

Notes

toward a
Catalog

of the
Buildings

and
Landscapes

of
Dartmouth College

Scott Meacham, 1995-2001

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Introduction

About these notes

These notes contain information about roughly 450 buildings, streets, and open spaces related to the College, all built between 1755 and the present. These notes were put into this pdf document in December 2008 after having existed as a series of web pages since 1995. These notes are being posted for archival purposes only, especially with regard to buildings that are no longer standing. All of the information regarding buildings now standing will be supplanted by a book in the summer of 2008.

Names were the original reason for this catalog. Where one history will refer to the Golden Corner, another describes the same building as the Balch Mansion. To add to the confusion, the predecessor building on the same site was known as Unity House after it was known as Chi Phi; the successor building on the site is the Collis Center, which began life as College Hall. This list attempts to sort one building from another and give them dates. In very few cases I have supplied a name for a feature, such as the Quadripylon behind Robinson or the Roaring Maw, the steam-tunnel ventilator on the Green.

What's in an entry

LATEST NAME* (I) Year Built (Year Demolished). The asterisk signifies that this building no longer exists and the Roman numeral (I) refers to its relative order among successive buildings: the two Dartmouth Halls are (I) and (II). A building might be known only by its street number.

-LATEST NAME (a) Year Built (Other Name). The dash indicates that this building is outside of Hanover and the (a) indicates that it is the earlier of several unrelated buildings that share a name, such as the two unrelated Elm Houses. Please note that many dates throughout the catalog are only outside possibilities based on maps that might be decades apart.

Citation

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A

A LOT after 1961. The parking lot east of campus connects to East Wheelock Street by a short drive branching off north of Smith Street between house numbers 47 and 49. The parking lot is hidden behind trees and houses in a hollow.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BARNs* by 188X (by 1944). Three large barns stood behind the lot where the Kappa Kappa Gamma House stands today, labelled “Farm Barns” on Sanborn maps of 1894-1904. The Experimental Farm of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (in Hanover 1868-1892 before moving to Durham to become U.N.H.) used the barns, some of which predated the founding of the College. The College bought the farm in 1892 and demolished them between 1927 and 1944.

ALLEN HALL* c.1872 (1919) (ISOLATION HOSPITAL) (PEST HOUSE [II]) (INFIRMARY [I]). The N.H.C.A.M.A. built the small frame building west and slightly south of Hallgarten near the Heating Plant. By 1870 Ezekiel Dimond saw that the N.H.C. needed an experimental machine shop, as well as a science museum.¹ When the legislature funded this second building in 1871-2, Culver Hall, the N.H.C. declined Dartmouth’s offer of some too-distant site for the building and instead bought the Allen lot east of today’s Hopkins Center. The school laid out Crosby Street on the lot’s east edge.² Allen also rose on the lot and was apparently designed to serve the mechanical arts, the need for which Dimond had noted, but no equipment materialized and the building was converted to a dormitory.³ The building appeared as 6 East Wheelock Street on contemporary maps.

When N.H.C. decided to move to Durham, the legislature passed a bill on 10 April 1891 that allowed Dartmouth to buy the buildings, including Allen.⁴ The Trustees bought Conant Hall, Allen, the workshop and adjoining land for \$10,000.⁵ By 1905 the building appeared on maps as “Isolation Hospital, Formerly Allen Hall;” students with contagious diseases lived there and were cared for by a live-in medical student.⁶ Dr. Kingsford, who long ran the Isolation Hospital, a.k.a. the Pest House, said “Dick’s House was the best thing that ever happened to Dartmouth College.” He required students to write in the humorous

¹ John P. Hall, et al., *History of the University of New Hampshire 1866-1941* (Durham: U.N.H. Press, 1941), 22.

² John P. Hall, et al., *History of the University of New Hampshire 1866-1941* (Durham: U.N.H. Press, 1941), 31.

³ John P. Hall, et al., *History of the University of New Hampshire 1866-1941* (Durham: U.N.H. Press, 1941), 33.

⁴ John P. Hall, et al., *History of the University of New Hampshire 1866-1941* (Durham: U.N.H. Press, 1941), 95.

⁵ John P. Hall, et al., *History of the University of New Hampshire 1866-1941* (Durham: U.N.H. Press, 1941), 97.

⁶ *From Dartmouth 1967*, 28

Pest House Log before they left, and many wrote poetry and made drawings to pass the time. Rivalries developed between the floors where patients with different diseases were segregated. The infirmary function moved to Hallgarten when the Pest House was torn down for the construction of Topliff in 1919 according to one source.⁷ The building still appears as “Allen (dormitory)” on a 1928 map.

ALLEN STREET 1835 (ALLEN LANE). Allen Lane, running west from Main Street as the first intersection below Wheelock Street, began as an 1835 access way for a livery stable owned by Ira B. Allen. In 1869 the stable was enlarged and made to face north rather than east to Main Street, and the road was opened all the way to School Street; the lane became known as a street in 1877 when the Town extended it as far as Maple Street at the time the new school built. Owners of houses along Prospect Street named it that rather than Allen, though it continues the street to the west.⁸

ALPHA CHI ALPHA HOUSE 1896 (ALPHA CHI RHO HOUSE [II]). Fred P. Emery had his house built at 13 Webster Avenue when the College first opened the street to the west from North Main Street.⁹ The barn that today stands behind and connected to the houses appears on Sanborn maps by 1905. Emery owned the house at least through 1928; Mrs. F.P. Emery owned it in 1931; and it was still in private hand in 1950. Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity, first founded in 1919 but not revived until 1956¹⁰ occupied the house some time between 1956 and 1961 after moving from their first location on the site of today’s White Church. The organization became the local Alpha Chi Alpha Fraternity in 1963¹¹ and the College currently owns the building.

ALPHA DELTA PHI HOUSE* (I) 1872 (192X). The fraternity built the two story brick house in imitation of the Kappa Kappa Kappa Hall.¹² This building, however, included dormitory accommodations, making it the College’s first fraternity house and for a long time the only one. The building cost \$4,000.¹³ The Tau Delta Theta society had become a chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi in March of 1846 and had occupied space on the third floor of Dartmouth Hall until it completed this building.¹⁴ With a depth of four windows and a width of three,

⁷ Alice Pollard, [article on the “Pest House Log”], *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (May 1948), 21-23.

⁸ Charlotte Ford Morrison, “Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 56.

⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

¹⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

¹¹ *Baird’s Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹² John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 387.

¹³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 561.

¹⁴ *Aegis 1893*, 59.

the house had a gently pitched roof peaked in the center and a south-facing entrance, unlike the current Alpha Delta House, which replaced it in the early 1920s. The site on which the house stood once held the tannery of Rufus Graves, class of 1791, beginning around 1792.¹⁵

ALPHA DELTA HOUSE 192X (ALPHA DELTA PHI HOUSE [II]). The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity built the house at 9 East Wheelock Street in the early 1920s to replace their older house on the same site. Unlike its predecessor, this house has its front entrance to the west. The fraternity became a local organization called Alpha Delta in 1969.¹⁶

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA HOUSE (II) by 1889. The private residence on the hill west of campus at 18 West Wheelock Street appears on maps by 1889 and housed Alpha Kappa Kappa (medical) by 1931. The fraternity had moved from the Guyer Block and would later move to 15 East Wheelock Street, taking over the Alpha Tau Omega House.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI HOUSE 1874 (1936) (DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE). In 1874 Jackson Gould built the house at 36 North Main Street.¹⁷ The two-story building with a porch on the east and south sides and a steeply-pitched central gable stood on the northwest corner of North Main and Choate Road, next door to today's Pike House. By 1905 R.J. Avery occupied the house while S.H. Batchelder owned it; the house was numbered 32 in 1905, 38 in 1922 and 36 in 1931. The house was "occupied for some years by the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity"¹⁸ after that group moved from the Furber House and before it moved to 10 Webster in 1925, eventually to become Bones Gate. The Sigma Alpha Fraternity occupied the house by 1928; the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity was founded in 1928¹⁹ and the building appeared under the name of the organization on a 1931 map. A fire thought to have begun in a fuse box burned the house on the morning of 19 February, 1936.²⁰ The group occupied the old Dragon tomb and folded in 1936.²¹ Later the Asian Studies Center house occupied the site.

ALPHA THETA HOUSE 1940-41 (THETA CHI HOUSE [II]). The 1921 Theta Chi Fraternity built the house to replace its older wooden residence after that building's furnace leaked and killed nine fraternity members in 1934. Sanborn

¹⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

¹⁶ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹⁷ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 91.

¹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 50.

¹⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 796.

²⁰ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* 28, no. 6 (March 1936), 17.

²¹ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

maps fail to indicate the change. The organization went local as Alpha Theta in 1952,²² later becoming a co-educational organization.

ALUMNI GYMNASIUM 1909-1910 (GYM [II]). Large gymnasium designed by Charles Rich and Fredrick Mathesius, attached to Spaulding Pool and Davis Varsity House. The cornerstone was laid by President Nichols during his inauguration and contains a circular appealing to alumni for contributions, a file of the "New Gymnasium News," copies of *The Dartmouth*, the *Dartmouth Magazine*, the *Jack o' Lantern* and the *Aegis*, an address of Dr. Bartlett, a retrospect of Dr. Bowler, a program of exercises, a program of the inaugural ceremonies and a copy of *A History of Dartmouth Athletics*.²³ The building cost \$190,000²⁴ and the shower room, a memorial to Stanley Hill '18, cost \$5000.²⁵ A famously springy board track of White Pine designed by Thayer Professor Harold Lockwood around the inside of the gym was opened in 1932 and used by Glenn Cunningham to break the American mile record in 1938,²⁶ and the track lasted until 1947.²⁷ The gym was used as barracks in W.W.I. and an armory and lounge in W.W.II,²⁸ it was remodeled with a new basketball court and the Karl B. Michael Pool seating 1500 and 2100 in 1962-3,²⁹ also in 1972 when the two-story women's locker room added to southeast corner.³⁰ Other remodelings occurred in 1974, 1980, and 1989.³¹ The windows along the main rooms were bricked over after 1961. Dolphin benches in upper halls outside the offices came from Spaulding Pool.

ALUMNI OVAL* 1893 (ATHLETIC FIELD [II]) (GRANDSTAND). The College's first purpose-built athletic field, it had an oval track, a fence and grandstand and stood where the current Memorial Field stands. Previously College athletic contests and meets with other schools had been held on the Green. The field occupied land that had originally been a hemlock swamp³² and later became the 30-acre farm that the Agricultural School used for its Experimental Farm

²² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

²³ Ernest Martin Hopkins, ed., *The Inauguration of President Nichols* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1909).

²⁴ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 208.

²⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 773.

²⁶ *The Dartmouth* (February 1932); (March 1938).

²⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 285.

²⁸ Ryan, *Navy at Dartmouth* [magazine] (1944), 4.

²⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 278.

³⁰ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 2.

³¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

³² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 102.

beginning in 1869.³³ A committee of alumni bought the field for the College when the state school left in 1892, with various alumni donating to carry out improvements.³⁴ In 1905 the College built its first hockey rink on the track and the first intercollegiate hockey game at Dartmouth took place there the next year.³⁵ The grandstand burned in 1910, and the Memorial Field stands occupy its site.

AMARNA HOUSE 192X (CO-OP HOUSE). Amarna, the College's second Undergraduate Society, has occupied the College-owned house at 23 East Wheelock Street since not long after its founding in 1993. The house has a capacity of eleven, with four second-floor bedrooms rotating as singles or two doubles³⁶; previous occupants include the Co-Op House (by 1984-5), then the Robert H. Smith alcohol rehabilitation program. The house was built as a residence between 1922 and 1928, at which time R.J. Raymond owned it. C.F. Raymond is listed as the owner in 1931.

ANDRES HALL 1985-1987. Herbert S. Newman Associates designed the dormitory, one building of the three-building New Dorms [East Wheelock Cluster] after the example of the Houses at Harvard and the Residential Colleges at Yale.³⁷ "Post-modern" in style, the building mirrors Zimmerman opposite, with Brace Commons connecting the two underground. Andres contains an Area Director apartment and uses suite configurations, holding 84 in 50 singles and 17 doubles in 1990.³⁸ The class of 1943 sponsors the cluster.

AQUINAS HOUSE (II) 1961-1962. The independent Catholic Students' Center stands near the end of Webster Avenue. The construction required the demolition of the L.H. Dow House, which was built in 1896.³⁹ The organization had occupied what is now the Dean's House during much of the 1950s.

ASIAN STUDIES CENTER 1952 (DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE [II]) (SIGMA ALPHA HOUSE) (ALPHA SIGMA PHI HOUSE). The house occupies the site of the Alpha Sigma Phi House, which burned in 1936, and was built as the Headmaster's House for the Clark School. The Tucker Foundation occupied the house by 1984, and the Asian Studies Center opened in the house in 1985. The

³³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 540.

³⁴ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

³⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 730.

³⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

³⁷ Clifford A. Pearson, "Grasse Road Housing," *Architectural Record* (January 1994), 88-89.

³⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

³⁹ *The Dartmouth*, 19:292.

house contains six rooms for eight students as well as a faculty room.⁴⁰ The building stands on the northwest corner of North Main and Clement Road.

⁴⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

B

BAKE HOUSE* 1772 (18XX). Wheelock directed in the summer of 1772 that a Bake House be built.⁴¹

BAKER MEMORIAL LIBRARY 1928 (LIBRARY [VI]). The library stands on the sites of houses at 19, 21 and 23 North Main Street among others. Jens Frederick Larson of Larson & Wells designed the building to replace the Wilson Hall library; the College named the building for Fisher Ames Baker 1859, whose nephew George F. Baker funded the construction.⁴² George Baker had made his fortune founding the predecessor of Citibank. The location of Butterfield Hall, which the College demolished soon after it finished Baker, caused planners to site Baker farther north, i.e. closer to Elm Street, than they desired.

The building contains the Reserve Corridor with its Orozco Frescoes, Hough's Room (the Treasure Room), the Woodward Room (a memorial to him and a reproduction of the College's first library), the Tower Room, the Class of 1902 Room and the Ticknor Room of 1969.⁴³ Larson wrote of Baker's periodicals room "that he would rather have a room more architecturally charming" than other such rooms he had seen.⁴⁴ Smoking was originally permitted in the Reserve Corridor and the Tower Room. Designers at one time planned what later became the microtext room and map room to be reserve reading rooms. A second floor has been added to the periodicals room and the wooden cases that projected from its walls have been replaced by central metal shelving. The two courtyards that the library now surrounds came about when the College added wings housing the Stefansson Collection and Special Collections in 1959.⁴⁵ The French sculptor LeJeune created the bronze relief in memory of Richard Nelville Hall '15 that stands outside the west entrance to the Reserve Corridor; Edward Tuck donated the monument in 1920 and it originally stood across Crosby street from Memorial Field.⁴⁶ Larson designed Baker with the possibility of extending a large stack across the building to the north⁴⁷ where the Berry Library now stands. Other remodelings occurred in 1941, 1969, 1972, and 1974.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 257.

⁴² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 307.

⁴³ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 158.

⁴⁴ Jens Fredrick Larson and Archie MacInnes Palmer, *Architectural Planning of the American College* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1933), 561.

⁴⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 144.

⁴⁶ *The Dartmouth* 42 (27 September 1920).

⁴⁷ Jens Fredrick Larson and Archie MacInnes Palmer, *Architectural Planning of the American College* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1933), 561.

⁴⁸ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

The bells in the tower were a special desire of President Hopkins after a visit to Oxford, and the fifteen original bells in the tower were the gift of Clarence B. Little 1881.⁴⁹ The carillon has since expanded.

BALCH HOUSE* 1871 (1900) (DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HALL [III]) (DAVISON'S BLOCK). A.P. Balch built the large yellow Victorian mansion on the northwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets where the Collis Center now stands. Nicknamed the Golden Corner, the building was numbered 1 West Wheelock Street. Eleazar Wheelock had originally granted the land to carpenter Comfort Sever of Stillwater, N.Y. who arrived in 1772; Richard Lang bought the land in 1792 and began a store on the corner in 1795, which he soon changed to a house. He lived in the house until his death, after which C.B. Haddock and wife, Susan (Lang) Haddock occupied it (1840-50); Mrs. L.C. Dickinson bought it in 1850 for use as a school; Samuel Gilman Brown bought it from her instead; and he sold it in 1867 to the Dartmouth Savings Bank, located next door to the north.⁵⁰ A.P. Balch bought the house from the bank and sold it to be moved, replacing it with his mansion.⁵¹

F.W. Davison bought the mansion in 1887 after the Main Street Fire of 4 January 1887 forced his business out of the Tontine, and he made the house into a store with a meeting hall in the second story. Delta Kappa Epsilon, also burned out of Tontine, moved the next year into "more pretentious and comfortable quarters" in this the hall and the floor above, where 18-20 members had rooms.⁵² The society moved out to its fourth home, the old Storrs Mansion, when the Balch Mansion was partly burned in 1900. The College bought the property at that time⁵³ and soon replaced the building with College Hall (see Collis). The granite steps to the Collis Center porch are all that remains of the Balch House.

BANDSTAND* 1884 (1884). Prominent Town resident D.B. Currier began to build the bandstand on southwest corner of the Green,⁵⁴ but the College had clear enough title to the Green to halt the construction by injunction and the stand "was one night found to be in flames, believed to originate from the incendiary efforts of undergraduates."⁵⁵

BANWELL BUILDING 1971. The Banwell building bears the name of its designer and original architect-occupant.⁵⁶ The building consists of a single

⁴⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 114.

⁵⁰ File "Hanover houses/historic houses," Dartmouth College Archives.

⁵¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 576.

⁵² *Aegis 1893*, 61.

⁵³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 47.

⁵⁴ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 450.

⁵⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 649.

⁵⁶ Barrett notes the name of the building in the 1997 Town of Hanover Calendar.

International-Style story elevated over a parking lot on steel columns; the building occupies the site of the Nugget Theater, which burned in 1944.

BARTLETT HALL 1890-91 (Y.M.C.A. BUILDING). The red brick Romanesque building stands at 3 East Wheelock Street and began as the College YMCA headquarters, essentially the student headquarters for all religious work.⁵⁷ The Agricultural College originally offered to lease to Dartmouth land for the building next to Wilson Hall, but Dartmouth eventually selected a site across the street instead.⁵⁸ The Trustees appropriated some of the funding for the castellated \$17,000 building and President Bartlett also raised some of the money, which prompted the Trustees to name the building in his honor.⁵⁹ Lambert Packard, designer of the Wheelock Hotel, designed the building.⁶⁰ The Y.M.C.A. organization later moved to College Hall⁶¹ and by the late 1950s the building housed the music department; it was remodeled in 1963 after musical functions moved to the Hopkins Center, and now it houses the language lab and other offices.

BARTLETT TOWER 1885-1895 (THE TOWER). "Tower erected near the site of the Old Pine, destroyed by lightning, bears this inscription: 'This tower suggested by President Bartlett was erected by subscriptions from the classes of 1885 to 1895 inclusive.' The total height is 71 feet, and the summit is reached by a spiral stairway; the material for which the tower is built of hornblende schist, a rock found in abundance in the Park."⁶² At one time the tower was visible over the trees.

BASEBALL CAGE* 1891 (by 1913). The Thayer map places the cage "built for winter practice" across the street from today's Fairbanks South on Sanborn Lane. Students subscribed the \$3,000 it took to build the structure.⁶³ Richardson described the building as a large wooden baseball cage of two stories and recalled, possibly by mistake, that the building was on the present site of South Massachusetts Hall.⁶⁴ By 1912, the cage appeared as a

⁵⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911).

⁵⁸ NHCAMA Trustees' Records 22 April 1890, Special Collections, University of New Hampshire.

⁵⁹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁶⁰ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 116.

⁶¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 620.

⁶² Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁶³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 643.

⁶⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, "Biographies of Dartmouth Buildings," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (February 1943).

“storehouse” on Sanborn maps, and the College presumably demolished it in order to place Sanborn House on its site around 1913 when that building in turn had to make room for Robinson Hall. The cage no longer appears on Sanborn maps of 1922 and 1927: Sanborn is in its place.

THE BEMA 1882. The natural and improved amphitheater stands in College Park, and underwent its construction/improvement at the hands of the class of 1882 on Class Day.⁶⁵ President Bartlett directed that the Grotto be excavated and partly roofed by stone slabs in a ledge on the hillside.⁶⁶ All of this was part of park improvement that Bartlett undertook, which also included the construction of pathways, bridges and gazebos in the Park. Commencement exercises took place here from 1932 to 1953, and Class Day Exercises continue to occur here.

With open arms the Bema embraces the lingering moonlight, and reveals its grassy plot of ground in the darkens of its overhanging rocks.

Hiding, as it were, in its own shadow, the Grotto peers out into the mellow moonlight. Only the grim blackness of its own visage is visible in its rocky cavern.

The ragged remnant of the Old Pine gases tenderly at me through the nocturnal light:

But a beauty not born of color dwells in this solitude.

A beauty in black. A blending of moonlight and shade, that makes the meanest object lovely. A half indistinctness, which lends a grandeur to the towers of the chapel and the church, as they rise into the low light of the moon above the campus.⁶⁷

BERRY LIBRARY 1998-2000 (LIBRARY [VII]). Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates with Geoffrey T. Freeman of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott of Boston designed the 80,000 square-foot addition to the north of Baker Library. Freeman was also involved in the design of the Howe Library. A gift from George Berry, who made his fortune in through his father’s L.M Berry Co., originators of the Yellow Pages, contributed the bulk of the building’s cost, which along with other gifts and earnings totaled \$50 million. Carson Hall will adjoin the building to the west. The hall stands on the site of Elm Street and required the demolition of the 1931 Dragon Hall and 1961 Bradley-Gerry complex.

BERRY SPORTS CENTER 1987. Gwathmey & Siegel designed the gymnasium to house weight rooms and basketball and racquetball facilities. The building

⁶⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 621.

⁶⁶ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 450.

⁶⁷ Edwin Osgood Grover '94, “Pastels in Prose: In the Park at Midnight,” in H.J. Hapgood and Craven Laycock, eds., *Echoes of Dartmouth: A Collection of Poems, Stories and Historical Sketches by the Graduate and Undergraduate Writers of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: 1895), 68-9.

stands on the site of Davis Rink. John Berry '44 funded the building and Ed Leede '49, basketball star and independent oilman, gave Leede Arena, the largest space inside the building.

BETA THETA PI HOUSE (III) 1931 (BETA HOUSE). The organization that descended from Sigma Delta Pi of 1858, became Vitruvian in 1871 and Beta Theta Pi in 1889,⁶⁸ built its second house at 6 Webster Avenue built in 1931. The fraternity was known as the local Beta House ca. 1960. The fraternity was banned in 1997 and Alpha Xi Delta sorority of 1996 rented the house.

BILLINGS LEE NURSES' HOME 1920 (BILLINGS-LEE). The three-story white dormitory building stands north of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital and Dick's House and connects to Building 37. The building originally held 37 nurses of the M.H.M.H. School of Nursing.⁶⁹ The Billings and Lee families donated the building.⁷⁰

JABEZ BINGHAM HOUSE 1772. The original farmer that Wheelock attracted to the College built the house in 1772 on the site of what would later be the Dartmouth Savings Bank, the northeast corner of Main and Lebanon Streets. Later occupants used the building as a store⁷¹ and moved it in 1833⁷² to become the ell of the house at 8 Pleasant Street, the Roland Lewin residence.

BISSELL HALL* (a) 1866-7 (ca. 1958) (BISSELL GYMNASIUM) (GYM [I]). The two-story red brick gymnasium stood on the southwest corner of Wheelock and College Streets at 12 College Street, occupying the site of a house that had departed before 1840. Joseph B. Richards and his partner in the firm of Richards and Park of Boston designed.⁷³ George H. Bissell, class of 1845, a New York City lawyer who was the first to recognize the commercial value of petroleum and make it "an article of trade," funded the building.⁷⁴ The building measured 90 by 47 feet and was oriented in a north-south direction and bore a small columned front porch that often appears in the background of old sports team photographs. The ground floor contained six bowling alleys which were later torn out, while the second floor was a gymnastics hall,⁷⁵ and later had a track suspended from the ceiling. Mr. Bissell allowed the building to be

⁶⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁶⁹ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 46.

⁷⁰ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 22.

⁷¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 24/38.

⁷² Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 101.

⁷³ Leon Burr Richardson, "Biographies of Dartmouth Buildings," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (February 1943), 18.

⁷⁴ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 346.

⁷⁵ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 346.

converted to a library in 1877,⁷⁶ though it seems not to have been done. Bissell became the home of the Thayer School labs beginning in 1910⁷⁷ or 1912 when Alumni Gymnasium took its place, through 1939.⁷⁸ The College contemplated demolishing the building to make room for a new Webster Hall ca. 1929.⁷⁹ The gymnasium was demolished for the Hopkins Center around 1958; today the main entrance to the Hop occupies part of its site, while the rest became the paved plaza before the Hop.

BISSELL HALL (b) 1958. The dormitory in the Choate Road cluster shares a lounge with Cohen, to which it is connected by skywalk. The College built the Choates on the playing field of the Clark School that the College had acquired in the Fall of 1953.⁸⁰ The Choates were the first major buildings of the Dickey reign and introduced Modernism to Dartmouth; the College began construction in the Summer of 1956 at a cost of \$1.5 million, with funding from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration.⁸¹ Bissell opened in the Fall 1958.⁸² The buildings had ground -level faculty apartments in the pods under the lounges, “a new concept of dormitory life as recommended by the Commission on Campus Life.”⁸³ The building originally held 75 in eight- or nine-man suites, including 27 singles and 24 doubles,⁸⁴ and it held 72 in 30 singles and 21 doubles in 1990.⁸⁵ The College remodeled the building in 1958 and 1984.⁸⁶ In 1970 the Choates became a “semi-autonomous living unit” housing two faculty members and 75 women transfer students.⁸⁷ The building bears the name of George Bissell of 1845 because the College had demolished the earlier Bissell for the Hopkins Center.⁸⁸ Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty designed the dormitory group.

⁷⁶ Vanessa Patrick, Thesis, “Dartmouth College Green: Union of New England Town and American Campus” (University of Virginia, 1978), 134.

⁷⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 46.

⁷⁸ *From Dartmouth* 1971, 19.

⁷⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 219.

⁸⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 94.

⁸¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁸² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 108.

⁸³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 107.

⁸⁴ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁸⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸⁶ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁸⁷ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

⁸⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 108.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP* 1774 (1779). The College blacksmith's shop once stood on the Green north of Commons,⁸⁹ on the eastern side above the middle part of the clearing; it held three fires. The building burned in 1779.⁹⁰

BLUNT ALUMNI CENTER ca. 1810, 1896, 1980 (CROSBY HOUSE [b]). Professor Zephaniah Swift Moore, who became president of Williams and the first president of Amherst, built the two-story brick house on land originally granted to Ebenezer Woodward in 1792 in payment for his work on Dartmouth Hall. The house passed to Dr. Reuben D. Muzzey, who used it from 1815-38, after which Dr. Dixi Crosby owned the building and moved Lang Hall behind it in 1865. The College bought the building with some of the Chandler fund in 1884, remodeling in 1896 into a dormitory holding 45⁹¹ or 55, and naming it Crosby House. Architect Charles Rich added the columns added to front, painted the building yellow, added a third story and designed the large wooden dormitory annex to the rear.⁹² This annex replaced a previous domestic ell. The house became a barracks in 1918.⁹³ Along with Wheeler and Richardson, Crosby was one of the few dormitories the College used allotted to civilian students during its lowest enrollment in a century, in 1943.⁹⁴ The College remodeled the interior and abandoned the dormitory function in 1949 when Alumni Records moved in from Parkhurst. The building was renovated when the Modernist white-painted brick office addition replaced Rich's earlier frame dormitory addition.⁹⁵ The addition was designed by Benjamin Thompson Associates and opened in June 1980. Crosby is the oldest house in Hanover on its original foundation and bears a memorial to petroleum, the first scientific examination of which took place here, on its south wall.⁹⁶

⁸⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

⁹⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 264.

⁹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

⁹² Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 110.

⁹³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁹⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 277.

⁹⁵ "Adorning a Comfortable Old Shoe," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* 73, No. 1 (September 1980), 32-33.

⁹⁶ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 105.

BOATHOUSE* (I) 1857 (1857). The boathouse and a raft stood on the River south of the bridge and housed an eventual six boat clubs before an August freshet washed them over the dam.⁹⁷

BOATHOUSE* (II) 1872 (1877). The Dartmouth Boat Club built the boathouse on the River north of the Bridge,⁹⁸ but the roof collapsed under the weight of snow in 1877.⁹⁹ Students did not resume the sport until the mid-20th Century.

BOATHOUSE* (III) 1934 (1952). Snow again destroyed the boathouse.¹⁰⁰

BOATHOUSE* (IV) after 1952 (1987?). A sturdy boathouse replaced the 1934 building that had collapsed in 1952¹⁰¹; presumably this building made way for the Friends of Dartmouth Rowing Boathouse.

BONES GATE HOUSE 1925 (DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE [III]). Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore designed the house at 10 Webster Avenue, giving it a gambrel roof with a projecting entrance bay and specifying “non-fireproof” construction. Enclosing approximately 100,000 cubic feet, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity completed the house in July of 1925 at a cost of 46.5 cents per cubic foot.¹⁰² Founded 1901,¹⁰³ the fraternity moved from the house at 39 North Main Street. Fire gutted the building in 1929¹⁰⁴ after which Wells & Hudson rebuilt it. The fraternity went local and changed its name to Bones Gate in 1960.¹⁰⁵

ALEXIS BOSS TENNIS CENTER AND ALAN GORDON PAVILION 2000. The tennis complex stands east of South Park Street near Thompson Arena. The Alexis Boss Tennis Center contains six regulation-sized doubles tennis courts with a multi-layer competition surface. The Gordon Pavilion houses the accompanying lobby, lounge, and locker shower rooms and joins the facility to Scully-Fahey Field. Marjorie and Russell Boss '61 and their family donated the tennis center in memory of their daughter, Alexis Boss '93, a five-time All-Ivy player. Lynn and Alan D. Gordon '77 donated the Gordon Pavilion (Office of Public Affairs 2000).

⁹⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 495; John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 311.

⁹⁸ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 393.

⁹⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 564.

¹⁰⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286.

¹⁰¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286.

¹⁰² *Architectural Forum* (December 1925): 375.

¹⁰³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

¹⁰⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 90.

¹⁰⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

LUMAN BOUTWELL HOUSE 179X (THE LYCEUM) (23 WEST WHEELOCK STREET). McClure built the shop at 12 North Main Street north of his house, the Shurtleff-Brown House, on land granted to him in 1784; the site is now approximately the south wall of Parkhurst Hall. McClure used the shop in his capacities as tailor, barber and postmaster. Students' rooms later occupied the building along with a hall called the "Lyceum" which the College used during the University controversy.¹⁰⁶ In about 1839 the owner moved the building to 23 West Wheelock Street where it became the home of Luman Boutwell.¹⁰⁷

BRACE COMMONS 1985-87. Not a freestanding building, the underground room connects Andres and Zimmerman dormitories on East Wheelock Street and supports a paved patio above. Brace forms the social center of the "Supercluster."

BRADLEY COURT 1961. The paved area north of Kiewit connects Bradley Hall to North Main Street and features concrete benches, a large elm tree, and low concrete defining walls.

BRADLEY HALL 1961. E.H. and M.K. Hunter designed the building to house classrooms, offices and laboratories of the mathematics department in 1961, along with Gerry Hall to which it is connected. The Hunters designed a number of Modernist houses around Hanover; they also taught an architecture class at the College. The Lincoln and Teresa Filene Foundation funded Filene Auditorium, a 200-seat hall connecting Bradley to Gerry.¹⁰⁸ Students refer to the buildings as "the Shower Towers" because of their blue and green tile pattern. The College renovated the building in 1980. Kliment and Halsband designed an addition for the building in 1987 that was not built.¹⁰⁹

BREW HOUSE* by 1773 (18XX). Wheelock in his 1773 *Narrative* mentioned the Brew House along with the Malt House,¹¹⁰ though its location is unknown. Chase also refers to the building.¹¹¹

BREWSTER HALL 1938 (KAPPA ALPHA THETA HOUSE) (EPSILON KAPPA THETA HOUSE [I]) (INTERNATIONAL HOUSE) (INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS CENTER [II]). The College built the dormitory on the site of a house at 3 College Street as housing for Hanover Inn employees¹¹² and named it after the tavernkeeper who had built a precursor to the Inn. The building became a

¹⁰⁶ J.M. John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 106.

¹⁰⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 48.

¹⁰⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 166.

¹⁰⁹ *Architecture and Urbanism* (May 1988): 51-54.

¹¹⁰ Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 17.

¹¹¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 239.

¹¹² *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* 31, no.7 (April 1939): 18.

College dormitory at some time and underwent a 1984 remodeling. Kappa Alpha Theta sorority occupied the building after 1990 and vacated it around 1993 when it became the local Epsilon Kappa Theta; the College remodeled the building again to house international students, with the porch on the top floor being enclosed around 1994 along with work in the basement. Jens Frederick Larson designed the building.

BREWSTER'S TAVERN* c.1780 (1813) (INN [I]) (DEACON DEWEY'S COFFEE HOUSE). Brewster's Tavern was an inn that occupied the site that the Hanover Inn now holds; the lot was one that the College gave in 1778 to Gen. Ebenezer Brewster of Preston, Conn. to induce him to settle and be the College Steward. Brewster built the tavern and provided unexpected competition for the earlier Storrs Tavern across the street.¹¹³ Brewster kept the business until 1802 when he leased it to Deacon Benoni Dewey as Dewey's Coffee House, as well as others; Brewster's son Col. Amos Brewster built the Dartmouth Hotel on the site 1813¹¹⁴ when his father was out of town. The younger Brewster moved the tavern to the northeast corner of Main and Lebanon Streets, where it remained until the builders of the Dartmouth Savings Bank tore it down in 1913.¹¹⁵

BRIDGE* (I) 1796 (1804). Rufus Graves 1791 designed the bridge¹¹⁶ and had it built with Ebenezer Brewster, owner of the Inn's precursor, and Aaron Hutchinson, a Lebanon lawyer who built the Hutchinson House. With Boston capitalists they formed the White River Falls Bridge Company.¹¹⁷ The structure cost \$12,000 and stood on the site of the ferry where the current bridge also stands.¹¹⁸ The wooden bridge consisted of a single open high-arched span unsupported for 344 feet.¹¹⁹ It was the second longest single span in New England¹²⁰ and since it was 20 feet higher in the center it occasioned an unusually steep drive up one side and down the other.¹²¹ The bridge collapsed under its own weight in 1804¹²² and caused Graves to fail financially.¹²³ The paper wrote (with punctuation added):

¹¹³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

¹¹⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 43.

¹¹⁵ John Hurd, "Victualing and Lodging," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 128.

¹¹⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 654.

¹¹⁷ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 35.

¹¹⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 227.

¹¹⁹ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 35.

¹²⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 227.

¹²¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 31.

¹²² Jay Heinrichs, ed., "Crossing the River," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (March 1994), 64.

¹²³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 26.

On Monday night last the bridge connecting this town with Norwich (Vt) unfortunately gave way and was reduced to a heap of ruins, on account of the coldness of the weather, for some weeks past. It did not penetrate the ice and the most valuable part of the materilas will doubtless be secured. This loss is to be regretted, both as depriving us of a safe conveyance across our river in an uncomfortable and tempetuuous season and as depriving a few individuals of a considerable property.¹²⁴

BRIDGE* (II) 1806 (1839). The second bridge between Hanover and Lewiston and Norwich was again an open span but used a center pier of stone. The original work on the bridge seems to have poor, and the bridge company repaired the structure in 1823¹²⁵ and completely rebuilt it in 1839.¹²⁶ The shareholders in the bridge company made a profit.

BRIDGE* (III) 1839 (1854). The third bridge was an open span that the bridge company built to replace the 1806 bridge. The bridge was in disrepair by 1854, when a suspicious fire destroyed the structure. The company had blocked the ice road that ran across the River in order to force people to cross the bridge and pay the toll.¹²⁷ The Ledyard Free Bridge replaced it and was the first covered bridge at this site.

BRIDGMAN BLOCK (EAST SIDE) 1887 (SIGMA CHI HALL [I]). The block stands on the east side of Main Street above the Ledyard Bank Building and occupies the site of the first brick block in town, the Tontine Building, which had burned in January of 1887 in the Main Street Fire. The block stands south of the Currier Block and consists of two sections: the main northern section of the building has a seven-window facade, the central window of which was originally circular and might have represented a fraternal emblem, over which a gabled pediment originally rose. This pediment is now a simple horizontal cornice and the circular window is now rectangular, though a trace of the gable remains above in the brickwork. This section of the block bore the number 12 in 1893 and 22-28 in 1931. The building held the hall of Sigma Chi by 1893 before the organization moved to Webster Avenue. From 1925 the Masons met in a hall on the second floor of a block on the east side of Main Street that the Baptist Society owned,¹²⁸ possibly in this block. A small two-window section to the south of the building has also been part of the complex for some time.

BRIDGMAN BLOCK (WEST SIDE)* (I) ca. 1900 (1906) (PUKWANA CLUB HALL [I]) (DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HALL [IV], KAPPA SIGMA HALL [I], PHI SIGMA KAPPA HALL [I]) (ODD FELLOWS HALL [III]). The block stood as the second building below the corner on the west side of Main Street, next below

¹²⁴ "Connecticut River Bridge Destroyed."

¹²⁵ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 36.

¹²⁶ Jay Heinrichs, ed., "Crossing the River," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (March 1994), 64.

¹²⁷ Jay Heinrichs, ed., "Crossing the River," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (March 1994), 64.

¹²⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 287.

the Davison Block. D.S. Bridgman built the structure, and it housed the Sigma Nu-precursor Pukwana Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Sigma and Phi Sigma Kappa Halls by 1905. The Odd Fellows used the building from 1900.¹²⁹ The building burned in 1906.¹³⁰

BRIDGMAN BLOCK (WEST SIDE) (II) 1906 (I.O.O.F.) (MASONS' LODGE [V]). D.S. Bridgman built the block to replace the one that burned in 1906; numbered 19-27 Main Street in 1931, it contained the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, whose letters appear below the cornice of the northern portion. The Masons also used the Odd Fellows' Hall from 1908-1925. Today the shopfront contains only Dartmouth Co-Op; notable on the second floor are the bow windows at the north and south ends. The building is connected to the 1893 Davison Block to the north.

BROWN HALL (b) 1956-1958. The College began the dormitory in the Choate cluster "as an experiment in student living"¹³¹ and named it for Trustee Albert O. Brown of 1881.¹³² The hall is arranged in suites, each with a bathroom, and shares a separate lounge with Little to which it is connected by skywalk. The building beneath the lounge houses the Women's Resource Center. In 1961 the hall held 75 in eight or 9-man suites including 27 singles and 24 doubles¹³³; the hall held 72 in 30 singles and 21 doubles in 1990. In 1970 the Choates became a "semi-autonomous living unit" housing two faculty members and 75 women transfer students.¹³⁴ Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty designed the dormitory group.

JAMES S. BROWN HOUSE 1810-12 (CROSBY HOUSE [a]) (ELM HOUSE [a]). James S. Brown built his house on the southwest corner of Elm and College at 36 College Street,¹³⁵ a site that was part of the Woodward lot. Brown, a saddler who had previously kept a shop across the street, built the house on the slope of the ravine and had a basement to the north in which he kept shop until his 1817 when he moved his business to the Tontine. Brown left by 1821 and Dr. Daniel Oliver owned the house from 1821-4, when he exchanged it with the College for Dr. Perkins' house on the west side of the Green. The College sold the house in 1834 to Dr. Asa Crosby, with Professor Alpheus Crosby living in it from 1836-49 and Dr. Thomas R. Crosby from 1854-72, followed by his widow

¹²⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 289.

¹³⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 33.

¹³¹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

¹³² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

¹³³ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

¹³⁴ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

¹³⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 111.

until 1897 when the College again bought the building. In 1897 the College remodeled the house into a dormitory to hold 20 and called it Elm House.¹³⁶ Later the building became a tenement, and A.A. McQuide purchased it. McQuide or the College moved the house in 1927 to 26 East Wheelock Street, next door to the current Kappa Kappa Gamma House, to make room for Baker Library. The College apparently has owned it since and used it for faculty housing. The building currently has a smaller central chimney than it originally had, but the exterior is mostly original, including the pedimented gable ends on the exterior and an unusual spiral stair and much wood trim inside.¹³⁷

-PETER BRUNDAGE LODGE 1956. The College named the lodge at the Dartmouth Skiway for Peter Brundage '45, who was killed on Okinawa; his father donated the funds for the building.¹³⁸

BUCHANAN HALL 1968 (TUCK MALL DORM). Tuck School of Business students use the dormitory on Tuck Mall; it adjoins Woodbury House. The dormitory contains 68 singles and five suites.¹³⁹ The building was renamed Buchanan in 1987.¹⁴⁰

BUILDING 37 1936-37 (THE 37 BUILDING) (HOME 37). The M.H.M.H. School of Nursing built the dormitory of 48 rooms for north of Dick's House, between Billings Lee and Building 50.¹⁴¹ The building takes its name from its year of construction. The College now owns the building, having purchased the whole M.H.M.H. property ca. 1989.

BUILDING 50 1950 (SCHOOL OF NURSING) (HOME 50) (THE 50 BUILDING). The 1950 building is a modern addition to the 37 Building and included living quarters, classrooms etc.¹⁴² for the Nurses' School; it stands north of Dick's House, and east of Building 37, which it adjoins.¹⁴³ The College now owns the building.

BULLETIN ELM* The elm once stood at northeast corner of the Green and students knew it by this name at least by 1864.¹⁴⁴ The tree features in a

¹³⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 54. Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

¹³⁷ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover Calendar (oldest houses in the village).

¹³⁸ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 268.

¹³⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 240.

¹⁴⁰ Tuck School website.

¹⁴¹ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 66.

¹⁴² Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 97.

¹⁴³ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 66.

¹⁴⁴ Hanover Historical Society, "Webster Cottage."

postcard dated 1912 and seems to have been a central information point for the College.

BURKE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY 1993-94. Ellenzweig Associates of Cambridge and R.M. Kliment and Frances Halsband of New York designed the laboratory building on North College Street adjoining the Fairchild Center.

BURKE HOUSE* 1809 (1856). Amos Wardwell built the large two-story house south of today's South Fayerweather in 1809. The house later became known as the Burke house; President Lord owned it at one time, and students occupied it later. The house burned in 1856.¹⁴⁵

BUTLER* (a) after 1944 (ca. 1993). The medical school building adjoined Nathan Smith to the north and fell to make way for Burke in the early 1990s.

BUTLER 1&2 (b) 1964. The Medical School dormitories stand west of Strasenburgh.¹⁴⁶

BUTTERFIELD HALL 1940 (NEW BUTTERFIELD). Millionaire philanthropist Ralph Butterfield of 1839 funded the 1895 Butterfield Museum; after that building fell to make way for Baker Library, this building took the name. Jens Frederick Larson designed this last of the pre-war dormitories. The building held 59 students in 1961 and 55 in 1990, occupying 35 singles and 10 doubles at that time.¹⁴⁷ The dormitory was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories and operated as the ship "U.S.S. Butterfield" during W.W.II.¹⁴⁸ The Hyphen of 1988-9 connects the building to the adjacent Russell Sage Hall.

BUTTERFIELD MUSEUM* 1895-6 (1928). The bequest of Ralph Butterfield, M.D., of Kansas City, Mo., of the class of 1839, provided for a building to keep and exhibit specimens of botany, ethnology etc.¹⁴⁹ Lamb & Rich designed the hall; the cornerstone was laid with much ceremony at Commencement 1895. The Italian Renaissance museum had a granite foundation and buff-colored Roman Brick superstructure with a copper roof. The building stood as the end of a quadrangle formed by Memorial Hall/Webster Hall and the College Church. The museum measured 145 by 55 feet, was four windows deep, and stood three stories high with a basement. Butterfield was built at a cost of \$87,000 to house the departments of biology, geology and sociology.¹⁵⁰ The cross-block path ran in front of the building almost directly to the front door of Crosby Hall.

