of four trustees elected by the trustees of Dartmouth college, and five elected by the governor and council ; but in practice, a majority of the trustees are usually trustees of Dartmouth college.

Since the organization of the institution, the State has appropriated for it, in all, \$55,000.00. The present value of the funds, buildings, and property, is about \$200,000.00.

While the college has met with much opposition and prejudice, it has also found many strong friends and supporters. There have never been any reasons growing out of its location, which have driven students away, but reports have sometimes been circulated which have kept students from coming. At the present time an excellent feeling exists between the students of the two colleges, and students of the State college have a representation on the Dartmouth college paper, and in the various college organizations.

In return for the appropriations, the college gives free tuition to all New Hampshire students, and in various ways furnishes considerable additional assistance, while the necessary expenses are so much reduced that students are, in some cases, able to earn enough to meet them.

The graduates, through their alumni association, have shown a strong interest in the college. They have recently placed a memorial window in the new Rollin's chapel, to show their appreciation of the labors of Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., LL. D., who was president of the college from its organization to his death, in 1877.

The Thayer School of Civil Engineering.—This department was founded in connection with Dartmouth college by the late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, and the chief organizer of the U. S. Military academy, so that he is considered "the father" of that institution. His bequest was nominally \$70,000.00. The course of study and practice extends over two years, and is purely professional or post-graduate in its scope. The time spent in the school is about sixty-eight weeks, leaving summer months available to the students for summer employment. The requirements for admission include the usual full courses of mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy, as taught in the leading colleges and scientific schools. Thus the aim is to secure only men of considerable maturity and ability, and with this high standard, comparatively few young men are found qualified for the course. The whole number of graduates, beginning with 1873 and including the year 1886, is forty-one, and the average age at graduation above twenty-five years. Those are preferred who have already had some practical experience, because such accomplish the work prescribed with more zeal and appreciation of its value. In some cases students remain on professional work for a year between the first and second

years of the regular course. Before graduation each student prepares a thesis on some professional topic, which must be acceptable to the faculty and board of overseers. The latter body consists of the president of Dartmouth college and four non-resident professors or experts of reputation. They, with the faculty of the school, prescribe the courses of study and exercise a general supervision of the management. They attend the annual examination and decide upon the merits of the students. The degree of civil engineer is conferred upon graduates. The policy prescribed by the founder, and hitherto maintained, is justified by the alumni record, most of whom have already taken high rank as railroad engineers, civil engineers in general practice, bridge constructors, hydraulic and sanitary engineers, civil assistant engineers under the U. S. government, astronomers and professors. Since the opening in 1871, the school has been under the immediate direction of Prof. Robert Fletcher, Ph. D., a graduate of the U. S. Military academy at West Point, N. Y.

The Medical Department was established in 1797, beginning with a course of lecture in November of that year by Dr. Nathan Smith, who was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery by the trustees of the college. In 1811 a building was erected with money appropriated by the State. There are now six full professorships connected with the department, and six additional lecturers. Upwards of 1,800 students have been graduated in medicine, of whom nearly 1,000 are now living. The number of students in attendance at the full course has averaged, of late, about seventy. A site has recently been obtained for a hospital to be attached to the department, which it is hoped may be soon erected.

David Tenney, father of David, John and Andrew Tenney, was one of the pioneer settlers of this town, locating here at an early day, on road 13. Elisha, son of David, Jr., was born in this town May 21, 1785, and married twice, first, Phebe Freeman, in 1814, who bore him two children, and died in 1827. He married for his second wife Sarah Freeman, of Lebanon, in 1829, and had born to him six children, five of whom are living. His son Reuben A. was born January 6, 1841, married Jennie Wardrobe, of Campton, Can., in 1866, and has had born to him six children.

John Tenney, the third of eight children of Joseph and Anna Tenney, was born at Woodbury, Conn., September 2, 1729, and married Olive Armstrong, March 11, 1755. He came to this town at a very early day, was one of the original proprietors, and for a short time occupied a log cabin which he built. He soon after built and occupied a house on road 24. Of his children, Silas became a major of militia, serving in the Revolution, was a successful farmer, and, in 1800, built the house where O. W. Miller lives, in which he died. Reuben removed to Hartford, Vt. Andrew was a farmer, and lived near where his father settled. Truman moved to Waterford, and afterwards to Morristown, Vt. He became colonel of militia. David was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1759, was eleven years of age when he came to Hanover with

his parents, married Anna Jacobs and reared thirteen children. He was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of ninety-two years. His children were as follows: Elisha was a blacksmith, residing in North neighborhood; Shelden was a tanner and shoemaker, also, residing in North neighborhood; Seth was a farmer and militia captain, and went to Portsmouth in the war of 1812; David was also a militia captain, went to Portsmouth in 1812, and spent his life on the old farm; Elijah was lame, and was mail carrier from Hanover Center to the Plain for twenty years; Joseph, who married Ann H. Davis, moved to Ohio in 1836, where he engaged as a merchant, and served as postmaster and justice, returned to Hanover in 1847, where he now lives, has been town clerk five years, and justice from 1849 to 1883; Eunice married Elijah Miller, Esq.; Susan, Orange Woodward; Lucy, Harby Morey; Vina, Alba Hall; Anna, Benjamin Ross; Olive, Isaac Ross; and Percy, Benjamin Smith. Capt. John, son of John and Anna (Armstrong) Tenney, was born July 9, 1767, married Lucinda Eaton, and reared six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Capt. John, aged eighty-four years, resides in Hanover; Lucinda, widow of Ashbel Smith, is eighty-two years of age, and also resides at Hanover; and Adna, aged seventy-five years, resides in Winona, Minn. Capt. John Tenney, Sr., was captain of militia, infantry company. His son John was sergeant of an artillery company in 1823, lieutenant in 1824, and captain from March, 1826, until December, 1826, when he resigned, being about to remove to Randolph, Vt., where he remained until 1833. He then returned and bought the farm where he now lives. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty years, beginning in 1848, and has been selectman three years, and was chairman of the board in 1857-58. He married Tryphena Dow, and has a family of four sons, viz.: Ulysses Dow, who is a portrait and landscape painter, in New Haven, Conn.; John Francis, a merchant at Federal Point, Fla.; Leumel D., a farmer in Hanover, and Roswell A., a farmer in Norwich.

William Dewey, with his family, came to Hanover, from Connecticut, some time between 1763 and 1770, and made his home near the river, owning a large farm at the corner of roads 33 and 19. He reared thirteen children, all of whom lived to be over forty years of age. His son David married Mehitable Wright, of Hanover, and located in Chelsea, Vt., of which place he was among the first settlers, and became deacon of the church there. His son William married Mary Fish, and reared five children, all born in Williamstown, Vt., four of whom are still living. He moved to Hanover in 1844, where he died in 1884. His son Ira F. served in the late war, in Co. B, 5th N. H. Vols. He married Isabell Knapp, of Marathon, N. Y., and served as town clerk in 1880, '81 and '82. His children are Edwin P. and Charles S.

George Dewey, the oldest of two sons and two daughters of Luke Dewey, was born in Hanover village, February 3, 1805. He became a farmer, making a specialty of raising Spanish Merino sheep, and was one of the first

who gave special attention to the improvement of sheep in Hanover. He purchased some of Consul Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt., who imported them from Spain. He was captain of militia, was largely interested in town affairs, and was a member of the County and State Agricultural Society. He married Laura A. Chedel, of Pomfret, Vt., and was the father of five children, viz.: Edward G., Henry G., Laura A., Mary J. and Ellen M. Mr. Dewey died April 20, 1867. His widow, who survived him eighteen years, conducted the farm, assisted by Andrew McLean, a Scotchman, who was in the employ of Mr. Dewey and his widow over fifty years. Mrs. Dewey died March 20, 1884. Henry G. resides in Washington Territory.

William Chandler came to Hanover, from Pomfret, Conn., about 1775, made a clearing and built a house. He returned to Connecticut, married Mary Grosvenor, whom he brought to his new home. He married for his second wife Patty Hill, and for his third wife, Eunice, daughter of John Tenney, of Hanover. Mr. Chandler was for a time a merchant in Keene. He bought 200 acres of land in Hanover, of which Henry Chandler's present farm is a part, and paid for it in Continental money. In 1795, his brother Henry, a tailor by trade, moved to this town. In April, 1799, William Chandler and thirteen other families formed themselves into what they styled a "Moravian Community," and were to share things in common. Mr. Chandler's house and barn were the center of operations, but some of the families lived at other places. Four of the principal men were directors, of whom William Chandler was chairman. One of the rules was that any young man of the community might marry in or out of the circle, and bring his wife in, but one of their own girls could marry none but a man of the community. When Henry Chandler made a coat for one of the world's people, and the pay for it in grain was handed over to another family in the community, the pangs of hunger made him look about for the reason why a lazier family than his own should be allotted his earnings. The many instances of this kind caused discontent. William urged his brother to keep quiet, that the undertaking might have a fair trial. At the end of six months, when each was assigned his portion of the summer's work, almost all were disappointed at the smallness of their share. William Chandler, as the owner of the farm where most of the crops were raised, and of the house where many of them lived, claimed and took, as he thought justly, a large share. The corn was stored in his garret, the hay in his barns, and he would allow none to be moved. At this there was a general murmur, and when the question was put "whether they would continue in common another year," nearly all, led by Henry Chandler, voted in the negative. William Chandler served as town clerk of Hanover, and was clerk of the Baptist church. He reared four sons and seven daughters, and died April 21, 1844, aged ninety years. His grandson John W. now lives in Hanover. Henry Chandler, who was lame, one leg being shorter than the other, married Martha Brown, and reared nine children, six of whom were born in Pomfret, Conn. He died here June 5, 1813,

aged fifty-seven years. His widow survived him twenty-eight years. His son Jeremiah served as selectman, town representative, &c., and always lived on the farm where his father settled. He married Lucy Egerton, and had born to him eleven children, three of whom are now living. He died in 1881, aged eighty-seven years. His son Henry, who owns and occupies the homestead, married Martha S. Clark, and has two sons and two daughters.