¹⁴⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64; John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 310.

¹⁴⁶ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

¹⁴⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

¹⁴⁸ Navy 1944.

¹⁴⁹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁵⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 679.

In 1917-18 the Telephone Department of the D.C. Training Detachment used the building for the war effort.¹⁵¹ The hall was “unfortunately planned and unfortunately placed” and its color as well did not harmonize with other edifices.¹⁵² While still serviceable, the College demolished the building as soon as Baker was built directly behind it. Excavations for the Rauner Special Collections Library in Webster Hall in June of 1997 uncovered some remnants of the building’s foundations.¹⁵³

BYRNE HALL 1992. Centerbrook designed the Tuck School dining hall, which connects the old refectory, Stell Hall, to the Murdough center to the south.

¹⁵¹ Eugene Clark, *War Record of Dartmouth College 1917-1918* (Hanover: Dartmouth College, 1922), 41.

¹⁵² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 679.

¹⁵³ <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~speccoll/webster.html>

C

-CABINS 1913- The Dartmouth Outing Club has built a number of cabins and now runs a total of eleven cabins and nine shelters.¹⁵⁴ Among these are Alder Brook (in the Grant), one room; Peaks (in the Grant), two rooms; Stoddard II (in the Grant), built in 1988 on the site of cabin that burned in 1987, one room; Richie Smith Cabin at Agassiz (on Moosilauke Brook), one room; Armington (on Armington Lake), one room; Billings (near Randolph), a summer cottage with three bedrooms; Great Bear III (near Warren), built in 1990; Harris (seven miles from Hanover), two rooms, closed around 1992; Hinman (on Reservoir Pond), one room; John Rand (near the Ravine Lodge), built in 1983 in honor of John Rand '38, one room (D.O.C.); Moose Mountain, 1913, first cabin of the D.O.C.,¹⁵⁵ built with donation of \$600 by Franklin P. Shumway and other Boston alumni, dedicated to President Nichols in 1913.¹⁵⁶ See also Tom Dent Cabin.

DR. E.H. CARLETON HOUSE 1897 (PI LAMBDA PHI [II]). Dr. E.H. Carleton built his house as the first building on the Ridge at 4 Occom Ridge, and he continued to own it at least through 1931. The building was still in private hands in 1950; by 1961 Pi Lambda Phi, founded in 1924,¹⁵⁷ owned the house. The fraternity folded in 1971¹⁵⁸ and the house returned to private hands at some time.

CARPENTER HALL 1929 (SHERMAN ART LIBRARY). The Fine Arts building houses the Art History Department and Sherman Art Library, as well as the Anthropology Department, and adjoins Baker Library to the east. The building cost \$290,000;¹⁵⁹ Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester, N.H. is the donor after whom the building is named.¹⁶⁰ Carpenter's gift was \$305,000.¹⁶¹ Jens Frederick Larson was the designer. The College dedicated the building in June of 1929.¹⁶² The reading room of the library contains a fireplace with an Italian Renaissance mantle. An addition of stacks for the Sherman Art Library filled in the small courtyard next to Baker at some time, and the building underwent remodelings in 1962 and 1985.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁴ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (April 1994): 33.

¹⁵⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 284.

¹⁵⁶ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 244.

¹⁵⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

¹⁵⁸ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹⁵⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 775.

¹⁶⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 117,

¹⁶¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 117.

¹⁶² Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 117.

¹⁶³ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

CARPENTER'S SHOP* 1879? (by 1913). The College's carpenter's shop stood north of Culver and east of the Fayerweathers; by 1913 tennis courts had replaced it.¹⁶⁴

CARPENTER'S SHOP* (II) 1887 (c.1916). The Agricultural College carpenter's shop measured 30 by 30 and stood behind Conant Hall near Crosby Street. In 1888 the school added fifty feet to the length of the building. The building contained a boiler, an engine and other machinery. The Legislature granted the school \$4,500 to fund the building (Hall, 1941, 53, 54). Dartmouth bought the building in 1892 with the other state school buildings, and it appears on 1894 Sanborn maps as "Repair Shop." An ell to the southeast appears by 1899, and the building was presumably demolished to make way for the 1916 Storehouse.

CARSON HALL ca. 2002. V.S.B.A. designed this 33,000 sq. ft. academic wing to attach to the west end of the existing Berry Library before either was built. The hall bears the name of Judy and Russ Carson '65, his parents Alice and Samuel Carson '34 Tu'35, and daughter Cecily '95. The view of the building's front (north) facade takes advantage of the removal of Kiewit and Bradley-Gerry Halls. Carson houses the history department in offices and classrooms, including two amphitheater classrooms on the lower and ground floors, as well as the top three floors. The first floor houses the academic computing department formerly located in Kiewit. The building is slated to cost \$125,000.¹⁶⁵

CARTER BLOCK* 18XX (1937?) (PSI UPSILON HALL [II]). The third block below the corner on the east side of Main Street was numbered 6 in 1893 and 16-20 in 1931. The building held the hall of Psi Upsilon by 1893 and at least through 1905 after that organization had moved from the Tontine and before it moved to its house on Wheelock Street. The Lang Building of 1937 now occupies the site.

CASQUE AND GAUNTLET HOUSE (II) 1823 (DR. SAMUEL ALDEN HOUSE). Dr. Samuel Alden built the house at 1 South Main Street on a lot that originally encompassed two acres, with frontages of sixteen rods on Main Street and twenty westward. The College granted this lot in 1771 to Captain Aaron Storrs of Lebanon, Conn. and expected him to build an inn. Storrs built a two-story house flush with street and called it Storrs Tavern. Through various owners the property came in 1799 to Dr. Samuel Alden,¹⁶⁶ who built today's C&G House behind the tavern and moved his family out the back door and into the front door of the new building. He moved the old tavern down the street to his garden at 6 West Wheelock, where it eventually became the Delta Kappa Epsilon House. Alden also built the house at 21 North Main Street. When Alden died in 1842 Joseph Emerson bought the house, later putting a tar concrete walk around the house in 1886 and providing an example of how to cope with mud

¹⁶⁴ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 452.

¹⁶⁵ *Dartmouth Life* (February 1999), 5.

¹⁶⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 32.

that the entire town followed.¹⁶⁷ Emerson sold the house in 1888 and “Shorty” Purmont ran it as a boarding club for students; Purmont sold it to Susan Brown of the Shurtleff-Brown House; she sold it to the Casque and Gauntlet Society in 1893. The society had previously met in the next house to the south, the former Graves Store. The society replaced the older gambrel-roofed section to the rear in 1915 with an addition designed by founding member Fred Wesley Wentworth. The house became a “Hostess House” in W.W.II. (Navy at Dartmouth 1944) when the College took it over and allowed C.O.S.O. to run it as a home for visiting wives of soldiers. “One of the few links that South Main Street still has from the early years of the nineteenth century, this handsome brick building continues to maintain an impressive watch over the Hanover Inn corner. This fine building exhibits a style of architecture quite typical of the Federal or Adam period, with its crisp classical lines and four chimneys. There was a time when Main Street had numerous structures of this period gracing the village with their substantial and dignified appearance, however, several catastrophic fires and the march of time have forever altered that” (H.H.S.).

-CENTERRA RESOURCE PARK 1990s. A College affiliate runs real estate development located on Rt. 120 opposite the road to the Medical Center. In 1996 the strip mall housed, in several buildings, the Postal Service, U.P.N.E., the Hitchcock Clinic, Fluent Inc., Geographic Data Technology and the State of New Hampshire.¹⁶⁸ By 1998 the Hanover-Lebanon District Court, the Food Co-Op, a hotel and a fitness club were among the occupants of the site.

-CENTRAL STORES 1980s. The warehouse stands on the east side of Rt. 120, near Centerra.

CHANDLER HALL* 1835 (1936) (CHANDLER BUILDING) (THE ACADEMY) (MOOR HALL [III]) (PHI ZETA MU [I]). The two-story hall of brick stood between what are now Blunt and Parkhurst Halls. Five windows long and three wide, with a peaked roof, the hall had classical detailing including four brick pilasters and a pediment on each end, and a short white steeple on the east end, presumably holding a bell. The building replaced the wooden Moor Hall of 1791 on this site and also took the name Moor Hall or the Academy; Moor’s Charity School, the 1754 Connecticut foundation of Eleazar Wheelock that gave rise to Dartmouth, occupied the building until its discontinuation in 1849 after 12 years of financial loss.¹⁶⁹ The Chandler School of Science and the Arts, funded by the will of Abiel Chandler of Boston, occupied the building during its entire separate existence between 1852 and 1893, when it was incorporated into the College.¹⁷⁰ The School’s activities took place here as well, including the meetings of one of its

¹⁶⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 74.

¹⁶⁸ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine*, Sep 96 p.5.

¹⁶⁹ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 230.

¹⁷⁰ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

fraternities, Phi Zeta Mu, up to 1868.¹⁷¹ The Chandler School remodeled the building as Chandler Hall in 1852, and an 1868 bequest of Frank Willis Daniels allowed the school to remodel it again¹⁷² in 1871, likely when it gained its dormered mansard and lost its steeple. The greatest changes came in 1898 after the College bought the building for \$6,000¹⁷³: Charles Rich designed a taller and wider mansarded cube-shaped addition to the rear, bringing the building right up to the street now known as Massachusetts Row. A one-window connecting section joined the old to the new, and a portico on the building's sides allowed it to match the width of the new section. A porch also sheltered the front entrance. The hall still housed mathematics and graphics in 1905. After an organizational meeting in South Fayerweather, the first official meeting of the D.O.C. took place in Chandler on 10 January 1910 (Putnam, ix). The College demolished the building in 1936,¹⁷⁴ probably because it was not in keeping with the appearance of its neighbors.

CHAPEL* (IV) 1790 (1879) (COLLEGE CHAPEL). The College's first Chapel stood to the south of Dartmouth Hall where Thornton is today, though the chapel stood enough ahead of the front line of Dartmouth Hall to create a sort of quadrangle in front of the building.¹⁷⁵ The chapel measured 50 feet long and 36 wide with a hipped roof peaked in the center¹⁷⁶ which formed a perfect whispering gallery. See the plan in Chase.¹⁷⁷ The building was "never profaned by a stove." Governor Gilman held his inauguration here in 1795.¹⁷⁸ Forty yoke of oxen moved the building in May of 1828 to make room for Thornton.¹⁷⁹ The new location was the west side of the Green on the north end of the Shurtleff-Brown lot, roughly where Parkhurst is today. The College Church on Wentworth Street used the building as a vestry.¹⁸⁰ The building moved again in 1833 or

¹⁷¹ *Aegis* 1893, 67.

¹⁷² Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁷³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 735.

¹⁷⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 71.

¹⁷⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

¹⁷⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 581.

¹⁷⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 581.

¹⁷⁸ Fredrick Chase in William Jewett Tucker, *My Generation, an Autobiographical Interpretation* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1919), 376.

¹⁷⁹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 582.

¹⁸⁰ Alpheus Crosby, *A Memorial of the College Life of the Class of 1827, Dartmouth College: A Centenary Contribution to the History of their Alma Mater* (Hanover, N.H.: 1869), 33.

1840,¹⁸¹ this time to the north corner of Main and Elm, in back of the then-J.S. Lang House or later Elm House [b], today the site of Kiewit. Here it became a barn,¹⁸² long the property of E.D. Carpenter (Hapgood, 15).

CHAPEL OF OUR SAVIOUR* 1958 (1974) (LUTHERAN CHURCH). E.H. & M.K. Hunter, architects of Bradley-Gerry, designed the Lutheran church on Summer Street. The building's foundation contains blocks from "the old haunted house on the River Road"¹⁸³ (north of Hanover?).

CHAPEL OF OUR SAVIOUR (II) 1974 (LUTHERAN CHURCH). Banwell Architects replaced the original church.

CHASE FIELD >1892 (ATHLETIC FIELD [IV]). The field lies southeast of campus behind Thompson Arena and forms part of the old 65-acre Chase Farm that the state originally bought for the Agricultural College in about 1869, with 18 acres added in 1873.¹⁸⁴ N.H. College added a barn in 1875,¹⁸⁵ possibly the field house? The College used the field for trench practice in W.W.I.¹⁸⁶ The College bought the land in 1921, with other land, for \$30,000.¹⁸⁷ The old Field House was removed and became Jigger Pender's barn.¹⁸⁸ The lower fields, behind Thompson itself, are set up for football and the upper field is a rugby pitch. WDCR keeps its transmitter on the field and inaugurated it on 4 March 1958.¹⁸⁹

CHASE HOUSE 1930. Jens Frederick Larson designed the dormitory that connects to Tuck Hall, which the College named for alumnus Salmon P. Chase, who, like Woodbury, was Secretary of the Treasury.¹⁹⁰ The hall held 63 in 19

¹⁸¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 582.

¹⁸² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 582.

¹⁸³ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 220.

¹⁸⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 540.

¹⁸⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 540.

¹⁸⁶ Eugene Clark, *War Record of Dartmouth College 1917-1918* (Hanover: Dartmouth College, 1922), 22.

¹⁸⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 775.

¹⁸⁸ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 54.

¹⁸⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 122.

¹⁹⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

singles, 18 doubles and 2 triples in 1961¹⁹¹; the building originally had handball courts in the basement.

CHI GAMMA EPSILON HOUSE 1937 (KAPPA SIGMA HOUSE [III]). The Kappa Sigma Fraternity, founded in 1905,¹⁹² built the house at 7 Webster Avenue in 1937 to replace their 1915 building. The fraternity became Chi Gamma Epsilon in 1980.¹⁹³

CHI HEOROT HOUSE ca. 1929 (CHI PHI HOUSE [II]). The organization, which began locally in 1898 as Alpha Alpha Omega and became a Chi Phi chapter in 1902,¹⁹⁴ built the house at 11 East Wheelock of brick between 1928 and 1931 to replace the frame Chi Phi House of 1795, now known as Unity House. The organization became Chi Heorot in 1987,¹⁹⁵ a local society named after the Beowulfian mead-hall of Hrothgar. W.H. Trumbull built the house.¹⁹⁶

-CHILD CARE CENTER 199X. The day-care center stands off Lyme Road.

CHILLED WATER FACILITY 1998. The facility stands north of Maynard Street on the old Hospital site.

CHOATE HOUSE 1786 (LEEDS HOUSE) (RIPLEY HOUSE) (PROFESSOR LANG HOUSE). The Rev. Sylvanus Ripley had the house built on the Green two lots west of today's Webster Hall. The house was the long-time residence of Mills Olcott and Rufus Choate was married here.¹⁹⁷ The house was once a tavern of George Foot.¹⁹⁸ Owners added two wings and a porch in the early 19th Century.¹⁹⁹ Professor Lang owned the house by 1855 and Professor Leeds between 1861 and 1910, giving it the name of Leeds House at the time (Larson). The College bought the house in 1910, modernized it in 1920 and moved it in 1927 to 27A North Main Street, adjacent the Clement Greenhouse and on a site that the Sigma Nu House (I) formerly occupied. Across a grassy court the house faced Webster Cottage, also built by Ripley, for the first time. In 1928 the building was the headquarters of the department of citizenship.²⁰⁰ The

¹⁹¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

¹⁹² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 235.

¹⁹³ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹⁹⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

¹⁹⁵ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹⁹⁶ *Pictorial*, 1931.

¹⁹⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 26.

¹⁹⁹ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), *Town of Hanover Calendar* (date unknown).

²⁰⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 110.

College moved the house again to make way for Kiewit around 1966, this time to 34 North Main Street, the corner of Choate Road and Main Street. This site had formerly held the old Moor's Academy building/Clark dining hall, East Hall. The house has served as the Faculty Club, and the College remodeled it in 1982²⁰¹; in the mid-1990s the house became the temporarily home of part of the math department. According to Barrett the house is a fine example of late Georgian style with two chimneys and hipped roof popular in the Colonial and early Federal periods, and the interior still features much of its original trim and detailing including window sash and fireplaces .²⁰²

CHOATE ROAD 1917. The road runs from North Main Street to Clement Road and bears the name of alumnus and renowned orator Senator Rufus Choate.²⁰³

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY 1839 (STOCKBRIDGE ASSOCIATION) (PRECINCT HALL [I]). The one-story brick building stands on the southwest corner of School and West Wheelock Streets, across School Street from the Sigma Delta Sorority, and earlier served as the Precinct Hall. Townspeople founded the Stockbridge Association in 1894 and purchased the building with funds from John Paige around that time; it was a local boys' club that Miss Theodosia Stockbridge ran from 1855 to the time she left Hanover in 1867, by which time 155 boys had been in her classes.²⁰⁴ The Christian Science Society purchased the hall in 1960.²⁰⁵

CLEMENT GREENHOUSE* 1927-1928 (ca. 1964). The College built the greenhouse for the Department of Botany at 27 North Main Street,²⁰⁶ where it formed the back of a court with Choate House and Webster Cottage. The building originally cost \$46,000²⁰⁷ and bore the name of its donor, Orson C. Clement of Corinth, Vermont.²⁰⁸ Though the greenhouse co-existed with Bradley-Gerry after that building rose in 1961, the College razed it ca. 1964 to make room for Kiewit of 1966. The College later applied the Clement name to a part of the Heat Plant later called the Hood Annex and finally fixed it on the Studio Art department studio building on Lebanon Street, the former Rogers Garage. A dedication plaque from Clement occupies a wall of the Murdough

²⁰¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

²⁰² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover Calendar (date unknown).

²⁰³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 69.

²⁰⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 291.

²⁰⁵ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 219.

²⁰⁶ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 307.

²⁰⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 775.

²⁰⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 121.

Greenhouse on fifth floor of Gilman and has since the building was completed in 1964.²⁰⁹

CLEMENT HALL 1914; 1920s; by 1944 (ROGERS GARAGE) (part demolished). Samuel Rogers built what is now the east-west studio range of Clement Hall in 1914 as the first auto garage in Hanover. The garage stands on the northern part of two lots that contained pre-1884 houses at 18 and 20 Lebanon Street. Rogers had arrived in town in 1904 to be chief engineer at Dartmouth, and later acquired a Reo agency that he housed in this building. One of his daughters married Manning Moody, who joined the business in 1928, remaining until at least 1961.²¹⁰ The west end of the building once bore a north-south range that the firm added at some time between 1914 and 1927; this wing grew nearly to the street with a 1931 showroom addition that took the place of the pre-1884 house at 18 Lebanon Street. Wells & Hudson designed this range to include an auto ramp leading to the second story. Between 1927 and 1944 the firm added another north-south range was added to the east side, which remains. The College records a remodeling in 1950,²¹¹ though it is not clear whether the College owned the building by then. A parking lot pushed out the second 19th-century house on this part of Lebanon Street by 1962.

By 1966 the firm had moved to Route 120 in Lebanon to become Hillcrest, later Damar, Motors.²¹² The College renamed the building Clement, possibly ca. 1985. Orson C. Clement of Corinth, Vermont, donated the original Clement Greenhouse on Main Street and is the namesake for this building. The College remodeled the garage in 1988 to hold studios for sculpture and painting, the College Editor and other offices. The sculpture studio still goes by the name "Rogers."

CLEMENT ROAD 1916. Road connecting Occom Ridge to Rope Ferry Road.²¹³

COHEN HALL 1956-1958. Cohen is a dormitory in the Choate Road Cluster and stands on the former playing field of the Clark School, which Dartmouth purchased in 1953.²¹⁴ Cohen opened in the Fall of 1958²¹⁵ and bears the name of William Cohen of 1879.²¹⁶ The building shares its lounge with Bissell Hall. By 1961, Cohen held 75 in eight or nine-man suites including 27 singles and 24

²⁰⁹ Jeremy Skog, "Greenhouse Offers a Study Break," *The Dartmouth* (24 April 2001).

²¹⁰ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 124.

²¹¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

²¹² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 1997 Town of Hanover calendar.

²¹³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 69.

²¹⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 94.

²¹⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 108.

²¹⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

doubles,²¹⁷ and by 1990 it held 72 in 30 singles and 21 doubles.²¹⁸ Finnish P.M. Paavo Lipponen lived in suite 103 during his year at Dartmouth, 1960-61²¹⁹ and IBM executive Louis Gerstner '63 lived in 103A his first year.²²⁰

The Choates were the first major buildings of the Dickey reign and were the first Modernist buildings on the campus. The College began construction in the Summer of 1956, using funding from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration to help pay the total cost of \$1.5 million.²²¹ Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty designed the dormitory group. Each pair of dormitories shares connects to a separate second-floor lounge, below which is a ground-level faculty apartment, called "a new concept of dormitory life as recommended by the Commission on Campus Life". Each dormitory originally contained eight-man suites, each with a living room.²²² In 1970 the Choates became a "semi-autonomous living unit" housing two faculty members and 75 women transfer students.²²³

COBRA HALL ca. 1898-1915 (HILLEL HOUSE [II]). The College owns the house at 13 Summer Street and devoted it to Dartmouth Hillel before the Roth Center for Jewish Life was ready in 1998. Cobra, the 1979 women's senior society, now occupies the house and is the first such society to do so. Summer Street was laid out around the turn of the century and this house built facing it by 1915.

COLBY HOUSE* 1875 (196X). Fredrick Chase had the house built on the north side of Elm Street at no. 2 for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter W. Chase, from whose estate it passed to Professor James F. Colby in 1897.²²⁴ Colby rented the house to R.D. Stores in 1928 and still owned it in 1931. The College bought the building and presumably demolished it to make way for Bradley-Gerry: its site became part of the of the Gerry south lawn.

COLLEGE BARN* (I)1771 (17XX). The College built the barn of 28 by 32 feet in the Summer of 1771, though its location is not clear.

COLLEGE BARN* (II) 1772 (18XX). The College built the barn of 55 by 40 feet²²⁵ in July of 1772²²⁶ on the vestry lot at the corner of Main and Wentworth

²¹⁷ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

²¹⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

²¹⁹ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine*, April 1996.

²²⁰ Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

²²¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

²²² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 107.

²²³ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

²²⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 55.

²²⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 35.

Streets,²²⁷ or possibly in the yard north of the lot, or the northwest part of the Green,²²⁸ land that the College granted in 1788 to Stephen Hopkins. Hopkins sold to Asa Holden, who sold to David Fogg within two years, who sold six years later to Samuel Gordon Mackery, who kept an apothecary in a house there. The Church of Christ later built the on the corner, which places it on or just south of the site of this building.

COLLEGE CHURCH* (I) 1796 (1931) (WHITE CHURCH [I]) (CHURCH OF CHRIST AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE). The Congregational Church stood at the northeast corner of Wentworth and Main Streets at 17 North Main Street, where the congregation had built the structure at a cost of 1500 pounds.²²⁹ The College held its chapel in its own buildings, eventually including Rollins Chapel; this was Hanover's church. One source gives the builder as Colonel David Curtis and the construction date of 1794-5.²³⁰ Workers pulled down fifty feet of the building's unsafe spire in 1827, though the square tower remained until a remodeling in 1838, at which time new pews also replaced the earlier square ones. After the congregation built the vestry in 1841, students referred to the building as "the cow and the calf." Some also referred to the church as "the Barn."²³¹ The congregation installed an organ in 1852; vestibules, aisle carpets and a furnace in 1869, and an addition lengthening the building eleven feet in 1877 (perhaps confused with the 1889 addition).

In the summer of 1889 Stanford White of McKim, Mead & White designed a new and more Colonial interior for the church that required moving the north wall out twelve feet for the new organ.²³² This was one of the first Colonial Revival projects of the firm in an ecclesiastical building and heralded the advent of the style in Hanover. White repeated the tower's Palladian window in an arcade that stood before the flat wall of the sanctuary, allowing for a recessed choir. The pews grew wider and acquired cushions at this time,²³³ and the church in its final form seated about 1200.²³⁴ The congregation gave White an album showing photographs of the chancel before and after the work in

²²⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 257.

²²⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 50.

²²⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 257.

²²⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 226.

²³⁰ Leland M. Roth, *McKim, Mead & White, Architects* (New York: Harper & Row, 1985), 150.

²³¹ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 179.

²³² Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 216.

²³³ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 179.

²³⁴ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 216.

gratitude.²³⁵ The remodeling led to disputes when the congregation limited College use of their now-improved church.²³⁶

Commencements took place in the church from 1795 to 1907, when the ceremony moved to the new Webster Hall. In 1817, Commencement took place only after students occupied the building overnight to prevent the University from using it. Students and townspeople did not always regard the building well: *The Dartmouth* wrote that it was “of that severely American order of architecture which somebody says is a combination of the ‘pointed Ionic and open Cathartic.’”²³⁷ In the 1920s President Hopkins hoped to reveal Sanborn Hall behind the church by moving the structure to Dartmouth Row to replace the misfit Rollins Chapel,²³⁸ and Jens Larson drawings to this effect exist in the College Archives. The building burned in 1931 however, and the congregation moved to the new White Church it built on College Street while the College bought the old property. The site is now a vacant lot in front of Sanborn Hall. See also Vestry.

COLLEGE DISTRICT Governor Wentworth proposed Dartmouth be enclosed by a three-mile College District, into which unwholesome inhabitants were to be prevented from entering. The Town sanctioned the zoning over the next 25 years but the legislature did not.²³⁹ When Hanover seceded from New Hampshire and became Dresden, capitol of New Connecticut in the 1780s, Dresden was composed of the College District and part of Lebanon Township.

COLLEGE GAS WORKS* by 1884 (1898). The gasworks supplied gas for lighting and heating to the College (and the town?), It stood south and slightly east of Wilson Hall, a site that the heating plant now occupies and for whose construction the College demolished it. In 1884 the gasworks was a one-story house-sized building oriented north-south, with what is probably a chimney stack in the rear.²⁴⁰ By 1889 an east-west ell had replaced the smallest southernmost addition. The original gas mains that Professor Dimond devised, presumably for this works, were of wood and consequently leaked, killing a number of trees along their route.

COLLEGE HALL* (I) 1770 (1789) (COMMONS [II]) (CHAPEL [II]) (THE COLLEGE [II]). The College Hall was one of the two original academic buildings of Dartmouth. Wheelock first had his workers build the hall as a temporary

²³⁵ Leland M. Roth, *McKim, Mead & White, Architects* (New York: Harper & Row, 1985), 391 n.76.

²³⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 639.

²³⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 574.

²³⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 123.

²³⁹ Baxter Perry Smith, *The History of Dartmouth College* (Boston, 1878), 63.

²⁴⁰ Sanborn maps.

home for himself, and its first location was behind today's Russell Sage Hall. Wheelock wrote in his *A plain and faithfull Narrative* of 1771:

With 30,40, and sometimes 50 labourers, appointed to their respective departments, I betook myself to a campaign. I set some to digging a well, and others to build a house for myself and family, of 40 by 32 feet, and one story high, and others to build a house for my students of 80 by 32, and two stories high. They had so near finished my house, that by advice of principal workmen, I sent for my family and students, but when they had dug one well of 63 feet, and another of 40, and found no prospect of water, and had found it therefore necessary to remove the buildings, I sent to stop my family, and try'd for water in six several places, between 40 and 70 rods, and found supply for both buildings – I took my house down and removed it about 70 rods.²⁴¹

The permanent site of the Hall was on the southeast corner of the Green on an east-west axis approximately in line with the north wall of Reed, a few yards west of edge of the Green and north of Old College. Wheelock moved his family into the house on 29 October 1770. Unlike the log hut it was a frame house and stood one story high. Chase writes that the structure began as a storehouse.²⁴² Wheelock kept his study in the attic and rain often leaked onto papers as he wrote.

When workers completed his Mansion House in 1773 and Wheelock could move out, he had them add a thirty-foot kitchen section behind the east end and the building and it became College Hall, encompassing both a Commons and a chapel or meetinghouse and therefore similar to Oxbridge prototypes with chapel and hall connected. The eastern end of the building the commons with its kitchen, and the western two-thirds of the building became a large meeting room. The south doorway of this hall gave onto a center aisle dividing the seats for students on the left from those of the town on the right. A basswood plank platform for the speaker faced down the aisle.²⁴³ A freehand plan of the building appears in the 1928 history by Chase²⁴⁴ and a similar though drafted ground plan can be found in Smith of 1878.²⁴⁵

²⁴¹ Wheelock, in Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 17.

²⁴² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 268.

²⁴³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 36.

²⁴⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 270.

²⁴⁵ Baxter Perry Smith, *The History of Dartmouth College* (Boston, 1878), 57.

The Committees of Safety for the surrounding towns met in College Hall in 1776 to raise men for the defense of the area in the Revolution.²⁴⁶ College Hall is likely the place where the two literary societies began meeting in 1783 and 1786. Most importantly, this is the College Hall of many “political agitations,” the place in which the College Party was founded and from which it declared in 1778 that Hanover and fifteen other river towns had seceded to the state of New Connecticut. A northern town was apparently using the name Dartmouth, so the town named itself Dresden. The new state needed a press, and it established one in College Hall, creating the first newspaper in this part of the country, the Dresden Mercury of 1779. The press was apparently the same one that had been the first to arrive in the English Colonies in 1639 and is now at Montpelier. After much intrigue in 1779, Dresden seemed to be in neither New Hampshire nor Vermont, and delegates went to Congress to press for a new state in the Upper Valley.²⁴⁷ The Republic of Vermont then admitted Dresden in 1781 though it later went back to New Hampshire where it stayed²⁴⁸ since legislation established Vermont as being on the other side of the river in 1787.

Students devised a “nocturnal visitation” on 3 December 1789 and demolished the building to express their anger at the slow progress of Dartmouth Hall²⁴⁹; by then the building was badly rotted:

On New-Years eve, the year was eighty-nine
All clad in black, a Dartmouth college crew
With crow-bar, sledge, and pick ax did combine
To level with the dust their antique hall,
In hopes the President would build a new:
Yes, yes, said they, the ancient pile shall fall
And laugh no longer at yon cobbler’s stall. (Frenau in Brown, 40)

Above is the first stanza of a poem by Philip Freneau, “Poet of the American Revolution,” titled “On the Demolition of Dartmouth College.” The students admitted their offense in a round-robin letter, with the circle of signatures revealing no ringleader, and paid for the building.²⁵⁰ If any of the foundation

²⁴⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 359.

²⁴⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 180.

²⁴⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 50.

²⁴⁹ Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 40.

²⁵⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 581.

survived earlier gradings of the Green, it or its eastern end surely did not survive the 1993 Steam Tunnel trench. See also Old College.

COLLEGE PARK 1879 (DARTMOUTH PARK). In 1868 Judge Joel Parker, 1811, gave 15,000 seedling trees from Angers, France to shade the Park²⁵¹ and they were well-grown by 1900.²⁵² The College formally laid out the hilltop park of about 30 acres in 1879, though students did the work of developing it, including building “rustic summer houses and bridges.”²⁵³ Seniors in the class of 1882 laid out the Bema in 1882, including a half-artificial grotto on the north side.²⁵⁴ The Park “will be held so far as possible as a reservation”²⁵⁵; the cast-iron gazebos and bridges do not survive. An 1860-70 plan for landscaping the area survives in the FO&M archives.

COLLEGE STORE HOUSE* by 1899 (by 1922) (LIVERY STABLE) (WHEELOCK LIVERY). The large storehouse stood behind the Tontine Building, where the Wheelock Hotel, precursor to the Hanover Inn, used it as a livery stable.

COLLEGE STREET* 177X (NORTH COLLEGE STREET). The street runs from the Lyme Road south to Lebanon Street. The College closed off south portion of the street, between Wheelock and Lebanon Streets, around 1962 when it used part of the right-of-way to build the Hopkins Center; in return the College resurfaced and altered Crosby Street. The two gateways of the Hood Museum further remove the street from vehicular use while emphasizing its status as a pathway. Maps traditionally named the street merely “College Street” even when it did meet South College Street, which runs southward from Lebanon Street.

COLLEGE YARD 1790 (THE YARD). The College called the open space in front of Dartmouth Hall the College Yard by the first decade of the 20th century.²⁵⁶ Groundskeepers had fenced the area and planted it with elms, differentiating it from the then-unfenced Green below. The Yard no longer goes by any name.

COLLIS CENTER 1901-1902 (COLLEGE HALL [II]) (COMMONS [V]). The College built this student center on the site of the Balch House which had partly

²⁵¹ Frederic S. Page, “College Park,” *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (November 1931).

²⁵² Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

²⁵³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 621.

²⁵⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 621.

²⁵⁵ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

²⁵⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

burned in 1900 and which the College had bought immediately afterward.²⁵⁷ Architect Charles Rich designed the building to contain the club rooms of the "College Club," an organization of which all students were members, along with bedrooms and small dining halls for alumni.²⁵⁸ The building cost \$120,000.²⁵⁹ The building also contained rooms for students and held 40 when built²⁶⁰ though offices gradually took over. To compensate for the Alumni Office moving into the Crosby/Blunt dormitory, the College re-converted the top two floors of then-College to dormitory use in the Summer of 1949.²⁶¹ Commons, the dining hall, was the required eating place of freshmen from 1919,²⁶² hence its name, Freshman Commons. Freshman Commons moved in 1951 to Thayer Hall across the street,²⁶³ to which College Hall connects by underground tunnel. Beginning in 1918 the College used Commons as an army mess hall with the rooms as barracks.²⁶⁴ During W.W.II, College was the Navy Unit HQ and one of the two mess halls, with Thayer as the other.²⁶⁵ The Tucker Foundation arrived at College in 1951²⁶⁶ and left in 1993.

The College remodeled the building in 1920,²⁶⁷ in 1957,²⁶⁸ or 1959.²⁶⁹ Workers did over Commons in the 1930s to make it more hospitable²⁷⁰ and added a mezzanine level when the College renamed the room Common Ground as part of the first Collis Center, which opened in 1979. By then the balcony at the south end of the room that had once housed string quartets during mealtimes was gone. The Collis Center in College Hall had a kitchen in the northeast corner of Commons, with diners leaving what is now the lounge and re-entering Common Ground in order to eat; the old first-floor club rooms of College Hall itself housed the Tucker Foundation and other offices. In 1993 architects Tony

²⁵⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 47.

²⁵⁸ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911), 53.

²⁵⁹ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 204.

²⁶⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

²⁶¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 56.

²⁶² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 783.

²⁶³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 69.

²⁶⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

²⁶⁵ Navy 1944.

²⁶⁶ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 45.

²⁶⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

²⁶⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

²⁶⁹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

²⁷⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 218.

Atkins and Associates removed the mezzanine and extensively remodeled the whole to transform it into the Collis Center. The dining area moved to the old first-floor rooms, the kitchen to the basement, and the information desk to the opposite side of the entry foyer from where the first Collis Center had placed it. A large atrium now opens opened between the rear of ex-College Hall and the west wall of Commons, lighting the stairs leading to the basement. Charles '37 and Ellen Collis, donors of the first renovation, gave the \$5.5 million for the 1993 work, which also includes game rooms in and the Lone Pine Tavern in the basement.

The basement held a pub after the Second World War that students nicknamed The Bathroom because of the white tile still on its walls from the days when cooking for Commons took place there.²⁷¹ The basement also housed the LPG-30 computer when it first arrived in Hanover in September 1959 before it moved to Gerry Hall.²⁷²

On the exterior, the granite stairs leading to the front are all that remain of the old Balch House. The building no longer the balustrade that originally ran along the roof edge.

COMMONS HALL* 1791 (1826) (KINSMAN COMMONS) (COMMONS [III]). Colonel Aaron Kinsman had the privately-run dining commons built on land he bought in 1790 from Eleazar Wheelock Jr., who received it from his father. Wheelock reserved a road of one rod in width which he dedicated as “a common pass way forever” leading to his house on the ridge roughly where North Fayerweather is today, or Princeton House.²⁷³ The Commons stood facing eastward onto the road, on the site that Rollins Chapel now occupies. Chase described the hall as “a large, uncouth building.”²⁷⁴ Since c.1773 the College had satisfied the need for a dining commons with Old College on the Green; when workers finished Dartmouth Hall in 1790-1²⁷⁵ and especially after students destroyed Old College in 1789, the dining function went to Kinsman. In 1793 the College abandoned the commons idea because of problems with Kinsman, and for twelve years no College-affiliated commons existed, with dining taking place in Princeton House for two years. In 1795 Josiah Dunham opened Hanover’s first bookstore “at the sign of Sterne’s head” on the first floor of the building, and he also ran the village paper.²⁷⁶ In 1808 the College bought

²⁷¹ Robert Heussler, *Interlude in the Forties: Memories of Dartmouth and the War* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1980), 61.

²⁷² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 146.

²⁷³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 57.

²⁷⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 552.

²⁷⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

²⁷⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 26/9.

the hall and installed a large dining room which could seat 150 in the eastern part of the building.²⁷⁷ The building and its food were quite unpopular with students. The building made way in 1822 (Crosby, 18) or 1826 when the College built Wentworth Hall just to the south.

CHANNING COX HALL 1976. The College apartments for students stand next to Maxwell and south of the Thayer School. They held 72 in 70 singles and a double in 1990, with each apartment having a living room, bath, kitchen and four bedrooms. The complex included the French and Spanish apartments in 1990 and ORL considered it to be a part of the River Cluster.²⁷⁸

CONNECTICUT RIVER (WILDER LAKE). The river runs southward along Hanover's and Dartmouth's western edge. Its west bank also forms the border between New Hampshire and Vermont. Most recently dammed below Hanover at Wilder in 1950, the River Connecticut is now a placid lake at Hanover; in the past it was both a vital transportation route and a force of nature. The towns of Hanover and Norwich were first surveyed by men walking up the frozen river in winter; by the 1770s flatboatmen were transporting goods between towns.²⁷⁹ In Hanover the boatmen poled their craft to a landing where the Ledyard Bridge now stands. annual log drives saw sixty-foot-wide rafts of logs floating downstream. The Connecticut River Valley Steamship Company tried to make a regular passenger run in the 1830s beginning with the *John Ledyard* but failed.²⁸⁰ Governor Wentworth gave the Trustees the monopoly on ferry rights for the river at Hanover in 1772 after a ferry had already been operating for two years at the site of the current bridge; one continued at this site and the College granted another operator rights for the Rope Ferry from the mouth of the Vale of Tempe across to Norwich. A third ferry operated farther north below the mouth of the Pompanoosuc.²⁸¹ Ferries continued to be the best way across until the first bridge in 1797, a toll bridge.

CRANE HOUSE* 1771 or 72 (1887). Dr. John Crane had the house built south of the Green,²⁸² just east of the Inn, roughly on the site that the Zahm Garden occupies today. Crane was the College physician and accompanied Wheelock on his first trip to Hanover in 1770. Crane was in partnership with Moses

²⁷⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 554.

²⁷⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

²⁷⁹ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 28.

²⁸⁰ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 32.

²⁸¹ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 34.

²⁸² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 21315.

Chase.²⁸³ Mrs. Chase owned the house by 1855 and it burned in 1887 in the Main Street Fire.

CROSBY STREET by 1884. The street connects East Wheelock Street to Lebanon Street; it ran alongside Memorial Field in a straight line until the College resurfaced and widened it in return for the Town closing off South College Street for the Hopkins Center in the early 1960s.²⁸⁴ The corner at Lebanon Street probably took on its wide suburban dimension at this time.

CRREL 1958-1960. The Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the U.S. Army stands on the former Record Farm on Lyme Road where the College made land available.²⁸⁵ The building has undergone several expansions.

CULVER HALL* 1870 (1929) (GRANGE [I]). The chemistry building faced directly down Crosby Street, standing between South Fayerweather and the Sphinx where now an access road runs. by Edward Dow of Concord designed the building²⁸⁶ and would later design U.N.H. buildings in Durham; the Hon. David Culver of Lyme and his wife furnished some of the funding.²⁸⁷ The Agricultural College was the building's first occupant, with the State of New Hampshire and Dartmouth both funding part of the expense. Dartmouth was to pay the State half the building's cost if the institutions should separate. A plowing contest on the College Farm across the street dedicated the building, which many considered the largest and finest building the College had built, and the finest public edifice in New Hampshire.²⁸⁸ Culver contained a laboratory on the first floor, with mineral cabinets on the second and third floors.²⁸⁹ The building housed College departments temporarily; the Grange organization met here from its refounding in 1886 before moving to Rosey Jekes.²⁹⁰ At the time the Agricultural College moved to Durham in 1892, and the building was unpopular functionally and stylistically. Charles Rich proposed modifications that would bring it up to date in the Colonial style, but the College did not

²⁸³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 24.

²⁸⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 181.

²⁸⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 100.

²⁸⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932).

²⁸⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

²⁸⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 539.

²⁸⁹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

²⁹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 290.

undertake them. The mineral cabinets moved to the Butterfield Museum in 1895²⁹¹; the building later housed the department of Art in 1921²⁹² though the department later abandoned the building. Culver fell into disrepair and the College demolished it in 1929.

HORACE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL (HALL) 1939 (THAYER ADDITION). In June of 1938 President Hopkins urged the Trustees to contemplate building new buildings for physics, modern languages and a \$200,000 building for the engineering school; only the third one was built.²⁹³ Jens Larson designed this main building of the Thayer School of Engineering, which the School named for Horace S. Cummings, 1862 after his widow donated the funds. The building was ready by September 1929.²⁹⁴ The School remodeled the building in 1945-46 when it added two new wings for electrical and mechanical engineering to the rear, ready for the fall of 1947.²⁹⁵ Other renovations took place in 1976²⁹⁶ and 1979 when the College added the Thayer Fluids Lab.²⁹⁷ Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates designed the 1989 Thayer Addition: this project filled in the light court to create the Great Hall, as well as adding a new projecting entrance to the front and laboratory and office space at the rear.

CURRIER BLOCK 1887 (PUKWANA CLUB HALL [II]) (CHI TAU HALL) (PHI DELTA THETA HALL [II]). The northern half of the block has a ten-bay facade and flat roofline, later raised. That section was numbered 18 in 1893 and 32-36 in 1931. The building held the Phi Delta Theta Hall from at least 1893-1898; and Chi Tau and the Pukwana Club, precursor of Sigma Nu, in 1905.

CUTTER HALL/SHABAZZ 1938 (AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY [III]). Jens Larson designed this Clark School dormitory on the site of a large barn that was extant by 1904 but was demolished at some time between 1912 and 1922 according to Sanborn maps. The College purchased the building in the fall of 1953 from the Cardigan Mountain School which had bought it from the Clark School in the spring. The College renamed the dormitory for Mr. Cutter, 1903, a Trustee from 1933-51.²⁹⁸ The building held 44 students and a faculty resident in 1961 (9 doubles, 22 singles, 1 quad), while in 1990 it held 27 in 27 single rooms

²⁹¹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

²⁹² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), ___.

²⁹³ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 220.

²⁹⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 218.

²⁹⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 25.

²⁹⁶ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

²⁹⁷ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

²⁹⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 94.

with the “eight larger rooms... assigned by an internal priority system”.²⁹⁹ The hall has housed the Afro-American Society since 1970³⁰⁰ including offices, a library and a multipurpose room on the first floor.³⁰¹ The Shabazz Center in the building features a large mural of Malcolm X, and the Society renamed the building Shabazz in the late 1980s. The College added a faculty residence as an ell to the south end of the building in the style of the adjacent Webster Cottage ca. 1997. The handicapped access upgrades also took place in 1997 (Scherman).

²⁹⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

³⁰⁰ *From Dartmouth* 1970.

³⁰¹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

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DANA BIOMEDICAL LIBRARY 1963-1964. The Medical School built this library³⁰² with a grant from the Charles A. Dana Foundation; the School added a fourth floor in 1972-3.³⁰³

DARTMOUTH CEMETERY 1771 (BURYING GROUND). The “burying ground for the use of the college and the inhabitants of this vicinity” lies behind today’s Massachusetts Row. The Trustees first sequestered the steeply-ravined space in 1774.³⁰⁴ The first burial in the cemetery was John Maltby, a Bermuda minister and stepson of Eleazar Wheelock, who died 30 September 1771.³⁰⁵ Dr. Perkins and Mr. Olcott raised funds by subscription to build a fence around the cemetery in 1833; the Dartmouth Cemetery Association formed in 1845; that organization added a new section in the mid-1800s on land it bought from Alpheus Crosby,³⁰⁶ possibly the western part of the ground.³⁰⁷ The “new part” across the ravine to the north came later, possibly in 1876,³⁰⁸ and later additions also include land in the ravines and to the east. The association, presumably, built the tomb and hearse house in 1851 and purchased a hearse. In 1882 a bridge spanned the ravine from north of present-day Gile Hall to the older part of the Cemetery in the south, ending near a small fountain; this bridge was gone by the 1920s (Bartlett, 98). According to Lord the bridge came in 1884 and workers removed it when it became unsafe.³⁰⁹ Subscriptions of about 1910 funded the gate at the entrance to Sanborn Lane near Thayer Hall.

The cemetery held over 1,200 graves in 1912³¹⁰ and roughly that number in 1970. Notable tombs include Eleazar Wheelock’s of 1779, which bears the inscription “Here rests the body/ of/ Eleazar Wheelock S.T.D./ founder, and first president/ of/ Dartmouth College and Moor’s Charity School/ By the Gospel he subdued the ferocity/ of the savage and to the civilized he/ opened new paths of science./ Traveler/ go if you can and deserve/ the sublime reward of such merit.” John Wheelock had this marble slab made to replace the original slate one, which is now in storage. Presidents John Wheelock, Francis Brown,

³⁰² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 327.

³⁰³ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 3.

³⁰⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 293.

³⁰⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 110.

³⁰⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 199.

³⁰⁷ *From Dartmouth* 1973-4, 7.

³⁰⁸ Edwin J. Bartlett, *A Dartmouth Book of Remembrance* (Hanover: The Webster Press, 1922).

³⁰⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 299.

³¹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 299.

Nathan Lord, Asa Dodge Smith, Samuel Bartlett and William Jewett Tucker also lie here. Gravestones of the first thirty years are generally plain slabs of poor quality stone from East Lebanon quarries, with soapstone from Vermont coming later and coarse Vermont marble that allowed clear inscriptions following after 1800 (Bartlett). Today Hanover residents are buried in the cemetery south of town across Mink Brook.

DARTMOUTH HALL* (I) 1784-1791 (1904) (THE COLLEGE [III]) (LIBRARY [IV]) (CHAPEL [III]). As the main and first permanent building of the College, students called the multipurpose Dartmouth Hall “the College” until the late 1820s.³¹¹ Eleazar Wheelock originally envisioned the building in 1770 though it would remain in a state of planning for a dozen years. Wheelock obtained the plans for the building from Comfort Sever³¹²; the two met in 1772 while taking the waters at Lebanon Springs, New York where Wheelock requested Sever to prepare a set of designs. Wheelock persuaded the Trustees on 9 June 1773 to begin construction.³¹³ This vision of the building seems a likely model for the building that appears on the College Seal of 1773, if the designer of the Seal in Boston used any model at all. College patron Governor Wentworth also asked Wheelock to obtain designs from Peter Harrison, preeminent architect of 18th-century New England and designer of the Redwood Library in Providence, even making a hasty sketch of what he thought the College needed that Wheelock could present to Harrison. Wheelock however favored Sever, for religious reasons Bridenbaugh believes, and Harrison seems to have sent no plans; though Graham writes that Harrison did create plans that the Trustees in England failed to return.³¹⁴

When Dartmouth Hall was eventually built after the Revolutionary War it was only some master-carpenter’s crude imitation of Robert Smith’s Nassau Hall at Princeton or his College Edifice at Providence. Had it been erected after a design drawn by Peter Harrison, Dartmouth College would have been fortunate in the possession of the outstanding example of pre-revolutionary American college architecture. Who can say, it might even have inaugurated a new style of collegiate building.³¹⁵

At this time Wheelock intended to build the College of brick or stone “in the most plain, decent and cheapest Manner, after the dorick Order”³¹⁶ and asked the English Trust to send glass and nails. The layout of the building follows that

³¹¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 251.

³¹² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 271.

³¹³ Carl Bridenbaugh, *Peter Harrison: First American Architect* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1949), 151.

³¹⁴ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 16.

³¹⁵ Carl Bridenbaugh, *Peter Harrison: First American Architect* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1949), 153.

³¹⁶ Wheelock in Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 19.

earlier Colonial college structures, as well as common Georgian designs for institutions of all sorts, including prisons. The presumed Sever drawings do not survive, though an elevation and plan laying out a similar but more elaborate stone building that another designer created do survive in the College Archives; some sources mention William Gamble as an architect.³¹⁷

Wheelock broke ground for the hall on the Hill in 1773 based on some plan he had selected, though he then had to reduce his ambition and aim to construct only one-third of the total building at first. War and a lack of support from the Trust in England delayed the project past Wheelock's death in 1779, leaving it to his son to revive the project.³¹⁸ Construction began in earnest in 1784, with the College intending a building slightly reduced in size from Eleazar Wheelock's original plan but otherwise basically the same.³¹⁹ In 1784 the state authorized a lottery to raise money, and though it failed³²⁰ construction went ahead slowly. Workers built the building of wood because the College did not have enough money for brick or stone.

With dimensions of 175 by 52 feet,³²¹ the building had 15' timbers and a 50' roof chord. The longitudinal sills of Etna pine were fifteen inches square and 75 feet long,³²² immense dimensions for a wooden structure. Workers had framed enough of the building in 1787 that the College could hold Commencement inside, though no interior partitions existed.³²³ The Trustees managed to raise some money for the building in surrounding towns³²⁴ and students helped force them to finish the building by demolishing College Hall on the Green in 1789. Chase estimated the total cost of Dartmouth Hall at 4500 pounds.³²⁵

³¹⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 271.

³¹⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 279.

³¹⁹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 576.

³²⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 575.

³²¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 52.

³²² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 52.

³²³ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 576.

³²⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 52.

³²⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 213.

Dartmouth housed nearly the entire College for four decades, including the library, museum, class or recitation rooms, offices, and dormitory space.³²⁶ The building originally had three halls running the narrow direction and a long hall running north and south, all of which had outside doors, making a total of eight entrances. The library divided the north and south wings of the second floor, while the museum performed that function on the top floor. The College chapel occupied the central part of the first floor from the time architect Ammi Young installed it in 1828 to 1885. In 1856 the College rearranged the room, placing the stage to the west instead of the traditional east and closing the central door; students now used the doors at the sides because the old central door had disturbed speakers and led to “rushes” at the end of sermons in which older students seated in the front trampled the younger ones at the back trying to get out.³²⁷ Student rooms occupied most of the rest of the building. In 1811 Benjamin Pierce, brother of Franklin, led students in using a cannon in the corridor to temporarily connect the two halves of the building.³²⁸ A fire had also burned the central part of the building in 1798, when some called to save the library but John Wheelock called to save the “great bird” or the zebra that were part of the collection of natural curiosities. A tornado unroofed the south end of the hall in 1802³²⁹; otherwise most changes reflect the shifting of the institution itself.

Nathan Smith’s 1797 Medical School installed itself in the north end of the building³³⁰ in Room 6 in 1799, and in 1803 it took over an adjacent room, holding both until 1811.³³¹ The United Fraternity had a room above the north entry and the Social Friends obtained one at the south entry slightly later, both in the late 18th century. The literary societies and the Philological Society used reading rooms in the hall after 1827³³²; at one time a Society Hall for the literary societies occupied a space at the south end of the building.³³³ Daniel Webster roomed in Room 6 at the north end of the first floor in his sophomore year, 1798-9.³³⁴ In the 1870s the building contained a North Latin Room and South Greek Room, as well as a Senior Room on the second floor.³³⁵ By 1900 the

³²⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

³²⁷ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 312.

³²⁸ Jacqueline Baas, “A History of the Dartmouth College Museum Collections,” in Baas, ed., *Treasures of the Hood Museum of Art* (New York: Hudson Hills Press, 1985), 13.

³²⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 277.

³³⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 54.

³³¹ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 182.

³³² Baxter Perry Smith, *The History of Dartmouth College* (Boston, 1878), 141.

³³³ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 285.

³³⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 280.

³³⁵ Edwin J. Bartlett, *A Dartmouth Book of Remembrance* (Hanover: The Webster Press, 1922).

southern wing held Latin and French and the northern held Greek and German, with the third floor remaining a dormitory.³³⁶ By this time students referred to the upper floor hallway as “Bed Bug Alley.”

On the exterior, the first major changes took place in the major renovation in 1823 when the College installed the green shutters and the clock. This clock changed several times over the years. The 1828 bell cracked in 1867.³³⁷ The bellman, a student paid to ring the bell in the cupola, in the 1820s occupied a room reserved for him on the middle room on the east side of the third floor.³³⁸ Hill mentions the building having six bells over the years.³³⁹ Students often dropped the clapper of the College Bell in the River, and the belfry occasionally featured John Wheelock’s prized zebra. Workers rebuilt the belfry in 1848, and the current cupola is a replica of this version.³⁴⁰ The hedge surrounding the building disappeared during the Tucker era.³⁴¹ In 1898 the building was listed at 25 College Street.

Administrators during the Smith and Bartlett eras did not always hold Dartmouth Hall in the highest esteem, since it was old-fashioned, cramped and a firetrap. President Tucker’s Building Committee around 1893 asked architect Charles Rich to plan to remove the building altogether, move it back, or enlarge it with an ell.³⁴² Many students at the turn of the century however expressed their reverence for the hall in poem and song, decrying the suggestion that the College tear down the old building. Faulty wiring caused Dartmouth Hall to burn to the ground in February of 1904. Charles Rich used a blown-up photograph of the building to design a replacement that would mimic the appearance of the old in a more permanent material while housing only office and classroom functions. The hall appears on U.S. stamp Scott #1380, the 1969 six-cent Dartmouth College Case Sesquicentennial that features Daniel Webster.³⁴³

DARTMOUTH HALL (II) 1905-1906; 1935. Charles Alonzo Rich designed the specialized classroom and office building built of brick after the Dartmouth Hall fire. The building cost \$101,700.³⁴⁴ Lord Dartmouth laid the cornerstone, to which the College affixed a plaque made of the melted College Bell. This version of the building is about six feet wider than the original, apparently closer

³³⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

³³⁷ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 222.

³³⁸ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 210.

³³⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 229.

³⁴⁰ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 285.

³⁴¹ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 500.

³⁴² John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 489.

³⁴³ *Standard Postage Stamp Catalog* (Scott Publishing Co.).

³⁴⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 299.

to what Wheelock had planned³⁴⁵ and of better proportion than what existed – the upper floor windows are much smaller than those of the original, though that building's windows did also reduce in size as they rose. Two of the front windows come from the original hall and have plaques below describing them. The front door hardware is also original.³⁴⁶ Rich designed the building without a chapel.³⁴⁷ In 1918 the College mortgaged Dartmouth Hall and the rest of Dartmouth Row to provide security on the books as it was taking out construction loans.³⁴⁸

The original building had had a chapel in the center; just such a large central room reappeared in the hall in the form of no. 105 when Jens F. Larsen remodeled the building after a fire of 25 April 1935 caused extensive damage. The cupola also perished in the fire; the rebuilding included much concrete in a complete fireproofing of the building and cost \$211,871.³⁴⁹ The College also remodeled the building in 1972³⁵⁰ when it removed the last of the fixed iron desks. The hall now houses classrooms and several language departments, with no. 105 serving as a “smart classroom” and model for electronic infrastructure.

-DARTMOUTH-HITCHCOCK MEDICAL CENTER 1991 (HOSPITAL [III]) (NEW HOSPITAL). The large postmodern iteration of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, with its main hall built in the form of a shopping mall, stands in a wooded preserve in suburban Lebanon, south of Hanover. Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott of Boston designed the total complex to house not only the Medical Center but the Medical School; the College bought the old hospital in Hanover in 1989 and began taking over nearby Medical School buildings in the early 1990s. The elevator lobby of the new hospital contains the marble fireplace from the Rotunda of the old hospital, and a collage of plaques removed from the old building dominates the entrance lobby.

THE DARTMOUTH HOTEL (a)* 1813 (1887) (INN [II]) (THE DARTMOUTH). The second hotel on the corner of Main and Wheelock Streets³⁵¹ followed the Brewster Tavern and was the precursor to The Wheelock, which became the Hanover Inn. The three-story red-brick building had a hipped roof with a balustrade above the eaves; five large white Doric columns marked the entrance on the west side of the building. A balcony stood on the north side. Owner Mr. Fray had the dormers added above the portico. President Monroe

³⁴⁵ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 18.

³⁴⁶ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 20.

³⁴⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 681.

³⁴⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 49.

³⁴⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 189.

³⁵⁰ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

³⁵¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 26.

addressed a crowd from the upper balcony in 1817.³⁵² The building went through several owners in the early 19th century, one of whom enlarged it in 1857. The building also grew to the north and south in 1867; the departure of the portico in 1875 did not improve the appearance of the Hotel. The building burned in the Main Street Fire of 1887.³⁵³

DARTMOUTH NATIONAL BANK* (I) 1870 (around 1911) (THETA DELTA CHI HALL [I]). The two-story brick building with a mansard stood at 6 North Main Street, just south of Sanborn Hall³⁵⁴ on what is today the lawn in front of Collis. The Bank built the structure on the site of the Comfort Sever House, which moved to 16 Wheelock Street. The building cost \$8,000 and for many years held the offices of the College Treasurer on the second floor³⁵⁵; the treasurer had been in the Sever house at the same location. The treasurer moved out in 1911 to the new Parkhurst Hall.³⁵⁶ The President's office also occupied the building, though by the early part of the century it was located in Wilson Hall. According to maps of 1893, 1896 and 1898, the building also held the meeting hall of Theta Delta Chi. The Bank built a new building in conjunction with the Dartmouth Savings Bank at the corner of Lebanon and Main that the ex-Shawmut Bank Building now encompasses; the College bought this building and demolished it to build Robinson Hall of 1913.

DARTMOUTH OUTING CLUB HOUSE 1928. The house stands at the north end of Occom Pond and has one room that opens onto the pond for ice skating. The class of 1900 donated the house rather than give something more effete such as a Literary Club.³⁵⁷

DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK* 1913 (1928). The bank stands on the original site of Jabez Bingham's 1772 house and later store³⁵⁸ which moved in 1833. Brewster's Tavern had also occupied a part of this site, moving here from the Inn corner in 1813.³⁵⁹ The immediate precursor to the Bank building was the house at the corner, numbered 40 in 1905. The ex-Shawmut Bank Building is a later enlargement of the original bank.

³⁵² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 360.

³⁵³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 44.

³⁵⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 47.

³⁵⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 577.

³⁵⁶ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 387.

³⁵⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 122.

³⁵⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 24; 38.

³⁵⁹ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 128.

-DARTMOUTH SKIWAY 1957. The downhill ski area occupies two mountainsides with several lifts, including a 1993 quad lift that consists of thirteen towers on Winslow Mountain and carries 1800 skiers per minute.³⁶⁰ The first trail, Worden's Schuss, bears the name of Don Worden, 1940 and began operation in 1955. By the end of 1956 the College had finished the other four original trails, which were Gauntlet; Sachem, now John Meck; Lyme Drop; and Green Pastures, now an alternate finish to Worden's. The Skiway formally opened in 1957,³⁶¹ and the College dedicated Holt's Ledge on 19 January 1957 with a poma lift. The Brundage Lodge was ready one month later³⁶² and carries the name of Peter Brundage '45.³⁶³

-DAVID'S HOUSE 1994. Randall T. Mudge & Associates designed the 11,250-square-foot home near the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center in Lebanon. The neo-Victorian home-away-from-home houses families while their children are being treated at the hospital.³⁶⁴

DAVIS FIELD HOUSE 1926. Jens Larson designed the varsity house for sports teams, whose cost of \$138,000 Howard Clark Davis '06 of Boston paid for.³⁶⁵ Davis also funded Davis Rink on the opposite end of Alumni Gymnasium to which the Field House connects. The College remodeled the building in 1989.

DAVIS ICE RINK* 1929 (c. 1984) (ICE RINK [II]). Howard Clark Davis, 1906 gave \$60,500 of the \$69,000 cost of the original unheated ice rink.³⁶⁶ Jens Larson designed the building, which the College remodeled in 1953 for artificial ice.³⁶⁷ The hockey team moved to Thompson Arena two decades later and the College demolished the building to use its site for the Berry Sports Arena in the early 1980s.

DAVISON BLOCK (SOUTH PART) 1893. The five-window brick building connects on the south to the Bridgman Block (West). The block occupies the site of the Green Store,³⁶⁸ now at 3 Pleasant Street and bore the number 5 South Main Street in 1893. The Hanover Camera Shop occupied the entire shopfront by the late 1980s.

³⁶⁰ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (Winter 1993), 10.

³⁶¹ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 268.

³⁶² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 106

³⁶³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

³⁶⁴ Trumbull-Nelson (www.t-n.com).

³⁶⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

³⁶⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

³⁶⁷ *From Dartmouth* (Spring 1973), 34.

³⁶⁸ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 114.

DAVISON BLOCK (NORTH PART) 1903 (PHI KAPPA PSI HALL [I], PHI GAMMA DELTA HALL [I]). The block stands just below Casque & Gauntlet on South Main Street and connects at the south to the 1893 Davison Block. The building occupies the site of the Graves House and carried the number 7-17 in 1931. The block, or its southern part, held the halls of Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Gamma Delta before that organization moved to West Wheelock Street at some time between 1898 and 1905. The Dirt Cowboy Cafe on the corner and Murphy's Tavern occupied the shopfront by the mid-1990s.

DEAN'S HOUSE after 1917 (AQUINAS HOUSE [I]). The house stands at 9 Choate Road and was built at some time after 1917. J.P. Richardson owned the building by 1928 and continued to live there in 1931; Aquinas House occupied the building in 1956 and 1961; now the College owns the building and offers it for the use of the Dean of the College.

DELTA DELTA DELTA HOUSE (II) 1898 (RIDGE HOUSE) (COLLEGE APARTMENT) (ALPHA PHI ALPHA HOUSE [II]). College architect Charles Rich of the firm Lamb & Rich designed the Ridge House or College Apartment at 1, 3 Occom Ridge.³⁶⁹ The building is a duplex and at one time held Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, an organization founded in 1972 in one half. From 1989 half of the building held substance-free housing, with rooms for nine people in three doubles and three singles.³⁷⁰ The Delta Delta Delta Sorority occupied the building ca. 1992 and the College, which still owns the house, united the two halves ca. 1994.

DELTA GAMMA HOUSE* 1876 (ca. 2000) (PRESIDENT'S HOUSE [IV]) (GRADUATE CLUB [I]) (NORTH LAB) (DARTHOLM). Professor Arthur S. Hardy had this house built at 43 College Street, north of the site of the Foster House which had burned in 1855. President William J. Tucker later moved into the house during his presidency of 1893-1909, enlarging it for presidential functions. This is presumably when the large social room to the west side of the house was added. Around the turn of the century the house was known as "Dartholm" and appears as such on postcards. A barn to the north of the house, roughly where the parking lot lies today, appears on Sanborn maps by 1905 and still stood in 1944. The College bought the house from Tucker in 1909 and used it as the permanent President's House until 1927, when the current President's House became available and the house became the Graduate Club (Larson). The nearby Medical School occupied the building, and by 1950 it appears on maps as North Lab, and again in 1961. The College began renting the building to the Delta Gamma Sorority in 1990,³⁷¹ though the local descendant of that organization folded and moved out late in 1998 after the

³⁶⁹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 332.

³⁷⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

³⁷¹ *Aegis 1990*.

College decided to renovate the building to remove traces of chemicals that dated to its days as a laboratory. By this time the building had lost the numerous porches and wooden details that appear in photographs from the first decade of the 20th century. The College demolished the building ca. 2000.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HOUSE* (V) 1772 (197X) (CAPTAIN AARON STORRS'S TAVERN). Captain Aaron Storrs had the house built by as his Tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Wheelock Streets. The lot originally measured two acres, with sixteen rods fronting on Main Street and twenty on the west, all of which the College granted to Storrs, who came from Lebanon, N.H. in 1771. Storrs's Tavern was one of the first two-story houses on the Plain; the other was Woodward's house, which workers raised the same day but which later burned. The house stood flush with Main Street and was four feet inside the line to the north. This building, or one to the south, became the first store in Hanover in 1773 when Storrs bought the stock of the College general store.³⁷² Storrs transferred this land and House after 1787, probably in settlement of a debt, to Samuel Parkman of Boston, who conveyed it in 1793 to Rufus Graves '91.³⁷³ Graves built a store on the site of today's Davison Block and sold the property to Dr. Samuel Alden in 1799.³⁷⁴ Alden used the house as a drug store, extending the house to the south and changing the hipped to a pitched roof. Alden built a brick house behind this one in 1823, the Casque & Gauntlet House of today, and moved the old frame house to a spot in the northwest corner of his garden, today two doors down at 6 West Wheelock Street. Alden simply moved his furniture out the back door of one house and into the front of the other. For some time the house was the oldest in the village. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity bought the house in 1908³⁷⁵ and remodeled and enlarged it. The organization ended in 1970.³⁷⁶ The adjacent Howe Library, then located in the Wheelock Mansion House, bought the building and demolished it for a parking lot before moving to their new building on South Street. The lot now stands vacant, containing only a town garden and parking lot.

TOM DENT CABIN 1940. The D.O.C. cabin stands near the boating facilities south of Ledyard Bridge and bears the name of the longtime soccer and lacrosse coach.³⁷⁷

DEACON DEWEY HOUSE* (II) 1809 (BY 1931) (SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON HOUSE [II]). Deacon Benoni Dewey, a blacksmith from Springfield,

³⁷² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 266.

³⁷³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 31.

³⁷⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 32.

³⁷⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

³⁷⁶ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

³⁷⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286.

Massachusetts, had the two-story house at 38 College Street built after he won \$500 in a lottery in 1809. Dewey had bought the two-acre plot on which the house stood from College Librarian Bezaleel Woodward in 1782, and he occupied a small house on the site while keeping a tavern in the southern part of town, which he did between 1798 and 1809. The new house replaced the original one and also became home to the tavern. From 1816 to 1835 Dewey's son William W. "Corset Bill" Dewey ran the tavern as a temperance house, with the property also including a post and sign on the corner, a barn midway along Elm Street, and a large shed on College Street. Rufus Choate occupied the southwest chamber when a tutor at the College.³⁷⁸ Mr. Dewey occupied the house until 1857 when the College bought it as a site for the Chandler Scientific School. The College however found a better location for the school and sold the house in 1867 to Fredrick Chase. The barn to the north of the house that appears on maps of 1904 had disappeared by 1922. The Chase family occupied the house from 1874 to 1916; by at least 1905 Mrs. M.F. Chase appears as the owner of the house. The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, founded as a local in 1903, bought the house³⁷⁹ and replaced it at some time between 1928 and 1931 with the current brick Sigma Alpha Epsilon House (III).

DEWEY FIELD. The field lies north of the Medical School and was for a time the site of the Parking Garage.

LUKE DEWEY HOUSE*(I) c.1804? (c.1960). Luke Dewey built the new house roughly on the site of Wheeler Hall. The house stood just south of an earlier house/tavern just north of the present Wheeler that Deacon John Payne had built after buying the land from Bezaleel Woodward in 1772; in 1796 Captain Stephen Kimball bought the land and later sold the south part of property, including the house, to blacksmiths Luke Dewey and Calvin Eaton in 1804. Dewey kept his smithy across the corduroy bridge that later became Elm Street. Dewey abandoned the house and Eaton dropped out of the partnership. Dewey again built a new house in 1832 to consolidate his smithing operation and the earlier house eventually became the carpentry shop of William Henry Burbeck; by 1860 it had moved to 52 College Street, J.K. Lord surmises, where Mrs. D.C. Wells had it remodeled in 1912. Today Gilman occupies the site.

LUKE DEWEY HOUSE* (II) 1832 (1918). Luke Dewey had the stone and brick house built³⁸⁰ between the present Wheeler and Steele Halls, facing Elm Street. The house stood on the land Deacon John Payne bought in 1772 from Bezaleel Woodward; Dewey abandoned the house on it and built another, and then this second one with his blacksmith's shop in the back. Dewey's son Amos gave up the shop in 1868. The College owned the house by 1905 when Dr. P. Bartlett occupied it. The building burned in 1918.³⁸¹

³⁷⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 55.

³⁷⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 55.

³⁸⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 60.

³⁸¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 60.

DRAGON SOCIETY HALL* (III) 1931 (1996) (DRAGON TOMB). The Dragon Society built the brick tomb on Elm Street north of Baker Library and west of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House in 1931. The building had two levels, with one below ground, and measured five windows deep. A single door framed by a white-painted simple portico graced the front of the building, and the basement had a back door. Late in its life the tomb featured a large black satellite dish on its roof. The College moved the society in 1996 and demolished the building to make room for Berry Library.

DRAGON SOCIETY HALL (IV) 1995-1996. Hanover architects R.T. Mudge & Associates designed and North Branch construction of Henniker, N.H. built the one-story brick hall on the hill north of the Delta Gamma House.³⁸² A central temple front marks the building's entrance and a symmetrical two-window wing stands on either side of the central pavilion. A rear protrusion contains the kitchen and entrance. The parking lot below the building was the site of a pre-1905 barn that still stood in 1944. The College built the hall to replace the tomb that it demolished for Berry Library on Elm Street; the pediment window, columns, door and casing, interior paneling and other details come from the previous tomb. The hall, along with the demolition of the old building, cost \$475,000.³⁸³

³⁸² *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (September 1996): 8.

³⁸³ *Dartmouth Life*, February 1996

E

EAST HALL* 1791 (1966) (MOOR HALL) (MOOR'S ACADEMY). Phineas Annis, who had built the Dartmouth Hall cupola,³⁸⁴ built this frame schoolhouse between today's Blunt Alumni Center and Parkhurst Hall. The hall served as an academy building for Moor's Charity School (Wheelock's 1754 foundation in Lebanon, Conn.), occasionally also called simply the Academy. Annis may have used some of the materials, or at least proceeds from the sale of the remnants of Old College,³⁸⁵ which was destroyed in 1791.³⁸⁶ The upstairs hall in the Academy was used for a printing office between 1794 and 1801. Chase reports that in 1804 the College altered the position of the building³⁸⁷ though it is not clear why. The building fell into a ruinous state and the College sold it in 1835 and its purchaser moved it to 34 North Main Street, the site where the Choate House stands today.³⁸⁸ Moor's School replaced the Academy with a new brick structure on the same site, later to be enlarged into Chandler Hall.³⁸⁹ Phineas Clement of "Clement Road" fitted up the old wooden building in 1839 as a residence for his farm, and the building was sometimes still known as the "Morse Place." In 1905 R.H. Avery owned the building and S.H. Batchelder rented it. In 1920 the building passed to Clifford P. Clark³⁹⁰ and his Clark School used it as East Hall, the preparatory school's dining hall and dormitory.³⁹¹ The College bought the house in 1953 and demolished it to replace it with the Choate House around 1966.

EAST WHEELOCK STREET 177X (HANOVER STREET). The street runs east from the Green. By 1879 residents knew it as West Wheelock Street, though it had earlier been named Hanover Street since it runs to Hanover Center. See also Grass Plot and West Wheelock Street.

³⁸⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 584.

³⁸⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 214.

³⁸⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 584.

³⁸⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 635.

³⁸⁸ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 107.

³⁸⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

³⁹⁰ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 107.

³⁹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 50.

EDGERTON HOUSE 1960 (THE EDGE). The house stands at 14 School Street, partway to the corner of West South Street, and serves as the Episcopal students' center. The building was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Halsey C. Edgerton '06 and their sons.³⁹² Edgerton was the long-time Treasurer of the College.

ELM HOUSE* (b) c. 1833 (by 1966) (RICHARD LANG HOUSE) (J.S. LANG HOUSE) (E.D. CARPENTER HOUSE). Richard Lang built the house on the northeast corner of Main and Elm Streets at what was later numbered 25 North Main Street. Richard Lang also built Lang Hall and Unity House and provided this building for his son Colonel John S. Lang, who died in 1839. The old Chapel came from the Shurtleff-Brown lot to the rear of the house in 1840 to become a barn³⁹³ and it was destroyed in 1879. In 1844 Lang's widow sold the house to Dr. Thomas P. Hill, who sold it in 1866 to E.D. Carpenter, during whose tenure the house was called "Carpenter House." When Carpenter's daughter's husband, Dorrance B. Currier, died, her estate sold the house to Clifford P. Clark presumably some time in the 1920s. Clark used the house in his preparatory school³⁹⁴ and the school added a connector to the Clark School Building next door, later known as Fairbanks North after the College purchased it, later to move it to the southwest. The College presumably named the building Elm House after it bought the Clark School properties in 1953. Workers presumably demolished the house in order to build Kiewit in the mid 1960s.

ELM STREET* by 1775 (1993) (CROSS STREET). The street had pushed from College Street across to Main by 1775,³⁹⁵ replacing a corduroy bridge that Luke Dewey had built across the ravine to reach the western edge of the Woodward lot, which was the site of Dewey's 1808 blacksmith's shop.³⁹⁶ The Town changed the name from Cross Street to reflect the efforts of the Hanover Ornamental Tree Association, which began in 1843,³⁹⁷ The College bought Elm Street in 1993 by trading with the Town a set of sports fields outside of the center of town and closed the east end. The Berry Library now stands atop the route of the street.

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL by 1884 (192X) (EPISCOPAL SCHOOL) (ODD FELLOWS' HALL [IV]). The small building stood at 19 South Main Street on the rectory lawn about where the Precinct Building (II) stands today. The Episcopal

³⁹² Aegis 1961.

³⁹³ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 582.

³⁹⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

³⁹⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), ___.

³⁹⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 54.

³⁹⁷ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 57.

Church used the building as a school,³⁹⁸ and the Odd Fellows met here in 1907 while the Bridgman Block was being rebuilt.³⁹⁹ The building moved to 20 South College in the 1920s; it seems to have been demolished, possibly by 1929.

EPISCOPAL RECTORY* 1815 (1959). The rectory stood on the site of today's Precinct Building (II) of 1929, which caused the church building to retreat when it was built. Stebbins wrote that the Town demolished this or a related building thirty years later to make room for the parking lot that now occupies the site⁴⁰⁰; the rectory, however, still stands at 12 School Street (Old Houses of Hanover).

EPSILON KAPPA THETA HOUSE (II) 1896 (TAU EPSILON PHI HOUSE) (HAROLD PARMINGTON FOUNDATION HOUSE) (DELTA PSI DELTA HOUSE). Architects Dwight & Chandler designed the house at 15 Webster Avenue for W.M. Patten,⁴⁰¹ who owned it at least through 1931. The M.H.M.H. Nurses' School leased the building from its owner in 1942,⁴⁰² and the house was still in private hands in 1950. The Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity, founded in 1950,⁴⁰³ occupied the house by 1961. In 1969 that organization became The Harold Parmington Foundation, later transforming into Delta Psi Delta, which failed in 1990. Both organizations were co-ed and local. The alumni of these three organizations founded the 15 Webster Avenue Award for community service performed by C.F.S. organizations. The local Epsilon Kappa Theta Sorority, which was the national Kappa Alpha Theta until around 1991, now occupies the house, which the College owns.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM* 1869 (1892). Originally a hemlock swamp,⁴⁰⁴ the thirty-acre plot of land south of Wheelock street became the Experimental Farm of the Agricultural College when the State of New Hampshire bought it for that purpose.⁴⁰⁵ The school had established itself in Hanover in 1868 under the authority of the 1862 Morrill Act, and later built its Experimental Station across Park Street to accompany the Farm, a building now called Thayer Lodge. The College bought the Farm in 1892 along with Conant Hall for \$15,000.⁴⁰⁶ Today Alumni Gym, Memorial Field,, Berry Gym and Leverone Field House all stand on portions of the old farm.

³⁹⁸ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 54.

³⁹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 289.

⁴⁰⁰ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 122.

⁴⁰¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 69.

⁴⁰² Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 80.

⁴⁰³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁴⁰⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 102.

⁴⁰⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 540.

⁴⁰⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 629.

F

FACULTY APARTMENTS 1957. The two faculty housing buildings stand at 10-14 North Park Street.⁴⁰⁷ Other faculty apartments include Parker, Whitaker, Parkside and West Wheelock Street Apartments.

FAIRBANKS NORTH 1925 (THE CLARK SCHOOL [GYMNASIUM]) (NORTH FAIRBANKS) (DARTMOUTH FILMS). The large that hall adjoins Fairbanks South behind Massachusetts Row once housed the Clark School gymnasium at 25 North Main Street, a site east of the northeast corner of Elm and Main Streets, behind the corner where Kiewit later would stand. The College purchased the building in the fall of 1953 from the Cardigan Mountain School, which had acquired the Clark property in the spring. Dartmouth renamed the building for Professor Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston MFA between 1907 and 1925.⁴⁰⁸ In 1953 the College installed a 98-seat theater that became the home of the film society (Dartmouth Film Society, 4). The College moved the building to its current site to make way for the Computation Center in 1963.

FAIRBANKS SOUTH 1903-4 (BETA THETA PI HOUSE [II]) (SANBORN LANE HOUSE) (GRADUATE CLUB [III]) (ADMISSIONS BUILDING [I]) (COUNSELING OFFICE) (TUCKER FOUNDATION). Beta Theta Pi Fraternity built the house in 1903-4 to designs prepared in 1893 by fraternity alumnus and soon College architect Charles Alonzo Rich. The building is currently occupied by the William Jewett Tucker Foundation, which has enclosed the front porch.

SHERMAN FAIRCHILD PHYSICAL SCIENCES CENTER 1972-1974. Architects Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbot of Boston, including James F. Clapp, Jr., Partner-in-charge and project architect George Balich designed the building. . The four-story building holds classrooms, offices and laboratories for the geography and physical science departments,⁴⁰⁹ and connects to both Steele and Wilder in the form of a glass-and-concrete tower. The later Burke adjoins Fairchild to the north. Fairchild building incorporates a “flexible” modular system that the Ford Foundation and the Toronto school system developed. The building stands on sites once occupied by the 1811 Medical School Building; the Lord House, which had moved there in 1920; and the Professors Lord House, also moved there in 1920. The College remodeled the building in 1983.⁴¹⁰

FAULKNER HOUSE* 1950-1952 (1995) (HOSPITAL [II]). The main building of the newer southern part of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital⁴¹¹ fronted

⁴⁰⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

⁴⁰⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 94.

⁴⁰⁹ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 3.

⁴¹⁰ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁴¹¹ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 94.

onto Maynard Street and was while it existed the largest and tallest building in Hanover. Mrs. Marianne Faulkner of Woodstock gave the largest contribution to the building's construction in memory of her husband Edward Daniels Faulkner.⁴¹² The College purchased the building along with the other Hospital properties in 1989 and demolished it in 1995 by explosion and wrecking ball.

FAYERWEATHER HALL 1899-1900 (MID-FAYER). The dormitory stands on the site of the outhouses that stood behind Dartmouth Hall, including one called the Little College.⁴¹³ College architect Charles Rich designed the building to be "built in Colonial design, of red brick with granite trimmings;" it is 120' long and 52' deep and is divided by brick walls into three sections; it originally contained an "unusual number of single rooms" and originally accommodated 81 students.⁴¹⁴ The hall cost \$44,060 to build⁴¹⁵ and bears the name of the New York leather merchant Mr. Daniel D. Fayerweather, who had no particular connection to the College but included it in his will with a number of other institutions that also possess Fayerweather Halls today, including the University of Virginia, Amherst College and Harvard University. Though Emerson notes that the building "represents a part of his bequest to the College,"⁴¹⁶ the building seems to have been built with College funds like the other dormitories and simply named in honor of Mr. Fayerweather's gift, which went to cover College deficits. Fayerweather became a barracks in 1918.⁴¹⁷ The hall held 85 in 1932,⁴¹⁸ having undergone a complete internal reconstruction in 1928-30. In 1945 the College remodeled Fayerweather into kitchenette suites for some of the more-than fifty couples who arrived after the war.⁴¹⁹ Fayerweather became a regular dormitory again in 1947.⁴²⁰ The hall held 107 in 1961 (three singles, ten doubles, 28 triples),⁴²¹ and still the same number in 1990.⁴²² The College

⁴¹² Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 203.

⁴¹³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 199.

⁴¹⁴ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁴¹⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁴¹⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁴¹⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁴¹⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁴¹⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 25.

⁴²⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 45.

⁴²¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

added lounge and kitchen space in a semi-subterranean cryptoporticus that now connects it to North and South Fayerweathers during the revamping of 1984 and 1985.⁴²³ The Alumni Sponsor is the Class of 1961.⁴²⁴

FERRY* (I) 17XX (18XX). A ferry landing stood on the site of the Ledyard bridge⁴²⁵; the Bridge was built in 1796 but the ferry continued to compete with it.

FIRE AND SKOAL HOUSE ca. 1893-1896. The house stands at 29 South Park Street. C.H. Richardson and Edwin Chase occupied the building by 1896. W.H. Moore owned the building by 1931, and the College has owned it since before 1984, when the Fire & Skoal Senior Society, founded in 1975, moved into the building.⁴²⁶

-FIRST COLLEGE GRANT 17XX. The New Hampshire Legislature granted this land to the College in the early part of the 19th century as a means of supporting it; the land included the town of Landaff, from which the College was supposed to draw rents. The grant proved unworkable and the Legislature later replaced it with the Second College Grant.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE BANK BUILDING 197X (DARTMOUTH NATIONAL BANK [II]). The large modernist brick building stands back from South Main Street at around no. 31, occupying the location of the old Tavern Block and before that South Hall (a). The College seems to have purchased the building in the mid-1990s.

FOLEY HOUSE (II) after 1931 (OUTWARD BOUND HOUSE). The first owner of the house at 20 West Street built or moved it there after 1931; by 1984-5 the College owned the building and used it as the Outward Bound House. Now it serves as a "place for consensual decision-making," living, etc., and holds ten students in four single and three doubles.⁴²⁷ The Foley House organization had previously occupied the house at 9 Webster Avenue, now Kappa Delta Epsilon Sorority, since Foley was descended from the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.⁴²⁸

F.O.M. WAREHOUSE ca. 1927-1944. Lying on the northwest corner of Lebanon and Crosby Streets, the F.O.M. Warehouse occupies land owned by the N.H. College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts until 1892. The whole block,

⁴²² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴²³ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴²⁴ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴²⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 254.

⁴²⁶ *Aegis* 1987, 315.

⁴²⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴²⁸ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

especially in the area to the northwest of the warehouse, had been home to industrial and workshop functions since the 1870s when the College Gasworks occupied the center of the block. By 1894 Sanborn maps show the block housing a machine shop south of Hallgarten Hall, formerly of the N.H.C.A.M.A.; the College's Heating Plant; a print shop; and a collection of five lumber sheds strung out to the southeast of the Heating Plant – all still to the northwest of the site of the F.O.M. Warehouse. By 1912 a narrow one-story garage stood near the corner of Crosby Street, aligned north-south. This building would last until some time between 1927 and 1944 when the Warehouse would occupy its site. Meanwhile the College built a ca. 1904-1912 lumber shed of frame construction running east-west that forms the oldest part of the Warehouse today. A later block of one-story sheds midway up Crosby Street forms the northern portion of the Warehouse and dates to between 1912 and 1922. The College built the angled Warehouse itself as a lumber shed and it first appears on Sanborn maps of 1944.

-COREY FORD RUGBY CLUBHOUSE designed 1998-99. Architect Randall Mudge of Hanover designed the clubhouse for the men's and women's rugby teams on Reservoir Road north of Hanover, south of the old Pat & Tony's. The building preserves the name of writer Corey Ford, who helped found the team in the 1950s and later willed his house to be sold to purchase a clubhouse. Controversy over zoning proprieties on this portion of the old Garipay Farm slowed the start of construction; the possibility of a land swap with the Dresden School District may cause the building to be erected on Sachem Field instead. The clubhouse was designed to occupy a ridge running between two pitches named Brophy Field, with changing rooms at field level and the Deevy Room and viewing deck above.

FOSTER HOUSE* about 1787 (1855) (DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HOUSE [I]) (PINNEO HOUSE). George Foster, a tradesman, built the house on College Street south of the Delta Gamma House, approximately at the north end of Burke Hall.⁴²⁹ The large two-story house stood with its gable toward the street; it was the home of Dr. Nathan Smith from 1806 until he left for Yale, when he rented it out and later sold it to Captain E.D. Curtis, former proprietor of Dartmouth Hotel, in 1822. The house passed to the son-in-law of Curtis, Joseph Pinneo, a nurseryman, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity later used it for a time.⁴³⁰ The house burned in 1855.

FOWLER HOUSE* by 1928 (1993). John Gile had his mansion built on the south side of Maynard Street in the Colonial style in the first quarter of the century; Mrs. J.M. Gile owned the building by 1928, and presumably a Fowler owned it before the Hospital purchased the building and connected it to Winifred Raven to the east. The College bought the house along with the Hospital in 1989 and demolished it in 1993.

⁴²⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 61.

⁴³⁰ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 310.

FREEMAN-SHERMAN HOUSE 1843. Sarah and Hannah Freeman had the house at 23 North Main Street, on the south corner of Main and Elm, built in 1843. They sold it on their death to Miss L.J. Sherman, and later the College purchased it,⁴³¹ moving it to Chase Road for the construction of Baker Library.⁴³²

FRENCH HALL 1958-1962 (SOUTH WIGWAM). The four-story dormitory forms one third of the River Cluster,⁴³³ standing near the site of the Wigwam Circle, post-war housing for married students that remained until about 1958. Funds from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration helped construct French Hall.⁴³⁴ The dormitory held 116 in twelve singles and 52 doubles when it was new⁴³⁵; it held 100 in 28 singles and 36 doubles in 1990.⁴³⁶ The College remodeled the building in 1985.⁴³⁷

FRIENDS OF DARTMOUTH ROWING BOATHOUSE 1987 (BOATHOUSE [VI]). The Boathouse stands on the River north of the Bridge and stores 30 boats for the various rowing crews. The building cost \$780,000 and was designed by C. Stuart White, Jr., of Banwell Architects of Hanover.

FRESHMAN GALLOWES 1852 (18XX) (GYMNASIUM). Students set up the gymnastics equipment, presumably including a set of parallel bars, behind the Observatory in 1852.⁴³⁸ This represents one of the first constructed athletic facilities at the College; the Bissell Gymnasium opened in 1866. Alpheus Crosby dates the awakening of interest in athletics to an 1826 gymnastics apparatus that students built behind Dartmouth Hall.⁴³⁹

FULLER BOATHOUSE 1940 (BOATHOUSE [V]). The boathouse provides storage for crew boats next to the Friends Boathouse.

FURBER HOUSE 1898 (DELTA TAU DELTA HOUSE [I]) (SIGMA PHI EPSILON HOUSE [II]). G.C. Furber from Littleton had the house built at 8 School Street, on the southeast corner of Allen and School Streets. By 1905 Furber sold the house to the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, who then sold it to Mrs. H.T. Howe⁴⁴⁰;

⁴³¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 51.

⁴³² "Old Grads".

⁴³³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

⁴³⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁴³⁵ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁴³⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴³⁷ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁴³⁸ Wilder D. Quint, *The Story of Dartmouth* (Boston: Little Brown, 1914), 247.

⁴³⁹ Alpheus Crosby, *A Memorial of the College Life of the Class of 1827, Dartmouth College: A Centenary Contribution to the History of their Alma Mater* (Hanover, N.H.: 1869), 23.

⁴⁴⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 66.

Mrs. A.B. Reynolds owned the building in 1928 and 1931 and Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity by 1950.

G

GAMMA DELTA CHI HOUSE ca. 1936 (PHI KAPPA SIGMA HOUSE [II]). A 1935 merger produced the local Gamma Delta Chi Fraternity⁴⁴¹; one component, the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, owned an old house on North Main Street. The new organization replaced that building with the current one in the mid-1930s. A November 1935 drawing by local architects Wells, Hudson & Granger for a building essentially like the current house exists in the College Archives (Box DC Hist Iconong 456 proposed buildings never built). The house has a large underground basketball court beneath porch, reputedly designed as a swimming pool but first used as a dance hall for safety code reasons.