Newton S. Huntington, born in Lebanon in 1822, has lived in Hanover about sixty years. He was educated at New London and Hanover, and was chosen cashier of Dartmouth National bank when it was organized in 1865; was elected treasurer of Dartmouth Savings bank January 1, 1866, and served in those offices until elected president of both banks. He is a self-made man, has traveled in all our northern states east of the Rocky Mountains, some of the southern states, and was in Europe in 1879. He has held all the various offices the town could bestow, has been selectman, treasurer and moderator more than twenty times, was member of the House of Representatives in 1859-'60, 1885-'86. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist. He was a farmer until thirty-five years old, was in the firm of Dodge & Huntington five years, and Huntington & Simmons one year next preceding his election as an officer of the Dartmouth National bank. For thirty years there has been hardly a time when he has not had estates upon his hands to settle. Dartmouth college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. The first of this family in Hanover were Andrew, Hezekiah, and Sarah, wife of Jonathan Freeman. Elias settled in Lebanon about the same time (1770 to '75). Andrew, with his brothers Christopher and Samuel, were in the Revolution. Elias was born February 23, 1756 or '57, married Mrs. Mary Eaton, of Hanover, had two children, Elias, Jr., born July 18, 1797, and a daughter, Mary, who married Daniel Richardson, of Lebanon. Elias, Jr., was married February 18, 1818, and died February 6, 1825. He was a farmer and had one son, Newton S., and one daughter who died unmarried.

Timothy Smith, born at Hadley, Mass., in June 1702, was the first of the family to settle in Hanover, and was a descendant of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who came to Hadley, Mass., which town he named, from Hadleigh, England, in April, 1834. Timothy's father died when he was only four years of age, and he and his mother went to Weathersfield, Conn., and lived till he was eighteen years of age. He then became a seaman for three or four years. He married Esther Webster, of Glastonbury, Conn., about 1724, and his children were as follows: Edward, Rebecca, Timothy, Mary, Esther, Abijah, Jemima, Hannah and John, all of whom settled in Hanover. Hannah was the only one unmarried when they came, and her marriage to Isaac Walbridge was the first in Hanover. Timothy Smith had a ferry across the Connecticut, opposite his farm. He had sufficient land, so he gave to each of his sons 100 acres, to each daughter 50 acres, and to Dartmouth college 100 acres. Gideon Smith, the husband of Rebecca, gave to the college fifty acres.

Three of the original farms, forming the Timothy Smith tract, are still owned by the descendants of the original settlers. Edward, the eldest son, was deacon of the Congregational church at Hanover Center, owned the farm where George W. Johnson now lives, and reared two sons, John and Edward. The former owned the Smith homestead, and Edward, Jr., built a house on the east end of the farm where Chandler P. Smith now lives. Edward, Jr., married Hannah Chandler, and had born to him eleven children, viz.: Asahel, Noah, Ashbel, Cyrus Porter, Chandler P., Irene, Russell, Hannah and three who died young. Asahel married Anna Owen, was captain of militia, deacon of the Congregational church at Hanover Center, served as town representative, and was selectman and justice of the peace many years. Of his children, Cyrus Pitt, who has served as selectman two years, and was town representative in 1878-79, married Abbie Wilson, of Fitzwilliam, and lives on road 2; Adaline E. married Franklin W. Smith, and lives on road 33; Laura P. married Horace P. Brown; Asahel A., who has lived in Boston for forty years, married twice, first, Mary Benning, who bore him one son, Frank H., and second, Mary Stanton. Edward W. and Noah W. are dead. Noah, son of Edward, Jr., graduated from Dartmouth college, and became a Congregational minister. He reared four children, and died at New Britain, Conn., about 1831. His son Edward P. was the head of the christian commission during the war, and commissioner of Indian affairs under President Grant. Ashbel, son of Edward, Jr., was a farmer, was colonel of militia, served as town representative, etc. He married twice, first, Esther Camp, and second, Lucinda Tenney. He reared eleven children, as follows: Roswell T., who is a dealer in books, etc., at Nashua, and is an inventor and genealogist; Esther R., who became Mrs. Parsons, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ann W. Mason, of Boston; Hannah E. Smith, of Brooklyn; Adaline L., now deceased; Newton J., a farmer in Toulon, Ill.; Noah Payson, of Peperell, Mass.; Charles E., now deceased; Chandler P., who served in the late war, in Co. G., 40th Mass. Vols., has been selectman, represented his town in 1882-83, and occupies the house built by Edward, Jr.; Mary F., now deceased, and William H., a baker in Chicago, Ill. Cyrus Porter, son of Edward, Jr., graduated from Dartmouth college, became a lawyer, and resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He served as State senator, was mayor of the city, and held numerous other offices. He married, and reared eight children. Charles P., son of Edward, Jr., was a graduate from Dartmouth college, became a physician, and resided in Danbury, Conn. He married, and reared two children. Irene, daughter of Edward, Jr., married John Wright, and reared five children. Russell, son of Edward, Jr., married Mary Richardson, reared three children, resided in Hanover, and died in California. Hannah, daughter of Edward, Jr., married Jerome, Canfield, has had four children, is the only one now living, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. Hezekiah Goodrich, son of Mary, one of the daughters of Timothy Smith, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1757, moved to Hanover in 1771, and to Norwich in 1774. He enlisted in the Revo-

lution from Norwich, and served in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. He died in Norwich, aged ninety-one years. Franklin W. Smith, James B. Smith, of Troy, Tenn., and Adaline A. are children of Timothy, grandchildren of John, and great-grandchildren of Timothy Smith, the grantee. Franklin W. married Adeline E., daughter of Asahel Smith, and has had born to him six children, as follows: James Bradley, of Russell, Kan., Frank Welford, who died in the battle of Fredericksburg, Edward T., who died in 1884, Laura C. (Mrs. E. S. Leavitt), of Cornish, Samuel W., a baker in Manchester, and Julia A., now deceased.

Nathaniel Woodward came from Connecticut, a young man, with his bride, on horseback, before 1780, and purchased wild land on the north line of Hanover, where his grandson, John Marshall Woodward, now lives. He was twice married, and reared three children—Polly, who married George Perkins, Nathaniel, Jr., who married Joann Perkins, and Marshall, who went to Illinois, and died there. Nathaniel, Jr., spent his life on the homestead, and reared one son, John Marshall, and six daughters,—Mrs. Asa Camp, Mrs. Cyrus Camp, Mrs. Lysander T. Woodward, of Hanover, and two who live in Vermont. John C. Woodward, of Lyme, is a son of Ralph, grandson of John, and great-grandson of William Woodward, also an early settler in Hanover.

Asa Babbitt, of English descent, was an early settler in Hanover, locating where Simon Ward now lives, on road 52. Isaac, the youngest of six children, was a farmer, resided in Hanover, and reared twelve children. Of these, eight sons and one daughter are living, viz.: Leonard H., in Hanover; Darwin J., Alden A., and Dexter W., in Lebanon; Isaac S., Sylvester, Austin, George W., and Almina (Mrs. Frederick C. Merrill), in Enfield, and Charles M., in Franklin.

David Hayes came to Hanover, from Connecticut, at an early date, in a boat on the river, and used to go to Charleston to mill. He settled on the place where J. M. Hayes now lives, on Hayes hill. He received a deed from Jonathan Freeman, as agent of Dartmouth college, in 1794, and from his brother Samuel, a deed of fifty acres, December 8, 1786. David M., son of David, was born in Hanover, in 1787, married three times, first, Hannah March, who bore him three daughters; second, Almira Morris, who bore him one son and two daughters; and third, Philena Edgerton. Joel M. Hayes, born May 24, 1828, was a member of the early militia, joining before eighteen years of age, and was raised through all the ranks to captain of the old Granite Guard, an independent company of Hanover, in 1850. He married Susan Waterman, November 11, 1852, who bore him four children, namely, Charles W., Roswell M., David M. and Samuel.