GARAGE (a) ca. 1930 (c.2000). The long row of auto garages behind Morton and Zimmerman Halls will make way for the fourth dormitory in the New Dorms.

GARAGES (b)19XX (c.1997). FO&M placed its pair of garages facing Parker House in the Ravine south of Maynard Street, and they made way for the construction of Moore Hall ca. 1995.

GARIPAY FIELD 1XXX (ATHLETIC FIELD [V]). The sports fields north of Hanover alongside the Golf Course and south of the old Pat & Tony's is home to the Corey Ford Rugby Clubhouse. The field occupies the former Garipay Farm.

GATE* (north) by 1775 (17XX). Wheelock built a gate near the northeast corner of the Green in the vicinity of John Payne, who knocked it and others over in his position as the highway surveyor⁴⁴² Wheelock found the broken gate on his doorstep.⁴⁴³ Payne's Tavern stood just north of today's Wheeler Hall; this gate is presumably the one built "not far from where Senator Patterson now [1891] lives,"⁴⁴⁴ the present east entrance of Baker Library .

GATE* (south) 1777 (17XX). "May 12, 1777. Mr. Stephen Chase, by order of the Trustees, with consent of the Town and by my direction, set up a light and convenient gate across the road at the south end of the lane that crosses Mink brook from the College."⁴⁴⁵ Someone broke the gate within two days.⁴⁴⁶ This

⁴⁴¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁴⁴² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 265.

⁴⁴³ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 554.

⁴⁴⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 263.

⁴⁴⁵ Eleazar Wheelock, in Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth*

gate stood south of town near the bottom of South College.⁴⁴⁷ Chase describes Eleazar Wheelock as building at least three gates over the highways, thus allowing him to avoid fencing the entire length of the College property along the roads in order to keep livestock from eating his crops. The town generally disapproved of the gates⁴⁴⁸; they became a recurring object of controversy and the local court in fact declared them illegal.⁴⁴⁹

GATE 19XX. The gate closes the south end of Tuck Drive south of the Boathouse, really the only College gate today. A pair of similar gate posts once framed the other entrance to Tuck Drive, higher on the hill, where the Drive first enters Wheelock's Vale.

DR. LABAN GATES HOUSE 1785. Dr. Gates had the house built on East Wheelock Street where Wilson Hall stands today.⁴⁵⁰ The house remained in the family until 1845, after which students used it as a rooming house until the College moved it in 1884 to its present location at 68 South Main Street, on the southeast corner of Main and South Streets.⁴⁵¹ As it originally stood, the house was probably smaller and had a low hipped roof and two chimneys like the Choate House. The house now has a peaked roof and Greek Revival detailing still visible. Notable is "large pediment gable facing the street with its three windows and decorative fan, the broad applied frieze band of horizontal trim and the large corner pilasters."⁴⁵² The building has held several businesses in its expanded ground floor, including Big Green Cuts and Mei Mei's Chinese take-out in 1995.

GERRY HALL 1961. Prominent local architects and sometime Dartmouth instructors E.H. and M.K. Hunter designed the classroom/office/laboratory building of the Psychology department to stand behind the site of the Colby House (demolished?) in connection with Bradley Hall north of Elm Street. Students call the pair "the Shower Towers" because of their green and blue tile

College and the Town of Hanover to 1815 (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 537.

⁴⁴⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 537.

⁴⁴⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 263.

⁴⁴⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 263.

⁴⁴⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 129.

⁴⁵⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 38.

⁴⁵¹ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover Calendar (date unknown).

⁴⁵² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover Calendar (date unknown).

pattern,. Edwin Peabody Gerry, a medical figure in Boston, gave the money for the building, which the College dedicated on May 18-19, 1962. The dedication of Filene Auditorium, that is the 200-seat auditorium connecting Bradley Mathematics building to Gerry and funded by the Lincoln and Teresa Filene Foundation, occurred on the same day.⁴⁵³ The College renovated the building in 1980.

GILE HALL 1928. Jens Frederick Larson designed this dormitory in the Gold Coast cluster named for prominent trustee John M. Gile. The building cost \$208,000 to build⁴⁵⁴ and in the context of the Depression was the most expensive Dartmouth dormitory to occupy,⁴⁵⁵ hence the name of the group. The building connects by a breezeway to Streeter. By 1961 the building held 109 in eight singles, 49 doubles and a triple,⁴⁵⁶ while in 1990 it held 113 in 41 singles, 21 doubles and ten triples.⁴⁵⁷ Gile was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories (operated as the ship “U.S.S. Gile”) during W.W.II.⁴⁵⁸ The building predates Lord and Streeter by a year. The Gold Coast was the first cluster to receive furniture made from lumber harvested from the Second College Grant (Margolis).

DR. J.F. GILE HOUSE 1922. Larson & Wells designed the house at 7 Choate Road, third in from Main St.; Gile had it built at the approximate cost 35 cents per cubic foot.⁴⁵⁹

GILMAN ISLAND (“NIGGER ISLAND”) (“NICKER ISLAND”). Gilman Island is the closest Connecticut River island to Hanover. The island lies along the east shore of the river south of Ledyard Bridge. The Ledyard Canoe Club built Titcomb Cabin on the island in 1952 after the new Wilder Dam (1947) raised this portion of the river by 15 feet and inundated club cabins on three other islands (Falcon). Before the raising of the river, the island was correspondingly larger and may have been connected to the New Hampshire shore. Perhaps reflecting the marginality of the land, the island was known as “Nigger Island” and later “Nicker Island” (Falcon). The former name was still current in the 1940s, as the name of the Thayer School’s model railroad of that time demonstrates: it was called. The Nigger Island and Pompanoosuc Railroad.”⁴⁶⁰

⁴⁵³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 166, 171.

⁴⁵⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁴⁵⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴⁵⁶ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁴⁵⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁴⁵⁸ Navy 1944.

⁴⁵⁹ *American Architect* (3 June 1925).

⁴⁶⁰ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* 32, no. 8 (May 1940), 40.

GILMAN LIFE SCIENCES LABORATORY 1964. The laboratory, classroom and office building of the Biology Department, is connected to Remsen and Dana. The Murdough Greenhouse occupies the fifth floor of the building and contains a dedication plaque removed from Clement Greenhouse.⁴⁶¹

GITSIS BLOCK ca. 1928-30 (DARTMOUTH BOOKSTORE). The three-story block stands at the northwest corner of South Main and Allen Streets and only one shop occupies its storefront: the Dartmouth Bookstore. The Bookstore, which Edward Payson Storrs bought from graduating senior Nelson McClary in 1884, is still run by Storrs' descendants. The store was originally located below Cobb's Store in the old Graves Store, a building that made way for the northern Davison Block in 1903. The bookstore moved into the northern part of the building when it was completed, in the space the Dirt Cowboy Cafe would occupy by the 1990s. The store moved into the Gitsis block in 1963 and expanded its music department into the upper floor of the building to the rear across the alley ca. 1993.⁴⁶² The W.H. Trumbull Co. built the building.⁴⁶³ The building occupies the site of a pre-1884 two-story house whose ell contained the Fire Department and Police station by 1912, according to Sanborn maps.

GRASS PLOT* 1873 (1960s or 1970s). The small traffic island in the middle of Wheelock Street, stretching along the eastern three-quarters of the Green, seems to have remained through at least 1961. It may have been simply a tree-lined plot as stood in the center of a number of Hanover streets before Dutch Elm disease and the automobile. Or it may be a remnant of the old southern line of the Green: the Green was once more regular in shape, with its bottom edge parallel to the top, but the Town removed part of the south fence and angled Wheelock Street across the bottom edge of the Green to eliminate the jog in front of the Gates House/Wilson Hall corner (see the Green). The plot was probably removed to accommodate the turn lane and snow removal.

-GRASSE ROAD. Christopher Grasse, who farmed the area and whose wife was a teacher and son a letter-carrier, is the namesake for the road. It is really a part of Reservoir Road.⁴⁶⁴

-GRASSE ROAD DEVELOPMENT 1984. The College owns and its Real Estate department develops this thirty-nine acre project outside of Hanover. William Rawn Associates of Boston designed twenty single-family homes that General Contractor G.R. Porter & Sons built, all in a version of the New England vernacular.⁴⁶⁵ Three different models intended to be affordable for young faculty range from a 1,300 square foot house with two bedrooms and a study to a

⁴⁶¹ Jeremy Skog, "Greenhouse Offers a Study Break," *The Dartmouth* (24 April 2001).

⁴⁶² Randy Stebbins, "The Dartmouth Bookstore," *Insight* (Spring 1984), 18-20.

⁴⁶³ *The Pictorial* 1931.

⁴⁶⁴ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 63.

⁴⁶⁵ "Affordable Housing: Projects," *Progressive Architecture* (June 1991), 106.

1,900 square-foot house with three bedrooms, a study and family room. The houses are oriented close to the street .⁴⁶⁶

GRASSY KNOLL A perhaps unintentional Kennedy assassination reference, Hanover's Grassy Knoll comprises the north-facing slope east of the Medical School overlooking the parking lot. A Springfest concert held there in 1995 described the location by this name.

GRAVES STORE* 1793 (1903) (COBB'S STORE) (C&G HALL [I]) (EMERSON BLOCK). The two-story shop that Rufus Graves '91 built stood on Main Street next door to what is now the C&G House. The building appears in photographs painted white with a pediment supported by five large Doric columns. The lot on which the building stood was part of one originally comprised of two acres, with sixteen rods on Main Street and twenty to the west. The College granted the lot to Captain Aaron Storrs in 1771 and he built his house and Tavern on the corner, see the Delta Kappa Epsilon House (V). Storrs transferred the land and house after 1787, probably in settlement of a debt, to Samuel Parkman of Boston, who conveyed it in 1793 to Graves.⁴⁶⁷ Graves was also the designer and a financier of the first White River Falls Bridge and had a tannery on the site of today's Alpha Delta House. Graves built the store on the site of what is now the Davison Block; he gave it a large hall on the second floor and entered into competition with Lang.⁴⁶⁸ Graves sold the property to Dr. Samuel Alden in 1799,⁴⁶⁹ who used the house as a drug store, also extending it to the south and with the hipped roof changed to pitched one. Alden presumably divide the lot and sold the building separately from his house; around 1850 Emerson owned the building. C&G rented four rooms here in around 1887, when the building was known as Cobb's Store and Walter D. Cobb ran it (Cushman). The Dartmouth Bookstore occupied the lower half of the building from 1884-1903. The builders of the present Davison Block tore the building down in 1903, and the columns went to frame the entry of the Phi Gamma Delta House (II), which was demolished in the 1920s.

GREAT LAWN OF BAKER LIBRARY 1927 (BAKER LAWN) (THE QUADRANGLE [d]). The lawn south of Baker Library facing the Green is known as the Great Lawn or Baker Lawn. The College originally granted the land that includes the lawn to Professor Ripley; in 1784 the College asked to buy it back from him to lengthen the Green and make Dartmouth Hall appear centered on the east side.⁴⁷⁰ This plan came to nothing. The College placed the Butterfield Museum at the center of what was to be a block-sized quadrangle here in 1895, though only the southern part of the plant was realized. This scheme was

⁴⁶⁶ Clifford A. Pearson, "Grasse Road Housing," *Architectural Record* (January 1994), 88-89.

⁴⁶⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 31.

⁴⁶⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

⁴⁶⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 32.

⁴⁷⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 575.

according to a general plan by Charles Eliot of the Olmstead Brothers firm and, as drawn up by Lamb & Rich, called for a quadrangle open at the south and flanked by new buildings and the existing College Church. The College purchased the pair of houses on Wentworth Street that stood in the way of the plan but was not able to complete the scheme.⁴⁷¹ Finally the houses moved in 1927, but by then the plan had changed: the College demolished Butterfield in 1928 to give a view of Baker Library and the building's footprint forms part of the current lawn. The College leveled a slight shallowness in part of the lawn in 1953 so Eisenhower would not have to "face a depression."⁴⁷² In 1994 the College removed the "Eisenhower Forest," a small stand of scrawny trees to the south of the eastern wing of the library apocryphally attributed to 1953 Secret Service demands. Commencement exercises took place here from 1953 to 1993 outside of a few rain days.

THE GREEN 1770 (CAMPUS) (COLLEGE COMMON) (COLLEGE SQUARE) (ATHLETIC FIELD [I]). When the village plan was laid out "in 1771 probably by Jonathan Freeman, the central feature was a square comprising seven and a half acres, "opened for a Green" by authority of the Trustees of the College, but without any special dedication to the public."⁴⁷³ The College first cleared the Green by felling the pines in a circular area in 1770, with some of the trees being an extraordinary 270 feet high.⁴⁷⁴ Wheelock gave some sermons in the great cathedral created by the clearing among the gigantic trees, which were so tall that little daylight could be seen on the forest floor until the sun was high in the sky each day. Clearing continued in 1771 and laborers finally burned and removed the trees in 1772,⁴⁷⁵ though it would be sixty years before all of the stumps had disappeared; for a time each class had to remove one stump. Rope Ferry Road in fact took the name of Stump Lane as stumps from here and elsewhere lined it for decades. Professor Smith in his nearsightedness is said to have raised an alarm over a "bear & three cubs" he saw on the Green, which turned out to be a cluster of stumps.⁴⁷⁶ Unlike many greens, such as nearby Lebanon's or even Tuck Mall, Dartmouth's Green has not been replanted with trees and still gives the effect of being hewn from the wilderness.

⁴⁷¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 682.

⁴⁷² William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957)

⁴⁷³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 22.

⁴⁷⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 225.

⁴⁷⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 230.

⁴⁷⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 230.

The surface of the Green was very rough and uneven and sloped rapidly downward to the swamp at the southeast, the stumps of the lofty pines that originally covered it remaining many long years in position, and being destitute of a fence it served as a grazing place for the village cows. In 1784 a plan of the College Trustees to enlarge it by recovering some of the land which had been given to Professor Ripley (to the north) came to nothing, as also did a determination to fence it, which failed no doubt from lack of funds. In 1827 the Trustees seriously contemplated putting it to other uses, and raised a committee to “enquire into the expediency of taking up at the present time any part of the College Green for the accommodation of the College.” But. . . the next year it was voted “that the executive authority procure it to be plowed, leveled, seeded and handsomely fenced, with walks and trees, if it could be done without expense to the College.” This vote, too, was futile. Finally, in 1836 . . . the plan was carried out.⁴⁷⁷

The lots surrounding the Green “were made to abut directly up on the ‘College Green,’ as it was uniformly called in ancient conveyances and records, and the houses were often built out to the line, of which an example remained until 1909 in the house of Mrs. Susan A. Brown, that was removed to make way for the Parkhurst Administration Building.”⁴⁷⁸ By then there was a road between the house and the Green. Main street was laid out by 1775 along the north-south route through town but it ran diagonally across the Green from its southwest to northeast corners. Only when a fence went up did the highway have to follow Faculty Avenue/North Main and then turn onto Church/Wentworth Street.⁴⁷⁹ There was among the villagers a most bitter and persistent opposition to the improvement, which [opposition] was cherished in one form or another for nearly half a century.⁴⁸⁰ Even today, the slow progress of ambulances from the north to the south by the long way around the Green highlights this rerouting. The College removed the fence in 1893⁴⁸¹ once it no longer needed to keep out animals.

The College intended to expand the Green to the north on the land originally granted by the College to Professor Ripley, who was asked in 1784 to sell it (if it could be added to the Green, Dartmouth Hall would become centered on the east side) but this did not happen.⁴⁸² The southern border of the Green was once 30 feet farther south at the southeast corner than it is today, but the Town took the land in order to straighten Wheelock Street as it passes today’s Wilson Hall in 1873.⁴⁸³ Students burned the new fence, which they regarded as an

⁴⁷⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 23.

⁴⁷⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 22.

⁴⁷⁹ Childs 1961, 267.

⁴⁸⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 23.

⁴⁸¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 681.

⁴⁸² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 575.

⁴⁸³ Childs 1961, 267.

unjust seizure by the town, but selectmen threatened to reopen the road across the Green, which had never legally discontinued. Thus the south line of the Green is no longer square with the other sides.

Though the Trustees voted on 17 March 1906 to call the space the “College Green,”⁴⁸⁴ it also went by the names of College Square,⁴⁸⁵ the Common, and later by the late nineteenth century, the Campus . That word probably first referred to a collegiate public space at Princeton in the late eighteenth century,⁴⁸⁶ although it did not take on its current meaning (the entire institutional grounds) until later. In the “Campus Oration” by William Edward Cushman from the 1883 Class Day, held on the Green, he described the space:

This Campus of nearly five acres, is one of the institutions of which we of Dartmouth can truly boast. We place it first in the list of College campi. We shall not be disputed, if we assert that by promoting [character and health], the Campus performs as important a function as any other single institution in the College course.⁴⁸⁷

Franklin McDuffee of the class of 1921 wrote “Dartmouth Undying,” and the word “Campus” in that song (“the long cool shadows floating on the campus”) likely refers to the Green – the phrase “put her on the Campus just to coach the Freshman Team” from “Son of a Gun” certainly does. The Carnival Ice Sculpture is still called the “Center-of-Campus Statue.” Many still called the Green the “campus” in the 1950s and Childs did so in 1961.⁴⁸⁸ Even a postcard still for sale at the bookstore in the 1990s used “campus,” although it is dated enough to describe bonfires as occurring before all home games. Chase and Lord in 1928 call the space the “College Green”⁴⁸⁹ and it also has that name on a 1912 postcard.

A number of minor changes have taken place in the vegetation and furnishing of the Green. The College began to place planks on the Green during mud season in 1884,⁴⁹⁰ though later drainage improvements allowed the practice to stop. Many of the trees planted around the Green were elms, but since the arrival of Dutch Elm Disease the College has replaced many, notably on the south side, by smaller species. In 1938 many of the elms were blown down in a

⁴⁸⁴ William Jewett Tucker, *My Generation, an Autobiographical Interpretation* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1919), 309.

⁴⁸⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 575.

⁴⁸⁶ Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Ma.: MIT Press, 1984), 4.

⁴⁸⁷ “Exercises of Class Day at Dartmouth College, Tuesday, June 26, 1883” (Hanover: Dartmouth Class of 1883, 1883), 21.

⁴⁸⁸ Childs 1961, 264.

⁴⁸⁹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 265.

⁴⁹⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 649.

windstorm.⁴⁹¹ At some time the flag poles papered on the west side, and the College added the granite post to hold notice of the deceased in 1994. From 1854 to 1869 a flagpole 120 feet high stood in the center of the Green. Two shipbuilder brothers from Maine raised it for the Republican cause, and it held various trousers through the years.⁴⁹² The granite watering trough that stood at the southwest corner of the Green is the “terrible trough” of freshman-frightening literature, though it moved at some time and now stands in front of Webster Cottage. A tree called the Bulletin Elm stood at northeast corner of the space, and several trees on the other corners also held bulletin boards.

The paths have not always been where they are today. The northern cross-path was added after Massachusetts Hall was built, to connect it to the north door of Dartmouth Hall. The diagonal path that starts at the southwest corner once began farther east, probably because it still followed the line of the old Main Street across the Green and because there were no traffic lights or sidewalks telling one where to cross Wheelock Street. The paths probably fell into their current pattern after 1931, although changes have been occurring on the southeast corner in the last 40 years since the Hop and its H.B.s were built in a diagonal relation to Thayer. Director Ken Burns’s favorite baseball photo depicts a game on the Green, and he compares the field to L’Enfant’s Baroque plan for Washington.⁴⁹³

The Green is the collective living room, crossroads, multipurpose space, center, heart, and focus of celebrations, demonstrations, and fairs, used any time when collective joy or frustration is to be expressed. The Green is also the only 18th-century creation remaining at the center of campus, since the College buildings are all post-Wheelock. The Green has seen many sights: the first two buildings of the College, Old College and Commons, were built on the southeast corner along with a well and a blacksmith’s shop to the north, all by about 1789. Early Commencements and their accompanying fairs took place here, with the Green packed by hawkers, gamblers and musicians. After Napoleon’s 1814 defeat, students marched to the Green and spoke from atop a fieldpiece, which was fired.⁴⁹⁴ In the 1869 centennial celebration a large tent from Yale stood on the southern half of the Green and temporary dining hall running north-south stood on the northern part.⁴⁹⁵ Other events include the bonfire and Dartmouth Night, begun in Dartmouth Hall in 1895; Winter Carnival sculptures; military training of Revolutionary militia, 1812 militia, Civil War cadets, Spanish-American War volunteers, W.W.I. and W.W.II. units; parades; Class Day Exercises; protests, whether Sixties antiwar demonstrations, the shantytown and Rally Against Hate, hunger strikes, or anti-alcohol policy; sculptural “events” including hundreds of

⁴⁹¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 243.

⁴⁹² John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 307.

⁴⁹³ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* November 1994, 26.

⁴⁹⁴ “Napoleon Defeated, Celebration in Hanover,” *Dartmouth Gazette* (22 June 1814).

⁴⁹⁵ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 365.

white papier-mache dogs. In 1999 the Green's furnishings and surrounding buildings were illuminated in various colored lights by relax, a group of Swiss artists, giving a theme-park air .⁴⁹⁶

In 1824 the town allowed "the playing at ball or any game in which ball is used on the public common in front of Dartmouth College, set apart by the Trustees thereof among the purposes for a playground for their students."⁴⁹⁷ Sports contests have always been a major use of the Green, especially when the late 19th-century cult of sport saw the space primarily as a large athletic field. Cricket matches, whether the 18th-century one that appears in North America's earliest depiction of cricket or current ones played by international students from the former British Colonies, take place on the Green. "Old Division" no-rules football/soccer games between class years or literary societies or New-Hampshire and the world took place into the 19th century; Dartmouth's first intercollegiate meets in baseball in 1866, track in 1875, and football in 1881 took place on the Green⁴⁹⁸; the 1884 Tennis Association played its first matches on courts laid out on the Green⁴⁹⁹; cane rushes involving thousands; tugs-of-war; wet-downs and gantlet-runnings; later woodsman's competitions; fraternity and intramural sports and chariot races; moodisc games; activity fairs; Green Key concerts; and Pow-Wow in 1995 also took place on the Green. Recently the Green has seen the construction of the steam tunnel along most of its eastern edge and now sports the Roaring Maw near its northeast corner.

GRIST MILL* 177X (18XX). The College mill stood alongside Mink Brook by Sand Hill along with the Sawmill⁵⁰⁰ and the House for Six Scholars. Operators abandoned the mill, though its flume was still seen on the south side of brook in 1891.⁵⁰¹

GUN HOUSE by 1814 (18XX). The gun house was a storage build for the fieldpiece of the town's artillery company. One reference to the building comes in a description of the celebrations after Napoleon's defeat in 1814 and does not give the location. "When the cannon was brought from the gun-house an officer of the artillery gave orders to have the rope drawn in a circle round the piece and the spectators to be kept beyond it." The artillery company brought the gun to the Green, and fired it during the celebration. Placing the gun at the head of a procession, the company and spectators "marched around the plan to the gun house where one of the seniors of the college mounted the cannon and

⁴⁹⁶ "Art Lite," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* 92, no. 4 (December 1999), 14.

⁴⁹⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 23.

⁴⁹⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), ___.

⁴⁹⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 642.

⁵⁰⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 562.

⁵⁰¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 238.

extemporaneously addressed the audience in a handsome and energetic manner upon the great events which had just been announced.”⁵⁰²

GUYER BLOCK* by 1884 (c.1937) (ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA HALL [I]). The small commercial block stood just below Hanover Inn and was numbered 10-14 in 1931; it had held the Alpha Kappa Kappa Hall in 1905. The 1937 Lang Building replaced the block.

⁵⁰² “Napoleon Defeated, Celebration in Hanover,” *Dartmouth Gazette* (22 June 1814).

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CHARLES HALL HOUSE* by 1893 (by 1912). The house stood at 7 East Wheelock Street, between the Sphinx and the Alpha Delta House, and it appears on 1893 and 1896 Sanborn maps. Mr. Charles Hall appears elsewhere in a town directory of 1898. The house was demolished at some time between 1904 and 1912 according to Sanborn maps of those years; the building stood on or near the site of a building that had been moved to 42 Lebanon Street in 1868.

DICK HALL'S HOUSE 1927 (INFIRMARY/PEST HOUSE [IV]) (DICK'S HOUSE). The College infirmary is known as Dick's House and was a gift of the parents of Richard Drew Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E.K. Hall. Richard Hall had died at Dartmouth and is not the Richard Nelville Hall who died in France and whose monument stands west of Baker's Reserve Corridor. Jens Fredrick Larson designed the building, which cost \$226,000.⁵⁰³ Originally holding 40 beds, Dick's House connects to the M.H.M.H. to the south via A&B Wards. The doorstep, inscribed "1784," came from the original Dartmouth Hall; the door knocker, a Napoleon eagle cast in 1805, and came from a lamp post in the Place de L'Etoile in Paris; Mrs. Hall selected personally the furnishings and wallpaper selected over the years; the lounge holds a small flag given by Admiral Byrd that flew at the South Pole; and the library features books given by friends of Hall and his parents, including one inscribed by Calvin Coolidge.⁵⁰⁴ The College remodeled the building in 1977 and 1993 when the reception entrance moved south to a new connector with A&B Wards/5 Rope Ferry Road.

HALLGARTEN HALL 1873-1874 (1925 [front]) (CONANT HALL) (INFIRMARY [II]) (PEST HOUSE [III]). The N.H. College of Agricultural and the Mechanic Arts built the dormitory and eating club at 8 East Wheelock Street and called it Conant Hall after the Hon. John Conant, of Jaffrey N.H. The hall held 125 students of all departments, including the Classical course.⁵⁰⁵ When N.H. College moved to Durham in 1892, Dartmouth purchased Conant along with the Experimental Farm for \$15,000⁵⁰⁶ and renamed the building for Mr. Julius Hallgarten of New York, a benefactor of the College. The building continued as a college dorm with a student dining club on the first floor⁵⁰⁷ though it eventually

⁵⁰³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

⁵⁰⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 32.

⁵⁰⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 540.

⁵⁰⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 629.

⁵⁰⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

became highly unpopular. The hall became a barracks in 1918.⁵⁰⁸ After the nearby Allen Hall was demolished, the College possibly used the building as an infirmary approximately from 1919-1927. The College demolished most of the building in 1925⁵⁰⁹ after Topliff had stood in front of it for six years, leaving only the rear two-story ex-kitchen annex. This remnant, which continued as a dormitory nicknamed "Hellgate" and was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories during W.W.II.,⁵¹⁰ now holds the Bregman Electronic Music Studio after its 1989 remodeling.⁵¹¹

HANOVER COUNTRY CLUB 1899 (GOLF COURSE) (HILTON FIELD). Fourteen men funded the construction of the clubhouse and its original nine-hole course. The College bought the works in 1914, and added additional facilities including an enlargement to the clubhouse in 1916-17. An additional nine holes made up an 18-hole course in 1920.⁵¹² Funds from Mr. Henry H. Hilton, 1890 of Chicago funded all of these improvements, along with the 1921 iron bridge over the brook in the Vale of Tempe.⁵¹³ Chubbers laid out the first slalom ski course in the country on Golf Course Hill in 1923.⁵¹⁴ Coach Tommy Keane designed the nine additional holes that the College later added.⁵¹⁵

HANOVER HARDWARE (II) by 1922. The house at 3 East South Street appeared at some time between 1912 and 1922 (Sanborn maps), and C.H. Ellis and L.G. Brilliant occupied the building in 1931. The building is the current home of Hanover Hardware after the shop moved from the Ledyard Bank Building on Main Street.

HANOVER HIGH SCHOOL 1936. Eastward along Lebanon Street from the Richmond Middle School is the brick Hanover High School, designed by Wells, Hudson and Granger as Federal Public Works Project 3288 according to a sign visible in a contemporary postcard. The three-story flat-roofed L-shaped building includes an arm extending to the rear at its west end; a series of additions connects the this end of the building to the nearby middle school. A major addition of 1957 provided library and classroom space.⁵¹⁶

⁵⁰⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁵⁰⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), ___.

⁵¹⁰ Navy 1944.

⁵¹¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁵¹² Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

⁵¹³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 70.

⁵¹⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 281.

⁵¹⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286.

⁵¹⁶ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover calendar 1998.

HANOVER INN* (b) (I) 1887 (1966) THE WHEELOCK (HOTEL) (INN [III]). The Trustees erected the third hotel on the site to replace the old hotel known as "The Dartmouth" or the Dartmouth Hotel (a), which burned in 1887. The College bought the land after the fire and built the Wheelock Hotel to lease to outside parties.⁵¹⁷ Lambert Packard of St. Johnsbury, Vt. designed the generally Queen-Anne building, with its two-story porch on the north side and corner tower with conical roof. A large Romanesque arch marked the Main Street entrance. The building seems to have begun life with an awkward plan and was "wretchedly constructed" for a total cost of \$42,000.⁵¹⁸ In 1902 Charles Rich designed a complete reconstruction of the Wheelock to give it a more Colonial appearance, adding stepped gables and a one-story white-columned porch and shortening the tower. Inn patrons had to stay in College Hall during the construction. The College then renamed the Wheelock the Hanover Inn at this time at President Tucker's suggestion, and ran the hotel itself.⁵¹⁹ A gift of \$50,000 from Randolph McNutt, 1871 enabled the College to add fifty rooms to the east side of the Inn in 1923 where the clapboard Inn Annex had stood⁵²⁰; that section remains though the 1887 Inn itself does not. The College refurbished the building in 1937⁵²¹ and remodeled it in 1948 and 1960, when the College built the Tavern.⁵²² The College altered the building again in 1962 before demolishing it for the current Inn: the building was apparently a firetrap. See "Inn" for the previous two inns.

HANOVER INN (b) (II) 1966 (INN V). The fourth inn building on this site follows the style of the 1923 addition to the Inn that preceded it. A parking garage exists below the eastern wing. The College remodeled the building in 1975⁵²³ and extended the porch in 1995. The Inn has 98 rooms and can accommodate around 200 guests.

HASKELL HOUSE* c.1780 (1895) (POOLE STORE). Eleazar Wheelock, Jr. had his house built just north of the future site of Rollins Chapel on College Street. The building stood on the northwest corner of a parcel the elder Wheelock gave his son, measuring 12 rods on the road and 14 deep. When the elder Eleazar died the parcel to the east, including the hill and the flat beyond it, also came to

⁵¹⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁵¹⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 619.

⁵¹⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 678.

⁵²⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 330.

⁵²¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 218.

⁵²² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), ___.

⁵²³ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

Eleazar the younger. Wheelock later built another house (Princeton House) up the hill; he conveyed the house to Daniel Gould in 1783, and General James Poole bought it in 1806 and converted it into a store. The store was a center of business in the Town under the General and then upon his death in 1828 under his former clerk, Daniel B. Johonnot, until 1832. Poole lived across the street in the Woodward House. Later the house became a residence and students rented rooms, a situation that remained until 1895 when the College bought the house and demolished it.⁵²⁴ Lord reports that the College tore the building down to make room for Rollins.⁵²⁵ See also Commons Hall (II).

HATTER'S SHOP by 1774 (around 1871). A hatter's shop occupied the site where the Psi Upsilon House now stands; Asa Huntington kept shop here as early as 1774.⁵²⁶ No record of Huntington appears after 1777⁵²⁷; the barber Samuel McClure next occupied the house before moving to Main Street; Judge Elias Weld followed him and Ebenezer Lee followed him, by 1855. Workers building the Balch House and its barn, later called the Store House, demolished the hatter's shop for the latter building in 1871.

HEATING PLANT 1898-1899 (CENTRAL HEATING PLANT) (POWER HOUSE). The brick boiler house originally measured 110 feet long by 50 feet deep and stood 19 feet high, or one story. The dynamo room was at the east end, and the building had coal pockets and six boilers.⁵²⁸ Charles Rich of Lamb & Rich designed the plant, which cost \$77,000 to build and stands on the site of the College Gas Works. The 1904 lighting plant the College added to the building cost of \$34,000.⁵²⁹ New sections followed suit: one at the east between 1912 and 1922 (Sanborn maps) and one in 1940, when a remodeling also took place.⁵³⁰ Presumably at this time Jens Larson designed the second story that gave the building its current appearance. Oil replaced coal as the plant's fuel in the late 1920s.⁵³¹ The original smokestack had Romanesque details to match the building, including a ring of small arches and dentils; the College replaced it with the current stack in 1958.⁵³²

⁵²⁴ *The Dartmouth* 16: 327, 14 June 1894.

⁵²⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 57.

⁵²⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

⁵²⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 28.

⁵²⁸ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁵²⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 678.

⁵³⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 307.

⁵³¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁵³² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

HINMAN HALL 1958-1962 (NORTH WIGWAM). The five-story Modernist dormitory forms part of the River Cluster and stands on or near the site of the Wigwam Circle, post-war housing for married students that appears on maps of 1950. The building held 116 in 12 single and 52 doubles when it was new,⁵³³ and it held 101 in 27 singles and 37 doubles in 1990. Since the 1985 remodeling⁵³⁴ the hall has a full kitchen and television lounge.⁵³⁵ Funding for construction came from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration.⁵³⁶

HITCHCOCK HALL 1913. This is the first of six dormitories the College built on the Hitchcock Estate, land that Emily Howe Hitchcock left the College in 1912. Charles Rich designed the hall. The hall became a barracks in 1918.⁵³⁷ The hall still includes some half-baths and fireplaces.⁵³⁸ It held 93 in 3 singles and 45 doubles in 1961,⁵³⁹ and it held 118 in 22 singles, 6 doubles and 28 triples in 1990.⁵⁴⁰ The 1985 remodeling⁵⁴¹ saw an extension added in the crook of the ell.⁵⁴²

HITCHCOCK HOUSE* 1864 (1920) (THE HITCHCOCK PLACE). The Rev. Henry Fairbanks, a professor, had the Victorian house built approximately on the site of today's Russell Sage Hall, with its driveway to North Main Street marking the first road that Tuck Mall would adopt fifty years later. Hiram Hitchcock and his widow Emily Howe Hitchcock long occupied the building, and Mrs. Hitchcock left it and its land to the College. The College demolished the building in 1920 and built Russell Sage in its place.⁵⁴³

MARY HITCHCOCK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL* 1890-1893 (1995) (HOSPITAL [II]). Not originally a College building, the hospital was built by Hiram Hitchcock as a memorial to his first wife, Mary Maynard Hitchcock, who had died in

⁵³³ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁵³⁴ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁵³⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁵³⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁵³⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁵³⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁵³⁹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁵⁴⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁵⁴¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁵⁴² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁵⁴³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

1887.⁵⁴⁴ The seven-acre site previously included the barns and houses of Edward Clifford and E. K. Smith.⁵⁴⁵ Maynard Street is contemporary with the hospital to which it provides access, and it connects North Main and College Streets.

Workers laid the foundations for the building in 1889. Four distinct buildings comprised the complex: a central administration block with a two-story ell and an attic; a pair of one-story pavilions connected by 35-foot long corridors, and a surgical building for the medical school that adjoined the north or back end of the eastern pavilion (Cowles). The central building had a hipped roof with dormers; the other roofs were domed. The administration building measured approximately 42 by 58 feet. After passing through a port-cochere and veranda one entered the rotunda of 16 feet across which bore the fireplace now near the elevator shaft of the D.H.M.C.

Pompeiiian brick of a mottled yellow-gray was the main material of the hospital and gave it its character. The general architectural style is based upon early Italian Renaissance” wrote the *American Architect and Building News*. Ornamentation was of a lighter terra-cotta, and the complex had light-red Spanish tile roofs. A “cohesive system” of thin vitreous tiles built up in layers into a shallow dome forms the hospital ceilings. Each dome flattens as it rises to become the floor of the room above, an adaptation of a Catalan technique “introduced to America by Mr. Guastavino.” “This is the first [building], and the first hospital in America, which has been planned especially for the use of this method throughout.” Guastavino tiles also helped construct the New York Subway among many other late-19th-century projects. Fireproof construction was a goal and builders used no iron or woodwork, except for some finishing and flooring. The floors of the main halls were of marble mosaic, with a large M.H.M.H. monogram in the center of the Rotunda.

Architects Rand and Taylor of Boston were instructed to “spare no reasonable expense” and the three buildings cost about \$90,000, with the surgical annex costing \$20,000, while a conventional “slow-burning” building would have cost about \$75,000. The contractors were Bishop and Cutting of Worcester, Mass.⁵⁴⁶ Rand & Taylor also built the Worcester Hospital for the Insane and designed other pavilion-plan hospitals in Vermont.

The original capacity of the hospital was 36 beds.⁵⁴⁷ The operating theater of the Surgical Building held 125 people. In 1913 Mrs. Dawn L. Hitchcock of Gorham, N.H. donated an addition to the west that brought capacity to 63

⁵⁴⁴ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁵⁴⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁵⁴⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), ___.

⁵⁴⁷ Alice Pollard, “Doctors and Hospitals,” *Hanover: A Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 200.

beds.⁵⁴⁸ The Carter X-Ray Building opened in 1930 and by 1938 there were a four story lab wing next to Carter, a new heating plant, a new nurses' residence, and the Hitchcock Clinic attached to the hospital.⁵⁴⁹ The Hospital built a modernist tower (see Faulkner House) on the former front lawn in 1952.

The College purchased the hospital property ca. 1989 and hired Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates to provide a plan for using it. Though the College considered selective demolition and renovation to make use of the bulk of the building, they chose to demolish almost all of the complex beginning in the fall of 1995, a total of about 650,000 square feet.⁵⁵⁰ The successor Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center in the Lebanon woods was completed and all of the hospital functions had moved out.

Today only the west pavilion survives as 3 Rope Ferry Road, along with the later A&B Ward or 5 Rope Ferry Road and the Colonial Hitchcock Clinic to the south of it at 1 Rope Ferry. The remaining pavilion was originally the Women's Ward and held 10 beds, with a porch and exit to the west. The set of rooms in the block to the north, originally included, from the north, a Nurse's Room and three wards on the west and a lavatory, bathroom, clothes room, linen closet and kitchen on the east. The current entrance to the east was originally part of the arcaded corridor to the main building, and the archway that surrounds the entrance is made from details salvaged from the demolition.

HOOD MUSEUM ANNEX 1985 (?). The annex connects to the eastern end of the Hood Museum and abuts the west end of the Heating Plant and Clement Hall. The building appeared as Clement Hall in one ca. 1985 map.

HOOD MUSEUM 1981-1983. The College's art museum occupied Carpenter Hall, originally a gallery, from the 1930s. By the 1950s the works needed more space and the Hopkins Center was intended to hold them, but budget pressures squeezed the gallery functions into a too-small space now called the Jaffee-Friede Gallery south of the Hinman Boxes. Trustee Harvey Hood of the class of 1918 gave the funds for the new museum in 1978.⁵⁵¹

Charles Moore and Chad Floyd of Moore Grover Harper designed the museum, their first to be finished, on a tortured site that had earlier housed the former Kappa Kappa Kappa Hall, a house at 9 College Street, and other houses to the south. The design process involved some consultation with students and others who evaluated various models displayed in the firm's temporary office adjoining the Hop's snack bar⁵⁵²; one of at least five options the architects rejected would

⁵⁴⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁵⁴⁹ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 62.

⁵⁵⁰ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* Nov. 1996 p15.

⁵⁵¹ Richard Teitz in Helen Searing, *New American Art Museums* (New York: Whitney Museum of Art, 1982), 123.

⁵⁵² Charles Moore in Helen Searing, *New American Art Museums* (New York: Whitney Museum of Art, 1982), 125.

have brought the museum through the Hop to embrace that building's entrance with a second pavilion in the Zahm Garden.

The Hood stands on a concrete slab foundation over an underground stream and marshy ground, rather than standing on pilings as the Hop does.⁵⁵³ The building cost \$5.4 million to build and was completed by Jackson Construction, Inc.⁵⁵⁴ The Museum encompasses 37,000 square feet and has 11,700 feet of gallery space.⁵⁵⁵ The rather traditionally-designed galleries are reminiscent of an 18th-century collector's cabinet or English stately homes as the architect noted.⁵⁵⁶ The building connects the Hopkins Center and Wilson Hall, which the firm remodeled for Film Department uses at the same time, and in a second bridge it connects to the Hopkins Center at a lower point. The 244-seat Arthur M. Loew Auditorium occupies the Museum's first floor.

The Hood surrounds a courtyard called the Bedford Courtyard, and it helps define a second open space onto which the Courtyard Cafe faces. Here the firm also designed the adjoining Hood Museum Shop and Courtyard Cafe in the Hopkins Center, presumably added when the building underwent a remodeling in 1987. The Hood is Dartmouth's most acclaimed building in decades, but its users do have some criticisms: the snow-shedding bridge roofs require temporary protective scaffolding in winter, and the Museum's entrance at the end of the curving ramp is difficult to find since it faces into the building. The Museum has felt the need to expand since not long after it occupied the Hood; the designers left open the possibility of extending the museum southward toward Brewster or eastward toward Clement.

HOPKINS CENTER FOR THE VISUAL AND PERFORMING ARTS 1962 (THEATER [II]). Harrison and Abramovitz designed the building, with Walter Colvin as project architect and Campbell & Aldrich consulting for the College. Harrison had earlier worked on the Rockefeller Center in New York and would later design the U.N. Building and Lincoln Center. The arts center stand on the sites of houses including the one-time Crane House and those at 8 College Street and 10 College Street; to build the center, which spans the length of a block, the College demolished or moved the following buildings: Bissell Gymnasium; the running track in the Quadrangle; numbers 3, 4, and 6 College Street; and numbers 8, 10, 12, and 14 Lebanon Street. The College named the complex for then-President Emeritus Ernest Martin Hopkins.

The Hopkins comprises a theater block, Alumni Hall, studio block, and Spaulding Auditorium. The theater block bears the iconic Hop facade facing the Green, and it contains the 450-seat Moore Theater. An entrance lobby lounge

⁵⁵³ Douglas Brenner, "In Retrospect: The Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College," *Architectural Record* 174:2 (February 1986).

⁵⁵⁴ Helen Searing, *New American Art Museums* (New York: Whitney Museum of Art, 1982), 127.

⁵⁵⁵ Helen Searing, *New American Art Museums* (New York: Whitney Museum of Art, 1982), 123.

⁵⁵⁶ Moore in Helen Searing, *New American Art Museums* (New York: Whitney Museum of Art, 1982), 125

mediates between the bluestone-paved courtyard and the theater itself; below this lobby is a black-box or arena theater. The Alumni Hall adjacent to the west is an open, barrel-vaulted room on the second floor, and below it is the cluster of student mailboxes known as the Hinman Boxes. These sections form the front of the Center; the narrow one-story studio block with its saw-toothed roof connects the Alumni Hall block to Spaulding Auditorium in the rear. The auditorium seats 900 and was specifically designed to accommodate a whole class year. "All these areas are opened up as much as possible toward major circulation spaces so the undergraduate 'sidewalk superintendents' may see others at work in the arts." The designers intended the building "both a physical focus and a significant context for the social life of the college... (to) expose all of our students to painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry, print making, woodworking, the craft arts and the theater," wrote President Dickey in the *Architectural Record*, December 1964. The building cost approximately \$7,500,000.

The Hop is a replacement for the inadequate theater in the top of Robinson Hall, but as an arts center it took decades to get built. At one time in the 1930s, J.F. Larson planned a theater on this site as a mirror to Webster.⁵⁵⁷ In 1946 the Alumni Council recommended an auditorium big enough for the entire student body and faculty, part of which was to be called the Hopkins Center, and to include a WWII memorial.⁵⁵⁸ Planners at this time intended the Center to be three separate buildings containing a theater, art building and crafts workshop; they added a music building and eventually combined the facilities into a complex.⁵⁵⁹

The Harrison building went through two major versions; the first one appeared in the August 1957 *Architectural Record* p.185 in the form of floorplan and a rendering by Paul Sample. The building is basically what now stands, though the theater loft takes a more barn-like form with a gable on each side. Spaulding auditorium also has a gabled roof. Most importantly, the arches are absent from the main facade. In part because of Alumni reactions to the untraditional character of this design, Harrison added the arch motif that sets the image of the building and later reappeared in the Lincoln Center.

The Hop has been called a "gargantuan modernist culture palace," "unfashionable or even alien to the scale and style of its next-door neighbors" in *Architectural Record* (Brenner, 1986). Dignitaries laid the building's cornerstone on 15 June 1960.⁵⁶⁰ The stone bears an engraving of a stylized pine tree and is

⁵⁵⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 175.

⁵⁵⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 26.

⁵⁵⁹ Henry B. Williams, "The Insides of an Architect: Hopkins Center Theatre Facilities," *Theatre Design and Technology* no. 2 (October 1965), 17.

⁵⁶⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 166.

visible in the east exterior wall. The building's dedication took place on 8 November 1962,⁵⁶¹ and included a fanfare for brass that Vincent Persichetti composed for the occasion. At the dedication speech in Spaulding Auditorium, Mr. Harrison said "a building is either clean and straightforward or it is a mess. This building will never have any conspicuous marks like pimples on the outside because it is a clean building. Thank you."⁵⁶²

The College expanded the mailboxes in 1972⁵⁶³ and remodeled parts of the complex in 1985 in conjunction with the construction of the Hood Museum – the Snack Bar was expanded into the Courtyard Cafe at this time. The College remodeled the Center Theater in 1995 and renamed it the Moore Theater.

HOUSE OF SIX SCHOLARS* by 1773 (1XXX). The early wooden house stood one mile south of the College near the sawmill and gristmill on Mink Brook, below Sand Hill. Students who worked in the mills built this "curiosity," and they lived "a kind of philosophic, laborious life; they maintain themselves by their labor" as the visiting Jeremy Belknap described them; he said the house had one room and one chamber with a wooden clock and brook-water ingeniously piped inside.⁵⁶⁴ Joseph Vaill, 1778 described the construction and how the students hauled stones a great distance to construct the chimney.⁵⁶⁵ During an early inoculation controversy⁵⁶⁶ the house was one of those designated as a quarantine site. The cellars of two houses on this site were still to be seen in 1891, one of which Mr. Follett lived in: possibly this one and a neighbor?⁵⁶⁷

HOWE LIBRARY (II) 1975. The town library stands on the southeast corner of East South and South College Streets and contains the institution that occupied the Wheelock Mansion House until 1975.⁵⁶⁸ Geoffrey T. Freeman of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott of Boston planned the functioning of the library.

HUBBARD HALL* (a) (HUBBARD HOUSE) 1842-3 (1910). Professor O.P. Hubbard had this brick house built facing the Green roughly where Parkhurst Hall stands today. The house passed to Professor E.T. Quimby. In 1899 the College bought the property from his estate in 1899⁵⁶⁹ and used it as the first

⁵⁶¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 174.

⁵⁶² Hopkins Center Construction File, College Archives.

⁵⁶³ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 3.

⁵⁶⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 288.

⁵⁶⁵ Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 36.

⁵⁶⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928) 531.

⁵⁶⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 238.

⁵⁶⁸ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 18.

⁵⁶⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 294.

dormitory of the Tuck School.⁵⁷⁰ The hall held 20 students.⁵⁷¹ In 1906 the College added a clapboard dormitory called New Hubbard behind the building, though it would move that building back and demolish Hubbard Hall in 1910 to build Parkhurst Hall.

HUBBARD HALL* (b) 1906 (1931) (NEW HUBBARD) (HUBBARD NO. 2). The yellow wooden dormitory of three stories and a hipped roof stood at the back of the brick Hubbard House, where Parkhurst now stands. Charles Rich designed the hall, which was “erected in haste to meet an unexpected emergency” at a cost of \$19,804.⁵⁷² The College demolished the main Hubbard Hall in 1910 and moved this building north to a site between Hitchcock and North Massachusetts Halls.⁵⁷³ The hall held 48 students.⁵⁷⁴ In 1918 the hall became a barracks.⁵⁷⁵ A student poem described the building as “That ‘ugly duckling’ of the campus,/ A yellow frame and dreary building,/ Three stories high and much the worse for wear.”⁵⁷⁶ Because “its plain and boxlike exterior did not blend well with the more modern buildings on campus”⁵⁷⁷ the College demolished the building in 1931; in 1981 workers uncovered the foundations as the College modified the road between North Massachusetts and Hitchcock Halls.⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 48.

⁵⁷¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁵⁷² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁵⁷³ Hubbard Hall Vertical File, College Archives.

⁵⁷⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁵⁷⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁵⁷⁶ Marcellus Joslyn, "Charley," ms. in Hubbard Hall Vertical File, College Archives.

⁵⁷⁷ Robert Graham, press release regarding Hubbard Hall foundation. Hubbard Hall Vertical File, College Archives.

⁵⁷⁸ Robert Graham, press release regarding Hubbard Hall foundation. Hubbard Hall Vertical File, College Archives.

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ICE RINK* (I) by 1927 (1928). The outdoor rink lay east of the Gym on the future site of Davis Rink and later Berry Gymnasium. The rink probably dates to the years between 1922 and 1927.

J

ROSEY JEKES 18XX (G.A.R. HALL) (GRAND ARMY HALL) (ODD FELLOWS' HALL [I]) (GRANGE [II]). Building built in the latter part of the 19th Century by the Grand Army of the Republic, the fraternal organization for Northern veterans of the Civil War, between 13 and 15 Lebanon Street (on the southwest corner of Lebanon and South College Streets). Used by the Odd Fellows from their foundation in 1888 for a year and a half.⁵⁷⁹ The Grange (refounded 1886) also met here as its permanent home after meeting for a time in Culver Hall and continued for many decades.⁵⁸⁰

K

KAPPA DELTA EPSILON HOUSE 1898-99 (DELTA UPSILON HOUSE [II])(FOLEY HOUSE [I]) (ALPHA CHI OMEGA HOUSE) (XI KAPPA CHI HOUSE). The sorority house stands at 9 Webster Avenue. H.D. Foster owned the building by 1905, when it first appears on Sanborn maps; H.G. Foster owned the building by 1928, and F.M. Moody by 1931. The 1926 Delta Upsilon Fraternity had moved from Pike House into this building by 1950. The fraternity transformed into Foley House⁵⁸¹ in 1966, and the building remained Foley through at least the mid-1980s and later moved to the current Foley House on West Street. At some time the College purchased the house, and was renting it to the 1980 Alpha Chi Omega Sorority by ca. 1990. That organization became the local Xi Kappa Chi Sorority ca. 1990,⁵⁸² then the local Kappa Delta Epsilon Sorority in 1993.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA HOUSE 1842 (ABIGAIL DEWEY HOUSE) (SENATOR PATTERSON HOUSE) (GRADUATE CLUB [II]). Mrs. Abigail Dewey owned the house that stood on the site of the present east entrance to Baker Library on College Street, occupying the site of Professor Bezaleel Woodward's 1771 house which had burned around 1833.⁵⁸³ Bissell owned the house by 1855, and later Senator James Patterson lived there. The College bought the building and was using it as the Graduate Club by 1928. The house was moved in 1925 (?) to its present location at 24 East Wheelock Street while other parts of it

⁵⁷⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 289.

⁵⁸⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 290.

⁵⁸¹ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

⁵⁸² *Aegis* 1990.

⁵⁸³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

became houses around Toy Town.⁵⁸⁴ It is still owned by the College and the 1978 Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority has occupied it since before 1986.⁵⁸⁵

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA HALL* (I) 1860 (c.196X) (DRAGON SOCIETY HALL [II]) (COLLEGE NATURALIST). The one-story clapboard hall stood at 11 College street just south of Wilson Hall. The 1842 Kappa Kappa Fraternity built the hall as the first freestanding fraternity building in Hanover⁵⁸⁶ and one of the first in the country. In 1894 the society moved to a house located where Silsby is now⁵⁸⁷ and at some time the 1898 Dragon Society occupied the building. That organization remodeled the building in 1917, giving it a columned portico, and occupied it until moving to their new tomb on Elm Street in 1931. The College Naturalist later occupied the building and appears there in maps of 1950. A 1961 map lists the College Photographer and Student Workshops as occupants. At some time after finishing the Hopkins Center the College demolished the building, whose footprint fits approximately in the northeast corner of the courtyard created by the Hood Museum.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA HOUSE* (II) 1868-70 (1927). Professor Henry E. Parker had this house built at 22 North Main Street, now under the center of Silsby. The Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity bought the house in 1894⁵⁸⁸ and thus become the second fraternity to acquire a house with living quarters after Alpha Delta Phi in 1872.⁵⁸⁹ The College bought the house from the society in 1924 and had demolished or moved the building by 1927 when it finished constructing Silsby. A 1928 map calls the building simply "old frat house." The society moved up the street to 1 Webster Avenue, their current house.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA HOUSE (III) 1925 (KAPPA CHI KAPPA HOUSE). The Kappa Kappa Kappa Fraternity built their third house at 1 Webster Avenue, though a 1928 map lists the building as 28 Main Street. The house is two stories high with an attic, and it has a semicircular entrance porch attached to a projecting bay at the west end of the house. The College had owned the lot since the late 19th century when it opened Webster Avenue and intended to put faculty housing here, though the site remained empty. When the College built Silsby Hall in 1927 and moved the fraternity out of its house on that site, it arranged for the fraternity to build here. Larson & Wells designed the building, which the fraternity finished in June of 1923. The building contains approximately 93,800 cubic feet and cost 40 cents per cubic foot.⁵⁹⁰ All fourteen of its original bedrooms are on the second floor.

⁵⁸⁴ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 54.

⁵⁸⁵ *Aegis* 1986.

⁵⁸⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

⁵⁸⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

⁵⁸⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

⁵⁸⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

⁵⁹⁰ *Architectural Forum*, December 1925, 372.

KAPPA SIGMA HOUSE (II) 1915 (c.1937). The fraternity built this one-story Arts & Crafts cottage on the north side of Webster Avenue as the third fraternity on the street in 1915;⁵⁹¹ the organization bought the vacant lot from Delta Kappa Epsilon. The group replaced the house with a 1937 building now known as the Chi Gamma Epsilon House.

KELLOG AUDITORIUM 1962. The Medical School auditorium stands between Dick's House and Remsen and connects to Remsen by a skybridge.

KEMENY HALL ca. 2002-10 (MATHEMATICS BUILDING). The hall will bear the name of mathematics professor and College President from John G. Kemeny (1970-1981), the Trustees announced on 21 July 1998.⁵⁹² Originally envisioned as part of the early-1990s quadrangle plans of VSBA, the mathematics building was intended to stand on Maynard Street as the eastern gatepost of the quad. The building was to take the place of Winifred Raven Convalescent Home and share an underground lecture hall with the Moore psychology building to the west. Kemeny also would have connected to the Sudikoff computer science building to the east. The building was expected to cost \$7.5-\$11 million. The previous home of the mathematics department, the 1961 Bradley Hall, was to fall to the wrecking ball as part of the Berry Library and Carson Hall construction project. The plans changed by early 2001, however, and the school began planning Kemeny as a two-phase building for the Kiewit site. Architects Bohlin Cywinski Jackson of Philadelphia designed the first phase, a building to be grafted onto the remaining Bradley after Gerry's demolition. Phase II will replace Bradley.

KIEWIT COMPUTATION CENTER 1966 (2000). Skidmore, Owings and Merrill designed this computer center for the Kemeny administration. The low one-story building is vaguely Classical in form and has a reinforced concrete roof supported by peripteral columns of steel; a high horizontal band of lights pierces the building's wall. The building's simple rectangular footprint stands on the site of Elm House and encroaches on what were once the west end of the Clark School and the site of the Sigma Nu House (II). The Machine Room forms the heart of the building, and the College's computing moved here from Gerry Hall. The College named the building for Peter Kiewit '22 and Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc. constructed the building⁵⁹³ and dedicated it in the fall of 1967.⁵⁹⁴ The building was demolished beginning December 2000.

INCREASE KIMBALL HOUSE* about 1803 (around 1850). Increase Kimball had his house built opposite future northeast corner of Wentworth Hall, 15 rods east

⁵⁹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

⁵⁹² Alex Shartsis, "New math building will honor Kemeny," *The Dartmouth* 155, no. 107 (22 July 1998): 1.

⁵⁹³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 199.

⁵⁹⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 237.

of Kinsman Commons, which stood roughly on the future site of Rollins. The house stood on the lane that led to Eleazar Wheelock, Jr.'s house. Mrs. Betsy True, Kimball's sister, occupied the house, and Gen. Poole used it in 1804 as a general store for two years before he moved to College Street, the Haskell House. Samuel H.G. Rowley occupied the house in 1806 and moved his business here from the west side of the Green before building his own building between this house and Kinsman in 1807. The College bought the building in 1837 and demolished it around 1850.⁵⁹⁵

⁵⁹⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 5, 8.

L

LA CASA ca. 1820 (42 COLLEGE STREET). Dr. Dixi Crosby operated a private hospital in the ca. 1820 house at 42 College Street from at least 1850 to his retirement from the Medical School faculty in 1870. Long-time Dean of the Thayer School Robert Fletcher acquired the house after Crosby's death in 1873 and occupied it for the next 63 years, and the College acquired it upon Fletcher's death. The Department of Spanish and Portuguese sponsors La Casa, a language immersion program for the house residents.

LAKE HITCHCOCK Melt waters of the retreating glaciers at the wane of the most recent ice age created a long, narrow lake that stretched from Lyme, N.H. to East Haddam, Ct. The lake deposited the glacial silt that forms the Hanover Plain, with Occom Ridge being a moraine left by the glacier beforehand. The lake is named for its theorizer, Professor Charles A. Hitchcock, founder of the Geology Department.⁵⁹⁶

LANG BUILDING 1937. The College built the small commercial block that stands south of and connected to the Inn. It occupies the site of the Guyer and Carter Blocks, the second of which had been destroyed in a fire earlier in 1937.⁵⁹⁷ The College remodeled the building in 1980 and again in 1994, when work for the Gap included raising the level of the ground floor.

LANG HALL* 1791 (by 1896). Richard Lang of Salem Ma., the first general merchandiser in town, built the low two-story house with a hipped roof on the site that Webster Hall occupies today. Lang was the "prince of businessmen of that day"⁵⁹⁸ and also built Unity House and Elm House (b). He occupied the house from 1791-1820,⁵⁹⁹ renting it between 1830 and 1838 as the bookstore and printing office of Thomas Mann, and afterward for students' rooms. It was known as Lang Hall by at least 1855. The house was given in 1865 to Dr. A. B. Crosby on the condition that he would remove it and fill the hole, and he moved it to the rear of his father's house, today's Crosby Hall/Blunt Alumni Center. There he converted it to a residence.⁶⁰⁰ The 1896 Crosby Hall dormitory addition probably removed the building if it had not already disappeared.

LEDYARD APARTMENT 1921. Jens Larson's firm designed the white clapboard apartment at 19 East Wheelock Street, on the northwest corner of Wheelock and North Park Streets. The College began building the apartments to house

⁵⁹⁶ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 4.

⁵⁹⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 218.

⁵⁹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

⁵⁹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁶⁰⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

new faculty members in 1921⁶⁰¹ and it appears on maps of 1922. Scattered Arts and Crafts tiles line the brick stairhall.

LEDYARD BANK BUILDING 1867 (ODD FELLOWS' HALL [II]) (WHITCOMB BLOCK) (HANOVER HARDWARE [I]). The now-yellow wooden building stands south of the Bridgman Block and north of the Shawmut Building. The building marks the stopping point of the 1886 Main Street Fire as it moved south from the Inn; thus it would seem to be the oldest commercial building on Main Street. P.H. Whitcomb owned the building at least by 1905, and the Odd Fellows and Vitruvian are listed in the Whitcomb Block c.1890-1900. The building bore the number 34 in 1905 and 38-40 in 1931. Hanover Hardware occupied the block before moving to 3 East South Street. Randall T. Mudge & Associates designed the insertion of Ledyard National Bank into the building, which required workers to remove the entire interior, including the floors.

LEDYARD BRIDGE* (II) 1934 (1998) (BRIDGE [V]). The concrete and steel bridge replaced the earlier covered bridge. The Bridge had two traffic lanes and a sidewalk on the northern side; a pair of lanterns flanked the roadway at each end. The bridge relied on a single abutment in the center of the River. The Departments of Transportation of New Hampshire and Vermont demolished and replaced the bridge in 1998 when it had become badly weakened.⁶⁰²

LEDYARD BRIDGE* (III) 1998 (BRIDGE [VI]). The concrete and steel bridge replaced the earlier bridge of similar but much smaller design. The Departments of Transportation of New Hampshire and Vermont constructed the bridge in two halves, the southern one first while the previous bridge was still in use. The bridge uses two abutments in the River and required the approach along West Wheelock Street to be straighter and wider than it was previously; now the street runs straight to the bridge rather than jogging to the south.

LEDYARD CANOE CLUB 1920. The clubhouse houses canoes, meeting room, a kitchen and dwelling rooms, and stands north of the Boathouse.

LEDYARD FREE BRIDGE* (I) 1859 (1934) (BRIDGE [IV]) (OLD BRIDGE). The only covered bridge to stand at this crossing became necessary after the White River Falls Bridge (III) burned in 1854. This was the first free bridge over the Connecticut and only arose after much controversy and a N.H. Supreme Court decision. During the completion ceremony in the College Church, Dr. Crosby moved that it be named after John Ledyard. The bridge survived freshets of 1869 and 1927, and underwent minor repairs in 1911. The D.C. Training Detachment replaced the bridge floor as a practice project in 1918.⁶⁰³ The Highway Department added heavy arches along the road in 1927. Though still

⁶⁰¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

⁶⁰² Jay Heinrichs, ed., "Crossing the River," *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (March 1994), 64.

⁶⁰³ Eugene Clark, *War Record of Dartmouth College 1917-1918* (Hanover: Dartmouth College, 1922), 40.

sturdy, the Highway Department replaced the bridge because of traffic needs in 1934 with the concrete and steel bridge.⁶⁰⁴

LEDYARD MONUMENT 1909. The plaque affixed to a rock just south of the Ledyard Canoe Club records the site of the tree which Ledyard felled and made into a canoe for his departure from Hanover. The first paragraph of the 1955 Commencement address of Robert Frost, 1896:

This is a rounding out for you, and a rounding out is the main part of it. You're rounding out four years. I'm rounding out something like 63, isn't it? But it is a real rounding out for me. I'm one of the original members of the Outing Club – me and Ledyard. You don't know it, and I shouldn't tell it perhaps, but I go every year, once a year, to touch Ledyard's monument down there, as the patron saint of freshmen who run away. And I ran away because I was more interested in education than anybody in the College at the time.⁶⁰⁵

LEVERONE FIELD HOUSE 1962-1963. Pier Luigi Nervi engineered the 63-foot high hall as his first large work in the U.S. The building resembles his Palazetto dello Sport at the 1960 Olympics in Rome.⁶⁰⁶ Dartmouth's Business Manager Mr. Oldmsted devised the idea of hiring Nervi and contracted his services on a visit to Rome.⁶⁰⁷ Campbell and Aldrich were the architects on the project.⁶⁰⁸ The building's site on South Park Street included only a Stone Crusher and the Edward Gould House in 1905; the crusher was gone and the Gould house was the only structure there in 1931. The College dedicated the hall on 18 November 1962, and has used it since for an indoor running track and tennis courts. The College installed AstroTurf in 1972.⁶⁰⁹

-LEWISTON* 17XX (196X). The once-thriving town stood directly across the river from Hanover and is distinct from Norwich up the hill. Bloody Brook, which reaches the River under the stone railroad bridge and was named because of the effluent from a tannery upstream, flanked the town on the south. A saloon called the "Bucket of Blood" after the brook once operated in the town. A brothel also operated in the town. During the early part of the 20th century the town declined, and the Interstate 91 on-ramps destroyed most of what was left in the 1960s. All that survive are the railroad station where Dartmouth students once met their dates for Carnival, now a private men's club; a large corrugated warehouse, owned by the College; a house now used as the Pottery Studio by

⁶⁰⁴ William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 38.

⁶⁰⁵ Frost in Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 329.

⁶⁰⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 163.

⁶⁰⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 163.

⁶⁰⁸ Hunt, 34.

⁶⁰⁹ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 3.

the College; a decaying coal trestle where Hanover once received all of its fuel; some rails are still in place; and a pair of houses.

-LEWISTON OFFICE 1940. The College owns an office in the former town of Lewiston.⁶¹⁰

-LEWISTON WAREHOUSE 1940. The college owns the large gray corrugated warehouse with its own rail spur in the former town of Lewiston.⁶¹¹

THE LITTLE COLLEGE* (TEMPLE OF CLOACINA) (NUMBER TEN). The outhouse behind Dartmouth Hall was in use by the late 18th Century.⁶¹²

LITTLE HALL 1956. The Cardigan Mountain School acquired the Clark School property in the Spring of 1953 and Dartmouth bought it in the fall: other than the seven school buildings, the property included the playing field behind Cutter where the Choates stand today.⁶¹³ The Choates were the first major buildings of the Dickey reign and introduced Modernist architecture to Dartmouth. The College began construction in the Summer of 1956 and the cluster cost \$1.5 million, with some funding from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration.⁶¹⁴ Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty designed the dormitory group. Little was the first Choate dormitory that students occupied, and it opened in February 1958.⁶¹⁵ One of the four dormitories is named for Trustee Clarence Little of 1881.⁶¹⁶ The hall is arranged in suites, each with a bathroom, and shares a separate lounge with Brown to which it connects by skywalk. The dormitories originally had ground-level faculty apartments in the pods under the lounges (“a new concept of dormitory life as recommended by the Commission on Campus Life”): the former apartment beneath the Little-Brown lounge housed the Women’s Resource Center by the early 1990s and its function as an apartment had faded from memory. In 1961 the hall held 75 in eight or nine-man suites including 27 singles and 24 doubles⁶¹⁷; the hall held 72 in 30 singles and 21 doubles in 1990. In 1970 the Choates became a “semi-autonomous living unit” housing two faculty members and 75 women transfer students.⁶¹⁸ The College remodeled the hall in 1984.

⁶¹⁰ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁶¹¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁶¹² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 199.

⁶¹³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 94.

⁶¹⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁶¹⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 107.

⁶¹⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶¹⁷ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶¹⁸ *From Dartmouth* 1970, 34.

THE LODGE 1961 (HANOVER INN MOTOR LODGE). The dormitory began life as overflow or budget accommodation for the Hanover Inn.⁶¹⁹ The student occupancy was 76 in 38 doubles in 1990, with a full bath and carpeting in every room, as well as a common kitchen and lounge.⁶²⁰ The College renovated the hall in 1993. The building stands coincidentally across from the former site of South Hall, itself once a hotel and twice made into College housing of something less than the highest popularity. The Lodge stands east of Sargent Street/Place, now more of a driveway, and occupies the sites of these houses that existed in 1950. Number 19 Lebanon Street appears on maps of 1905, when H.W. Carter owned the building; he also owned it in 1928, with G.R. Burkinshaw listed in 1931. The second is 21 Lebanon Street, also extant in 1905, when the O'Leary Estate appears as the owner; Carter owned the house in 1928 and Mrs. A.E. Barnes in 1931. Finally, the Lodge occupies the site of the house at 23 Lebanon Street, extant in 1855 when it L. Haskell owned it. Horace E. Hurlbutt owned the house in 1905, Baird in 1928, and R.B. Baird and Miss Irene Collins occupied it in 1931.

LOG HUT MONUMENT 19XX. A plaque on a large rock behind Russell Sage records the first site of Wheelock's Log Hut.

LOG HUT* 1770 (c.1782). Eleazar Wheelock wrote in his 1771 *A plain and faithful Narrative* of his arrival on the Hanover Plain in 1770:

I arrived in August, and found matters in such a situation as at once convinced me of the necessity of being myself upon the spot. And as there was no house conveniently near, I made a hutt of logs about eighteen feet square without stone, brick, glass or nail. (Wheelock in Brown, 16).

The hut first stood where a stone today marks its site, behind Butterfield Hall or on the site of Silsby.⁶²¹ In 1891, Chase describe the site as

still marked by a depression in the land lately owned by the Scientific Department, some ten rods west from the "Rope Ferry Road," in the rear of the house of Miss McMurphy, and near the hedge of spruce which marks the old governor's line. The trace of one of the unsuccessful wells was till recently visible at the western end of Professor Parker's garden.⁶²²

Miss McMurphy's is Webster Cottage, whose lot Silsby and the Rockefeller Center now occupy. The hedge of spruce remains along Tuck Drive behind the southern Webster Avenue fraternities. Wheelock's party dug five or more dry

⁶¹⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964).

⁶²⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶²¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 34.

⁶²² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 221.

wells before finding water near today's Reed Hall, and the workers moved the hut and the unfinished College Hall. The new site was at the northeast corner of the path between Reed and Thornton according to the 1905 Thayer map: thus the hut stood north of Reed and west of Thornton, and this is where it would remain for the rest of its existence. His family arrived, and Wheelock writes:

I housed my stuff, with my wife, and the females of my family in my hutt – my sons and students made booths & beds of hemlock boughs, and in this situation we continued about a mnth, tll the 29th day of October, when I removed with my family into my house.⁶²³

At some time Wheelock's "servants" occupied the hut according to Chase; presumably some or all of Wheelock's several slaves. The hut remained about 12 years and Wheelock cherished it as a relic, mentioning it in his will as a bequest to his son.⁶²⁴ Belknap called the hut "the first sprout of the College."⁶²⁵ Wheelock died in 1779, and students destroyed the badly rotted building in 1782 or 1783.⁶²⁶

LONE PINE STUMP 17XX (1895) (OLD PINE) (LONE PINE). Students called the pre-Revolutionary pine that grew on College Hill just southeast of the present Bartlett Tower the Old Pine. In the 1850s classes gathered to smoke a pipe and sing "When Shall We Three Meet Again" at its base. At the time the surrounding forest was recovering from its 18th-century clearance and the Old Pine, possibly spared because it was not useful as cut wood, was the tallest landmark in the area. Lightning damaged the pine in 1887 and a windstorm ruined it in 1892, and the College cut it down in 1895.⁶²⁷ The College preserved the stump and surrounded it with a concrete coping and descriptive plaque with an inscription composed by President Tucker. Today the stump, known as the "Lone Pine Stump," has been refurbished and remains covered most of the year, with some of the Class Day Ceremony continuing to take place there.

LORD HALL 1929. The ell-shaped dormitory is the easternmost in the Gold Coast group, the most expensive living quarters during the Depression.⁶²⁸ Jens Frederick Larson designed the building, which bears the name of prominent trustee John K Lord.⁶²⁹ Lord and Streeter together cost \$297,000⁶³⁰; Gile

⁶²³ Wheelock, in Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 17.

⁶²⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 222.

⁶²⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 39.

⁶²⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 572.

⁶²⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 237.

⁶²⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶²⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

predates the pair. An open arcade connects the hall to Streeter to the east. The building housed 76 in 18 singles and 29 doubles in 1961⁶³¹; it held seven more in 37 singles, 8 doubles and 10 triples in 1990.⁶³² The building was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories during W.W.II. and operated as the ship "U.S.S. Lord."⁶³³

PRESIDENT NATHAN LORD HOUSE 1802 (AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY [II]) (INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CENTER [I]) (FRANCOPHONE HOUSE). William H. Woodward had the house built facing the Green on Wentworth Street, next door to the later Webster Hall. Woodward died in 1818 and the family sold it to President Nathan Lord in 1830, with Lord occupying it until 1863. The house remained in his family, who sold it to Andrew Moody in 1872. Moody's estate left the house to the College in 1894.⁶³⁴ The College was using the structure as an administration building by 1905, transferring that function to Parkhurst in 1911. To clear the Quadrangle the College moved the house in 1920 to 41 College Street, just north of the pre-1855 site of the Carpenter House and across from today's La Casa. C.C. Stewart occupied the house by 1928 and Arthur Fairbanks in 1931. The College devoted the house to the Afro-American Society in 1968, and it became the International Student Center in 1970.⁶³⁵ In 1972, the College moved the building again, this time through College Park to 14 North Park Street. This move made room for the Sherman Fairchild Center.⁶³⁶ Residents failed in a 1990 vote to rename the building the Fidel Castro House, but the move caused a controversy. By 1990 the building housed five residents⁶³⁷ and now holds the Francophone house. The house has new chimneys but remains "an excellent period structure of good proportion and detailing, and is thought to have been actually designed and constructed by Joseph Emerson of Norwich, Vermont. Several early homes across the river that are know to have been built by him have a very close resemblance."⁶³⁸ The house is not to be confused with the Professors Lord House next door. The house was moved in November 2002 to approximately at 33 Lyme Road to make room for graduate student housing.

PROFESSORS LORD HOUSE 1810 (DR. FREDERIC P. LORD HOUSE) (NATIVE AMERICANS AT DARTMOUTH HOUSE [I]). Aaron Hutchinson of Lebanon had the house built for his son Henry, a Hanover lawyer, on land that

⁶³⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁶³¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶³² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶³³ *Navy at Dartmouth* (1944).

⁶³⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁶³⁵ *From Dartmouth* (1970), 34.

⁶³⁶ *From Dartmouth* (Summer 1972), 1.

⁶³⁷ Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, "A Concept Plan for the M.H.M.H. Acquisition" (1994).

⁶³⁸ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover calendar date unknown.

was once the north half of the Kimball lot. This lot, the future site of Steele Hall, was the one Dr. Nathan Smith had bought in 1806 and who sold in 1810 to Hutchinson. Henry Hutchinson left about 1825; later College officers occupied the house, including Professors W. Chamberlain, S.G. Brown, J.M. Putnam by 1855, W.A. Packard, J.K. Lord and F.P. Lord. To build Steele the College moved the house in 1920 one lot to the north, that is 39 College Street, south of the Lord House.⁶³⁹ The College bought the house in 1956,⁶⁴⁰ moving it in 1972 to 16 North Park Street to make way for Fairchild.⁶⁴¹ There the house became the first N.A.D. House, housing five in singles with a sixth in a guest room.⁶⁴² The house is not to be confused with the Lord House next door. The house was moved in November 2002 to a site at approximately 9 Lyme Road to make room for graduate student housing.

LYME ROAD (ROUTE 10) (LIME STREET) (RIVER ROAD) 1770s. Lyme Road was laid out from the corner of today's Main and Wheelock diagonally across the Green to the northeast and thence to the town of Lyme upriver, an extension of the 1775 road from Lebanon to the south.⁶⁴³

⁶³⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 60.

⁶⁴⁰ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 111.

⁶⁴¹ *From Dartmouth* (Summer 1972), 1.

⁶⁴² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁴³ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 54

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McCOLLUM MODULAR LABORATORY 1980s (M.M. LAB). The building stands east of the entrance to Vail, at around 56 College Street on the site of a house of that address. The building has a large sloping roof and tower.

McCULLOCH HALL 1999-2000 (NEW DORM) (THE POD). Finished in the summer of 2000 and opened to students that fall, McCulloch Hall is the fourth dormitory in the New Dorms or East Wheelock Cluster and joins Andres, Morton and Zimmerman, all completed in 1987. The building is named for Trustee Emeritus Norman E. (Sandy) McCulloch, Jr., 1950, and houses about 80 students in 40,000 square feet. Though Herbert S. Newman Associates designed the original cluster, including a fourth building that was not built, the Philadelphia firm of Atkin, Olshin, Lawson-Bell was asked to design McCulloch to complete the cluster. The building juts to the west at right angles to Morton, occupying the site of a long 1920s garage. The building connects to the rest of the cluster through an enclosed bilevel walkway.

The project got underway in November of 1998 when the school gave the contract to North Branch Construction of Henniker (northbranch.net/e.htm); the garage was demolished in April 1999 and the foundation completed by August. The roof was completed in December, 1999 and the building first occupied in September 2000. The project cost \$6.2 million.

Several elements make McCulloch unique. As the school's first dormitory built since passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the hall is also the first to have a built-in elevator. And all of the building's furniture is built of wood taken from the managed woods of the Second College Grant.

The College intends McCulloch to foster a spirit of community among its residents, cited as a failing of the precursor New Dorms. Residents' rooms, consisting of one-room singles and two-room doubles, are combined in suites of four to nine students adjoining shared living areas. The most notable plan feature is the "unconventional" bathroom layout, aimed at fostering social interaction: the sinks are placed in higher-traffic public areas outside the bathrooms proper. This move apparently invokes the "bathroom bonding" by which less popular dormitory clusters such as the Choates salvage their reputations. Special attention has been paid the doors: those giving onto the common rooms or connecting the two rooms of a double are without locks. Also, doors stay open without props since they lack spring hinges common to most dormitory rooms.

Community is also invoked in academic pursuits: The building has a common study with a gas fireplace as well as a traditional recreation room. In the basement is a wired seminar room, curiously reversing the era when classes were held in students' rooms: this is perhaps the first time at the school that regular academic classes will take place in a dormitory classroom (Thomas).

On graduation Norman McCulloch joined his father's firm Microfibres, Inc., founded 1926, and later directed several organizations such as Fleet National Bank, Narragansett Capital Corporation, Mt. Attitash Lift Corporation and Edgehill-Newport, Inc., also serving as Chairman of The Rhode Island Foundation. His Dartmouth offices include President of the Alumni Council, Chair of the Alumni Fund, National Chair of the 1977-82 "Campaign for Dartmouth," member of the Board of Trustees for 13 years, and Chair of the Board from 1986-88; he and his wife Dorothy endowed the Freedman Presidential Professorship in 1998 and have also endowed a chair and founded a program at Mt. Holyoke (Dartmouth College Office of Public Affairs).

The \$8 million hall opened to acclaim in the fall of 2000 and included among its residents two seniors, five juniors, 55 sophomores and 18 first-year students (Jen Tutak, "Residents praise McCulloch hall," *The Dartmouth* [23 October 2000])

McKENZIE ca. 1931 (DAIRY). The headquarters of B&G/FO&M bears the name of Alexander A. McKenzie, who headed B&G from 1898 to 1904 and is "believed to have been the first college officer of that kind in the country."⁶⁴⁴ The building known as McKenzie is connected to the Storehouse on Crosby Street. The building was built as a pasteurization plant and was labeled = "Dairy"⁶⁴⁵ or "Milk Ho."⁶⁴⁶ The connection to the Shop came between 1950 and 1961.

McLANE HALL 1958-1962 ([MIDDLE] WIGWAM). The central four-story dormitory in the River Cluster stands on the site of some of the units of Wigwam Circle, the temporary postwar family housing. Some funding for construction came from the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Administration.⁶⁴⁷ The building held 102 in 10 singles and 46 doubles in 1961,⁶⁴⁸ and by 1990 it held 87 in 23 singles and 32 doubles. The lounge floor accommodates dances⁶⁴⁹ The College remodeled the building in 1986.

McLANE FAMILY LODGE 2000. The lodge at the Dartmouth Skiway replaces the 1956 Peter Brundage Lodge and reflects a growth in Skiway visitorship of more than 400% since the 1950s, as well as ten years of planning to replace the old structure. P. Andrews McLane '69 was the principal donor of the building (see Sarah Rubenstein, "Alum donates \$1.5 mil to skiway," *The Dartmouth* [30 March 1999]). The project cost \$3.5 million in total and includes a redesigned

⁶⁴⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 109.

⁶⁴⁵ "A Guide to the Buildings of Dartmouth College, Hanover N.H.," *Navy at Dartmouth* (March 1943), 26.

⁶⁴⁶ Map of Hanover, N.H. (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1944).

⁶⁴⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁶⁴⁸ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶⁴⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

parking lot and skier plaza. (Jen Tutak, "Skiway, rugby projects on schedule," *The Dartmouth* [2 August 2000]). The lodge itself encloses 16,000 sq. ft. of space and includes a 400-seat dining area; wired office space for the ski team in the Macomber room; a first-floor rental shop and ski store; a general meeting room; and a year-round function room named for longtime original Skiway Manager Howard Chizers. While the maple used in the dining-room furniture comes from the Second College Grant, the building's structural members and the paneling in the Chivers room are made from ash trees harvested from college property in Corinth, Vermont. Stuart White of Banwell Architects and Edward Levin '69 designed the lodge (Nathan Senge, "New ski lodge nears completion," *The Dartmouth* [23 October 2000]).

McNUTT HALL 1902-1904 (TUCK SCHOOL/HALL) (ADMISSIONS BUILDING [II]). Charles Alonzo Rich designed Tuck Hall, later named McNutt Hall, on the west side of the Green to house the Tuck School of Business Administration. The building featured a commercial museum on its blind-walled third floor. Larson remodeled the building to its current appearance, adding the gabled pediment and punching windows in the third floor, in 1920. After the Tuck School moved to its current home on Tuck Mall in 1930, Dartmouth acquired the building and renamed it McNutt Hall.

MALT HOUSE* 1772 (1829) (THE FORT). Eleazar Wheelock had his workers build this house for malting grains for the brewing of ale in August of 1772.⁶⁵⁰ The building originally stood south of where Wheeler stands today. In 1784 its owner moved the building a rod or two south to a spot between Rollins and Wheeler, near the path to Richardson, directly north of the Haskell House; carpenters fitted up the building with two stories to make it into a storehouse and shops. Henry Hutchinson used the building as his law office in 1814, and in 1815 it held a tailor's shop in the second story. Later the building housed rental rooms for students, who called it "The Fort." The burned in 1829.⁶⁵¹

MANCHESTER'S GARAGE* (I) after 1927 (19XX). Jack Manchester managed the Gulf service station from 1943 through at least 1961⁶⁵²; he had the brick garage built on the southwest corner of Main and South Streets, occupying the site of a pre-1884 dwelling that had become a small repair shop by 1927. By 1944 the garage had a 30-car capacity (Sanborn map), and it appears in the 1964 *Aegis*. The station replaced the building after 1964.

MANCHESTER'S GARAGE (II) after 1964 (FOODSTOP). Manchester's Service Station replaced its earlier garage at some time post-1964; ca. 1994 the building underwent a remodeling and became Foodstop.

⁶⁵⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 257.

⁶⁵¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 57.

⁶⁵² Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 123.

MASONS' HALL* (I) 17XX (18XX). The hall, possibly located on Main Street, first served the Masons in 1796. The building was likely a house or other less-permanent quarters that the society pressed into service. The St. John's Day procession of 1799 went from the Mason's Hall to Deacon Dewey's Coffee House, that is Brewster's Tavern, where the Inn is today. Over half of the 200 members who joined from 1796-1812 were Dartmouth graduates, and early members included Bezaleel and William Woodward, Eleazar Wheelock, Jr., James Wheelock, Simon Bissel, James Poole, James Freeman Dana, all under the title Franklin Lodge #6, which first met on 3 April 1796. The College Trustees voted in 1799 to eject any student who joined the Freemasons. The Lodge moved to Lebanon in 1816.⁶⁵³

MASSACHUSETTS HALL 1907 (MIDDLE MASSACHUSETTS). Students also know the original and central Massachusetts Row dormitory as Mid or Middle Mass. Charles Rich designed the building, which cost \$80,000.⁶⁵⁴ The building connects to the later North and South Massachusetts by open colonnades. Where the side entrances are today, several rooms originally stood. The building held 88 when it was new⁶⁵⁵; by 1961 it held 125 in 19 doubles and 29 triples⁶⁵⁶; and in 1990 the hall held 117 in 2 singles, 17 doubles and 27 triples⁶⁵⁷ Massachusetts Hall became a barracks in 1918⁶⁵⁸ and operated as the ship "U.S.S. Massachusetts" when it became one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories during W.W.II.⁶⁵⁹ The College remodeled the building between 1928 and 1930, and made it fireproof in 1960,⁶⁶⁰ adding the basement kitchen and lounge in the 1980s. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop '37 lived in room 310 during his first year, and Cincinnati Bengals football coach Dave Shula '81 lived in room 107 his first year.⁶⁶¹

MASSACHUSETTS ROW around 1907 (MASS ROW). The College reserved this street, which it owns, for pedestrians ca. 1995. The buildings of Massachusetts Row, as well as Thayer Dining Hall and Hitchcock Hall, face the street as it runs

⁶⁵³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 281-5.

⁶⁵⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁶⁵⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁶⁵⁶ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶⁵⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁵⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁶⁵⁹ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

⁶⁶⁰ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶⁶¹ Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

West Wheelock Street to Tuck Mall; the name of the street as it continues with brick paving to Webster Avenue is less certain. Most of the street seems to date to ca. 1907, and a pedestrian component has always been part of its planning.

MAXWELL HALL 1982 (ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA HALL) (HILLEL HOUSE [I]). The College runs these student apartments on the far west edge of the campus, adjacent to Channing Cox and administratively considered a part of the River Cluster.⁶⁶² The complex held 68 in singles in 1990, and each apartment has a living room, bathroom, kitchen and four bedrooms. In 1990 the building housed Hillel, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the Max Kade German Center.⁶⁶³ The building contains racquetball courts, a 1994 climbing gym and a sun deck. The College remodeled the building in 1982.⁶⁶⁴

MAYNARD STREET 1892 (HOSPITAL STREET). The Town opened Maynard Street, originally Hospital Street, between Main and College Streets to afford access to the M.H.M.H. as it was rising. The hospital opened in May of 1893.⁶⁶⁵ Mary Maynard Hitchcock, namesake of the hospital, also provided the name for the street.⁶⁶⁶

MAYNARD STREET DORMITORY ca. 2004-2005. The dormitory will stand north of Maynard Street, on a portion of the site of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. Lo-Yi Chan's 2000 master plan depicts three buildings at the west end of Maynard, any one or all of which represent this dormitory. The dormitory is an outgrowth of the January 2000 call of the Student Life Initiative for changes to residential life and more on-campus housing; as well as ongoing "decompression" of existing rooms requires new living space. The dormitory will have double and single rooms, a lounge and kitchen on each level, and a central community space.⁶⁶⁷ Along with the new Tuck Mall dormitory, the building will house 500-600 students.⁶⁶⁸ The school named the cluster for the late former president David McLaughlin during 2004.

MAYNARD STREET DINING HALL ca. 2004-2005 (GRADUATE STUDENT CENTER). The building appears in Chan's 2000 master plan on a part of the old hospital property north of Mayard Street, directly north of Sudikoff Hall. The building will house social and dining functions, including offices, dining spaces, classrooms and a large space for functions. The Trustees approved the building

⁶⁶² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁶³ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁶⁴ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁶⁶⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁶⁶⁶ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 57.

⁶⁶⁷ Alice Gomstyn, "Plans for res. life are long-term," *The Dartmouth* (4 April 2001).

⁶⁶⁸ "SLI Update: Progress Made in Housing, Programs," *Dartmouth Life* 11, no. 3 (10 June 2001), 2.

by summer 2001, though at the time an architect had not been selected. The Graduate Studies Office also intends to supply graduate students with their own social space in the building. the first time graduate students will have a dedicated social center.⁶⁶⁹ The school named the cluster for the late former president David McLaughlin during 2004.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING* (a) 1811 (1963) (NEW MEDICAL HOUSE).

One of the most important buildings of the College in its first half-century was Dr. Nathan Smith's 1811 Medical School, which stood north of Wilder Hall, where the Fairchild Center is today. Eleazar Wheelock, Jr. had laid out a street three rods wide that ran up the hill across from 46 College Street as a housing venture. Before 1790 only Benjamin Chase bought one half-lot, which he later sold to Dr. Nathan Smith. Smith had the State of New Hampshire give the adjacent half-lot as well as \$3450 to build the Medical Building in 1811. The building overran its allotted expense, totaling \$4667.⁶⁷⁰ It was Dartmouth's first brick building and stood three stories high, with a central pedimented pavilion of two high stories that the lecture halls presumably occupied. An early engraving appears in R.N. Hill at 125. The Medical School had occupied rooms in Dartmouth Hall since soon after Dr. Smith founded it in 1797, and it would occupy this building for a century and a half, until moving to its 1960s campus up College Street adjacent the hospital. The building held classrooms, offices and laboratories. The College remodeled the building in 1872-3 in order to install the Stoughton Museum; at this time the building gained a sort of squat central tower which carried a four-sided iron-and-glass cupola. The College also added a new dissecting room in 1895 at a cost of \$1700.⁶⁷¹ When the College demolished the building in 1963⁶⁷² it was the oldest building at the College and probably the nation's oldest medical school building still in use. The building's spiral staircase now stands in the Dean's Conference Room in Remsen.⁶⁷³ The front facade of the building still appears in the Medical School shield.