Abel, John, Asa, Issac and Gideon Bridgman came to Hanover, from Coventry, Conn., soon after the town was granted. Gideon moved to Dorchester and the others remained in this town. John settled on the hillside near Etna, on road 54, some time before 1769. He gave land to Mr. Wheelock for the benefit of the college. He reared twelve children, seven of whom

lived to be over seventy years of age. Chauncey, one of his sons, was selectman, and moved to Lebanon, where he died. Russell and Mendal were farmers, and lived at Mill Village. George M. Bridgman is the present town clerk. John L., son of Abel, and grandson of Rev. Abel Bridgman, an early Baptist minister of Hanover, was born in this town, November 26, 1817, and lived here until sixteen years of age, when his father moved to Boston. He worked for the Lowell railroad, having charge of different departments for about twenty years. He returned to Hanover in 1853, and soon after purchased his present farm. He has served as county commissioner in 1864, '65 and '66, was town representative in 1870-71, deputy sheriff ten years, justice of the peace about twenty years, and on the board of selectmen seventeen years. He married Hortensia A. Wood, in 1844, and has two sons and one daughter, Don S., Adna A. and Emma H.

John Wright came from Ashford, Conn., to Hanover, at an early date, and worked about a year before his family came. David, one of his older sons, then eight or nine years old, spent the year here with him, about 1767 or '68. David Wright entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution, being sixteen or seventeen years old, and served through the war. Afterwards he came to Hanover, married Lydia Tenney, and resided where Carlton N. Camp now lives. He reared three children and died in 1853, aged ninety-four years. David Wright, Jr., was a farmer and spent his life in the same neighborhood. He married Irena Ladd, of Haverhill, reared three sons and three daughters, of whom Anna W., widow of B. D. Miller, is the only one of the latter living. Of the sons, C. Nelson lives at Sparta, Wis., Solon in Texas, and Henry C. in Lebanon.

Laura D. Bridgman, daughter of Daniel, was born at Hanover, December 21, 1831, had scarlet fever when two and a half years of age, and lost the senses of sight, hearing and speech. Though thus deprived of much enjoyment of life, she has become one of the most noted persons in New England, on account of the great skill she has acquired in reading by the alphabet for the blind, conversing by the deaf and dumb alphabet, knitting and crocheting, and even composing and writing with a pencil a poem. She lives the greater part of the time at Perkins' institute for the blind, at South Boston.

Joseph Taylor spent his youth in Springfield, N. H., and came to Hanover as a stage driver, which occupation he followed over thirty years. He married Miss A. M. Ketchum, a native of Piermont, and who was teaching in Hanover at the time of their marriage. They both died in 1858, and their only child is the widow of C. B. Walker. Mr. Walker came from Cornish, N. H., was a merchant at Hanover for some years, and died June 20, 1881. His son, William D., graduated from Dartmouth college, in 1865, and went immediately to California, where he became a successful teacher. He is now business manager of the "Alta California," and resides in San Francisco.

Joseph Hatch was one of the grantees of Hanover, but it is not known that

he received his proprietary right in the township. He first settled in Lyme, and his eldest child, Jonathan, was born there. He was a man of great muscular power, and it is related that at one time he attacked with a hand-spike two bears and four cubs, which he found destroying his corn. He kept them at bay until a neighbor came with a gun and shot them. His son Jonathan spent his early life with his uncle Benjamin Hatch, in Lyme; married Olive Truscott and located on a farm now owned by his son William, in Hanover. The latter was born in 1812, has always lived here, and was town representative in 1866-67. He married twice, first, Sarah Chandler, and second, Annette A. Ross. Of his ten children, only one son and two daughters are living, viz.: Augusta B., widow of Clarence E. Delano, a daughter by his first wife, and Isaac R. and Ollie T., children by his second wife.

Thomas Ross, who joined the Revolutionary army at the age of fourteen years, came to this town from Billerica, Mass., at an early day, and first located, with two or three other families, high up on Moose mountain. He afterward located in Ruddsboro district, and reared six sons and three daughters. Nathan, son of Thomas, built the house where his son, D. M. Ross, now lives. Benjamin, son of Thomas, became a resident of Hanover. Hon. Isaac, son of Thomas, was a member of the Governor's Council, held many other offices and reared eight children, of whom two sons served in the late war ranking as colonels, and one, David T., lives in Lebanon. Annette is the wife of William Hatch. Col. George E., son of Isaac, graduated from Dartmouth college, served in the late war, and lives in Washington. David, son of Thomas, went to Pennsylvania. Elam moved to Hebron. Lucy was the wife of Peter Bugbee, who was a trader, and the father of the Bugbees now living in Ruddsboro.

Isaac Fellows, one of the early settlers of Hanover, was of the fourth generation of the descendants of William Fellows, who came from England about 1630 to '35, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Isaac was born in Kensington, N. H., July 25, 1764. He removed to Hopkinton when young, and from there came to Hanover in the spring of 1799 and settled upon the farm now owned by Asa W. Fellows. He served as selectman in the years 1817, '18 and '19. He married Jane Burnham, who died April 20, 1801, leaving three children, and second, widow Rebecca Hurlbutt, in May, 1804, who died December 14, 1818, leaving six children. He died July 24, 1826. His children were Jane, Isaac, Asa W., Ira, Lyman, Rebecca, Elijah, Fanny, Mary C. and Alvin.

Israel Camp, the ancestor of the Camp family in Hanover, was born in Milford, Conn., in 1756. When about a year old his father removed to Washington, Conn. About February 1, 1776, he volunteered for two months, and after his return home he enlisted for seven months with Captain Couch, joined the regiment of Col. Heman Swift, served near Whitehall, N. Y., and also served in the years 1778, '79 and '80, more or less. He married Bettie Hurlbutt, at Washington, Conn., and came to Hanover about 1784. He was

a farmer, and lived and died on the farm now owned by Charles H. Hurlbutt, dying April 24, 1830. His wife died October 29, 1834. He had thirteen children, seven of whom died unmarried. His children who married were Abial, born in Washington, Conn., January 9, 1781, married Sally Camp, removed to Chelsea, Vt., and had five children; Israel married Anna Barnes and removed to Illinois and left five children; Jonah, born in 1792, married Elvira Smith, of Chelsea, Vt., lived in Hanover on the farm now owned by Asa Spaulding, died November 26, 1824, leaving four children, none of whom now live in the town, Esther, born in Hanover in 1800, was the first wife of Colonel Ashbel Smith, and died in 1820; Betsey, born October 21, 1783, married Buel Barnes, February 12, 1805, and had eleven children; David, born in Washington, Conn., July 14, 1782, married Theoda, daughter of Elder Isaac Bridgman, March 23, 1808, lived upon the farm now owned by David H. Camp, and died July 26, 1832, having had eight children, as follows: Rufus, born in Hanover April 8, 1809, represented the town in the legislature two years, married Betsey Hurlbutt by whom he had four children—Elizabeth, wife of William L. Barnes, David H., Mary T., wife of Jackson Spaulding, and Laura A.; Isaac, born in Hanover, December 12, 1810, married Oliver P. Woodward July 1, 1833, has eleven children,—Carlos D., Julia S., wife of Austin Wright, of Sparta, Wis., Joanna W., wife of Asa W. Fellows, Ellen M., Aurora O., wife of Charles R. Woodward, of Lebanon, Delia M., first wife of David J. Hurlbutt, Edna P., wife of David J. Hurlbutt, Isaac B., Millard C., Clarence H., and Esther T., widow of B. B. Holmes; David born in Hanover, October 12, 1812, served as selectman, justice of the peace, clerk of Baptist church, married Elvira F. Smith, April 27, 1834, who died October 15, 1854, having ten children, and he then married widow Adaline F. Shedd, November 25, 1858, the children being Charles H., a lawyer residing in East Saginaw, Mich., John S., Susanette, Laura Ann, Sarah F., wife of Chandler P. Smith, Abbie L., Esther T., Albert D., Julius W. and Leonard W., the last three lumber dealers in East Saginaw, Mich.; Amos, born in Hanover, December 11, 1814, married Abigail M. Graves, died here March 20, 1873, his four children being Malvina M., Emily, Frank B. and Eunice T.; Esther, born June 9, 1819, married Abel D. Johnson, lived in Hanover, and died March 16, 1853, her children being Susan T., Charles F., and Fayette B.; Cyrus, born in Hanover, married Nancy Knapp and died in Lyme, N. H., March 16, 1877, his children being George W., Hattie M., Hattie I., wife of B. F. Bartlett, of Lyme, and Lewis P.; Asa, born in Hanover, married Mary A. Woodward, and has had eight children—Carlton N., Fred O., Frank P., Ardell I., first wife of L. C. Flanders, Ada L., Emma E., wife of Oren H. Waterman, Milton D., and Willie A.; and Franklin, born in Hanover, February 22, 1824, removed to Illinois, married Eliza Dowe, and has five children.

William Hall, son of Webster Hall, was born December 18, 1789, in the house now owned and occupied by Calvin Webb, the house being built by

Webster Hall, in 1781. Mr. Hall took an active part in the War of 1812, and was a man of literary ability, possessing a clear memory, and a deep appreciation of original thought. He married Mrs. Charlotte (Chase) Hall, of Concord, N. H., in 1823, who bore him one child, William, born July 13, 1825. The latter has always been a resident of this town, married Almeda E. Waterhouse, of Orford, December 30, 1848, and has had born to him two children.

Jacob Perley, born in Newbury, Mass., April 5, 1775, came to this town about the year 1797. His son J. Samuel was born in Hanover, June 7, 1818, and is a farmer. He married Harriet E. Fellows, June 19, 1850, and has one daughter.