MEMORIAL FIELD 1921-1923 (ATHLETIC FIELD [III]). Larson & Wells designed the field and concrete west stands as an improvement of the old Alumni Oval; the original 1893 Grandstand had burned earlier. A 1913 design for a grandstand on the site by Lockwood, Greene & Co. was not built. Alumni donations in memory of the 112 Dartmouth men who died in W.W.I. largely funded the project.⁶⁷⁴ The school dedicated the field 3 November 1923 with a

⁶⁶⁹ "SLI Update: Progress Made in Housing, Programs," *Dartmouth Life* 11, no. 3 (10 June 2001), 2.

⁶⁷⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 231.

⁶⁷¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 735.

⁶⁷² Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 183.

⁶⁷³ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 183.

⁶⁷⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 150.

32-7 loss to Cornell.⁶⁷⁵ The main stands bear a screen of brick on the Crosby Street side, divided into two levels of arches as a Roman aqueduct or amphitheater; the full-height entrance arch projects slightly. The project also included the road that and fence that run behind the Gymnasium. Wooden bleachers originally formed the east stands, now recent metal bleachers. The Clinton Commencement took place here in 1995. The Class of 1966 gave the new scoreboard in 1995. The stadium holds around 20,000 spectators.

MONTGOMERY HOUSE 1925 (AMES HOUSE). Aldebert Ames, Jr. had Larson & Wells design this house at 12 Rope Ferry Road, which cost 42 cents per cubic foot to build.⁶⁷⁶ The College now owns the house and offers it to visiting Montgomery Fellows.

MOORE HALL 1996-1998. Robert A.M. Stern's firm designed the psychology department building at the northwest corner of the Ravine Mall, and the building forms half of the proposed gateway. Formerly the department had been split between Silsby and Gerry Halls. Part of the funds for the building were donated by Florence Moore, who died in 1993, in honor of her husband Lansing Moore '37, who died in 1990. Lansing Moore only spent one semester at Dartmouth before withdrawing in 1933 during the Depression, but he was later president of the Dartmouth Club of Long Island.⁶⁷⁷

-MOOR'S CHARITY SCHOOL (I) 1755. Eleazar Wheelock began a school for Native American children in 1754 in his home in Lebanon Crank, now Columbia, Ct. In 1755 Joshua Moor or More funded the project in a more formal way that Wheelock called Moor's Indian Charity School. Wheelock would found Dartmouth with funds he asked others to raise to relocate this school farther north; the school would also continue to operate at a new location facing the Dartmouth Green into the 1830s. The original schoolhouse in Connecticut once stood two stories high, with the pupils living in the upper floor,⁶⁷⁸ though today it has only one story. Among other changes, the building also strikes one as not being in its original location. Today the building is a white clapboard hall containing essentially one large room, entered through a deep-set door in the narrow end framed by four pilasters. The building is three widely-spaced windows long. To the right of the entrance is a plaque sent by Dartmouth on its Bicentennial; a tablet commemorating Samson Occom also faces the entrance. A tombstone-like monument in front of the church next door bears an Indian head and reads "In 1755 Eleazar Wheelock, D.D/ Minister at Lebanon Crank/ (now Columbia)/ founded near this spot/ Moor's Indian Charity School/ in 1769/ the school was removed to/ Hanover, N.H./ From this beginning arose/ Dartmouth College/ Eleazar Wheelock, president 1769-1779/ Erected by the

⁶⁷⁵ David Shribman and Jack DeGange, *Dartmouth College Football: Green Fields of Autumn* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2004), 32.

⁶⁷⁶ *American Architect* (11 March 1925).

⁶⁷⁷ *The Dartmouth* (10 October 1996).

⁶⁷⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 34.

Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America 1949.” In front of the stone is a pole with a sign reading “Moor’s Charity School for Indians kept here 1754-1770 by Eleazar Wheelock.”

-MOOSILAUKE RAVINE LODGE 1938-39 (MOOSILAUKE RAVINE CAMP). Ross McKenney and crews of students and local men built this log lodge below Mt. Moosilauke, near Warren, N.H. Ralph D. Butterfield '30 was the designer. Some of the logs measure 33 inches around and 60 feet long. McKenney’s crew constructed the building without power tools other than a cement mixer; the Lodge is the largest log building in New Hampshire. The building first took the name of Moosilauke Ravine Camp but the Outing Club renamed it the Lodge in 1949. The building inherits some of the functions that Summit House or Prospect House on the mountain had fulfilled – the D.O.C. was given that building in 1920 but lost it to lightning in 1942.⁶⁷⁹ The Dartmouth Outing Club continues to run the Lodge, and the 1920s Doc Benton Story has been a staple here since 1947.⁶⁸⁰

-MORTON FARM 1XXX. The farm encompasses 174 acres⁶⁸¹ and is six miles northeast of Hanover in Etna. Bill Morton '32 donated the farm to the College, and it now houses the Dartmouth Riding Center.

MORTON HALL 1985-1987. The dormitory stands on the site of 15 East Wheelock Street and is connected to Zimmerman in the New Dorm/East Wheelock Cluster, the newest dormitories on campus. Post-modern in style, Morton uses suite configurations and is sponsored by the class of 1943. The cluster contains an Area Director apartment⁶⁸² originally designated a Faculty Master Apartment. This is the odd dorm among the three and held 69 in 39 singles and 15 doubles in 1990.⁶⁸³ The cluster is generally modeled on the houses at Harvard and the residential colleges at Yale and was designed by Herbert S. Newman Associates.⁶⁸⁴

MURDOUGH CENTER 1973. Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty designed this Modernist brick structure at the west end of Tuck Mall. The center cost \$4.7 million and bears the names of Thomas G. Murdough '26 and Grace Murdough.⁶⁸⁵ The building has five levels, two of which are below ground, and it connects the Tuck and Thayer Schools. Cook Auditorium fills the center of the

⁶⁷⁹ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 191.

⁶⁸⁰ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 152.

⁶⁸¹ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 238.

⁶⁸² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁸³ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁸⁴ Clifford A. Pearson, "Grasse Road Housing," *Architectural Record* (January 1994), 88-89.

⁶⁸⁵ *From Dartmouth* (Summer 1973), 5.

building and seats 358; the joint library of Tuck and Thayer fills the upper levels. The building also houses offices and other functions.⁶⁸⁶

⁶⁸⁶ *From Dartmouth*, 1972, 3.

N

NATIVE AMERICANS AT DARTMOUTH HOUSE (II) 1852 (SMITH'S BAKERY) (LAMBDA CHI ALPHA HOUSE) (PI LAMBDA PHI HOUSE) (OCCOM INN). E.K. Smith, who bought a bakery business from T.J. Emmons, had this house built at 35 North Main Street as a bakery and confectionery to manufacture Hanover Crackers and Dartmouth Chocolates. Smith also built the next two buildings to the south, the Theta Chi House [I] and the Phi Sigma Kappa House, both now demolished.⁶⁸⁷ The Smith Cracker and Candy Company sold the house and moved to a new White River factory in 1871 (Hartford History). J.V. Hazen owned the building by 1905, when E.L. Gulick and W.B. Woodbury occupied it. The 1912 Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity owned the house by 1928,⁶⁸⁸ but that organization folded in 1931.⁶⁸⁹ By 1950 the Pi Lambda Theta Fraternity owned the house, and it was again in private hands by 1961. The building later became the Occom Inn, which the College bought in 1993 when it was probably the last business north of Wheelock Street. The College renovated the building in 1994 and 1995 for the Native American students' organization, adding an accessible entrance in an ell to the south. The most notable element missing from the original building is the porch that protected the front entrance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HALL 1908. The College built the dormitory on East Wheelock Street to hold 107 students,⁶⁹⁰ and in 1961 it still held that many in 9 singles, 46 doubles and 2 triples.⁶⁹¹ By 1990 the building held 126 in 11 singles, 25 doubles, 19 triples and 2 quads. Charles Rich designed the building, which cost \$80,000 to build.⁶⁹² New Hamp became a barracks in 1918.⁶⁹³ The College remodeled the building in 1928-30 and again in 1986, when builders added the one-story kitchen extension to the rear. The hall was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories during the Second World War and operated as the ship "U.S.S. New Hampshire" (*Navy at Dartmouth* 1944, 8). Cincinnati Bengals footballer Reggie Williams '76 spent his first year in room 211.⁶⁹⁴ The Class of 1947 supports the

⁶⁸⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 34.

⁶⁸⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 796.

⁶⁸⁹ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

⁶⁹⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁶⁹¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶⁹² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁶⁹³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁶⁹⁴ Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

building, which the Office of Residential Life administers in a cluster with Topliff.⁶⁹⁵

NORTH FAYERWEATHER HALL 1906-1907. Charles Rich designed the four-story dormitory north of and now connected to Fayerweather Hall, which cost \$30,530.⁶⁹⁶ The building stands on or near the site of the well of Princeton House.⁶⁹⁷ The hall held 56 students in 1961 in 6 singles 4 doubles, 12 triples, and the College's lone sextuple, along with a first floor lounge.⁶⁹⁸ The same number occupied the hall in 1990 with the division of the sextuple into two triples.⁶⁹⁹ A fire damaged the building in 1908.⁷⁰⁰ The hall became a barracks in 1918.⁷⁰¹ The College remodeled the building between 1928-30 and remodeled it "completely" in 1959-60⁷⁰²; the College also connected it by a semi-subterranean passage to Fayerweather in 1984-5.⁷⁰³ North Fayerweather lacks five rooms on the ground floor that South Fayerweather possesses. The building has separate bathrooms while the later South Fayerweather has sinks and toilets in the rooms. The Class of 1961 sponsors the building.

NORTH HALL 1922-1923 (CLARK SCHOOL DORMITORY). The Clark Preparatory School built the white clapboard dormitory on Choate Road, which the College acquired in 1953.⁷⁰⁴ The school might have remodeled the building in 1936.⁷⁰⁵ In 1961 the building housed 22 in singles,⁷⁰⁶ and it held the same number in 1990. Women first occupied the hall in 1988.⁷⁰⁷ The name would seem to date to the Clark era, since the building stood adjacent the now-demolished East Hall.

⁶⁹⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁶⁹⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁶⁹⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 58.

⁶⁹⁸ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁶⁹⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁷⁰⁰ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 488.

⁷⁰¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁷⁰² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), ___.

⁷⁰³ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁷⁰⁴ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁷⁰⁵ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁷⁰⁶ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁷⁰⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

NORTH MAIN STREET by 1775 (FACULTY AVENUE). The street runs northward from the corner of South Main Street and Wheelock Street to Rope Ferry Road. This street probably existed even when Main Street ran diagonally across the Green; early on it was known as Faculty Row⁷⁰⁸ for the houses on its west side.

NORTH MASSACHUSETTS HALL 1912. Charles Rich designed the dormitory, which connects to Middle Massachusetts. The hall held 75 in 18 singles, 18 doubles and 7 triples in 1961,⁷⁰⁹ while in 1990 it held six fewer in 25 singles, 11 doubles, 6 triples and 1 quad. The dormitory became a barracks in 1918⁷¹⁰ and operated as the ship "U.S.S. North Massachusetts" as one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories during W.W.II.⁷¹¹ Congressman Paul Tsongas '62 spent his first year in room 301.⁷¹² The building housed only women from 1973⁷¹³ to 1988.⁷¹⁴ The building is similar to South Massachusetts, except that it has five basement rooms that the other lacks.

NUGGET THEATER* (I) 1916 (1944). The theater stood between C&G and the Wheelock Mansion House, though it was set back from the street. The building's east side once ended what is now Old Nugget Alley. The theater's walls were originally of galvanized tin and its seats of wood and iron bolted to the cement floor. F.W. Davison established the Nugget upon the suggestion of Bill Cunningham '19.⁷¹⁵ The building burned in 1944 and screenings took place in Webster Hall from then until the new Hanover Improvement Society built the new Nugget in 1951.⁷¹⁶ Remnants of the building survive in the restaurant at 5 Old Nugget Alley, which is at the rear of the site.

NUGGET THEATER* (III) 1951. The Hanover Improvement Society built the theater on the sites of two wooden houses on the west side of Main Street. The building replaced the Nugget that had burned in 1944.⁷¹⁷ Bill Cunningham

⁷⁰⁸ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 54.

⁷⁰⁹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁷¹⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁷¹¹ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

⁷¹² Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

⁷¹³ *From Dartmouth* (Summer 1973), 18.

⁷¹⁴ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁷¹⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 252.

⁷¹⁶ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 123.

⁷¹⁷ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, "Main Street," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 123.

'19 played piano to a silent Chapman film to open the theater as he had in 1916 for the opening of the original Nugget.⁷¹⁸

⁷¹⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 69.



OCCOM POND 1900 (OCCUM POND). Professor Thomas W.D. Worthen, who built the now-Sigma Phi Epsilon House, and Mr. C.P. Chase created the Pond.⁷¹⁹ The land was a marshy part of Phineas Clement's cow pasture called Clement's Swamp.⁷²⁰ The D.O.C. House stands at the north end of the Pond.

OCCOM RIDGE HOUSES 1899 (HONEYMOON RIDGE) (FACULTY HOUSING). E.H. Carleton's 1887 house was the first on the Ridge and stands at the end of Clement Road: the College built the six houses north of it, numbered 14-29, in 1899.⁷²¹ Louis Sheldon Newton of Hartford, Vermont designed the six houses the College built.⁷²² College officers bought the houses,⁷²³ which provided housing for those whom the construction of the Quadrangle north of the Green displaced.⁷²⁴ A driveway serves the houses from behind.

OCCOM RIDGE c.1899.. The College opened the road for faculty housing following the plans of members of the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm. The road runs north from Webster Avenue to a junction with Clement Road and continues between the Ridge and Occom Pond. The ridge bears the name of Samson Occom. The College widened and extended the road in 1900.⁷²⁵

OIL BUNKER ca. 1993. Two tanks just east of Clement store the heating oil that the Heating Plant burns. The bunker stands on the northern parts of two lots which had houses on them for over 100 years, numbers 22 and 24 Lebanon Street. The College removed both buildings after 1950. Directly south of the bunker was the next house on the street, number 24 1/2, which dates to after 1928 and the College seems to have removed after 1991.

OLD COLLEGE* 1770-1771 (1791) (LIBRARY [II]) (COMMONS [I]) (CHAPEL [I]) (THE COLLEGE [I]). Eleazar Wheelock arrived to begin his school on the Hanover Plain in August of 1770, and soon built this temporary two-story building to house the College and the work of the 1754 Academy or Charity School he brought from Connecticut. Wheelock writes in his *A plain and faithfull Narrative* (1771):

⁷¹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 69.

⁷²⁰ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 66.

⁷²¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

⁷²² "New Houses on Occum Ridge," *The Dartmouth* 21 (9 March 1900): 345.

⁷²³ Bugbee, [article], *Inter State Journal and Advertiser* (Mid-summer 1900).

⁷²⁴ Vanessa Patrick, Thesis, "Dartmouth College Green: Union of New England Town and American Campus" (University of Virginia, 1978) 153, citing 27 May 1899 Report to the Trustees.

⁷²⁵ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 57.

With 30,40, and sometimes 50 labourers, appointed to their respective departments, I betook myself to a campaign. I set some to digging a well, and others to build a house for myself and family, of 40 by 32 feet, and one story high, and others to build a house for my students of 80 by 32, and two stories high. (Wheelock, in Brown, 16)

This first location where Wheelock planned the building was behind Russel Sage Hall, where the stone marker locates the site of the contemporary Log Hut. Wheelock soon had to move his hut and house, later the College Hall, to the southeast corner of the Green. There his workers built the Old College, on a north-south axis facing east. The larger of the two original College buildings, it had 18 rooms including a kitchen, with an “academy” and sleeping quarters for students on the ground floor.⁷²⁶ A one-room library also occupied the second floor. Each pair of rooms had its own staircase, and the building used an English or separate-entry layout similar to that of Oxford and Cambridge as well as early American colleges.⁷²⁷ See the plan in Chase’s *History*.⁷²⁸ The College held the Commons until that function moved to the College Hall in 1774 and workers divided the building into 20 equal rooms. At first the exterior of the building was left unfinished, though the College could eventually afford to paint it a reddish-brown in 1779.⁷²⁹ The weather and frost heaves treated the building badly, and the College sold and dismantled or burned it when workers had finished Dartmouth Hall.⁷³⁰ Workers constructing Moor Hall might have reused parts of the building,⁷³¹ or at least the proceeds from the sale.⁷³² What foundations survived the various gradings of the Green, the 1993 construction of the Steam Tunnel surely disrupted. See also the College Hall (I).

OLD NUGGET ALLEYc.1916 and earlier. The alley runs westward from South Main Street, between the Davison Block and the Casque & Gauntlet House. Between 1916 and 1944 the alley accessed the Nugget Theater, which stood back from Wheelock Street where the Banwell Building now stands on stilts. The roadway was likely an access route to the outbuildings of the Alden nee Casque & Gauntlet House in the 1820s.

⁷²⁶ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 34.

⁷²⁷ Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Ma.: MIT Press, 1984), 67.

⁷²⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 223.

⁷²⁹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 222.

⁷³⁰ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 584.

⁷³¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 585.

⁷³² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 214.

OLD PSYCHIATRY* after 1944 (c.1991). The hospital building connected Mental Health, now Sudikoff, to Raven House to the west. The building does not appear on 1944 Sanborn maps. The College bought the building along with the Hospital ca. 1989 and demolished it not long after.

ORGANIC FARM 19XX. The Fullington Farm, North of Hanover on the River, hosts the College's Organic Farm program.

P

PANARCHY HOUSE 1835 (STEPHEN BROWN HOUSE) (PHI KAPPA PSI HOUSE [II]) (PHI SIGMA PSI HOUSE). Stephen Brown had the house built at 9 School Street in 1835. The surviving quadristyle Doric temple front and roof cupola are original features. The property preserves something of the character of an estate, maintaining an empty lot to the north. Before Brown, Aaron Wright, a tailor, owned the lot. After Brown, the building was home to Professor O.P. Hubbard, the Rev. Dr. John Richards, the Rev. Henry Wood by 1855, Deacon B. W. Hale, Freeman Bibby, Professor John H. Wright, and Dr. William Smith by 1905. Smith is listed in city directories of 1907 as having a coachman and domestic servant living on the property as well. The Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity bought the house from Smith's estate early in the century. The fraternity had begun as the 1895 Beta Psi, located in the Davison Block, and became a chapter of the national Phi Kappa Psi in 1896.⁷³³ The fraternity built the large addition on the north side of the house during the 1920s. Phi Kappa Psi became the local Phi Sigma Psi in 1967,⁷³⁴ later changed into a co-educational group, and later became the first Undergraduate Society ca. 1992 under the name Panarchy.

PARK STREET by 1870. The street appeared on maps in 1870 and bears the name of the College Park.⁷³⁵

PARKER APARTMENT ca. 1921. The building, originally faculty apartments, stands at 2 North Park Street and presumably was designed by Larson & Wells.

PARKER HOUSE 1917. The traditional two-story white clapboard house stands in the Ravine south of Raven House. Dr. George H. Parker originally had the house built at 50 College Street in 1917.⁷³⁶ Parker owned the building in 1928, with Mrs. G.H. Parker listed in 1931. The Hospital moved the house across Maynard Street to provide more room for parking lots. By the early 1990s the College was using the building for offices and contemplating demolishing it for the new Ravine Quadrangle.

PARKHURST HALL 1911 ([PARKHURST] ADMINISTRATION BUILDING). Charles Rich designed the administration building that Trustee Lewis Parkhurst and his wife donated in memory of their son, who had died at school. The building faces North Main Street and stands on the site of Hubbard Hall and the Shurtleff-Brown House, which the College demolished to construct this building. The former two-story space at the rear of the second floor was a large faculty

⁷³³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷³⁴ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

⁷³⁵ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 58.

⁷³⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 56.

room that followed loosely the House of Commons: "it is enough to say that it is admired by all who see it."⁷³⁷ The plaque outside the front door originally hung opposite the entrance on the stair landing.⁷³⁸ The painting that now occupies that space is a photoreproduction of the Wheelock Portrait now in the Hood Museum. The College remodeled the building in 1924 (Larson), possibly including the rear addition of several feet that the change in brick color makes apparent. Perhaps the growing faculty needed more meeting space. In 1951 the College shuffled all of the offices in the building except the Registrar's,⁷³⁹ though the building still houses the President's Office, the Bursar, etc.

PARKING GARAGE* 1972 (1996). The six-story garage stood in Dewey Field northwest of the Medical School and contained space for 490 cars.⁷⁴⁰ The College no longer needed the space after it purchased the Hospital ca. 1989 and the Hospital completed its move in the early 1990s.

PARKSIDE APARTMENT 1912. Howard Major, the chief draftsman for College architect Charles Rich's firm and later a society architect on Long Island and in Florida, designed this white clapboard apartment. The building stands at 17 East Wheelock Street between Morton Hall and the similar but later faculty apartment Ledyard. Behind the building is the College Park.

JOHN PAYNE TAVERN/INN* 1772 (c.1830s). Deacon John Payne had his inn built facing College street just north of today's Wheeler Hall. He had bought the land bought in 1772 from B. Woodward. As a tavern, the establishment caused great problems for Wheelock and his school and a great animosity developed between Wheelock and Payne. Captain Stephen Kimball bought the property in 1796, later selling the south part of the plot and the house to the blacksmiths Luke Dewey and Calvin Eaton in 1804. Eaton dropped out of the partnership at some time and Dewey abandoned the building by 1832.⁷⁴¹

PEST HOUSE* (I) by 1777 (1XXX). The quarantine house stood eight miles from the College in the Lebanon Woods between Hanover and Lebanon. Wheelock condemned the building as being cold and wet during a smallpox epidemic, which is why his family did not use it.⁷⁴²

⁷³⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911), ___.

⁷³⁸ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911), ___.

⁷³⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 69.

⁷⁴⁰ *From Dartmouth* 1972, 3.

⁷⁴¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 59.

⁷⁴² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 532.

PHI DELTA ALPHA HOUSE 1902 (PHI DELTA THETA HOUSE [III]). The 1884 Phi Delta Theta Fraternity⁷⁴³ built the house at 5 Webster Avenue,⁷⁴⁴ the first fraternity on Webster Avenue and the beginning of a general movement of fraternities to that street that would not pick up speed until the 1920s. The house, which opened in 1902,⁷⁴⁵ was designed by College architect Charles Alonzo Rich.⁷⁴⁶ The house caused concern among Trustees, who voted in 1902 to limit houses to 14 beds and to forbid dining facilities.⁷⁴⁷ The organization became the local Phi Delta Alpha in 1960.⁷⁴⁸

PHI GAMMA DELTA HOUSE* (II) c.1840 (1936). Mrs. A.A. Brewster had the house built as a residence for her son at 10 West Wheelock Street, the corner of Wheelock and School Streets. The house combined a barn and an old house that workers moved there from the other side of School Street. After her son, Mrs. Brewster lived in the house.⁷⁴⁹ The Episcopal Church used the building around 1850, with the Rev. Dr. John Richards the first occupant after Mrs. Brewster died, followed by Professor C.A. Aiken, the dentist Dr. James Newon. The columns from the Graves Store, which stood south of C&G, ennobled the front of the house after the store was demolished in 1903.⁷⁵⁰ H.A. Stimson occupied the building in 1905. Ex-President S.C. Bartlett was the last private owner of the house, through whose heirs it passed in 1907 to the 1901 Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity⁷⁵¹ ⁷⁵² That organization moved from a hall in the Davison Block. The fraternity demolished the house in 1936⁷⁵³ and replaced with the Phi Gamma Delta House (III), now the Sigma Delta House.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA HOUSE* (I) c.1840 (c.1935) (GAMMA DELTA EPSILON HOUSE). Joseph L. Dewey had the house built⁷⁵⁴ at 30 North Main Street, where the Gamma Delta Chi House stands today. Dewey also built the Sigma Nu House (III) on the opposite side of the street, now also demolished. T. Dewey owned the house by 1855. The College owned the house and rented it

⁷⁴³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷⁴⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

⁷⁴⁵ *The Dartmouth* 23 (28 March 1902):423.

⁷⁴⁶ "Building Intelligence," *The American Architect and Building News* 70,no. 1298 10 November 1900., x.

⁷⁴⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

⁷⁴⁸ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷⁴⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 121.

⁷⁵⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 32.

⁷⁵¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

⁷⁵² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

⁷⁵³ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 17.

⁷⁵⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 50.

to C.F. Emerson by 1905. By 1912 the local 1908 Gamma Delta Epsilon owned the building, and by 1931 the 1929 Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity owned it. That organization later merged with the 1919 Alpha Chi Rho⁷⁵⁵ to become the local Gamma Delta Chi in 1935.⁷⁵⁶ The organization replaced the building with the current Gamma Delta Chi House ca. 1936.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA HOUSE* (II) 1868 (1925). The confectioner E. K. Smith had this house built for his son George and later occupied it himself. The building stood near the middle part of its lot and set back from the street at 29 North Main Street, south of today's Alpha Theta House. Smith also built the Theta Chi House (I) where Alpha Theta is today, and the Native Americans at Dartmouth House (II) to the north of it. G. Campbell rented the house by 1905, when the Smith Estate appears as the owner. The house went to the 1905 Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity⁷⁵⁷ by ca. 1910.⁷⁵⁸ The organization demolished the building and built a new house on the site in 1925.⁷⁵⁹ The organization later became Phi Tau.

PHI TAU HOUSE* 1927-1928 (PHI SIGMA KAPPA HOUSE [III]). The 1905 Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity built the house to replace their original house, a frame dwelling that the society purchased. Barrett notes that the organization built the house at 31 North Main St., adjacent the old one, and demolished the predecessor when it finished the new building. On other maps the building appears at 29 North Main Street. The building stood perpendicular to the street and a short distance back from the street line; this house was closer to the north lot line than its predecessor. A drawing of 10/26/21 by D.W. Redfield, architect of New York City, shows the building essentially as it was built (Box DC Hist Iconong 456 proposed buildings never built, Folder "Fraternities, Secret Societies"). The society's website gives the construction date as 1927-1928.⁷⁶⁰ The organization became Phi Tau Fraternity in 1956⁷⁶¹ and went coeducational in the 1970s.

PIKE HOUSE 1874 (EPSILON KAPPA PHI HOUSE) (DELTA UPSILON HOUSE [I]) (LATINO HOUSE). Mrs. A. A. Pike had the house built at 36 North Main Street. The building later bore the numbers 38 in 1893, 1905 and 1931. Mrs. Pike rented the house out as a Nurses' Home beginning in 1906, and the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital Nurses' School purchased the building in 1911.⁷⁶²

⁷⁵⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷⁵⁶ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

⁷⁵⁷ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

⁷⁵⁸ *Aegis 1912*

⁷⁵⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁷⁶⁰ "Phi Tau Coeducational Fraternity: A Short History," available at <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~phitau/about/history.html>.

⁷⁶¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷⁶² Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 21.

The building continued as a dormitory until the 1920s; it housed the 1920 Epsilon Kappa Phi Fraternity in the 1920s as well. That organization later evolved into the Delta Upsilon Fraternity in 1926.⁷⁶³ Workers remodeled the house extensively in 1963.⁷⁶⁴ The College currently owns the house and in the 1990s devoted it to Public Affairs, including the *Alumni Magazine*. The building became the home of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (the “Latino House”) beginning in 1999. Today the white clapboard, side-gabled house stands two stories high, with a single chimney at each gable end. A major rear addition of 2000-2001 provides more space, allowing the building to house a visiting professor or graduate student in addition to about fourteen students.⁷⁶⁵

PINE PARK 1900. A group of citizens purchased the park along the river to save it from logging in 1900, and incorporated as the Pine Park Association in 1905.⁷⁶⁶

POST OFFICE 1931. The Post Office on Main Street occupies the site of the E.P. Storrs House. W.H. Trumbull constructed the building, which opened in April of 1931.⁷⁶⁷ The later southern expansion occupies the site of the Wainwright House at 60 South Main Street.

POTASH HOUSE* 1774 (18XX). Eleazar Wheelock had the house built for Comfort Sever, owner of the Comfort Sever House and carpenter on Dartmouth Hall. The house stood near the little brook south of what is now Lebanon Street, Chase supposes.⁷⁶⁸

-POTTERY STUDIO 18XX. The brick house in Lewiston, Vt. stands opposite the Boathouse. The building appears on a map of 1905. The College used the building as pottery studio for its kilns by 1984.

PRECINCT BUILDING (II) 1928. Hanover’s municipal building stands on Main Street, originally both a firehouse and municipal building. Larson & Wells designed the building, which cost \$50,611.09.⁷⁶⁹

PRESIDENT’S HOUSE (V) 1926. The President’s House stands west of the Sigma Nu House at 14 Webster Avenue, numbered 12 on a 1928 map. According to Widmayer the building has the official address of #1 Tuck Drive.⁷⁷⁰ Edward Tuck, 1862 donated the funds for the house, which Peabody, Wilson,

⁷⁶³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁷⁶⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 91.

⁷⁶⁵ Stebbins 2001.

⁷⁶⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 72.

⁷⁶⁷ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 36.

⁷⁶⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 263.

⁷⁶⁹ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 34.

⁷⁷⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 119.

and Brown designed.⁷⁷¹ The building cost \$133,000.⁷⁷² Two alternate locations for the house suggested themselves to planners: the Dewey Farm where the Old Medical School is today, then unsuitable because the Sisters Dewey were not fond of the College; and Observatory Hill, which had too much traffic and too little privacy.⁷⁷³ The College soon regretted the siting on Webster Avenue. The College added a garage by 1931 and remodeled the house in 1982.⁷⁷⁴ Presidents Hopkins, Dickey, Kemeny, McLaughlin, Freedman, and Wright have lived in the house.

PRINCETON HOUSE* ca. 1784 (1830) (THE ACROPOLIS) (COMMONS [IV]). Eleazar Wheelock, Jr. had the house built for him on the crest of the ridge directly east of the present Rollins Chapel, which was at the east end of the parcel that his father had given him. The house was of considerable size, “a large, rambling, one-story affair, built in the form of a letter H, the recesses being filled up later.”⁷⁷⁵ This was the second house that the younger Eleazar built on this parcel: the first one was the Haskell House by the street, which Wheelock sold in 1783. Wheelock conveyed the lot on which the Chapel sits to Colonel Aaron Kinsman in 1790, see Commons Hall (II). At the time Wheelock also named a lane from his house on the Ridge to the Green that would be open as a common pass way forever, which Kimball and Rowley later built along. Eleazar “engaged in trade but was unfortunate” and in 1795 his lands and house came into the hands of Ebenezer Woodward. Woodward moved into the house and kept it as a store and boarding house, using the building as a student Commons in 1805-7 before the College reopened Kinsman Commons down the lane.⁷⁷⁶ Woodward sold the building to President John Wheelock, another son of the elder Eleazar. The Trustees removed Wheelock from the Presidency in the University Controversy, leading to the Dartmouth College Case, and thus Wheelock left his house and other property to the University with remainder to Princeton Theological Seminary to spite the College. President Brown of the College, however, lived in the house in 1816 and 1817.

Students nicknamed the house “the Acropolis” because of its siting, and it appeared that way in a 1828-9 College Catalog. Mrs. Martha Porter, sister of Mills Olcott, and her children later occupied the house. A romantic description by Mrs. Porter’s daughter appears in Lord’s history.⁷⁷⁷ The building fell into disgrace and dilapidation, with students and then poorer tenants occupying it. The building burned in 1830. The College bought its site in 1847. The

⁷⁷¹ Studio Art 67, “Landscape Analysis and Building Study” [class project] (1995).

⁷⁷² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), ___.

⁷⁷³ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 117.

⁷⁷⁴ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁷⁷⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 58.

⁷⁷⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 554.

⁷⁷⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 58.

construction of North Fayerweather in 1907 finally obliterated the house's old well, which had remained covered by a flat stone.⁷⁷⁸

PROCTOR HOUSE* 1810 (1911). Professor Ebenezer Adams had the house built on North Main Street on the site of Asa Holden's 1785 grant; in fact the house took up the old c.1795 gambrel-roofed Holden House as an ell. Holden had kept a "medicine shop" in 1790, later a European wares shop and "vendue office" open Thursdays at 2 pm for auction sales. The son-in-law of Adams, Professor Ira Young, lived in the house, as did Young's widow and his daughter, Mrs. J.C. Proctor. In 1902 the College bought the house and moved it back from the street to make way for Tuck Hall.⁷⁷⁹ Trees prevented the College from moving the house forward, so the house went to the future site of South Massachusetts Hall.⁷⁸⁰ The house was a dormitory in 1905⁷⁸¹ and the College demolished the building to build the 1912 South Massachusetts Hall.

PROSPECT STREET 1877. Allen Lane was extended west and then south from School to Maple Streets; the north-south portion of the street was later renamed Prospect Street.⁷⁸²

PSI UPSILON HOUSE (III) 1908. The 1841 Psi Upsilon Fraternity built the house at 7 West Wheelock Street on an empty lot.⁷⁸³ The organization had previously used a hall in the Tontine Building and the Carter Block. The lot approximates the location of a hatter's shop that Asa Huntington kept as early as 1774.⁷⁸⁴ The fraternity added the ell extending to the east at some time after building the house; the fraternity added the front balcony and staircase after 1963.

⁷⁷⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 58.

⁷⁷⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 48.

⁷⁸⁰ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 100.

⁷⁸¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 30.

⁷⁸² Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 56.

⁷⁸³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 496; *The Dartmouth* 29:567.

⁷⁸⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

Q

QUADRANGLE* (a) 1771 (1789). “An incipient quadrangle”⁷⁸⁵ formed on the southeast corner of the Green beginning in 1771. College Hall on the north and the perpendicular Old College on the east framed an area of more than 70 by 80 feet. The original buildings of the College did not last two decades.

QUADRANGLE* (b) 1791 (1826). The original Dartmouth Hall formed the backdrop for a cluster of buildings that promised to form a quadrangle at the end of the eighteenth century. To the north was Kinsman Commons and to the south was the Chapel, both of which stood closer to College Street than their successors, Wentworth and Thornton Halls. Those buildings stood more in the fashion of the Old Row at Yale (Turner), thus losing the enclosure in the area that came to be called the College Yard. Reed Hall in 1839 began to return some of the quadrangularity to the Yard, though on a larger scale.

THE QUADRANGLE* (c) 1866 (c.1952). The Bissell Gymnasium and the Hanover Inn defined a green area between them at the south end of the Green that students called the Quadrangle. For a time at the turn of the century the Quadrangle held a wooden running track with banked corners, visible in the 1906 W.T. Littig print. The Inn extension of 1923 presumably encroached on the space, which lost its coherence when the College demolished Bissell Hall in 1952. The Hopkins Center now occupies the rear of the site. The Inn Gardens also occupied part of this area.⁷⁸⁶

R

RAVEN HOUSE after 1944 (WINIFRED RAVEN CONVALESCENT HOME). The Hospital built the long two-story brick building on the south side of Maynard Street with its gable end to the street. The building does not appear on the 1944 Sanborn map. Raven adjoined Fowler, adjacent to the west, by an open colonnade while that building stood. The College purchased the building along with the other Hospital property in 1989 and devoted it to computing administration, intending to demolish it and place the Mathematics Building on its site.

RAVINE QUADRANGLE 1998-. Venturi, Scott Brown & Associates Architects proposed an outdoor space they termed a quadrangle to occupy the interior of the Elm-Maynard block when the College purchased much of that property from the Hospital in the late 1980s. By 1994 the firm had selected the quadrangle from several differently-shaped spaces, including a semi-serious proposal for a duck pond. The ravine quadrangle is intended to link the Berry Library addition to Baker Library to Maynard Street and points north; the 1998-99 Moore Hall and its complement Kemeny Hall will form the gateway to the quad from the

⁷⁸⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 223.

⁷⁸⁶ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 70.

opposite end. This depression, slated to receive fill since an idea for an underground parking garage failed to pan out, will in the short term be a relatively-undefined green strip. In the long term the V.S.B.A. plan for a narrow “millyard” surrounded by four- and five-story buildings is not a given.

REED HALL 1839-1840 (LIBRARY [V]). The College built Reed Hall as an academic building on the site of the Wheelock Mansion House, which its owner moved west to West Wheelock Street. The hall’s namesake is William Reed of Marblehead, Ma., a Trustee from 1834 to 1837.⁷⁸⁷ Ammi B. Young, who had designed Wentworth and Thornton, designed Reed Hall. Young’s brother Dyer Young was the contractor and their brother Professor Ira Young was the supervisor of construction.⁷⁸⁸ Reed is the most Classically refined building on Dartmouth Row and is the only one with Greek Revival corner pilasters. The building was numbered 21 College Street in 1893.

The libraries of the College moved from Dartmouth Hall into the new building, with the literary societies occupying the western half of the second floor and the College the eastern half, all arranged in alcoves. The College stacks generally remained closed.⁷⁸⁹ The libraries remained there until Wilson Hall opened in 1885. The College painted the hall in 1851⁷⁹⁰ and whitewashed it in 1859.⁷⁹¹ In 1876 steam heat first appeared on the campus in Reed Hall, but it did not work well and made the dormitory unpopular.⁷⁹² By 1900, students were using the second and third floors as dormitories, with the departments of Philosophy and Political Science occupying the first floor. The Philosophy Room was rather large and had a sloping floor with benches.⁷⁹³ The building was the site of the first medical X-ray in the U.S., which took place in 1896.⁷⁹⁴ Dr. Gilman Frost X-rayed Eddie McCarthy, who had fallen while skating on the River.⁷⁹⁵ ⁷⁹⁶ Jens Larson designed a complete rebuilding in 1932 that included removing the interior of the building. The College also remodeled the hall in 1984.

⁷⁸⁷ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁷⁸⁸ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 27.

⁷⁸⁹ Baxter Perry Smith, *The History of Dartmouth College* (Boston, 1878), 161.

⁷⁹⁰ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 285.

⁷⁹¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 415.

⁷⁹² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 524.

⁷⁹³ Edwin J. Bartlett, *A Dartmouth Book of Remembrance* (Hanover: The Webster Press, 1922).

⁷⁹⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 108.

⁷⁹⁵ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* (March 1995), 4.

⁷⁹⁶ *Dartmouth Life* (February 1996).

REMOTE STORAGE 1981 (STORAGE LIBRARY). The library began storing infrequently-used materials here after Baker had run out of space. The building stands on Rt. 120.⁷⁹⁷

REMSEN 1961 (MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING). The Medical School began constructing Remsen in the summer of 1959 and finished 9 September 1960.⁷⁹⁸ The building connects to Vail on the north and Gilman on the south. The School remodeled the building in 1964 and 1973.⁷⁹⁹ The Dean's Conference Room contains the spiral staircase from the old Medical School Building.⁸⁰⁰

-RESERVOIR (I) 1893. Professor Fletcher directed the construction of the 720-foot dam that held back a lake of 32 acres.⁸⁰¹ The Hanover Water works enlarged the lake in 1914-15 by raising the dam.⁸⁰²

-RESERVOIR (II) 1925. The new reservoir lies 1/4 mile above the old one.

RICHARDSON HALL 1897-1898. Charles Rich designed the first dormitory on the Terrace to form a quadrangle with Rollins and Wheeler. The building bears the name of the Hon. James B. Richardson of Boston "in recognition of the fact that he was the first Trustee nominated under the present system of Alumni representation."⁸⁰³ The hall cost \$49,013 to build.⁸⁰⁴ The red brick of the building is interspersed with "black-heads" in the Harvard manner, and the trim is of Portland granite. One-third of the rooms have fireplaces.⁸⁰⁵ Richardson is "supplied somewhat beyond the other dormitories with toilet-rooms and fireplaces; it accommodates 56 students."⁸⁰⁶ Richardson notes that it accommodated 50.⁸⁰⁷ The hall held 74 in 10 singles, 20 doubles and 8 triples in 1961⁸⁰⁸; in 1990 the building held 72 in 6 singles, 9 doubles and 16 triples.

⁷⁹⁷ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁷⁹⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 128.

⁷⁹⁹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁸⁰⁰ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 183.

⁸⁰¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 676.

⁸⁰² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 77.

⁸⁰³ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁸⁰⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁸⁰⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸⁰⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁸⁰⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁸⁰⁸ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

Richardson became a barracks in 1918⁸⁰⁹ and was one of only three dormitories in use during the low ebb of enrollment in 1943, along with Wheeler and Crosby House/Blunt.⁸¹⁰ The College remodeled the hall extensively between 1928 and 1930,⁸¹¹ with another renovation in 1987 when the College added a study and kitchen.⁸¹² Room 108 on the southwest corner held Cabin & Trail members as a sort of unofficial headquarters from 1968-82 (Hooke). The hall was all-male until 1988 and is the College's oldest dormitory still used as such.

FRANCES C. RICHMOND MIDDLE SCHOOL 1924-1926. Designed by Larson & Wells, the Richmond Middle School originally was built as the town's grade school. The school was renamed for Richmond in 1971 after the Ray School on Reservoir Road was completed. The two-story end-gabled "Georgian" brick building middle school steps down on all four sides through a surrounding one-story section; the building's double-height temple front extends beyond the one-story portion toward Lebanon Street. The building occupies part of the former Granger Farm, and was the second building south of Lebanon Street after St. Denis Roman Catholic Church, also designed by Larson & Wells. A major 1954 addition added two classroom ells, and a second renovation in 1974 reflects the "open-classroom" trend (Jay Barrett, "Our Schools," Town of Hanover calendar [1998]).

RIP ROAD 19XX. The road bears the name of athletic director Harry R. Heneage, who acquired the name "Rip" as a Dartmouth athlete. Heneage was a later owner of the stone house on the road.⁸¹³

RIPLEY, WOODWARD AND SMITH HALLS 1930. Jens Frederick Larson designed the adjoining buildings that students call RipWoodSmith, a complex that bears the names of the first tutors of the College: Sylvanus Ripley, Bezaleel Woodward and John Smith. The buildings together cost \$260,000.⁸¹⁴ The Class of 1957 supports the cluster. To take them in turn: Ripley held 54 in 14 singles and 20 doubles in 1961⁸¹⁵ while by 1990 it held 50 in 28 singles and 11

⁸⁰⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁸¹⁰ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 277.

⁸¹¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁸¹² Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁸¹³ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 58.

⁸¹⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁸¹⁵ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

doubles. The College remodeled the hall in 1987-1988 for the lounge, and women did not live in the building until 1989.⁸¹⁶

Woodward, in the center, held 61 in 19 singles and 21 doubles in 1961.⁸¹⁷ By 1990 the building housed 53 in 35 singles and 9 doubles.⁸¹⁸ Woodward has a third story where others have only two. From 1973 to 1989 the hall was one of two exclusively women's dorms, along with North Massachusetts.⁸¹⁹ The College remodeled the building in 1987-8 for lounges, a kitchen, a multipurpose room and a study.⁸²⁰

Smith Hall held 54 in 14 singles and 20 doubles in 1961,⁸²¹ while it held 49 in 29 singles and 10 doubles in 1990.⁸²² The College added the lounge in 1987-1988. Only men lived in the building until 1989.⁸²³ Clinton Labor Secretary Robert Reich '68 lived his first year in room 208.⁸²⁴

-RIVERCREST 1958. The 30 duplex rental units stand on Lyme Road north of the Golf Course.⁸²⁵ Dartmouth and MHMH together footed the cost of \$600,000 because Wigwam Circle and Sachem Village were about to be razed.⁸²⁶ Those areas traditionally housed married students.

ROARING MAW 1993. The large steel grate on a concrete pad lies near the northeast corner of the Green in order to ventilate the Steam Tunnel, which runs parallel to College Street.

ROBINSON HALL 1913-1914 (THEATER [I]). Charles Alonzo Rich designed Robinson Hall to stand on the west side of the Green, south of McNutt. The

⁸¹⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸¹⁷ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁸¹⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸¹⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).; *From Dartmouth* (Summer 1973), 18.

⁸²⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸²¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁸²² Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸²³ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸²⁴ Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

⁸²⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

⁸²⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 113.

building was donated by Boston businessman Wallace Fullam Robinson to be a home for student organizations and an antidote to the influence of athletics.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER 1983. Lo-Yi Chan, 1954 designed the major addition to Silsby Hall, which contains offices, classrooms, and lecture halls. The hall bears the name of Nelson Rockefeller 1930, Governor of New York and Vice President under Ford.