Lemuel Dowe, son of Ephraim Dowe who was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1701, and grandson of Thomas and Susanna Dowe, of Ipswich, was the first settler of that name in Hanover, and came to this town, from Coventry, Conn., about 1777. He occupied for a time a log house which is supposed to have stood on the present pasture of Asa Spaulding, but soon after, located upon land near the crossing of roads 16 and 4, where he died in 1818, aged eighty-two years. He married Annie Millington, and his children were Susanna, Abigail, Anna, Lydia, Solomon and Lemuel, Jr. Solomon lived where Elijah Hurlbut now resides, and reared two children, Solomon, Jr., and Agrippa. The latter was at one time town clerk. Lemuel, Jr., married Triphena Dodge, and his children were Francis, Minerva, Tryphena, Ulysses and two others who died young. He was selectman for five years, about 1812, and was captain of militia. He taught district and singing school and was frequently called upon as a surveyor. He bought fifty acres of wild land which he cleared, and built the house where C. B. Dowe now lives. He died September 26, 1852, aged eighty-four years. His son Francis was born April 11, 1791, married Mary L. Church, and reared nine children. He moved to Vermont, and finally located in Bethel. Ulysses was born March 5, 1808, married Esther Owen, and reared two children, Charles Byron, and Ellen E. He proved an apt scholar, and was very fond of music, especially the violin and bass viol. When a youth, he made a violin for himself, and afterwards made several, most of which proved to be very superior instruments. He served as selectman in 1853, '58, '59, '70 and '71, was town representative in 1864, served as justice of the peace five years, and was a captain of militia. He taught school, and was often employed as surveyor. He died July 16, 1874. His son Charles Byron, was born December 4, 1828, went to Ohio in 1857, where he was engaged in trade. He enlisted in Co. E, 155th Ohio Vols., in 1864, and served in Virginia. After the close of the war he returned to Hanover where he has since lived. He served as town clerk in 1872, '73 and '74, as selectman in 1875 and '76, as supervisor in 1878, '79, '80 and '81, and as town representative in 1880-81. He married twice, first, Vina H., daughter of Isaac Ross, October 20, 1833, who bore him one son, Lemuel A., a resident of New York city. Mr. Dowe married for his second wife

Ellen Smith, widow of E. B. Foster. Ellen E. Dowe married Orlando C. Blackmer, of Pomfret, Vt., a graduate of Williams college, and removed to Illinois. Their son Norbourn H. is a Congregational clergyman, a graduate from Williams college, and from the Union Theological Seminary, at Chicago.

Nathaniel Hurlbutt, son of Gideon, was born in March, 1736, came to Hanover, from Washington, Conn., about 1782, when his son David was about eleven years of age, and located on the farm now owned by the heirs of C. C. Webb, on road 4. He married Bettie Taylor, and reared eight children, all born in Connecticut. His youngest son, David, retained his father's farm, married Gratia Taylor, and had born to him thirteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and only one of whom, Elihu, the present postmaster of Hanover, is living. The latter married Emeline L. Goodell, of Lyme June 8, 1842, and a week later moved into his present house, which was built by Jonathan Freeman, who kept store therein. Mr. Hurlbutt has been justice of the peace since 1856, has been State justice, has been postmaster over twenty-five years, and selectman several years. His children are C. O. Hurlbutt, of Lebanon, Lucy R., wife of Professor Sherman, Fannie G., wife of George Medbury, residing in Illinois, Willard G., of Hanover, Harriet A., wife of Prof. J. V. Hazen, and Ida. Nathaniel, son of David, spent his life as a farmer in Hanover, and taught singing school. He married Marinda Spencer, and reared four children, three of whom are living, viz.: David J., the only son, is a prominent singer in Manchester, in the choir of Franklin street church; Ruth (Mrs. Lucius Stearns), resides in Lebanon; and Ellen (Mrs. Frank Biathrow), resides in Orford. John, son of David, was a farmer, and lived at Hanover Center, where he reared five children.

— Foster, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Salisbury, N. H., and came to Hanover about 1800. His son Caleb was a captain of militia, and was always known by this title. He owned and conducted a tannery near Hanover Center many years, but during his later life owned a tannery in Lebanon. He reared seven children, two of whom are living, Horace, in Lebanon, and Celina (Mrs. Alden Kendrick), in Campton, P. Q. Caleb Converse, son of Caleb, was born at Hanover Center, was engaged three years in a store, but spent most of his life on a farm. He married three times, first, Laura Houston, who bore him one daughter; second, Emily E. Jones, who bore him one son and one daughter, John Henry and Emily (Mrs. F. W. Davison); and third, Sarah J. Dewey, who was the mother of one son, Charles A., and one daughter. Caleb C. died January 29, 1881, aged seventy-one years. John H. married Laura Storrs, and has two children. He has been engaged in trade for two years, but otherwise has been a farmer. He was deputy sheriff from 1879 to 1885. Richard Foster, brother of Caleb, and uncle of Caleb C., reared seven sons, six of whom graduated from Dartmouth college, and became Congregational ministers. Of these, three are living, and two of them died in the army during the war of the Rebellion.

Benjamin Miller was born at Brookfield, Mass., and came to this town about 1798. He held the office of senator two years, was councilor two years, was town representative several times, and was also prominent in less important town offices. He married Esther Clapp, of Brookfield, Mass., reared a large family of children, and died in 1838.

Benjamin D. Miller, son of Elijah, was born on the Miller homestead, at Hanover Center, November 23, 1810, received a common school education, and taught school for a time in Orford. In 1836 he bought a farm of Amos Tenney. The house was built by Mr. Tenney in 1800. Mr. Miller married twice, first, Marinda Tenney, who was the mother of Henry T., Delia A. (Mrs. Albert Merrill), and Eliza (Mrs. J. Steven), now deceased. He married for his second wife Anna, daughter of David Wright, who is the mother of Otis W. Benjamin D. died April 8, 1876. Otis W. resides with his mother.

Nathaniel Merrill and his brother Ebenezer, came to Hanover from Newbury, when young men, and unmarried, bought two fifty-acre lots, and made a clearing in the southeastern part of the town. Ebenezer moved to Chelsea, Vt. Nathaniel married Rachel, daughter of Daniel Morse, and reared five sons and four daughters. Louisa, the eldest now living, is the wife of John Stevens, of Canaan. Nathaniel P., was a fifer in the early militia, married Lucy Chandler, and has one son and one daughter, Edwin P. and Annie (Mrs. N. W. Emerson) of Hanover. Horatio N., a drover and farmer, owns the homestead. Albert H., born in Hanover, October 16, 1831, married Delia, daughter of Benjamin Miller, and has six children, viz.: Delia A. (Mrs. William Walker), E. Mionie (Mrs. H. A. Praddex), Etta F. (Mrs. Frank Emerson), George O., Ben E. and Abbie D.

James Spencer was born at Norwich, Vt., in 1784, and moved to this town in 1814. His son Uel now lives on the farm where his father died. He was born December 19, 1839, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. C, 7th N. H. Vols. September 7, 1863, he was wounded by part of a flying shell, and was discharged from the ranks, February 4, 1864. He married Ruth F., daughter of M. C. Emerson, of this town, and has had born to him four children.

Moses Hoyt was born March 22, 1738, married Lydia Goulet, and it is supposed that they spent a part or nearly all of their lives at Newport, N. H., except a few of the last years of their life, which they spent with their son Joseph at Hanover. Mr. Hoyt died February 14, 1814, and his widow died December 13, 1814. Their son Joseph was born at Newport, N. H., September 27, 1778, married Mary Patterson, November 14, 1802, moved to Hanover in 1812, and bought the place now owned by B. F. Plummer. He was a farmer, and dealt largely in sheep and cattle, purchasing for drovers. He died here May 14, 1849, and his widow died March 22, 1853. Their children were as follows: Polly, born September 12, 1805; Horace F., born April 4, 1811; Joseph, born September 13, 1813; Lydia, born April 21, 1817; and Betsey, born January 10, 1810. Polly married A. T. Dudley, had three children, Dorr, Horace and Betsey, and died December 21, 1848. Dorr

married Lydia, daughter of John Gould, and died leaving no children. Horace F. Dudley graduated from Dartmouth college, located in Warsaw, N. Y., as a Congregational minister, and died of cancer, leaving two sons. Betsey Dudley married Solon Wright, and died of cancer. Betsey Hoyt died of consumption, November 21, 1834. Joseph, Jr., was drowned in the Mascoma river, at Lebanon, July 4, 1834. Lydia Hoyt married John Burrall, of Strafford, has had two children, John and Elizabeth, and resides in Strafford. Her son John moved to Wisconsin, where he died, and Elizabeth married Dana White, of Strafford, where she resides. Horace F. Hoyt married Caroline E., daughter of Daniel Hardy, of Lebanon, March 22, 1833. Mrs. Hoyt died January 8, 1875. His daughter Mary J. was born at Strafford, Vt., May 4, 1837, married S. P. Berry, in 1856, and lives on the Hardy farm in Lebanon. They have two children, Ida, who married Albert F. Brown, and lives in Providence, R. I., and Walter, who resides with his parents. Eliza Hoyt was born in Hanover, February 4, 1848, and married Simon Ward, Jr. They live on the Isaac Babbitt's farm in Hanover, and have three children, Cora, Florence and Josephine. Dea. H. F. Hoyt, Jr., was born at Enfield, October 26, 1842, married Minnie R. Coates, November 5, 1868, and soon after their marriage, both joined the Baptist church, at Etna, of which Mr. Hoyt was elected deacon. He was elected third selectman in March, 1879, and was chosen second selectman in 1880, '81, '82, and '83. He has spent most of his life, with the exception of a few years of his childhood, in Hanover, his father living with him, on the Milton Kingsbury farm, which they have owned for more than thirty years.