RED ROLFE FIELD. The baseball field on South Park Street carries the name of the Yankees' Robert Rolfe, 1931.⁸²⁷

ROLLINS CHAPEL 1884-5 (CHAPEL [V]). John Lyman Faxon of Boston designed the Romanesque chapel, the gift of the Hon. Edward Ashton Rollins of Philadelphia, class of 1851, in memory of his father, Daniel G. Rollins, his mother, Susan B. Rollins and his Wife Ellen H. Rollins.⁸²⁸ Faxon was also the designer of Dod and Brown Halls at Princeton. The building cost \$32,000.⁸²⁹ The College dedicated the building on the same day as Wilson Hall.⁸³⁰ The chapel stands on the site of Kinsman Commons, demolished in 1826, which occupied a plot the elder Eleazar Wheelock had given to his son Eleazar. By 1838 administrators planned to add a pair of buildings to Dartmouth Row, but managed only Reed Hall; the second would have gone on this site, but the College dropped the idea in the 1840s when declining enrollments reduced the need for a dormitory and a national depression reduced funds (Tolles).

When the College was next ready to build again, the Kinsman site presented itself. By 1885 the College indeed required a chapel: the College had moved its earlier 18th-century Chapel from Dartmouth Row to make way for Wentworth Hall in 1828. At that time Ammi Young installed a room in the center of Dartmouth Hall, later called Old Chapel, that took up that function. But the school outgrew the room and finally put it to other uses when the larger Rollins Chapel was ready for students. Rollins is built of pink Lebanon granite with Longmeadow sandstone trimmings. The building is extremely similar to but slightly less elaborate than Faxon's 1886 Baptist Church in Newton, Ma. Henry-Russell Hitchcock finds that building inferior and attributes it, apparently in error, to H.H. Richardson's office. (Henry-Russell Hitchcock, 263n5).

Originally a Greek cross, the College moved the apse of Rollins bodily eastward 40 feet in 1908 to hold more students.⁸³¹ Professor Keyes oversaw the work

⁸²⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286.

⁸²⁸ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁸²⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 617.

⁸³⁰ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 421.

⁸³¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 681.

and designed a choir with small chapels on the sides.⁸³² Again in 1912 the College had to expand, this time by lengthening each of the transepts 20 feet to the north or south.⁸³³ Now the building held more than twice its original capacity of 600; historian Richardson also believed it also looked better in its original form.⁸³⁴

A number of other changes have affected the building. The chapel escaped burning in 1888 when a fire was confined to the organ.⁸³⁵ During the first decades of using the chapel, the College placed memorial windows of the deceased Presidents in the chancel and transepts.⁸³⁶ The College remodeled the building in 1965 by whitewashing the interior and plastering in the side arches to form a sacristy and choir robing room.⁸³⁷ Graham writes that the College reversed the seating to face east at this time and covered the stained glass in the east end to keep light from shining in the eyes of worshippers.⁸³⁸ One would expect, however, that the seats had always faced the apse in the east as churches traditionally do; another explanation for the panels over the stained glass is that the building now functions as a non-denominational chapel. The College remodeled the building in 1986 also. The south entrance beneath the tower features two of the total of perhaps four gargoyles at Dartmouth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (I) 1887 (19XX) (PI LAMBDA PHI HOUSE [I]) (“CRACK HOUSE”). The congregation built the wooden church at 7 East South Street⁸³⁹ and occupied it for almost four decades before moving in 1924.⁸⁴⁰ By 1928 the 1924 Pi Lambda Phi Fraternity⁸⁴¹ owned the building. That organization moved by 1961 to the Carleton House at 4 Occom Ridge and later went defunct. By the latter part of the century students rented the house, called by 1998 the “Crack House.” The College purchased the building in 1999.

ROOD HOUSE* 1824 (before 1901). Benjamin Perkins had the house built on the corner of Wentworth and College Streets, where Webster Hall now stands.

⁸³² William Jewett Tucker, *My Generation, an Autobiographical Interpretation* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1919), 313.

⁸³³ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 31.

⁸³⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 617.

⁸³⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 650.

⁸³⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁸³⁷ Studio Art 67, “Landscape Analysis and Building Study” [class project] (1995).

⁸³⁸ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 32.

⁸³⁹ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, “The Churches of Hanover,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 216.

⁸⁴⁰ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, “The Churches of Hanover,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 217.

⁸⁴¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 796.

Perkins had set up his own shop in 1818 in the Tontine after clerking for Richard Lang. Perkins left for Boston in 1830, and after several sales Professor Peabody bought the house. After the professor died in 1839 his widow housed a successful girls' school in the house, which passed to Mrs. L.C. Dickinson when the widow remarried in 1850. Mrs. Dickinson transferred the school two years later for the same reason to Professor O.P. Hubbard. In 1856 Hubbard shifted the school to his own house on the west side of the Green and Mrs. Julia M. Sherman opened a new school in the Rood House. The school lasted until 1863 when President Smith occupied the house for two years, after which the Rev. Heman Rood bought the house, c.1865. Rood lived in the building until his death in 1882; in 1886 the Hon. L.P. Morton, Hanover merchant and future Vice President of the U.S., bought the house and gave it to the College. The College eventually demolished the building to make way for Webster Hall, which it started planning around 1895 and started building in 1901.

ROPE FERRY* by 1793 (18XX) (FERRY [II]). The main ferry launched from where the bridge is today; this was the first ferry upriver. A rope connected the mouth of Girl Brook and the Vail of Tempe on the Hanover side to the road leading to the home of Lieutenant-Governor Olcott, now the Albert H. Johnson home, as well as the old Norwich meetinghouse, on the Vermont side. The date of the ferry is unknown, but townspeople knew the road as Rope Ferry Road by 1793. People continued to file complaints against the ferry after the College had given ferry rights to the Bridge Company as late as 1806.⁸⁴²

ROPE FERRY ROAD by 1793 (OLD FERRY ROAD) (STUMP LANE) (LOVERS' LANE). One of oldest streets into town, Rope Ferry Road began when townspeople trod it from the northwest corner of the Green to the ferry in 1795. The street went by the familiar name of Stump Lane in much of the 19th century because of the stumps that lined the road: they came from the Green before 1831.⁸⁴³ Others called the road Lovers' Lane.⁸⁴⁴

ROTH CENTER FOR JEWISH LIFE 1996-97. Construction on the center for the Upper Valley's Jewish community began in May of 1996. Kliment & Halsband designed the building at 5-7 Occom Road.⁸⁴⁵ The architects had to reduce the design from its originally-planned size after neighborhood controversy; the clapboard siding and pitched roof connect the building to nearby structures.

ROWLEY HALL* 1807 (1928) (ROWLEY HOUSE) (PHI ZETA MU HALL [II]) (STEWART'S HALL) (DARTMOUTH ASSEMBLY ROOMS) (BROWN HALL [a]).

⁸⁴² William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 35.

⁸⁴³ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 55.

⁸⁴⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 164.

⁸⁴⁵ Dartmouth News Service, press release (21 May 1996).

S.H.G. Rowley had the house built between Kinsman Commons and the Kimball House 15 rods to the east, in other words east of today's Rollins Chapel. Rowley had used the Kimball House for a year: in his own building he was able to run a large store with a handsome hall on the second floor known variously as Rowley Hall and later the Dartmouth Assembly Rooms as well as other names. The building stood gable-end to the lane leading up the hill to the house of Eleazar Wheelock, Jr., or Princeton House.⁸⁴⁶ When Dartmouth University excluded the College from Dartmouth Hall from 1817 to the restoration in 1819, Rowley Hall was the only College building. Dartmouth in fact rented the hall, which it called Brown Hall for the College President, for chapel exercises. Recitations took place in students' and other private rooms; at this time the first floor of the building was a hat shop.⁸⁴⁷ Varied shops came and went, with only John Stewart & Co. staying long, from 1816-21, when the hall was called Stewart's Hall.

The College bought the land on which the hall stood in 1833; Drs. Muzzey and Oliver bought the building in 1835, presumably from the College, and moved it to the present site of Wheeler Hall. The land on which it stood included a small parcel that Professor Ripley had originally owned and had deeded in 1784 to Jabez Bingham with houses on it – Bingham was under appointment of the Town as the keeper of one of the houses of correction the next year.⁸⁴⁸ Here Muzzey and Oliver fitted up the building as dormitory for medical students, who continued to occupy it for a number of years. The Phi Zeta Mu Fraternity, the Chandler School organization that became Sigma Chi,⁸⁴⁹ also kept a hall in the building. Between 1854 and 1865 J.S. Adams occupied the house as a private residence, with Professor C.A. Young following him until 1877. Professor C.F. Emerson was the next owner and moved the building 20 feet back from the street in 1881 to a part of the original Malt House site.

Emerson sold the house to the College in 1904 to make room for Wheeler Hall; the College moved the house to the center of Elm Street at no. 3,⁸⁵⁰ the site of the Smith House. There the house became 1, 3 Elm Street under the ownership of L.B. McWhood and A.F. Pauli – by 1912 the house appears on Sanborn maps as a duplex. McCarter describes the building as it stood in 1928 as “the long, low McWhood-Beetle house.”⁸⁵¹ Workers demolished Rowley to make

⁸⁴⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 57.

⁸⁴⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 325.

⁸⁴⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 59.

⁸⁴⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 497.

⁸⁵⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 59.

⁸⁵¹ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 54.

room for Baker Library in 1928.⁸⁵² The building stood behind the central stack tower of Baker, now under the 1940s stacks addition.

⁸⁵² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 325.

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-SACHEM FIELD 18XX (ATHLETIC FIELD [VI]). The large group of athletic fields, formerly farmland, lies south of Hanover near Sachem Village.

-SACHEM TOWNHOUSES 1962-1966. The housing for married students also goes by the name Sachem Village and includes 86 units.

-SACHEM VILLAGE 1946, 1958, 1962. The College built the original 50 units of postwar housing for married students by March of 1946. The site was at Lebanon Street and Hovey Lane, previously a set of tennis courts.⁸⁵³ After 1958 the College razed some or all of the Village⁸⁵⁴ though Hill writes that the College relocated 48 units in 1958 and added new units in 1962.⁸⁵⁵ The College approved 24 new units in 1966.⁸⁵⁶

RUSSELL SAGE HALL 1922-1923. Eminent architect John Russell Pope designed the building (Riorden) with Larson & Wells of Hanover, and it cost \$176,000.⁸⁵⁷ The dormitory stands on the 45-acre Hitchcock Estate, in fact it stands near the site of the old Hitchcock Mansion. The dormitory held 99 in 7 singles, 4 triples and 40 doubles in 1961,⁸⁵⁸ while in 1990 it held 23 more in 23 singles, 3 doubles and 31 triples. All of the doubles and triples have half-baths with many triples have fireplaces.⁸⁵⁹ The hall operated as the ship “U.S.S. Russell Sage” during W.W.II. when it was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories.⁸⁶⁰ The Viking painting in the upper hallway predates the advent of Asgard and is more of the period of the annual “Sussel Rage” party. The building connects to Butterfield through the 1988 Hyphen.⁸⁶¹

ST. DENIS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (II) 1924. Larson and Wells designed the Gothic stone church⁸⁶² which stands at the corner where Lebanon Street meets Sanborn Road. The land had been part of Dorrance Currier’s farm until

⁸⁵³ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 240.

⁸⁵⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 114.

⁸⁵⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

⁸⁵⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 240.

⁸⁵⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁸⁵⁸ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁸⁵⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁸⁶⁰ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

⁸⁶¹ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁸⁶² Rebecca Gallagher Williams, “The Churches of Hanover,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 217.

1918.⁸⁶³ The congregation had previously occupied the wooden church at 7 East South Street.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1874-1876 (EPISCOPAL CHURCH [II]). New York architect Frederick Clarke Withers designed the Gothic church of stone at 9 West Wheelock Street, now standing adjacent the Psi Upsilon House. The church occupies land that one Markham owned in 1855, and stands partially on a former house site. The congregation moved here from the old Methodist Hall, see South Hall. An illustration of St. Thomas appears above the caption "Gothic in Form and Feeling" in a 1905 Ralph Adams Cram article on church architecture; Cram names St. Thomas and five other Eastern churches as milestones in the progressive development of good architecture in the United States. Referring to the architects Upjohn the younger, Withers, Congdon and others, Cram writes that the buildings contain "a frank simplicity, a grave directness, a sincerity and a dominant love for all they did" (Cram, 137-8). The 150 ft. tower that Withers planned is yet unbuilt. Francis Kowsky in her book on the architect Withers puts the Hanover church at the top of his career: "In 1872, the year before he documented his attainments as an ecclesiastical architect in the pages of *Church Architecture*, Withers conceived what was perhaps his most perfect house of worship, St. Thomas Church in Hanover, New Hampshire (Figure 60). The faultlessly ecclesiastical Early English church, recognized as one of the nation's "notable Episcopal churches,"[note3] was the quinessence of romantic scholarly medievalism. Endowed with timeless dignity and beauty, St. Thomas, which was built of local granite laid in random courses of small rock-face stones, exemplifies the letter and spirit of the Gothic Revival in American and marks the zenith of Withers's career as a designer of churches." (Kowsky, 97-98). The author cites George W. Shinn, *Kings Handbook of Notable Episcopal Churches in the United States* (New York: Moses King, 1889), 168-70 and "St. Thomas' Church, Hanover, New Hampshire," *The Churchman* 59 (7 January 1888): 22-23. Withers also included a rendering of the church as Design V in his *Church Architecture* including the striking tower that was never built (Kowsky, 181 n3). The church added Milham House in 1954⁸⁶⁴ and Frank J. Barrett, Sr. designed the stone narthex that the church added to the west end in 1959.⁸⁶⁵ The Navy V-12 program seems to have manned the church as a "ship" during W.W.II.⁸⁶⁶

SANBORN HALL* c.1810 (1929) (SANBORN HOUSE [A]) (PRESIDENT'S HOUSE [II]). Dr. Cyrus Perkins had this house built on what would become Sanborn Lane, the future site of Robinson Hall. The house stood on the north side of the Winton lot, with the William Winton House no longer there and the Comfort Sever House standing upon the lower part of the lot. Dr. Perkins left

⁸⁶³ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 43.

⁸⁶⁴ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 219.

⁸⁶⁵ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 20.

⁸⁶⁶ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

town after the University collapse and sold the house to President Brown of the College, who died in 1819. The College bought the house and Presidents Dana and Tyler lived there. Dr. Oliver bought the house in 1833 and sold it on his resignation to Professor E.D. Sanborn.⁸⁶⁷ The Trustees bought the house again and remodeled it in 1885⁸⁶⁸ and again in 1894, when Charles Rich designed a large dormitory extension to the rear. The building then held 50 students.⁸⁶⁹ Around 1913 the College moved the house back from Main Street in order to build Robinson Hall. Sanborn's new site was across from South Fairbanks Hall, a site that had previously been home to the 1891 Ball Cage (Thayer). The College demolished the building in 1929 (Larson) and Thayer Dining Hall now occupies its site. Sanborn's study still carried some early wallpaper representing the Bay of Naples, which the College moved to the new Sanborn House.⁸⁷⁰

SANBORN HOUSE (b) 1928. The library and offices of the English department connects to Baker Library by a walkway and tunnel. The College built the building with \$344,000 from the bequest of Edwin Webster Sanborn and named it for Professor Edwin David Sanborn 1832 , Mary Webster Sanborn, Miss Kate Sanborn and Mrs. Mary Webster (Sanborn) Babcock.⁸⁷¹ Jens Frederick Larson designed the building, one of his finest in Hanover. The Wren Room follows a room that Christopher Wren designed; the Poetry Room is a replica of Professor Sanborn's study and includes the mantle, Naples wallpaper, window casings, furniture, and other elements from the original Sanborn House; the Rupert Brooke Room follows a modified Norman decor; and the Shakespeare Room features a carving of Shakespeare's coat of arms above the mantle.⁸⁷²

SANBORN LANE 17XX (CEMETERY LANE). Professor Sanborn's house stood on the southern corner of the Lane and gave it its name. Earlier it was called Cemetery Lane.

SANBORN ROAD 18XX. Henry Sanborn, poolroom owner, built several of the houses on the street⁸⁷³ and is the namesake for the road that meets Lebanon Street opposite Memorial Field.

SARGENT ROAD 1903. Mr. Sargent developed the subdivision that this road accesses as it leaves Maple Street to the north.

⁸⁶⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 47.

⁸⁶⁸ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911).

⁸⁶⁹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁸⁷⁰ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 64.

⁸⁷¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 117.

⁸⁷² Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 67.

⁸⁷³ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 60.

SARGENT PLACE 1900 (SARGENT STREET). The small street heads south from Lebanon Street⁸⁷⁴ at around number 17, though now it is only a driveway next to the Lodge.

SATELLITE STATION 198X. The station stands north of the ex-Hospital Parking Garage and was extant by 1984.

SAWMILL* (I) 17XX (18XX). The College sawmill used water power from Mink Brook and stood near the grist mill below Sand Hill.⁸⁷⁵ The Town used the building as a quarantine site during a smallpox epidemic in 1776.⁸⁷⁶ The College eventually abandoned the mill, though signs remained until the late 19th Century.⁸⁷⁷

SAWMILL* (II) 1784 (18XX). The College built a second mill on Mink Brook to supply materials for the construction of Dartmouth Hall⁸⁷⁸; it stood near the House of Six Scholars.

SCHOOL STREET 1843. The Town opened the street above the school on the corner of West Wheelock Street, now the Christian Science Hall. The Town extended the street to the south in 1910.⁸⁷⁹

-SECOND COLLEGE GRANT 18XX. The New Hampshire Legislature granted this land in the northern part of the state to the College in the early part of the 19th century to make up for an earlier grant that had proved unworkable. The College has added new parcels; currently the College Forester oversees logging operations.

SCULLY-FAYER FIELD 2000. The artificial-turf field lies southeast of Thompson Arena and is host to the field-hockey and lacrosse teams. The field's stands seat 1,500. The families of Alma and Donald Scully ¥49 and Helen and Peter Fahey '68 donated the field in memory of long-time soccer and lacrosse coach Tom Dent (Office of Public Affairs 2000).

COMFORT SEVER HOUSE 1774. Original College Carpenter Comfort Sever built the long two-story building with its gable-end to the street. The house stood just south of the future Robinson Hall on a site the Dartmouth National Bank would occupy for a time. The house contained stores and a printshop, and was

⁸⁷⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 62.

⁸⁷⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 562.

⁸⁷⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 168.

⁸⁷⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 238.

⁸⁷⁸ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 575.

⁸⁷⁹ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 56.

also the office of the College Treasurer⁸⁸⁰ from 1851 to 1870 when the bank moved to its new building down Main Street. The Sever House then moved to 16 West Wheelock Street where it became the McCarthy House.⁸⁸¹

SENIOR FENCE 1899. The two short rows of green-painted wooden fencing on granite posts stand on the west side of the Green by the corner. The College first installed a fence around the Green in 1836⁸⁸² and removed it in 1893 once it no longer had to keep livestock out.⁸⁸³ The Class of 1893 sponsored the Senior Fence as a way to recall that earlier fence, though the way the College placed the element was rather more cynical. Students requested a senior fence, which Yale among other schools already had, and the fence first went up on some part of the Green that was not the southwest corner. An 1899 editorial in *The Dartmouth* suggested that the fence as it stood was in a bad location and that a new one should stand on the southwest corner of the Green running north. The new location would satisfy the need for a proper lounging place, “relieve the present congested appearance” of the corner, and give students a place to gather at twilight and sing. “Such a fence would not detract from the value of the senior fence which has never met purpose for which it was designed.”⁸⁸⁴ Perhaps this replacement fence is the one that appears on the west side of the Green in a 1908 view, not reaching the corner. Later a fence, likely that fence, was extended to the corner as plaques on the existing fence indicate.

SEWERS 1890s-. Enterprising citizens began the sewers as a private venture in 1890 in connection with the hospital sewer at the north end of the village. In 1915 the town banned open drains and cesspools in favor of sewers.⁸⁸⁵

SHATTUCK OBSERVATORY 1854. Ammi Young designed the observatory, his last building at Dartmouth. George C. Shattuck, M.D., LL. D. of Boston, class of 1803, gave the building.⁸⁸⁶ The building had a wood and copper dome until around 1958 when it went to Smithsonian and was lost, according to one account. The dome bearings that workers removed at that time were six pre-

⁸⁸⁰ Jeanette Mather Lord, “Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 102.

⁸⁸¹ Jeanette Mather Lord, “Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 102.

⁸⁸² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 23.

⁸⁸³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 681.

⁸⁸⁴ *The Dartmouth* 20 (28 April 1899): 449.

⁸⁸⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 78.

⁸⁸⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

Civil War cannonballs.⁸⁸⁷ The current dome is a modern steel one. Two auxiliary buildings, tiny temples, stand near the building.

SHAWMUT BANK BUILDING 1913, 1959 (DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK). The Bank Building stands on the northeast corner of Main and Lebanon Streets. The Dartmouth National Bank, which had occupied a building on the Green but moved to make room for Robinson Hall, originally shared the lobby with the owner of the building, the Dartmouth Savings Bank. This situation would continue until 1975. The building occupies the site of 44-46 Main Street, with the narrow house at no. 42 removed and left as a passageway. The banks enlarged their building in 1959,⁸⁸⁸ adding bays to the north of the three-bay front, as well as upper floors. The original corner quoins are still visible in the front facade. Between 1992 and 1996 what had become the Dartmouth Bank transformed into the New Dartmouth Bank, then Shawmut Bank, then Fleet Bank, which owned the large bank building across the street at the time. The basement became home to a shop, originally Subterra Sports, after renovations in 1995, and the Champion's Women's Shop occupied the southern half of the first floor ca. 1993.

SHERMAN HOUSE 1883 (SIGMA PHI EPSILON HOUSE [I]). Professor Frank A. Sherman had his house built at 37 North Main. Today the building stands on the corner of Maynard and North Main, though the house predates Maynard Street by nine years. Sherman still owned the house in 1905. In its original guise, the house was a rather conventional two-story building with a steeply-pitched roof and jerkin-headed gables. By 1928 the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity had bought the house and had hired Jens Larson to design a new appearance: as it stands today the house's upper stories wear a rather Tudor half-timbered skin, with leaded windows and a porch of carefully haphazard brick. The building was in private hands again by 1950 and the College now owns it.

SHOPS (II) between 1912 and 1931. The shops for B&G/FO&M stand on the corner of Lebanon and Crosby Streets, south of McKenzie. The College built the northernmost section built between 1912 and 1922 and the rest followed between 1929 and 1944. This took place on the site of a long auto garage that went up between 1904 and 1912 and still existed in 1928. The College added the brick wall that screens the view from Lebanon Street in the late 1980s.

SHURTLEFF-BROWN HOUSE* 1790 (1911). Samuel McClure had the house built⁸⁸⁹ at 12 North Main Street, and it represents the last example of a house that stood up to the street line on the Green.⁸⁹⁰ The College had granted the land to McClure in 1784, and north of the house was a shop, now moved to

⁸⁸⁷ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 212.

⁸⁸⁸ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 35.

⁸⁸⁹ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 128.

⁸⁹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 22.

become the Luman Boutwell House. Dr. Shurtleff bought the property in 1807 and it stayed in his family, passing to his daughter Mrs. Susan A. Brown, until her death in 1900. In 1828 the College had moved the old Chapel from its original location adjacent Dartmouth Hall to the north side of this lot, where the College Church used it as a vestry; about five years later the building moved again and the Hubbard House later occupied its site.⁸⁹¹ By 1905 S.F. Jones owned the house, which the College purchased ca. 1906-1910 and tore down in 1911⁸⁹² to make room for Parkhurst Hall.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON HOUSE (I) by 1855 (PAUL HOUSE) (ASHBEL HOTEL). D. Warren had the house at 6 School Street built and continued to own it in 1855. The building took the name of the Paul House, and was also the home of Deacon B.W. Hale and later Professor Charles F. Richardson by 1905. The 1908 Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity then occupied the building, and later H.A. Brown, who operated the Ashbel Hotel here by 1916.⁸⁹³ Jack H. Albrecht owned the house in 1928 and 1931.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON HOUSE (III) by 1931. The brick building with the giant-order portico of four slim columns stands at 38 College Street. The 1904 Chi Tau Kappa Fraternity became a chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1908⁸⁹⁴ and occupied a former residence on this site; the fraternity replace it with this building between 1928 and 1931.

SIGMA CHI HOUSE (II) 1912 (1931). The Sigma Chi Fraternity built this wooden house at 3 Webster Avenue on a lot that had remained vacant since the College opened the street at the end of the 19th century. The house burned on 28 September 1931⁸⁹⁵ and the fraternity replaced it with the current brick Tabard House.

SIGMA DELTA HOUSE 1936-37 (PHI GAMMA DELTA HOUSE [III]) (PHOENIX HOUSE) (SIGMA KAPPA HOUSE). The Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity had Alfred Hoyt Granger of Chicago design the house at 10 West Wheelock to replace the former dwelling that the fraternity had occupied on that site.⁸⁹⁶ Wells, Hudson & Granger was the local architectural firm of Jens Larson's former partner and the College Superintendent of Buildings, Harry Wells. The fraternity went local in 1965 as Phoenix and later folded. The College bought the house and rented it for use by the first sorority at Dartmouth, the 1977 Sigma Kappa, which went local to become Sigma Delta in 1988.⁸⁹⁷

⁸⁹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 48.

⁸⁹² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 22.

⁸⁹³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 66.

⁸⁹⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 732.

⁸⁹⁵ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 87.

⁸⁹⁶ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 17.

⁸⁹⁷ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

SIGMA NU HOUSE* (I) 1842 (by 1927) (GREEN CASTLE). Joseph L. Dewey had the house at 27 North Main Street built for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Whipple. The site was next north of the corner with Elm Street, where Elm House (b) stood. The Kiewit Computation Center and its landscaping later occupied the sites of both houses. Dewey also built the Phi Kappa Sigma House across the street, precursor to the current Gamma Delta Chi House. By 1855 the house passed to E.K. Smith, the well-known baker and confectioner; in 1905 B.B. Weston owned the building. The 1903 Pukwana Club became a chapter of Sigma Nu Fraternity in 1907 and bought and remodeled the building in 1911. Fourteen members of the fraternity slept in a third floor bunkroom and had private studies on the floor below. The members built a tennis court behind the house, which they called the "Green Castle" (Hoyt). The fraternity allowed the house to run down⁸⁹⁸ and moved to a new building on Webster Avenue in 1925. The building appears on a 1927 Sanborn map as the Tea House; the College demolished the building to make way for the Choate House, which occupied a site just south of the building's footprint from 1927 to 1966.

SIGMA NU HOUSE (II) 1925 (SIGMA NU DELTA HOUSE). Jens Larson designed the house at 12 Webster Avenue, numbered 10 on a 1928 map, for the organization as it moved out of its first house on North Main Street. The house has its entrance at the east end and originally had fourteen bedrooms on the second floor and three on the third. Builders completed the house in September of 1925 at a cost of 45 cents per cubic foot, with a total volume of approximately 94,800 cubic feet (*Architectural Forum*, December 1925). As a local fraternity the organization called itself Sigma Nu Delta between 1961 and 1985 and then returned to the national organization. The organization has altered the house in a number of ways, from sealing the doorway between the first-floor pool room and library to installing a kitchen on the third floor in 1995.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON HOUSE (III) 1896. Thomas W.D. Worthen had the house built by at 11 Webster Avenue in 1896.⁸⁹⁹ Worthen was also a moving force behind Occom Pond. By 1931 C.R. Baillie owned the house, and it remained in private hands at least through 1950. By 1961 the 1909 Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity had purchased the house.⁹⁰⁰ The organization is descended from the local Omicron Pi Sigma of 1908.⁹⁰¹

SILSBY HALL 1927-1928 (NATURAL SCIENCE BUILDING). Jens Larson designed the building that bears the name of the donor's grandfather, the Rev. Ozias Silsby, 1785.⁹⁰² The College revealed the name of the donor, T. Julien

⁸⁹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

⁸⁹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

⁹⁰⁰ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁹⁰¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁹⁰² Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 77.

Silsby of Brookline, Ma., a year after he died.⁹⁰³ The building cost \$468,000⁹⁰⁴ and contains classrooms, offices and laboratories that replace the demolished Butterfield Museum. The site had seen Professor D. J. Noyes' 1851 house, which followed several houses that had burned; the College purchased the house and moved it by 1912 to 4 Webster Avenue where it would later house the Eye Institute. As well the house at 24 North Main Street stood on the site; that was the Kappa Kappa Kappa House and would face Carpenter Hall if it still existed. The College bought the house and demolished it in 1926 after the organization had moved up the street to Webster Avenue. Webster Cottage also stood on the site, facing Elm Street, and the College moved it to a site just north of today's Kiewit.

The first film of the Dartmouth Film Society, *Million Dollar Legs*, showed in room 14 in 1949 (Dartmouth Film Society, 8). The College remodeled the building in 1975 and again in 1982, when the Chan-designed Rockefeller Center addition appeared to the north.

SKI HUT* by 1922 (by 1961) (OUTING CLUB HUT). This rough-and-ready social building stood on the site of the College Store House, which had previously been the hotel livery. The hut dates to some time between 1912 and 1922 according to Sanborn maps. The building was vacant in 1922, appeared as a furniture repair shop in 1927, appears in 1944 as ski storage. Other sources describe the building as the Outing Club Hut behind the Inn⁹⁰⁵ and the Hanover Inn's Ski Hut.⁹⁰⁶ The building appears on a 1956 map and McCarter mentions it in 1957,⁹⁰⁷ by which time it was used for social gatherings. It does not appear on a map of 1961.

SKI JUMP* (I) 1921 (1929). The Outing Club built this jump with an 85' tower in the Vale of Tempe. It was rather experimental in form and proved inadequate.

SKI JUMP* (II) 1929 (1993). The D.O.C. got a loan from the College to hire the Boston Bridge Company to build the jump on the Golf Course in the Vale of Tempe.⁹⁰⁸ This jump replaced the 1921 jump and served for six decades; it was the first and last big collegiate jump in the country. In 1980 the N.C.A.A. stopped classifying ski-jumping as a sport for insurance reasons; jumping

⁹⁰³ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 121.

⁹⁰⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

⁹⁰⁵ Robert Heussler, *Interlude in the Forties: Memories of Dartmouth and the War* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1980), 60.

⁹⁰⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 180.

⁹⁰⁷ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 94.

⁹⁰⁸ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 225.

continued to fall from favor and the College demolished the structure for safety reasons in 1993.⁹⁰⁹

SKUNK HOLLOW. The hollow lies at the foot of Balch Hill.⁹¹⁰

SLEEPY HOLLOW. The hollow lies southwest of Lebanon Street and forms part of the ravine through which Mink Brook runs.⁹¹¹

NATHAN SMITH (LABORATORY)* 1908-10 (1990) ([NEW] MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING [b]) (SMITH LAB). Edgar Hayes Hunter designed the building, which opened in 1908.⁹¹² The building stood two and one-half stories high on a site just to the north of the Medical School Building on College Street. The building it cost \$21,000⁹¹³ and housed the state bacteriological laboratory, recitation rooms, library and offices, with some laboratory function continuing throughout the life of the building. The College remodeled Nathan Smith in 1964 and 1981.⁹¹⁴ By the mid-1980s the building connected to a companion building to the north. The college demolished the building in 1990 to make way for the Burke Chemistry Laboratory.⁹¹⁵

SMITH HOUSE* 1830s (1881). Dr. Edward Smith had the house built at 3 Elm Street. In the 1840s Mrs. J.M. Ellis used the building as a girls' school; for a period of 20 years afterward the Rev. David Kimball, a printer, and various other tenants occupied the building. The house burned in 1881 and Rowley Hall occupied its site.⁹¹⁶

SOUTH FAYERWEATHER HALL 1907 (1909) 1910. Charles Rich designed the dormitory to flank the earlier Fayerweather Hall in a pattern mimicking that of Dartmouth Row. The hall cost \$35,686 to build⁹¹⁷ and stands on the site of the Burke house, which was already long-gone as it had burned in 1856.⁹¹⁸ Students under the leadership of Fred Harris founded the Dartmouth Outing Club on 17 December 1909⁹¹⁹ in room 4. Later that month, however, the

⁹⁰⁹ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* Winter 1993.

⁹¹⁰ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 67.

⁹¹¹ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 67.

⁹¹² John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 495.

⁹¹³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 735.

⁹¹⁴ Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

⁹¹⁵ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 103.

⁹¹⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 59.

⁹¹⁷ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

⁹¹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

⁹¹⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 758.

building burned to its brick skeleton. Students saved themselves by jumping from windows into the deep snow⁹²⁰; Fred Harris injured his knee doing so.⁹²¹

The College rebuilt the building in 1910, again to Rich's designs. The hall became a barracks in 1918⁹²² and was one of ten Navy V-12 dormitories (operated as the ship "U.S.S. South Fayerweather") during W.W.II.⁹²³ In 1945 the College remodeled the rooms in South Fayer into kitchenette suites for some of the more-than 50 postwar married student couples.⁹²⁴ The hall returned to normal use within a few years. In 1961 the building housed 65 men in 10 doubles and 17 triples, with an entry on the ground floor giving access to five of the triples.⁹²⁵ By 1990 the hall held 64 in 2 singles, 6 doubles, 14 triples and 2 quads.⁹²⁶ The rooms all have half-baths where none in North Fayer do, likely a result of the modifications for married students. The College remodeled the building in 1984-5 to connect it to Fayerweather Hall.⁹²⁷ The Class of 1961 sponsors the hall.⁹²⁸

SOUTH HALL* (a) by 1795 (1888) (HANOVER INN [a]) (UNION HOUSE) (AMERICAN HOUSE) (LOWER HOTEL). Galaliel Loomis had the hotel and tavern of many names built at 31 South Main Street. Before Loomis, James Wheelock ran a tavern on the site from 1802, an institution that continued on this site in some form for 75 years. Between 1821 and 1838 the owner attached a two-story piazza to the front of the building. Currier bought the building, and later Frary owned it. The building became a hotel, and in 1868 the Agricultural College bought it for \$3500 to use as an dormitory.⁹²⁹ The school named the building South Hall.⁹³⁰ The building was unpopular and became a tenement after students abandoned it; decay had begun to set in by 1874.⁹³¹ By 1884 three separate additions adjoined the rear wall of the building, one of which connected to a barn. At this time the Sanborn map labels the building

⁹²⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹²¹ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), ___.

⁹²² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁹²³ Navy 1944.

⁹²⁴ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 25.

⁹²⁵ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁹²⁶ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹²⁷ Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, "A Concept Plan for the M.H.M.H. Acquisition" (1994).

⁹²⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹²⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 525.

⁹³⁰ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 83.

⁹³¹ *The Dartmouth* (14 March 1936).

“boarding.” The building burned on the night of 11 July 1888 along with two adjacent houses.⁹³² The building appears as “Ruins” on a July 1889 Sanborn map. The Tavern Block replaced the building after it burned.

SOUTH HALL* (b) 1840 (1959) (METHODIST CHURCH) (EPISCOPAL CHURCH [I]) (KIBLING’S OPERA HOUSE) (DARTMOUTH HOTEL) (COMMERCIAL HOTEL). The Methodists of Hanover built this church at 1 College Street, the northeast corner of College and Lebanon Streets. The site is now the parking lot south of Brewster Hall. Eleazar Wheelock had originally granted the land to his son John on New Year’s Day, 1779. John built a 1791 house on the site, which he lost to a progressive innkeeper who turned it into a novel coffee shop and tavern.⁹³³ The Methodist Church built this building on the site in 1840 but sold it to the Episcopalians in 1850. That church renovated the building in 1861 with the help of 100 pounds from the Earl of Dartmouth.⁹³⁴ George W. Kibling bought the building in 1872 and converted it to an opera house with a 15-foot deep stage and 600 seats.⁹³⁵ The building appears as an opera house and roller skating rink on a map of 1884. Kibling’s son G.F. Kibling continued to use the building as an opera house for 10 years. One of the Kiblings was the hero of “A Temperance Town,” a play Charles Hoyt wrote about Kibling’s imprisonment in Norwich for illegally selling liquor there, during which time he sold the hotel but bought it again after the Governor pardoned him.⁹³⁶ *The Dartmouth* noted the frescoing in the building during this time.⁹³⁷ The owners enlarged and transformed the building into the Dartmouth Hotel after the Main Street Fire of 1887 shifted business toward it. The building appears on Sanborn maps as the Dartmouth Hotel in 1889 and the Commercial Hotel between at least 1894 and 1912. The hotel had many subsequent uses: it was also a boarding house, a bowling alley that disrupted neighbors, and a tenement. It was often the object of investigation.

The College bought the building for a cost of \$31,500⁹³⁸ in 1921 and named it South Hall.⁹³⁹ The hall became a dormitory, but the College closed it in 1929.⁹⁴⁰ A 1931 map indicates that it was unused. The College revived the dormitory in 1956. McCarter wrote that it “fosters in its present incarnation, as it has in the past, an esprit de corps, a private club attitude even in a Chas. Addams setting,

⁹³² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 1997 Town of Hanover calendar.

⁹³³ *The Dartmouth* (14 March 1936).

⁹³⁴ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, “The Churches of Hanover,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 215.

⁹³⁵ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 84.

⁹³⁶ South Hall File, College Archives.

⁹³⁷ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 84.

⁹³⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁹³⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

⁹⁴⁰ *The Dartmouth* (14 March 1936).

that has been a characteristic of the inmates of such dorms as old Sanborn, Crosby, Reed, or Hellgate.”⁹⁴¹ Rumors of the ghost of John Wheelock existed.⁹⁴² The College razed the hall in 1959⁹⁴³ prior to building the Hopkins Center to the northwest.

SOUTH MAIN STREET 1775. South Main Street originally went by the name Lebanon Road because it led to Lebanon City, now West Lebanon. The street runs from the southwest corner of the Green to Mink Brook Meadow. A county road followed the same path soon after South Main appeared and continued diagonally across the Green to Lyme to the north. Businesses grew on the south part of South Main below Wheelock Street. The Town paved the street in 1901.⁹⁴⁴

SOUTH MASSACHUSETTS HALL 1912. Charles Rich designed the dormitory that stands south of Massachusetts Hall and adjoins it by an open colonnade. The building stands on the site that the Proctor House occupied for a short time between 1903 and 1907 or 1912. South Mass became a barracks in 1918⁹⁴⁵ and performed as a sick bay for the Naval Training School that took over most of the campus during W.W.II.⁹⁴⁶ The dormitory held 69 in 14 singles, 24 doubles, and 7 triples in 1961⁹⁴⁷; it held the same number in 24 singles, 12 doubles and 7 triples in 1990.⁹⁴⁸ Women first occupied the building in 1988.⁹⁴⁹ Television actor Andrew Shue '89 lived in room 305.⁹⁵⁰ The building is similar to North Massachusetts except that it lacks basement rooms.

SPAULDING POOL designed 1917-, built 1919-20. Spaulding Swimming Pool is an addition to Alumni Gymnasium designed by Rich & Mathesius. Governor Rolland Spaulding donated the pool before the First World War, but construction could not begin until rationing subsided afterward.

THE SPHINX (II) 1903. Manchester architect William M. Butterfield designed this tomb, which the society constructed in 1903 (Tolles, 295). The cast concrete

⁹⁴¹ William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 84.

⁹⁴² *The Dartmouth* (14 March 1936).

⁹⁴³ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, “The Churches of Hanover,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 215.

⁹⁴⁴ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 295.

⁹⁴⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

⁹⁴⁶ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

⁹⁴⁷ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁹⁴⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹⁴⁹ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹⁵⁰ Jessica Jacob, “Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History,” *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

building stands located between the site of what was then Culver Hall and the house of Charles Hall at 7 East Wheelock Street. The building's current neighbors are South Fayerweather Hall and the Alpha Delta House. Students founded the society in 1886 and had located themselves in the Tontine by 1887, though the building burned later that year. Jens Larson designed the addition to the rear in the mid-1920s.

SQUASH COURTS 1931. Jens Fredrick Larson designed the addition to the rear of Alumni Gymnasium's west wing, analogous in siting to Ex-Governor Rolland H. Spaulding's earlier donation of the Pool behind the Gym. The building originally contained ten singles courts and one doubles court.⁹⁵¹

STEAM TUNNEL SYSTEM 1898-. The College began its steam tunnels in 1898 to accompany the new Heating Plant; a half-century later the College spent one million dollars on the steam distribution system, electric power plant and lines and sewage system, in 1957-8.⁹⁵² In 1993 workers built a new tunnel that followed a route from the Heating Plant across Wheelock Street and College Street, up the Green and then along College Street, and up to Elm Street. The line serves buildings north of Elm Street in the newly-acquired Hospital property; some of the line's periodic ventilators occur below the northeast corner of the Green, a.k.a. the Roaring Maw, and on the northeast lawn of Baker Library.

STEELE CHEMISTRY BUILDING 1920-1921. Larson and Wells designed the building to contain laboratories, offices and classrooms. The building cost \$475,000 in total,⁹⁵³ with Trustee Sanford Steele 1870 of New York City leaving \$249,000 of the total.⁹⁵⁴ The building bears the name of Sanford's brother Benjamin H. Steele, 1857.⁹⁵⁵ Steele stands on site of the Professors Lord House, which the College moved northward to make room. The College added top floors to the wings of the building in 1958⁹⁵⁶ or 1959.⁹⁵⁷ The College also remodeled the hall in 1974 when it connected the Fairchild tower to the east.

STELL HALL 1930. J.F. Larson designed the refectory of the Tuck School that bears the name of Edward Tuck's wife Julia Stell. The building cost

⁹⁵¹ "A Description of Dartmouth College," *The Dartmouth College Bulletin* 3rd series vol. 2, no. 5.

⁹⁵² Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), ___.

⁹⁵³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

⁹⁵⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 774.

⁹⁵⁵ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

⁹⁵⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 136.

⁹⁵⁷ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

\$297,655.⁹⁵⁸ Stell connects to Chase House on the east and Byrne Hall, the School's new dining hall, on the west.

STONE VIADUCT ca. 1930. The high stone-faced concrete viaduct stands behind the Murdough Center and gives access to the rear of Tuck. The arches of the bridge are reminiscent of those in Memorial Field and the Gold Coast, and the bridge's connection with the Tuck School also leads one to believe that Jens Larson designed it. The picturesque ravine below contains a stream that the College paved over some time after the mid-1960s when it appears in a natural state in the *Day-By-Day*. The ravine above the bridge, including the lower parts of its piers, has been roofed over as a courtyard of the Tuck School's Whittimore Hall.

STORE HOUSE* 1871 (1913). The builders of the 1871 Balch House at Main and Wheelock built this accompanying barn behind the house. The one-story building ran north-south a short distance up from Wheelock Street; it occupied the site of the pre-1774 Hatter's Shop that workers demolished to make room. After the fire of 1887 G.W. Rand used the building as a furniture store and continued until the College bought the ruins of the Balch House and moved the barn to the rear of the lot in order to build College Hall in 1901, now the Collis Center. Sanborn maps from 1889 to 1899 show that the building acquired a front porch. Maps of 1904 show the building in its new location, now on an east-west axis, almost exactly where Thayer Dining Hall's entrance is today. Here the building served as a storehouse.⁹⁵⁹ By 1912 the storehouse appears with a mansard roof and a second story. The College removed the building after 1912, probably in order to make room to bring Sanborn House back from the Green to a site opposite Fairbanks South in 1913.

E.P. STORRS HOUSE* c.1836 (1929). The blacksmith Major William Tenney had this two-story brick house built on the south corner of South Main and Lebanon Streets. The Storrs family acquired the building in 1883 and sold it to the federal government in 1928. The government demolished the building and built the Post Office on its site.⁹⁶⁰

STRASENBURGH DORMITORY 1958. The dormitory stands at the north end of the old Medical School campus⁹⁶¹ and holds 80 students.⁹⁶² Hill dates the building to 1963.

STREETER HALL 1929. Jens Larson designed this dormitory, which bears the name of prominent Trustee General Frank Streeter. The building forms the

⁹⁵⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 121.