Capt. Albert Stark, son of Zephaniah and Susanna (Porter) Stark, was born in Hanover, November 6, 1811. He was captain of a local militia at one time, married Alice Dodge, and has one son and three daughters, viz.: Reuben P., of Buffalo, N. Y., Dolly R., wife of J. R. Hewes, of Lyme, Alice D., wife of William West, of Boston, and Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas H. Bruce), of Elgin, Ill.

Reuben Benton came to Hanover about 1826, locating where his son Charles now lives, served as selectman and justice of the peace, and reared nine children. Of these, George lives at Union Village, Vt., and Charles resides in Hanover. The latter was born in Norwich, Vt., in 1819, married Elizabeth L. Barker, of Windsor, Vt., and has had born to him children, as follows: Martha E., Adaline F., Lizzie J., Achsa A., Charles F., Laura M., Annie O., Frank A. and Marjorie. Mr. Benton has held the office of selectman eight years, town treasurer six years, has been supervisor since 1878, police justice since 1876, and was town representative in 1879-80. His farm is a part of the original grant to Eleazer Wheelock for Dartmouth college.

Ebenezer Eaton, Stephen Scales, Jethro Goss and Daniel Morse were among the earliest settlers in the Goss neighborhood. Jethro Goss came to the west farm in Canaan, from Portsmouth, about 1800. He married Su-

sanna Cate about 1804-05, who bore him three sons and two daughters. He first settled where his son Levi M. now lives, about 1815. The latter bought the farm where Ebenezer Eaton first settled, and where Ransom L. Goss now lives, about thirty years ago. Russell occupied the homestead until about fourteen years ago, when Levi M. bought it. The latter spent several years in Plainfield, where he married Almira Cole, who bore him seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Susan (Mrs. William Tilton), of Enfield, Mary (Mrs. Philip Bullock), of Enfield, Ransom L., Parker J., of Hanover, and Almira (Mrs. George Barnard), of Claremont. Levi M. was nick-named "Hero" in his youth, a name by which he is now best known.

Richard Currier moved to Enfield, from Salisbury, when a young man, and for fifty years kept a hotel on the fourth New Hampshire turnpike, also kept a small store. Of his ten children, Jonathan G. is the only son now living, and Mehitabel Sawyer, of Linden, Mass., is the only surviving daughter. Jonathan G. was born at Enfield, in 1809, and during his early life was a mail contractor and stage driver for about a dozen years. In 1838 he bought the Dartmouth Hotel and Hanover House, and leased them to different men, while he carried on stage and livery stable business, and conducted a large farm which he owned. He has erected many of the present buildings in Hanover.

Asa Dodge Smith, A. M., D. D., LL. D., son of Dr. Rogers and Sally (Dodge) Smith, was born at Amherst, N. H., September 21, 1804. His father's family came from Massachusetts at the opening of the Revolutionary war. When he was about seven years of age his parents removed to Chester, Vt. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Simeon Ide, of Windsor, to learn the printer's trade. After mastering this he obtained a release from his apprenticeship and became a student in the academy at Chester, and afterward in Kimball Union academy. In 1826 he entered Dartmouth college, graduating in 1830. He taught a year in Limerick, Me., and in 1831 entered the Theological seminary at Andover, Mass., completed his course in 1834, and immediately became pastor of a newly organized Presbyterian church in New York city. Over this church, at first called the Brainerd church, and later on, through a change of location, the Fourteenth street church, he continued for twenty-nine years. Invited to the presidency of Dartmouth college in 1863, he accepted the invitation, and removed with his family to Hanover. They occupied the house opposite the northeast corner of the common, known as the "Rood" house, until February, 1865, when he purchased the old Brewster place on Wheelock street, where two of his children still reside. The thirteen years which he devoted to the service of his Alma Mater constituted the closing period of an active and successful life. He died in 1877, and was buried in Hanover cemetery. His wife, Sarah Ann Adams, was a daughter of Captain John Adams, of North Andover, Mass. She survived him five years and now rests by his side. William

Thayer Smith, A. M., M. D., their son, was born in New York city and became a resident of Hanover in 1864. He is a graduate of Yale college and the medical department of Dartmouth college, and of the University of the City of New York, a physician of wide and successful practice, and is associate professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical department of Dartmouth college.

Prof. Edward R. Ruggles was born in Norwich, Vt., October 22, 1837, graduated from Dartmouth college in 1859, studied five years in French and German universities, and returned to Dartmouth in 1864 as instructor in modern languages. In 1867 he became professor of modern languages for Chandler Scientific Department, and succeeded Professor Woodman in charge of that department on the death of the latter, in which position he still remains. His wife is Charlotte, daughter of Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, a graduate of Dartmouth college, and for forty years its treasurer, also one of the leading lawyers of the county.

Prof. Elihu T. Quimby was born in Danville, N. H., July 17, 1826, graduated from Dartmouth in 1851, and immediately became principal of New Ipswich Appleton academy, from which, in 1864, he came to Dartmouth as professor of mathematics in the academical department, where he continued until 1878. In 1871 he became connected with the United States coast survey, and since 1878 has devoted his entire time to this work. In 1881-82 he was the representative from Hanover. His wife was Nancy A. Cutler, of Hartford, Vt. Mr. Quimby was engaged in the civil war two years, in connection with the Christian commission, and wrote the Thompson & Quimby Collegiate algebra.

Prof. John Vose Hazen, son of Norman Hazen, was born in Royalston, Mass. His father died when he was a year and a half old, and his mother, Marthy (Vose) Hazen, removed to Atkinson, N. H., where her son fitted for college. He entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth college and graduated in the class of 1875, and from the Thayer school of Civil Engineering in 1876. For one year he was engaged in civil engineering, and one year in teaching, as principal of Atkinson academy. In September, 1878, he returned to Hanover as tutor in the Chandler Scientific Department, and was elected to the professorship he now fills in 1881.

Stephen Chase, youngest son of Benjamin Pike Chase, was born at Chester, N. H., and fitted for college at Pinkerton academy, in Derry, N. H. He entered Dartmouth college in 1829, and graduated from there in 1832. He studied for the ministry at Andover Theological seminary for one year, after which he became a teacher, and in 1838, was appointed a professor of mathematics in Dartmouth college. In the same year he married Sarah T. Goodwin, of South Berwick, Me., and located in Hanover. He held the professorship until his death, January 7, 1851. His son Frederick graduated from Dartmouth college in 1860, married Mary F. Pomeroy, of Detroit, Mich., in 1871, and has four children. He is now judge of probate for Grafton

county, attorney-at-law, and treasurer of Dartmouth college. Walter-W., the youngest son of Stephen, graduated from Dartmouth college in 1865, and studied law in Washington, where he was admitted to the bar. He established a practice in New York city, but on account of failing health relinquished it in 1873, and went to California, seeking health, where he died the following year. His widow and four children now reside in Hanover.

Edwin David Sanborn, LL. D.,* who lately died here, was long and favorably known in Hanover. The class which graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, though numbering but thirty-three, gave the college three professors: Stephen Chase, the brilliant mathematician, Daniel James Noyes, professor of theology, and later of political economy, and Edwin David Sanborn, who occupied the professor's chair from 1835 until 1880, with the exception of four years, when he was professor in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.

Professor Sanborn was born in Gilmanton, N. H., May 14, 1808. His father, David E. Sanborn, taught winter school for many years, and was especially noted as a penman, his "copies" being in great demand. Inheriting from his father an extensive farm, to which he gradually made large additions, he became a progressive, enterprising and successful farmer.

Professor Sanborn's mother, Hannah Hook, daughter of Capt. Dyer Hook, of Chichester, was a woman of great energy and sterling character. She became the mother of nine children, all but one of whom lived to grow up, and three sons came to occupy positions of prominence and extended influence.

Dyer H. Sanborn, the eldest, was for many years a popular instructor in several seminaries and academies in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the author of two grammars, well-known, and for many years extensively used.

John Sewall Sanborn graduated at Dartmouth in 1842, settled at Sherbrooke, P. Q., and soon gained distinction at the bar. He was a representative in the Canadian parliament, and one of the original members of the Dominion parliament under the Act of Confederation. In 1873 he was called to the Court of Queen's Bench, which position he filled with conspicuous ability until his death in 1877.

Professor Sanborn's boyhood was spent in working on his father's farm, and attending district school a few weeks each winter, until at sixteen he entered the academy at Gilmanton. Up to this time he had never seen a Latin book, but mastered Adams' Latin Grammar in six weeks. Three years later, in 1828, he entered Dartmouth college, having meantime taught three terms and worked each summer on the farm. "During this time," he says, "I was burdensome to no one, as I earned as a laborer on the farm all that my parents expended upon me." In his college course he taught school each winter, and for nine months during his Senior year; and, in spite of these interrup-

* Contributed by Prof. E. R. Ruggles, of Dartmouth college.



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E. D. Sanborn.

tions, graduated second in rank, with the Latin salutatory, Professor Noyes taking the first place. With a strong desire for knowledge, a student in the noblest sense, his chief aim not class rank, though not indifferent to it, he displayed the same broad and generous scholarship by which he was later characterized. After graduation he was principal of the academy at Topsfield, Mass., and was called in 1833 to take charge of the academy at Gilmanton, which he himself had entered but nine years before. The very next year eight of his students came to the college.

Dartmouth now offered him a tutorship, which he declined, as he had decided upon the profession of law, having already entered his name in the office of Stephen C. Lyford, Esq., of Meredith Bridge, now Laconia. After a few months of close study, to use his own words, "finding the law as it was then practiced disagreeable to my taste, I resolved to go to Andover and study divinity." Professor Sanborn's reputation for classical scholarship seems to have preceded him, as he had hardly reached Andover when he was asked to give instruction in Phillips academy, and did so during the entire time he was connected with the seminary.

In the autumn of 1835, a tutorship at Dartmouth was again offered and accepted; but a few weeks later Mr. Sanborn was elected professor of the Latin and Greek languages, taking the prose of both languages while his distinguished colleague, Professor Alpheus Crosby, taught the poetry. Very soon, however, Professor Crosby went abroad, and Professor Sanborn gave the entire instruction in Latin and Greek, until his return, in 1837, when the professorship was divided, Professor Crosby taking the Greek, and Professor Sanborn the Latin.

Magnificently endowed, physically as well as mentally, trained to hard work, and full of enthusiasm, he entered on his duties with an ambition to master his department of instruction. He read critically not only the authors taught in the class-room, but in a few years compassed the entire range of Latin literature, on which he gave his classes a large number of exceedingly interesting and instructive lectures. In spite of his marvelous memory, and his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of Latin, he never came before his class without looking over the lesson of the day, and thus by constantly refreshing his own interest, was able to awaken interest in others. For twenty-two years he filled the Latin chair with distinguished ability, until called, in 1859, to the university professorship of Latin and Classical Literature in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. In the same year, in recognition of his long and efficient service in education and literature, the University of Vermont conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Entering on his new duties in the full strength of a vigorous manhood, with large experience, thorough scholarship, and the prestige of brilliant success, he at once aroused a lively enthusiasm in the studies of his department. In March, 1863, the trustees of Dartmouth tendered Dr. Sanborn the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, made vacant by the transfer of

Professor Brown to the chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy. He left his work in St. Louis with reluctance, constrained to do so by the urgency of the call, and the disastrous effects of the war in the social and financial interests of the State of Missouri. A great reader from his college days, with a wide range of knowledge, embracing almost every subject of value, thoroughly grounded in all that was best in English letters, Professor Sanborn now entered a field calculated to stimulate him to highest intellectual activity, and in which he could use to advantage his vast stores of knowledge. Later on he said, "the teaching of English literature was a pleasure, and I made myself so familiar with the entire cause that I was never obliged to carry a text-book into the class-room."

His methods of instruction were varied, original and in the highest degree stimulating, so much so that President Smith once wrote: "so deep an interest has been awakened in the Belles-Lettres studies, and exercises, that fears have been entertained that other departments might be overshadowed. For seventeen years Dr. Sanborn occupied the chair of English literature, resigning in 1880, and it is not too much to say that during this period, no similar chair in any American college was filled with more distinguished ability. Dr. Sanborn was a graceful and vigorous writer, and everything from his pen was interesting as well as valuable. He prepared more than a thousand articles for newspapers, besides a large number for reviews and magazines, some of which attracted wide attention. Among the most marked of these were "European and American Universities," in the *North American Review* for 1855, and "Partisanship in History," in the *New Englander* in 1859.

In 1875 he published "a History of New Hampshire," which cost him a large amount of time and labor, and which displays ample knowledge and careful research. He adapted the novel method of treating the matter by topics and not as a continuous narrative, a method which had decided advantages for those who seek special information.

In a critical notice, the late James T. Fields said: "The work is clear, coherent, and well arranged narrative, critical as well as historical, and written in an interesting and vigorous style."

When Fletcher Webster was about to prepare his father's private correspondence for publication, he invited Professor Sanborn to assist him, and a very busy but delightful winter was spent at Marshfield, in what to him was a labor of love. The introduction was mainly from his pen, and to his critical judgment the merits of the work are largely due. He also furnished a considerable part of the reminiscences of Daniel Webster, edited by Peter Harvey.

Endowed by nature with a fine presence, an agreeable and powerful voice, and thoroughly trained in all the details of the orator's art, his efforts in the pulpit, on the platform and before audiences of various kinds were characterized by vigor and force, sometimes brilliant, and always worthy of the theme and the occasion. His services were always in demand, and he gave a large number of addresses, lectures and orations, on a variety of subjects

before societies, conventions, and bodies of different kinds. The eulogies on President Harrison, President Taylor and Daniel Webster, are among the best pronounced on these distinguished statesmen. Among the many addresses on educational subjects, two lectures before the American Institute of Instruction were among the best of the kind.

In 1850, Dr. Sanborn was a member of the State constitutional convention, and on the resolution to create a superintendent of public institution made a speech of great ability and power.

In 1876, when an orator was to be selected for New Hampshire day at the Centennial, in Philadelphia, the choice naturally fell on him, and the oration which he pronounced on that occasion was one of his most brilliant and masterly efforts.

In June, 1884, a large number of the sons of Dartmouth, and distinguished strangers, were assembled in Hanover, to lay the corner stone of the Wilson library, and here he addressed a public audience for the last time. His voice was still clear and resonant, his language eloquent, his thought lofty; but age and disease had left their traces on his powerful frame, and when he ended there was hardly a dry eye among those his old pupils who revered and loved him. His life had been passed among books, the college library of which he had been many years the custodian had been a special object of his care, and the occasion seemed especially beautiful and fitting for leave-taking.

Professor Sanborn was licensed to preach by a Congregational council, in 1836, and though he never sought ordination, was a preacher of extraordinary earnestness and power, often speaking without notes, and always awakening the liveliest interest. He was, for many years, a deacon in the college church, and in every movement for the advancement of village and college, he took a prominent part.

For thirteen years he held most of the justice courts in Hanover, was twice representative in the State legislature, and in 1869 was elected to the New Hampshire Senate. This position, however, he could not accept, as the trustees of the college had some time previously prohibited the college professors from holding any political office, except in the town.

December 11, 1837, he was married in Boscawen, to Mary Ann, daughter Euhait Webster, a lady gentle, refined and attractive, whose whole life was a perpetual benediction to all those within the sphere of her influence. She died December 30, 1864, leaving three children,—Kate Sanborn, well-known as an authoress, with rare native endowments, and a knowledge of literature, which amply qualified her to have succeeded her father in the professor's chair, Mary Webster, wife of Paul Babcock, Esq., of New York, and Edward W., who graduated at Dartmouth, in 1878, and is now a successful lawyer in New York city.

In January, 1868, Professor Sanborn was married to Mrs. Sarah F. Clark, of Detroit, who survives him.

Professor Sanborn died in New York city, where he had gone with the hope of improving his health. December 29, 1885, and lies buried within sound of the college bell, in the old cemetery, in Hanover.

Joseph Emerson, son of Joseph, who moved to Norwich, from Westfield, Mass., about 1795, was born in Norwich, Vt., October 3, 1807, and when twenty years of age became clerk for Roswell Shurtleff, who kept one of the three stores in Norwich. In 1834 he came to Hanover, was employed in selling out the stock of the Governor Lang store, and was also in the employ of Otis Freeman. In 1839 he began business for himself, where the Dartmouth Bank now is, and six or seven years later he located in the building which S. W. Cobb now occupies as a store, where he continued in trade until 1853, when he sold out and retired from business. He was the agent of the United States and Canada Express for over thirty years, beginning when the company first organized. He married twice, first, Anna P., daughter of Rev. Dr. Shurtleff, who bore him one son, Roswell S., who owns and occupies a plantation of 1,800 acres in Louisiana. Mr. Emerson married for his second wife Alice Cameron, a native of Ryegate, Vt., in 1883.

Ira B. Allen was born in Chelsea, Vt., and about 1835 began driving stage for a Mr. Norton, from Chelsea to Hanover, which he continued for seven years. He purchased an interest in the line from Montpelier to Hanover, about 1844, and was identified with staging until the railroad superseded the coach. He located in Hanover in 1845, and has since extensively conducted the livery business, his brother Samuel having been his partner until 1850. Mr. Allen opened the street bearing his name, in Hanover, from School street to Main.

Elias Smith, now the oldest man residing in Hanover, was born in Beverly, Mass., November 8, 1796, and when sixteen or seventeen years of age became a sailor. During the war of 1812 he was captured and held a prisoner by the British for nineteen months. He came to Hanover about thirty years ago. He married Matilda Stiles, of Hillsboro, and has had born to him six sons and six daughters. Three of his sons, James Madison, who died in Salisbury prison, Stephen D., who lost his left leg in the service, and Alonzo A. served in the late war, in the 7th N. H. Vols.

Stephen Eastman moved to Canaan, from Danville, about 1788-89, when his son James was about eight or nine years of age. This son was left behind while his parents went ahead and built a log house. He started later on foot and was overtaken by a man on horseback, who took him on behind him, and thus he rode to his new home. This man was William Longfellow, who settled the farm where Harry Follansbee now lives. Stephen married Miriam Quimby, of Hampstead, and reared one son and two daughters. He died in his forty-ninth year, of injuries received in raising a barn. His son James became a house carpenter, cabinet maker, lumber manufacturer, and was also a farmer. He married Polly French, and reared eleven children, of whom Larnard L., James, Richard B. and Mary F., the wife of George

Smith, of Plainfield, are living. Larnard L. and Stephen became Methodist ministers, the former now lives at Methuen, Mass., and the latter died in 1855. Richard B. resides on road 25, and owns the farm on which his grandfather settled. James, Jr., married Susan L. Williams, and has three children, Stephen, Martha J. (Mrs. C. A. Manning, M. D.), of Manchester, and James F. He has lived in Hanover for twenty-five years, on road 11, taught school in his early life, but has been mostly engaged in farming, and has one of the best farms in town, located east of Moose mountain.

Micah C. Howe was born in Newbury, N. H., and came to Tunis district, in Hanover, in 1861. He served ten months in the late war, in Co. H, 16th N. H. Vols. He married Harriet C. Smith, September 1, 1859, and has three children, Angie F. (Mrs. George W. Lambert), of Lyme, Etta S. and Alberton.

Rev. Joseph B. Morse, son of John, of Amnesty, who settled in Haverhill about 1800, was born May 21, 1814, was educated at Dartmouth college, and married Maria Ripley, of Barre, Vt., in 1837. He taught district school before entering college, and also taught afterward, teaching eighteen years in Charleston, Mass., about seventeen years in the Harvard school, six years of which time he was without sight, unable to read a word, teaching entirely by the discipline acquired in college. He has for over fifty years been a Universalist minister, was located as pastor over several churches in Vermont and New Hampshire, including five years in Orford. He has lived in Hanover since 1867.

Cornelius A. Field, a native of Berlin, Vt., came to this town in 1862. He was formerly engaged in trade at Montpelier, for a period of fifteen years. In 1864 he was appointed postmaster, an office which he filled until 1885. He has been agent of the telegraph company since 1864, secretary of Hanover Gaslight Company since its formation in 1872, and a member of the school board for two years.

Prof. John K. Lord was born in Cincinnati, O., fitted for college at Montpelier, Vt., and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1868. He taught in Appleton academy, New Ipswich, one year, and became tutor at Dartmouth college in 1869, with which institution he has since been connected. He became associate professor of Latin in 1872, the position he now fills, and also filled the Evans professorship of rhetoric, two years.

Langdon Sherman, son of William, was a descendant of Rev. Beriah Sherman, who was an early chaplain of Yale college, and was born at Waitsfield, Vt., in 1806. He married Pamela P. Smith, and had born to him six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Lucy J., Celia and Emma, the wife of Wilton M. Lindsey, of Warren, Pa. Mr. Sherman died in 1865.

Frank A. Sherman was born in Knox, Me., October 4, 1847, attended school at Bucksport, Me., and graduated from Chandler's Scientific Department Dartmouth college, in 1870. He was appointed professor of mathematics in this department in 1871, a position he still holds.

Henry Griswold Jesup, was born at Westport, Conn., January 23, 1826, attended school at East Granville, Mass., fitted for a college at Hopkins Grammar school, New Hiven, Conn., graduated from Yale college in 1847, and from Union Theological seminary in 1853. He was pastor in Stanwich, Conn., from 1853 to 1862, resided for a time at Amherst, Mass., until elected to the professorship of Natural History at Dartmouth college in 1876, which position he now holds in the Chandler Scientific Department and in the Agricultural college.

Prof. C. H. Pettee was born in Manchester, N. H., fitted for college in the schools of his native city, graduated from the Manchester high school, in 1870, from Dartmouth college in 1874, and from the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1876. He was instructor of mathematics and civil engineering in the College of Agriculture and in Thayer school, for one year. In 1877, he was appointed professor of mathematics, which position he now fills in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Prof. John H. Wright was born in Persia, in 1852, while his father, Rev. Austin H. Wright, M. D., was a missionary in Oroomiah, Persia. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1873, and at once became professor of Greek and Latin in Ohio State University, where he remained until 1876. He spent the next two years in Germany, and in 1878 became associate professor of Greek in Dartmouth college.

Prof. Thomas R. Crosby, M. D., youngest son of Dr. Asa Crosby, was born at Gilmanton, N. H., October 22, 1816, and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1841, taking also his degree of M. D. He married Louisa Partridge, daughter of Col. Oliver Burton, U. S. A. He practiced in Meriden and Manchester, was chief surgeon in Columbian college hospital, Washington, D. C., during the war, was professor in the medical college of that city, and afterward became professor in Dartmouth college, of animal and vegetable physiology in the agricultural department, and instructor of natural history in the academical and scientific department. During much of his professional life he was an invalid, but was indefatigable in habits of study, steadily advancing to posts of honor and reward, both as practitioner and teacher. He died in Hanover, March 1, 1872.

Rev. Gabriel Campbell, was born at Dalrymple Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1838, and in 1842 his father, Robert Campbell, moved to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he now lives, a real estate dealer and broker. Gabriel graduated from the State Normal school and State university of Michigan, and from the Chicago Theological seminary. He studied philosophy in Berlin, Germany, where he was made a member of the Philosophical society, of that city. He was connected with the Minnesota State university, at Minneapolis for thirteen years, was vice-president for some time, and declined the offer of presidency. He was afterwards elected to the Stone professorship at Bowdoin college and after two years to the professorship established by the same estate in Dartmouth college, where he entered in the spring of 1883. He is the possessor

of a badge of the Legion of Honor, presented for honorable service as captain of Co. E., 17th-Michigan Inf. He married Louise T. McMahon, of Manchester, Mich., and has five children.

Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, a native of Westford, Mass., attended school at Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., and graduated from Yale college in 1869. He was a tutor in Yale college four years, and professor of Greek at Indiana university two years. He was elected to the Lawrence professorship of Greek in Dartmouth college, in 1882, which position he now holds. He served one year in the Rebellion, enlisting in the 6th Mass. Vols.

Professor Arthur S. Hardy was born at Andover, attended Amherst college, graduated from West Point military academy in 1869, and became lieutenant in the 3d Regt. U. S. Artillery, from which he resigned in 1870. He was professor of civil engineering and applied mathematics, from 1870 to 1873, was professor of civil engineering of the Chandler Scientific Department, from 1874 to 1878, and was then elected to the chair of mathematics in Dartmouth college.

Professor Charles F. Emerson was born at Chelmsford, Mass., September 28, 1843, attended school at Westford, Mass., and at Appleton academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth college, in 1868. He remained there as instructor, tutor, associate professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, from 1872 to 1878, and was elected to the Appleton professorship of natural philosophy, in 1878, a position he still holds.

Professor Clarence W. Scott was born at Plymouth, Vt., August 20, 1849, attended the Normal school at Randolph, and the Kimball Union academy. He graduated from Dartmouth college, in 1874, and was librarian of Dartmouth college from 1874 to 1878. He was admitted to the bar at Woodstock, Vt., in December, 1879, and was chosen to the professorship of English language and literature, in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, in 1881.

Robert Fletcher, Ph. D., professor in charge of Thayer School of Civil Engineering, was born in New York city, August 23, 1847, was educated at the public schools and the college of that city, and graduated from West Point Military academy, in 1868. He served in the United States artillery one year, and was instructor in mathematics at the military academy, from October, 1869, to October, 1870, when he received the appointment to his present position, from General Sylvanus Thayer, the founder of the professorship. He has been an advocate of the American society of Civil Engineers, since 1875.

Professor Benjamin T. Blanpied was born at Seville, O., July 24, 1848, attended the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, O., and graduated from Bethany college, in West Virginia, in 1871. During the same year he was elected tutor at New Hampshire College of Agriculture, and two years later he was appointed associate professor. He became professor of chemistry in 1876, and is now the senior professor of the college.

Rev. Henry E. Parker, D. D., was born in Keene, N. H., April 17, 1821, attended the schools of that place, and also Kimball Union academy. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1841, after which he became a teacher, and studied for the ministry at the Union Theological seminary, of New York. He was a clergyman nineteen years, and was chaplain in the army during the late war, for eighteen months. He was elected to the Daniel Webster professorship of Latin, and since that time has been a resident of Hanover. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published. He married Mary Elizabeth (Brackett) Huntley, April 22, 1856, and has two children, Henry Horatio, who graduated from Dartmouth college in 1882, and Alice, who is a graduate of the Bradford female seminary, in Massachusetts.

Charles Henry Hitchcock, A. M., Ph. D., the well known geologist of Dartmouth college, and a son of president Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst college, was born in Amherst, Mass., August 23, 1836. Mr. Hitchcock fitted for college at Williston seminary, of East Hampton, Mass., and graduated from Amherst with high honors in 1856. He subsequently studied theology at Andover, Mass., and also attended the Royal School of Mines, at London, Eng., 1866-67. Among the positions he has filled are the following: assistant geologist of Vermont, 1857-60; State geologist of Maine, 1861-62; professor of geology at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1867-70; lecturer on zoology and curator of the cabinets at Amherst college, 1858-64; State geologist of New Hampshire, 1868-78; professor of geology and mineralogy in Dartmouth college from 1869 to the present time; professor of geology, temporarily, at Williams college and at the Virginia State agricultural college. Aside from this multitude of cares, Mr. Hitchcock has in his busy life borne that of professionally visiting most of the States, territories and provinces of North America, having had an office as mining geologist in New York city from 1865 to 1869. He has also traveled in Europe a year, visited the Sandwich Islands, and is now (spring of 1886) absent on a second trip to the latter place. Mr. Hitchcock has also contributed largely to scientific literature, among his larger works being the "Geological Reports" of Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, respectively, while he has also published or written for publication more than one hundred scientific papers, and is the author of a general geological map of the United States, and made the large relief map of New Hampshire, which commands so much attention at the State House in Concord. He married a daughter of Prof. E. P. Barrows, of Andover Theological seminary, who has borne him five children.

George H. Whitchee, son of Joseph A., was born at Strafford, N. H., graduated from New Hampshire College of Agriculture, in 1881, and became superintendent of the college farm in April, 1884.

Elbert Hewitt was born in Pomfret, Vt., July 30, 1843, and lived with his father, Lucian Hewitt, a teacher and farmer, until he was eighteen years of age. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 17th U. S. Inf., and served in the

Army of the Potomac, under McClellan. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, where he received a wound in the left breast, breaking one rib, but did not leave his company on account of the wound. He was taken with fever, and was discharged for disability in May, 1864. In August, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. C, 6th Vt. Vols., and in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, was hit in the face with a piece of shell, his lower jaw broken in three places, twelve teeth shot out, and his upper jaw split open. The same piece of shell killed his comrade by his side, and he himself was left for dead. He finally revived and reached a hospital, where he remained until June, 1865, undergoing three surgical operations, and the wound has never fully healed. Mr. Hewitt has resided in Hanover since 1875. He married Augusta, daughter of Alvin I. Merrill, of this town.

Joseph Tilden, with his sons Joseph, Stephen, Elisha and Joel, moved to Lebanon, from Connecticut, at a very early date. He owned a large tract of land opposite and above Olcott Falls, where his sons Joseph and Joel lived and reared families. The latter kept a store near the falls, Elisha served in the Revolution, and Stephen moved to Canada. Joseph, Sr., lived to be nearly 100 years of age. Lydia, Betsey and Joseph Tilden, of Hanover, are great-grandchildren of Joseph Tilden, who came from Connecticut.

Rev. Samuel H. Smith, son of Jonathan, who was a carpenter and wheelwright, was born at Conway, Mass., in 1811, and was brought up to the trade of his father. He became a member of the Baptist church at Rutland, Vt., in 1831, and has been a preacher of the Gospel since 1840. His first charge was at West Dummerston, Vt., from May, 1840, to 1842. He first became identified with Grafton county as pastor of the Baptist church at Lyme Center, in 1863, filling the pastorate with approbation nine years. He then entered in pastoral relation in Hanover, where he still remains. He married three times, first, Hannah P. Field, of Rutland, Vt., in 1832, and has had born to him four children, viz.: Bertha A., Charles E., who died in childhood, an infant who died unnamed, and Delia H., the wife of F. F. Flint, of Lyme. Mrs. Smith died April 27, 1854, and he married for his second wife Ellen M. Copps, December 12, 1854, who bore him one son and died in 1859, the child dying in 1860. Mr. Smith married for his third wife Hannah Kendall, a native of Chester, Vt., February 19, 1860, who has borne him two sons, Edmund J. and Edmund H., both of whom died in childhood. Rev. E. H. Smith represented Lyme in the legislature, in 1867, and has been town clerk of Hanover about four years.

CHURCHES.

The religious interests of this town have been, like those of others near it, for the most part in the hands of the so-called "orthodox" denominations; beginning with a sort of independent Presbyterianism, which passed into Congregationalism very early in the present century. The first preachers were

sent up from Connecticut, hired by the proprietors for a few months each summer, beginning with 1766. Rev. Knight Sexton, of Hartford, officiated several seasons in that capacity, occupying for a meeting-house, it is said, a log hut near the river and about midway of the town, in which a hollow bass-wood stump served the purpose of a pulpit.

An independent church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Powers, of Haverhill, some time prior to 1770, without any other official sanction. In 1772 Rev. Eden Burroughs was called from Killingly, Conn., and settled in due form over the parish under the official patronage of the town, and took the land reserved for the first settled minister, as well as other land given him by individuals to induce his acceptance of the call. This church, located near the center of the town, and its successor, rank as the first. A meeting-house was built in 1773, near the center of the town.

The college district obviously required a separate provision of its own, and in January, 1771, a church was organized there by President Wheelock, without assistance, and independent of town assistance or control. The town recognized the propriety of this arrangement by excusing the college district from contribution to the salary of Mr. Burroughs. Both of these churches came into relations with the Presbyterian organization as prominent members of the Grafton Presbytery, at its inception in 1773.

Troubles arose in the Central church as early as 1784, in consequence of which Mr. Burroughs, with his adherents, withdrew from the Presbytery and ceased to be recognized by the town as its official pastor, Rev. Samuel Collins being substituted in his place. Through an appeal by him to the courts the town was afterwards obliged to pay him his salary for a considerable time, notwithstanding the separation. Two churches existed in consequence side by side. Mr. Burroughs and his friends erected a house of their own a little north of the parade-ground at the Center village, while the other body retained possession of the meeting-house that the town had built, at the south end of the parade, about a quarter of a mile distant.

In the meantime, as early as 1785, doubts had arisen with some of the people about baptism, and there grew up, in 1791, a Baptist church, which, in 1825, built a neat and convenient brick edifice two miles south of the Center, near the mills, and which still maintains its identity.

During the long controversy of the churches at the Center, other denominations got a foothold, notably the Universalists, but without any definite organization, and in 1797 the old town church was burned, and a new one built by the united efforts of several denominations, to each of which privileges in it were accorded. This was the end of all official connection of the town in religious matters. In 1810, after long negotiation, the two churches at the Center were again brought into one. The body still exists, in the Congregational form.

On the college plain, Wheelock's church comprised members from both sides of the river, and grew and prospered until, 1797, difficulties arose in

connection with causes which led to the college troubles, heretofore alluded to. The members living in Vermont, though still technically members of the church, had long since ceased to take active part in its affairs on this side of the river, having for a considerable time enjoyed a separate ministration in a house which they had erected at Dothan, in the town of Hartford. But they adhered to the fortunes of the younger Wheelock, and when he found himself in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of his brethren at home, they came to his aid in such numbers as to enable him to carry his points against the votes of the resident members.

The consequence was, after much controversy and several councils, both exparte and mutual, that in 1805 all the resident members of the church, excepting Mr. Wheelock and two members, united in the formation, by the aid of a council, of a new body under the Congregational government, which still exists as the college church. The old organization was kept for a time nominally alive, and during the period of the "university" became the official church of that institution, maintaining the separate administration of religious ordinances in the chapel, under the care of President Allen. It then came to a final end.

The meeting-house on the college plain was built by pew-holders in 1795; prior to that, the place of meeting for religious or other purposes had been the college chapel.

There was also, between 1840 and 1850, a Methodist church near the college. A meeting-house was built for it about 1840. After the extinction of the society the house passed into the hands of the Episcopal church, which established a society here in 1855. For this church, through the generosity of friends abroad, a fine stone edifice and a parsonage were built about ten years since.

HAVERHILL, one of the shire towns of the county, lies in the eastern part of the same, in latitude $44^{\circ} 5'$ and longitude $72^{\circ} 1'$, bounded north by Bath, east by Benton, south by Piermont and west by the west bank of Connecticut river. It was originally granted by Governor Benning Wentworth to John Hazen and others, May 18, 1763,* in eighty-one equal

* These grantees were as follows: John Hazen, Jacob Bailey, Ephraim Bailey, James Philbrook, Gideon Gould, John Clark, John Swett, Thomas Emery Benoni Coburn, Reuben Mills, John Hazen, Jr., Edmund Coleby, David Hall, Lemuel Tucker, Edmund Moores, John White, Benjamin Moores, William Hazen, Moses Hazen, Robert Peaslee, Timothy Bedel, Jaseel Harriman, Jacob Kent, Ebenezer Hale, Samuel Hobart, John Haile, Maxi Hazeltine, Thomas Johnson, John Mills, John Trussell, Abraham Dow, Uriah Morse, Enoch Hall, Jacob Hall, Benoni Wright, John Page, Josiah Little, John Taplin, Jonathan Foster, Joseph Blanchard, Richard Pettey, Moses Foster, John Spafford, Enoch Heath, William Page, Joseph Thilley, Aaron Hofman, John Harriman, John Lampson,