⁹⁵⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), ___.

⁹⁶⁰ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 35.

⁹⁶¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

⁹⁶² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 113.

center of the Gold Coast cluster and connects to Gile and Lord by open arcades; Lord and Streeter are contemporary and together cost \$297,000.⁹⁶³ The Navy V-12 program ran the building as as the ship “U.S.S. Streeter” during W.W.II, one of ten such dormitories.⁹⁶⁴ The College remodeled the ground floor in 1989 to include a video room, kitchen and lounge.⁹⁶⁵ The hall held 72 in 18 doubles and 34 singles in 1961⁹⁶⁶; by 1990 it held the same number in 32 singles, 8 doubles and 8 triples.⁹⁶⁷

SUDIHOFF HALL 1968 (MENTAL HEALTH). The building, originally the Mental Health ward of the hospital, houses the computer science department and its laboratories. The building stands near the southwest corner of Maynard and College Streets, on the site of a house at 46 College Street. The building connected to the hospital by tunnel. The College bought the building with the other hospital properties in the late 1980s and remodeled it in 1993 to the designs of R.M. Kliment and Frances Halsband (VSBA source). The College renamed the building during the transformatin for donor Jeffrey Sudikoff '77, then a part-owner of the L.A. Kings. The building now has copper roofing, “industrial” torchieres, and overhead cable channels in the hallways.

SUMMER HOUSE* 1879 (19XX) (GAZEBO). The Victorian cast-iron gazebo or “iron summer house”⁹⁶⁸ stood on the Hill near Bartlett Tower. The gazebo is visible in postcards of Bartlett Tower and a pre-1911 view of the Park in Emerson.⁹⁶⁹ The College also built a wooden summer house on the other summit in the Park.

-SUMMIT HOUSE* 1860 (1942) (PROSPECT HOUSE). The Summit House on the top of Mt. Moosilauke was given to the Dartmouth Outing Club in 1920 and served as the College’s headquarters on the mountain. Lightning destroyed the building in 1942, helping necessitate the construction of the Moosilauke Ravine Lodge that still stands.⁹⁷⁰ Only the stone foundations of the building remain.

⁹⁶³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁹⁶⁴ *Navy at Dartmouth* (1944).

⁹⁶⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹⁶⁶ Office of the Bursar, “Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

⁹⁶⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, “Guide to On-Campus Living” (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹⁶⁸ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 450.

⁹⁶⁹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911).

⁹⁷⁰ David O. Hooke, *Reaching that Peak: 75 Years of the Dartmouth Outing Club* (Canaan, N.H.: Phoenix Publications, 1987), 191.

T

THE TABARD 1932 (SIGMA CHI HOUSE [III]). The 1893 Sigma Chi Fraternity, descended from the local Chandler School organization Phi Zeta Mu of 1857,⁹⁷¹ built the house at 3 Webster Avenue in 1932. The organization's previous house on the same site, a 1912 wooden building, burned in September of 1931.⁹⁷² The brick replacement is also of two stories with a hipped roof and dormers and bears a porch at its east end; however the new building is rather Georgian where its precursor was Colonial. The entrance also moves to the east end of the longer brick building where it was in the center of the predecessor. The fraternity became the Tabard in 1960,⁹⁷³ taking the name of Chaucer's inn in Southwark. The organization went co-educational in the 1970s.

TANZI'S GROCERY STORE* 18XX (196X). The local institution occupied a small building adjacent the now-Ledyard Bank Building to the south, on Main Street.⁹⁷⁴

TAVERN BLOCK* 1894 (1957). Dorrance B. Currier had this wooden commercial block built on the north west corner of South Main and Maple Streets, now the location of the Fleet Bank Building. The block replaced the earlier South Hall which had burned in 1888. A restaurant on the ground floor of the block provided the building with its name; the A&P also had a shop on the ground floor. Upstairs were lodgers' rooms, and the building also housed at various times a furniture shop, upholsterer, and several other restaurants. The northern two shops added a brick addition to the rear at some time between 1894 and 1899. The Town demolished the building in 1957 to build a municipal parking lot on which the Fleet Bank Building later rose.⁹⁷⁵

TEMPORARY DINING HALL* 1869 (1869). The College built the wooden dining hall on the northern part of the Green to serve guests at the College Centennial. See also Tent.

TENT* 1869 (1869). The College borrowed the large tent from Yale and erected it on the Green to accommodate orations during the College Centennial; the tent leaked and General Sherman is said to have noted that there was no hell like a Dartmouth Commencement. The Boston & Maine Railroad loaned the locomotive lanterns that lit the tent. The College also borrowed tents from the Army and set them up behind Dartmouth Hall for visiting alumni, many of

⁹⁷¹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 497.

⁹⁷² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 87.

⁹⁷³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 234.

⁹⁷⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 1997 Town of Hanover calendar "Main Street".

⁹⁷⁵ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 37.

whom had gotten used to such tents only a few years before. See also Temporary Dining Hall.

THE TERRACE around 1897. The planned, landscaped shelf of land extends from Wilder Hall to Reed Hall and includes Wheeler, Richardson, Rollins and Dartmouth Row.⁹⁷⁶ The 1890s campus plans of College architect Charles Rich first laid out the scheme; Steele Hall later incorporated itself into this plan as well, following the pattern of Wheeler by creating another three-sided quadrangle facing College Street. The 1990s plans of Venturi, Scott Brown & Associates discern this parti and describe it as a series of “front lawns.” Burke follows the pattern slightly, though Fairchild forces it to stand closer to the street than its predecessors the Medical School and Nathan Smith, which had previously extended the Terrace up to Maynard Street.

THAYER DINING HALL 1937. Jens Frederick Larson designed the building to face the street known as Massachusetts Row west of the Green. One of his proposals, however, shows the familiar triumphal-arch entrance facade of the building looking northward up the center of the street as Thayer connects to the rear of Robinson Hall (Box DC Hist Iconong 456 proposed buildings never built).

The building contains a number of discrete dining rooms. The conference room/dining room in the southeast corner of the building displays painted leather paneling on its walls and ceiling. The pub in the basement began as the Rathskeller, on whose walls Walter Beach Humphrey '14 painted the Hovey Murals as a jovially traditional response to the Orozco Frescos. The Rathskeller later become the Hovey Grill and began serving alcohol; the College covered the murals between 1979 and 1993, except during Commencement and Dartmouth Night Weekend. In 1993 the College planned to turn the room into a museum. The main dining hall occupies the northern half of the building for much of its length and reaches two stories high, with open trusses. The second-floor balcony at the east end presumably held musicians as the similar balcony in College Hall's Commons had. This dining hall was one of two mess halls the Navy used during W.W.II.⁹⁷⁷ In 1951 freshman commons moved here from College Hall⁹⁷⁸; until 1966 this room remained the required dining room of all freshmen. The room has seen a number of different configurations, including a ca. 1995 reworking that replaced the west-east cafeteria line with a number of distinct serving areas under red awnings. The smaller dining room at the west end of the building has its own entrance and by the early 1990s had become Home Plate. The third dining room, known at that time as A La Carte, is a 1984 addition to the south of the building. Previous additions or remodelings occurred in 1956 and 1977. Thayer also connects to the basement of the Collis Center by

⁹⁷⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, “College Buildings in Order of Erection,” in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

⁹⁷⁷ *Navy at Dartmouth*, 1944.

⁹⁷⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 69.

tunnel; on the third floor is a small convenience store known by 1991 as Topside.

THAYER LODGE 1888-1889 (THAYER SCHOOL [OF CIVIL ENGINEERING] BUILDING) (GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT STATION). The Hatch Act allowed for the \$7,000 state appropriation that built this agricultural experiment station at 9 South Park Street opposite the state farm. The farm on which the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts experimented is now the site of Memorial Field; the experiment station is now a house. When N.H.C. went to Durham in 1892 Dartmouth bought the farm and the Thayer School bought and refitted the experiment station for \$3417.⁹⁷⁹ The Thayer School had presumably stayed in its original home in the first floor of Thornton since it began in 1867. The school renamed the building Thayer Lodge and continued to use it until 1912,⁹⁸⁰ when it moved to the former Bissell Gymnasium on the Green. From there it moved in 1939 to its current home in Cummings Hall. Thayer Lodge remains a house and now bears a porch and shutters. The sides of the front window arches have been bricked in to make them square.

THETA CHI HOUSE* (I) by 1852 (c.1934). Confectioner E.K. Smith built a trio of buildings on North Main Street to house his candy business.: only the N.A.D. House (II) survives, but the Theta Chi House was one of them. It stood at 33 North Main Street, between the other two buildings, until the fraternity replaced it with the current Alpha Theta House. Smith built the house as a candy shop, while he lived to the south and conducted his manufacturing to the north. Later owners made the building into a dwelling,⁹⁸¹ with J. V. Hazen owning the house by 1905. The 1921 Theta Chi Fraternity later occupied the building; the furnace leaked carbon monoxide in 1934, killing nine sleeping fraternity members in the worst human tragedy at Dartmouth.⁹⁸² The society subsequently replaced the house with the current brick-ended wooden building.

THETA DELTA CHI HOUSE* (II) c.1827 (1925). Elam Markham had his two-story wooden house built on the north side of West Wheelock Street at no. 11, adjacent today's St. Thomas Episcopal Church.⁹⁸³ The College had originally given Eleazar Wheelock the land for a garden in 1778. The long dimension of the house ran parallel to the street, and by the turn of the century a porch wrapped around the front and west side of the house. Subsequent owners included Caleb Fuller, Jonathan Freeman, Elijah Smalley in 1855, then Daniel Richardson, and Professor M.D. Bisbee by 1905. The 1869 theta Delta Chi Fraternity bought the house from Bisbee in 1908 and altered it in 1909,⁹⁸⁴

⁹⁷⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 735.

⁹⁸⁰ *From Dartmouth* 1971, 19.

⁹⁸¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 34.

⁹⁸² Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 196.

⁹⁸³ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 19.

⁹⁸⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 19.

possibly adding a two-story section to the west that appears in postcard views. The house burned in 1924 and the fraternity replaced it in 1925.⁹⁸⁵

THETA DELTA CHI HOUSE (III) 1925-6. Putnam and Chandler of Boston designed the fraternity's replacement building in brick, this time orienting its long direction perpendicular to the street and placing its entrance on the east side. The fraternity dedicated the building in the fall of 1926.⁹⁸⁶ The three-story building has a symmetrical five-bay entrance facade and presents a one-story porch to the street at no. 11 West Wheelock.

THOMPSON ICE ARENA AND AUDITORIUM 1975. Pier Luigi Nervi provided the engineering work and again teamed up with designers Campbell and Aldrich to build Thompson Arena, as he had for Leverone Field House of a dozen years earlier (Hunt, 34). The hockey arena faces Leverone across South Park Street, though it stands half-sunken behind a row of houses and is often invisible from the street. The building bears the name of Trustee Rupert (Robert?) C. Thompson Jr. '28 of Providence.⁹⁸⁷ Thompson also houses commencement ceremonies in rainy weather, as well as the Grateful Dead's Hanover concert.

THORNTON HALL 1828-1829. The College built Thornton as a dormitory to the designs of Ammi Burhnam Young. Young's rejected drawings for Thornton and its companion Wentworth featured relieved brick arcades (Tolles) but the College went with the simpler design that exists today. The hall occupies the site of the 1790 Chapel, which the College moved, but stands somewhat farther back and closer to the front line of Dartmouth Hall. The building continued to house students on all three floors at least through 1905 and later on just the top two floors, probably continuing into the 1920s. The building also held the Gallery of Paintings from 1829 to 1840 when the Gallery moved to Reed (Baas, 14). Thornton appears in early illustrations as unpainted, bare brick. The College first whitewashed the building in 1859.⁹⁸⁸ Richard Hovey 1895 lived in the top northeast corner room (Hovey). The College entirely reconstructed the building in 1924 for \$66,000⁹⁸⁹; now the hall functions as a classroom and office building.

-TIP-TOP HOUSE* 18XX (19XX). The frame building stood atop Mt. Washington surrounded by a high stone foundation wall.

TONTINE BUILDING* 1813-15 (1887) (PSI UPSILON HALL [I], DELTA KAPPA UPSILON HALL [II], SPHINX HALL [I], PHI DELTA THETA HALL [I], VITRUVIAN HALL). The brick block stood fourth down on the east side of Main Street where the Bridgman Block (East) now stands. The block was the first

⁹⁸⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 6.

⁹⁸⁶ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 19.

⁹⁸⁷ *From Dartmouth* 1973-4, 34.

⁹⁸⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 415.

⁹⁸⁹ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 775.

such commercial building in the Town and was fraught with problems in construction. The building housed students' rooms, with the College dormitory capacity being limited to Dartmouth Hall and Commons.⁹⁹⁰ The building seems to have been a white elephant and the College rejected the building when it was offered as a gift. "Rooms of the two upper stories, being in little demand for other purposes, were gradually transformed for the most part into halls for undergraduate societies by removing the upper floor in several of the sections and throwing the two upper stories into one. The first hall thus constructed was that of the Psi Upsilon, at the south end of the building about 1860." The halls of Delta Kappa Epsilon; Phi Zeta Mu, today's Tabard; Vitruvian, today's Beta Theta Pi; Phi Delta Theta; and Sphinx followed. The building burned in the Main Street Fire of 4 January 1887 and the eastern Bridgman Block and the Currier Block occupied its site.

TOPLIFF HALL 1920. J.F. Larson designed the hall that the College named for Elijah M. Topliff, 1852, who had earlier left money to the College.⁹⁹¹ The building cost \$355,000.⁹⁹² The existence of two sizes of rooms stems from the College's determination to place affluent students next to those of more limited means; College built the dormitory to handle the postwar boom in admissions and it was the largest dormitory on the campus at the time it went up. The hall cost of 62.5 cents per cubic foot and has floors of reinforced concrete floors with a maple surface.⁹⁹³ Theodor Seuss Geisel '25 lived in room 416 his freshman year, and Louise Erdrich '76 lived in 303 her first year.⁹⁹⁴ Topliff operated as the ship "U.S.S. Topliff" as one of the ten Navy V-12 dormitories that sailors occupied during W.W.II.⁹⁹⁵ The College renovated the building and divided it into two units in 1958.⁹⁹⁶ The hall held 182 in 50 singles and 66 doubles in 1961, and it held 172 in 122 singles, 25 doubles and 7 singles in 1990.⁹⁹⁷ The College remodeled again in 1986 by adding the kitchen. Topliff today forms part of a cluster with New Hampshire Hall, which the Class of 1947 sponsors.⁹⁹⁸

TOY TOWN 1922. The College built the ten houses on East Wheelock Street and Dana Street, which it opened for that purpose. The land on which the buildings

⁹⁹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 40.

⁹⁹¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 50.

⁹⁹² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

⁹⁹³ *American Architect*, 20 May 1925.

⁹⁹⁴ Jessica Jacob, "Some Live with More Than Roommates, They Live with History," *The Dartmouth* (24 October 1995).

⁹⁹⁵ Navy 1944.

⁹⁹⁶ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 108.

⁹⁹⁷ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

⁹⁹⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

stand was once part of Agricultural College farm, after which John M. Fuller, A.A. Plummer and Stephen Chase owned it. The College bought the land in 1921. The College sold the houses to College officers and built other houses on East Wheelock and Balch Streets.⁹⁹⁹ In 1928 the College still owned three on Balch Street.

THE TROUGH 18XX. The trough now rests in front of Webster Cottage on North Main Street, though it stood from at least the end of the nineteenth century on the southwest corner of the Green, facing East Wheelock Street. The horse watering trough is hewn from a solid block of granite and has a second smaller basin for dogs; it is the “Terrible Trough” of freshman-frightening literature. Traffic congestion likely caused workers to move the trough to its new site at some time before 1961.¹⁰⁰⁰

TUCK DRIVE 1914. Edward Tuck, benefactor of the Tuck School, gave the funds that created the Tuck Drive. The College opened the road in 1914 through the ravine earlier known as “Webster’s Vale” and later as “Hitchcock Vale” since it formed part of the Hitchcock Estate. The College received the Estate in 1912 and saw an opportunity to provide a new automobile access route to the campus that would avoid the unsightly and barren hill of West Wheelock Street. The Drive connects West Wheelock Street at the Ledyard Bridge to North Main Street at Baker Library, with a branch joining Webster Avenue at Phi Delta Alpha. The Lane Company built the Drive, with labor provided by forty Italian workers who lived in a temporary shanty on the bluff southwest of Aquinas House and Webster Avenue.¹⁰⁰¹ The east end of the Drive originally followed the 1864 driveway of the old Hitchcock Mansion, running directly in front of Hitchcock Hall and then curving immediately after the building to meet the short street that still joins it to Webster Avenue. The College later shifted the road to center on Baker Library and extended it all the way to the professional schools at the end of Tuck Mall, which did not gain its second building until Sage in 1923.

TUCK HALL (II) 1930. Jens Larson designed the central building of the Tuck School of Business to contain offices and classrooms: on either side of the building are Chase and Woodbury Houses. The College remodeled the building in 1974. Benefactor Edward Tuck 1862 named the 1900 School after his father Amos Tuck 1835.

TUCK MALL 1913-. Emily Howe Hitchcock left the Hitchcock Estate to the College in 1912, and in 1913 the College built the Hitchcock dormitory on a corner of the tract. The following year the College used funds from Edward Tuck to build an automobile drive that connected North Main Street with West Wheelock at the River; this drive formed the armature around which the College

⁹⁹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 68.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Phoebe Storrs Stebbins, “Main Street,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 125.

¹⁰⁰¹ *The Dartmouth* 35 (2 May 1914), 3.

later assembled Tuck Mall. Crosby Hall/Blunt already stood on the south side of the Mall, but the next building did not arrive on the Mall until the 1920s. The designs for the Library foreshadowed the axis that the Mall would follow: Russell Sage mirrored Hitchcock in 1923, and seven more buildings followed in 1927-29 including the Gold Coast, the Baker complex and Silsby. The Tuck School arrived in 1930 and Cummings and Butterfield in 1939-40. Butterfield does not parallel the Mall because it reflects a 1920s planning idea of building dormitories behind the Webster Avenue fraternities parallel to that street. Buchanan arrived in 1968 with a subdued presence behind the trees that had grown up on the Mall. Though Larson includes a Greek theater sunken into the hillside as the termination of the mall in his master plans, the mall had no built end until the Murdough Center arrived in 1973.

TUCK MALL DORM ca. 2006. The College hired Atkin, Lawson, Olson-Bell to design the dormitory in February 2001 (Gomstyn, O'Brien). The building will occupy the north side of Tuck Mall, west of Butterfield Hall. The building will occupy a former junction of two branches of Tuck Drive, those leading out of the vale to Webster Avenue and Main Street. The building is an outgrowth of the January 2000 call of the Student Life Initiative for changes to residential life and for more on-campus housing as well as ongoing "decompression" of existing rooms and its requirement for new living space. The dormitory will have double and single rooms, a lounge and kitchen on each level, and a central community space (Gomstyn) that will be a place for student parties that can get "dirty."

TUCK OVAL. The circular drive ends Tuck Mall in front of the Tuck School. Unusual cycle races take place here annually.

TUCKER DEAN'S HOUSE 1950. The College provides this house for the current Dean of the Tucker Foundation.¹⁰⁰²

¹⁰⁰² Facilities Planning Office, list of buildings in Dartmouth College Master Plan (1989).

U

UNDERGROUND STREAM. A brook appears on the early map of the College that appears in Chase's history running behind Wilson Hall. The stream or its relative served the original College well on College Street.¹⁰⁰³ A stream still runs underground east of Reed Hall and under the Hopkins Center and the Hood, draining into Mink Brook at the bottom of the hill, still audible under Faulkner Auditorium according to rumor. The Hop stands on piles to deal with the marshy land, though designers of the Hood gave it an ordinary slab foundation. The site of the College Gas Works that the Heating Plant later occupied also seemed to be marshy ground.

UNITY HOUSE 1795 (CHI PHI HOUSE [I]) (PROFESSOR BROWN HOUSE). Richard Lang had the building built on the corner of Wheelock and Main where Collis stands today. The College had originally granted the land to the carpenter Comfort Sever in 1772, and Sever built a house north of the corner. The property went to Dr. George Eager and then Lang, who also had Lang Hall and Elm House (b) built elsewhere. This large wooden building faced south (Bartlett) and contained a store and had a meeting hall on the second floor. Lang intended to relocate his business here from the corner by Webster Hall in order to compete with the merchant Graves, who had a store south of the C&G House. But Graves's business failed, and Lang turned his building into a house around 1797, before workers had finished it.¹⁰⁰⁴ Later Lang's son-in-law C.B. Haddock owned the building, and then Mrs. L.C. Dickinson, as well as possibly someone named Smith (Bartlett). Professor Samuel G. Brown, who left in 1867 to become president of Hamilton College, owned the building, as did the Savings Bank,¹⁰⁰⁵ and Adna P. Balch. Planning to build his mansion on the corner, Balch sold the house in 1875 to William H. Gibbs, a tailor, who began to move it but fell on hard times. Gibbs sold the house to Dr. Carleton P. Frost, who moved the house to 11 East Wheelock Street. Frost later added a third story with mansard roof, an ornate porch and dark paint. The building also gained a barn by 1904, which departed at some time between 1912 and 1922. Frost's heirs sold the house to the Chi Phi Fraternity in 1903.¹⁰⁰⁶ By the mid-1920s the organization planned to replace the building, and in 1927 Mrs. Claude A. Palmer of California bought the house for the cost of moving it to 23

¹⁰⁰³ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 80.

¹⁰⁰⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 25.

¹⁰⁰⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 47.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 108.

South Park Street. The organization built a new brick house, today the Chi Heorot House; the College soon bought Unity House.¹⁰⁰⁷

-UNIVERSITY PRESS OF NEW ENGLAND WAREHOUSE 1974. The warehouse on Lyme Road serves the press, which is a consortium of school presses that formed in 1971.¹⁰⁰⁸

¹⁰⁰⁷ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 107.

¹⁰⁰⁸ *From Dartmouth* (1971).

V

JAMES D. VAIL MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING 1971-1973. The eight-story Medical School building contains labs, classrooms and offices and connects to Chilcott Auditorium and Remsen.¹⁰⁰⁹

VALE OF TEMPE (POTASH HOLLOW). Greek scholar Alpheus Crosby reputedly named the Vale, later the scene of Christie Warden's murder and the site of Ski Jump.¹⁰¹⁰ Lyme Road crosses the Vale on a high fill just north of the campus.

VESTRY* 1841 (1931). The vestry stood west of the College Church on Wentworth Street, today the lawn in front of Sanborn House. Mills Olcott, who had bought the land in 1834 from David Hinckley's estate, donated the plot to the church.¹⁰¹¹ The vestry stood on or nearly on the site of the College Barn and south of the site of a house that Samuel G. Mackery had used in 1795 as his drug store¹⁰¹² (see College Barn). Students called the vestry "the calf" to the church's "cow."¹⁰¹³ Workers demolished the vestry after the Church burned in 1931 and the congregation moved to College Street.¹⁰¹⁴

W

WASH HOUSE* 1772 (18XX). Wheelock directed that workers build the wash house¹⁰¹⁵ in the summer of 1772.¹⁰¹⁶ The building stood near the little brook south of what is now Lebanon Street, Chase supposes, below the potash house. The building appears around 15 Lebanon Street in a 1775 plan of Hanover.¹⁰¹⁷

WEBSTER AVENUE 1896 (FRATERNITY ROW) (GREEK ROW). The College opened Webster Avenue in 1896 to provide housing for the growing faculty,

¹⁰⁰⁹ *From Dartmouth* (1972), 3.

¹⁰¹⁰ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 67

¹⁰¹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 51.

¹⁰¹² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 30.

¹⁰¹³ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 216.

¹⁰¹⁴ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932).

¹⁰¹⁵ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 35.

¹⁰¹⁶ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 257.

¹⁰¹⁷ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 229.

including those whom the College's expansion around the Green displaced. The street occupies the southern part of the old Morse Farm, and the College laid it out so far to the south that no construction could take place on the south side of the street until the College acquired the Hitchcock Estate in 1912. Thus all of the buildings on the north side of the street predate those on the south side, though two houses did stand on the south side of the street at one time: 4 Webster Avenue was a house the College moved there by 1912 and demolished for Beta Theta Pi ca. 1931. It housed the Dartmouth Eye Institute. Webster Cottage also stood on the corner of Main Street, and the College moved it in 1928. Seven houses now stand on the north side and five on the south.

The street originally jogged over a length of about 150 feet before it met North Main Street, angling northward to parallel Tuck Drive and cutting through what is now the Kappa Kappa Kappa property. The College straightened things ca. 1922 before the fraternity built its house.

The access drive behind the houses on the south side of the street first appears on maps of 1927 and accesses the new President's House as well as the ca. 1925 fraternities along the street. The 1920s John Russell Pope master plans for the campus bore this feature in the form of a grassy mall wider than Webster Avenue itself. The College projected a new range of dormitories to face the fraternities from the south. As it was built, the drive turned south behind Russell Sage and connected with the street called Mass Row. The only remnants of the drive are the paved walk behind the south-side fraternities and the parking lot behind the Beta Theta Pi House; now the organizations park their cars on the front lawns. Rockefeller Hall in 1985 connected Mass Row straight to Webster Avenue in the form of a pedestrian path, cutting off the connection to the old access drive.

WEBSTER COTTAGE 1780. The Reverend Sylvanus Ripley had this small farmhouse built at 24 North Main Street, facing the west end of the later Elm Street, on land that the Rockefeller Center occupies today. Eleazar Wheelock had given the land to his daughter Abigail when she married Ripley in 1774, and Wheelock's estate added more land when he died in 1779. Ripley built a new house facing the Green, the Choate House, in 1786 and the family moved there. After Ripley died in 1794 his widow returned to the house; it was during her ownership that senior Daniel Webster is reputed, by oral tradition, to have lived in a south chamber under the roof during 1800-01.¹⁰¹⁸ Abigail Ripley's son-in-law Juda Dana of Fryeburg, Me. bought the house in 1802, and another son-in-law acquired it in 1806. Thence the house went to Mr. Baylies of Woodstock, then to Simeon Dewey the next year. Henry Wells Smith, founder of Wellesley as Henry Fowle Durant, was born in the house in 1822.¹⁰¹⁹ Miss L.J. McMurphy

¹⁰¹⁸ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 103.

¹⁰¹⁹ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 115.

owned the house for a long period¹⁰²⁰ up to the turn of the century. The College bought the building in 1900 and in 1902 rented it to professor P.O. Skinner and his wife Alice Van Leer Carrick, who wrote *The Next-To-Nothing House* about the cottage and its antiques collection in 1922. The College moved the building in 1928 to a south-facing site at 27B North Main Street opposite the Gamma Delta Chi House. Now the house faced the Choate House, the other Ripley dwelling. The College moved the house again ca. 1966 to the site in front of Cutter Hall where it now stands, again facing the Choate House. The building soon housed the Hanover Historical Society. The ca. 1997 faculty residence that the College attached to Cutter/Shabazz stands in line with Webster Cottage and follows its appearance.

WEBSTER HALL 1901; 1906-07 (NUGGET THEATER [II]) (RAUNER [SPECIAL COLLECTIONS] LIBRARY). Charles Rich designed this auditorium and memorial building that now houses the Rauner Special Collections Library. It cost \$150,000¹⁰²¹ and stands on the site of the Rood House and Lang Hall. The firm of Lamb & Rich planned the building in 1895 and included an ornate domed version of it in their Quadrangle scheme that appeared in print that year. Lewis Addison Armistead of Boston, great-grandson of Webster, laid the cornerstone for a much-reduced and domeless building in 1901 in connection with the Webster Centennial (Quint, 212). The College did not get beyond the foundation, however.

After a pause of several years and several more designs by Rich, the College embarked on a slightly longer building in 1906. The money that alumni donated after the Dartmouth Hall Fire of 1904 helped to restart the project. The completed building is the most Classical at the College and has a quadristyle temple front of Corinthian columns of Indiana limestone *in antis*. The building is still a red-brick structure however, and is much more akin to the contemporary buildings of Administration Row, or Rich's John M. Greene Hall at Smith College, than the yellow brick of Rich's 1895 Butterfield Museum.

The building's entrance portico includes tablets dedicated to Dartmothians who died in the Civil War, and the planners intended the apse of the building as well as its walls to house portraits of alumni. Commencement ceremonies took place in the hall from 1908 to 1931. The College used the building as a temporary Nugget Theater for five years after the Nugget burned in 1944. The College saw numerous performances here, from John Philip Sousa's band to Phish. The College remodeled the building in 1974 and removed its fixed floor seats in 1987.

Venturi Scott Brown and Associates designed the 1998-9 project that converted the hall to a library: a sealed building-within-a-building "jewel box" now occupies

¹⁰²⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 50.

¹⁰²¹ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1911), 53.

the northern half of the interior and the Class of 1965 Balconies provide study areas, now free of their seating risers. A tunnel connects the building to the basement of Baker Library and holds the compacting stacks (Cronenwett).

WEBSTER TERRACE 1919. Four houses built by the College.¹⁰²²

WELL* (I) 1770. The first well of the College was dug west of what is now the southwest corner of Reed Hall, directly under the sidewalk,¹⁰²³ to replace two deep wells and perhaps five others that gave no water north of what is now Russell Sage (or Silsby – 22, 34) near where the Log Hut was first located.¹⁰²⁴ Still in use in 1870s (Bartlett).

WELL* (II) 1776 or 1777. Well on the Green two rods northeast of Commons Hall, dug when that building (the President's House) became Commons, supplied the College pump (mentioned as still used in 1891).¹⁰²⁵

WENTWORTH HALL 1828-1829. Ammi Burnham Young, designer of Thornton, Reed and Shattuck and later Supervising Architect of the Treasury, designed Wentworth Hall. Young's early drawings show the building with an arcaded facade (Tolles), but the version that exists is considerably simpler. The College built Wentworth as a dormitory, and it continued in that role until 1912. The hall had a reputation for attracting noisy students in the early years.¹⁰²⁶ Robert Frost '96 lived in the top room on the southeast corner of the building during the few months of his freshman year that he was at Dartmouth.¹⁰²⁷

The College whitewashed the building in 1859 to match Reed, which was whitewashed at its 1840 construction, and Dartmouth Hall.¹⁰²⁸ The College completely reconstructed the hall in 1912 to the designs of Charles Rich: the north gable reflects the move of the entrance from the west to the south wall, and it also reflects the entirely new staircase that runs north-south or perpendicular to the original. Lecture rooms and offices replaced students' rooms. At the top of the staircase Rich inserted a stained-glass skylight and removed material to expose an original roof truss, embellishing it with iron strapwork. The College also remodeled the hall in 1963 and created a new second-floor landing vestibule in 1997. Wentworth continues as a classroom and office building and houses the foreign study programs offices.

¹⁰²² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 69.

¹⁰²³ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 76.

¹⁰²⁴ Francis Brown, ed., *A Dartmouth Reader* (Hanover: Dartmouth, 1969), 17.

¹⁰²⁵ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 223.

¹⁰²⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 415.

¹⁰²⁷ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 24.

¹⁰²⁸ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 415.

WENTWORTH STREET 17XX (CHURCH STREET). The street was once home to the 1795 College Church; at some time the street took the name of John Wentworth, Royal Governor of N.H. and friend to Wheelock and the College.¹⁰²⁹ The Church burned in 1931.

WEST STREET 1904. The Town extended Maple Street westward in 1904 and created West Street to connect it to West Wheelock Street.¹⁰³⁰

WEST WHEELOCK STREET 177X (RIVER STREET) (DEPOT STREET). The street runs westward from the Green to Ledyard Bridge and thence to Vermont, first the former town of Lewiston with its railroad station and then Norwich. The street earlier bore the name River Street, but had acquired its current name by 1879.

WEST WHEELOCK STREET APARTMENTS 1962. The Modernist complex houses College staff.¹⁰³¹

WHEELER HALL 1905. Charles Rich designed the dormitory on the Terrace to form a three-sided quadrangle with Richardson Hall and Rollins Chapel. Wheeler cost \$83,135 to build.¹⁰³² The College had to move Rowley Hall to build the building, and it stands near the sites of a number of earlier buildings, including a house that moved before 1860 to 52 College Street, the Malt House in two locations to the south between 1784 and 1829, and the former John Payne Tavern. The hall held 98 in 1905¹⁰³³; by 1961 it held 113 in 23 singles, 26 doubles, and 13 triples¹⁰³⁴; in 1990 it held 105 in 21 singles, 24 doubles and 12 triples in 1990.¹⁰³⁵ The hall became a barracks in 1918.¹⁰³⁶ John Sloan Dickey roomed in Wheeler his junior year of 1927-28.¹⁰³⁷ The

¹⁰²⁹ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 57.

¹⁰³⁰ Charlotte Ford Morrison, "Roads and Runnels, Hills and Hollows," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 56.

¹⁰³¹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

¹⁰³² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

¹⁰³³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 677.

¹⁰³⁴ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

¹⁰³⁵ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

¹⁰³⁶ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 241.

¹⁰³⁷ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 16.

College remodeled the building extensively in 1928-30.¹⁰³⁸ Wheeler became one of the three dormitories the College occupied during its lowest ebb in 1943, with Richardson and Crosby/Blunt being the other two.¹⁰³⁹ The building featured in a 1974 Pepsi commercial set during Carnival (Rose). The College remodeled the building in 1988 to cooking, computer, study and multipurpose rooms.¹⁰⁴⁰

WHEELOCK MANSION HOUSE 1773 (PRESIDENT'S HOUSE [I]) (LIBRARY [III]) (HOWE LIBRARY [I]). Eleazar Wheelock had Hezekiah Davenport build the Mansion House on the hill where Reed Hall now stands¹⁰⁴¹; today the building, much altered, stands opposite the Psi Upsilon House on West Wheelock Street. It is the oldest documented structure in the Town of Hanover, and Presidents Eleazar Wheelock, John Wheelock, Allen of Dartmouth University, Tyler, and for a short time Lord lived in the house.¹⁰⁴²

Trustee John Thornton in London provided the funds for fourteen men to construct the building.¹⁰⁴³ While Wheelock lived in the house it also functioned as the College Library. A brass sundial also stood in the front yard.¹⁰⁴⁴ Otis R. Freeman bought the house for \$525 and moved it to 4 West Wheelock Street in 1838.¹⁰⁴⁵ Later owner Adna P. Balch had the gambrel roof changed to a sharp A along with other modernizations in 1846.¹⁰⁴⁶ The house remained a residence until 1900, Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock donated it to the town to become a library. The Town altered the building to serve this function in 1900 and added the brick stacks to the rear in 1912.¹⁰⁴⁷ The house retains a lot of "excellent interior detailing reminiscent of similar period buildings in Connecticut, from where its builders came."¹⁰⁴⁸ The house became a shop when Howe moved to new location at South College and East South Streets in 1975, and by the early 1990s it contained Roberts Flowers & Gifts.

¹⁰³⁸ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

¹⁰³⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *Hopkins of Dartmouth* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1977), 277.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

¹⁰⁴¹ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 269.

¹⁰⁴² Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁰⁴³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 35.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 289.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Robert Graham, *The Dartmouth Story* (Hanover: Dartmouth Bookstore, 1990), 36.

¹⁰⁴⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 18.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover calendar 1997.

WHITAKER APARTMENT between 1928 and 1929. Jens F. Larson designed the faculty housing at 4 North Park Street in a traditional C-shape; it appeared in Larson's treatise on college architecture.

WHITE CHURCH (II) 1935 (CHURCH OF CHRIST AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE) (Parish House is ALPHA CHI RHO HOUSE [I]). The Church of Christ at Dartmouth College and its adjoining Parish House stand north of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House at around 40 College Street. Hobart Upjohn of New York with Wells, Hudson and Granger of Hanover designed the building and gave it a spire of 125 feet.¹⁰⁴⁹ The congregation came to this location from the 1795 College Church, which burned in 1931, after the College provided the land.¹⁰⁵⁰ The Parish House is the former Alpha Chi Rho house was probably built at some time between 1912 and 1922. It stands at what was once numbered 40 College Street.

WHITTEMORE HALL 1999-2000. The Tuck School dormitory will stand behind Murdough Hall and was designed by Goody Clancy Architects.

WIGWAM CIRCLE* 1945-6 (by 1958). Most colleges in the U.S. saw a glut of veterans returning to school when the Second World War ended, many of them married and most using the G.I. Bill. Dartmouth struggled to house its veterans and placed many of them in a cluster of temporary buildings behind the Thayer Engineering School. The Federal Housing Development Agency helped fund the project, which was ready in late November of 1946 after material and labor shortages caused a delay.¹⁰⁵¹ The Circle had 200 units of housing, mostly for married students and their families.¹⁰⁵² The complex appears on a 1950 map as a circle of long rectangular housing units surrounded by one and sometimes two rows of similar units. Wigwam stretched from the site of today's River Cluster all the way to the Thayer School parking lot by the Cemetery, including the sites of Maxwell and Channing Cox. The College demolished the housing after growth had subsided and it had built permanent replacements elsewhere, including the 1958 and 1962 Sachem Village. The three buildings of the 1958-62 River Cluster originally bore the names North, Middle and South Wigwam in reference to the postwar housing that had originally stood on this site.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Rebecca Gallagher Williams, "The Churches of Hanover," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H., 1961), 219.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 104.

¹⁰⁵¹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 25.

¹⁰⁵² Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 25.

WILDER DAM 1950. The dam holds back the Connecticut River south of Hanover and creates Wilder Lake in the vicinity of Hanover, a.k.a. the Connecticut River.¹⁰⁵³

WILDER HALL 1897-1899 (WILDER LABORATORY). Mr. Charles T. Wilder of Olcott, now Wilder, Vt. gave the funds for the physical laboratory.¹⁰⁵⁴ The building cost \$84,000.¹⁰⁵⁵ Campus architect Charles Alonzo Rich designed the hall in a style and form similar to the one he gave his contemporary Milbank Hall at Barnard College. The original building was 107 feet long and 52 feet deep and held labs, offices and recitation rooms in three floors and a basement.¹⁰⁵⁶ The lecture-room projection in the rear measured 34 by 55 feet. Wilder was the site of first Dartmouth radio broadcast in 1925. The first words of WDCH on the air were "Shut the goddam door!"¹⁰⁵⁷ The College remodeled the building and added the southern wing in the 1948-49 year.¹⁰⁵⁸ Workers finished the north wing in 1951.¹⁰⁵⁹ Another remodeling occurred in 1958¹⁰⁶⁰ and the College modernized the labs in 1964.¹⁰⁶¹ The concrete tower of the 1974 Fairchild Physical Sciences Center now connects to Wilder's northern wing. A 1998-99 addition will allow the College to shuffle in new departments in order to demolish Bradley-Gerry to make room for Carson Hall in the Baker complex.

WILSON HALL 1884-1885 (LIBRARY [VI]) (MUSEUM). Samuel J.F. Thayer of Boston designed Wilson Hall, the first library building of the College. The Agriculture School leased to the College the land on which the building stands. George F. Wilson of Providence R. I. followed the suggestion of his legal adviser, Hon. Halsey J. Boardman 1858,¹⁰⁶² and donated the building to

¹⁰⁵³ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 286; William Waterman, "The River," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1961), 28.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁰⁵⁵ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 679.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁰⁵⁷ *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* September 1993, 88.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 55

¹⁰⁵⁹ Charles E. Widmayer, *John Sloan Dickey: A Chronicle of His Presidency* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1991), 69.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 332.

¹⁰⁶¹ Studio Art 67, "Landscape Analysis and Building Study" [class project] (1995).

¹⁰⁶² Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

Dartmouth at a cost of \$67,600.¹⁰⁶³ Wilson also donated a Wilson Hall for Brown University. Designer Fredrick T. Langzettel, who was working for Louis Comfort Tiffany & Co. and Lewis F. Perry Decorator and Designer in Boston at the time, noted in a journal that he finished drawings for Wilson Hall interior architectural elements in 1884 (Lynn Langzettel Nevatt, correspondence 7 August 2000). The College dedicated the building on same day as Rollins Chapel in 1885.¹⁰⁶⁴ The building stands at the corner of College and East Wheelock Streets facing westward down East Wheelock. This location was previously the site of the 1785 Laban Gates House, which the College bought and moved to its current location at South Main and East South opposite the Foodstop. Wilson also stands just behind or on the site of the original Wheelock Garden.¹⁰⁶⁵

Wilson Hall's four main components express themselves in the massing of the building: the four-level cast-iron book stacks and their staircases¹⁰⁶⁶ occupied the room that forms the southern half of the building. The smaller pentagonal room close to Wheelock Street was a double-height reading room. Another reading room stood at the rear of the building, and above it on the second floor was the reference library. The College's Picture Gallery occupied the eaves above the stacks. The 1841 Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences¹⁰⁶⁷ occupied the rear basement room.¹⁰⁶⁸

The College remodeled the building to house the College museum and anthropology department in 1928 when the library moved to Baker. This function continued until 1984 when the Hood Museum opened.¹⁰⁶⁹ Charles Moore's firm remodeled the building in 1984 in conjunction with the adjoining Hood: the cylindrical entrance baffle is the most prominent interior alteration. Now the building holds offices, classrooms, a practice hall, film studios and the film studies department.

WOODBURY HOUSE 1930. Jens Larson designed the Tuck School dormitory to connect to the contemporary Tuck Hall to the west. The later Buchanan also adjoins the hall to the east. The dormitory bears the name of Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury.¹⁰⁷⁰ The building originally had racquetball courts in

¹⁰⁶³ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 619.

¹⁰⁶⁴ John King Lord, *History of Dartmouth College 1815-1901* (1913), 421.

¹⁰⁶⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Charles Franklin Emerson, preparer, "College Buildings in Order of Erection," in *General Catalog of Dartmouth College and the Associated Schools* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1900).

¹⁰⁶⁷ Baxter Perry Smith, *The History of Dartmouth College* (Boston, 1878), 161.

¹⁰⁶⁸ *American Architect and Building News*, 11 May 1885.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Studio Art 67, "Landscape Analysis and Building Study" [class project] (1995).

¹⁰⁷⁰ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 776.

the basement which the School removed ca. 1995. The hall held 51 in 13 singles and 18 doubles in 1961.¹⁰⁷¹

WOODWARD HOUSE* 1771 (1833 or 4) (LIBRARY [I]). Professor Bezaleel Woodward had the house built at what is now the east entrance to Baker Library on land the College had granted him. Woodward was the College Librarian and his house housed the College Library at least through 1775,¹⁰⁷² the collection that the Woodward Room of Baker Library now preserves. Belknap described the collection itself in 1774: "It is not large, but there are some very good books in it."¹⁰⁷³ Gen. James Poole bought the building in 1808 and moved in, minding his store across the street, the Haskell House. Poole died in 1828; later the house burned. Abigail Dewey built a house on the site in 1842.¹⁰⁷⁴

¹⁰⁷¹ Office of the Bursar, "Dartmouth College Dormitories 1961-2" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1961).

¹⁰⁷² Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 289.

¹⁰⁷³ Fredrick Chase, *A History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover to 1815* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Vermont Printing Co., 1928), 289.

¹⁰⁷⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 52.

XYZ

ZAHM MEMORIAL GARDEN 1962?. The carefully-maintained garden lies below street level surrounding the northwest entrance of the Hopkins Center.

ZETA PSI HOUSE 1925. Larson & Wells designed the house for the 1920 Zeta Psi Fraternity.¹⁰⁷⁵ The house stands at 8 Webster Avenue. The organization began in 1853 but lapsed between 1863-71 and 1873-1920.¹⁰⁷⁶

ZIMMERMAN HALL 1985-1987. Zimmerman is the northeastern of the three dormitories in the East Wheelock Cluster or New Dorms that Herbert S. Newman Associates designed.¹⁰⁷⁷ The hall adjoins Brace Commons which the similar Andres shares from the west, and in some aspects the cluster follows the model of the Harvard houses or the Yale residential colleges. The building uses suite configurations and held 84 students in 50 singles and 17 doubles in 1990. The hall also contains an Area Director's apartment.¹⁰⁷⁸ The Class of 1943 sponsors the cluster.

¹⁰⁷⁵ "The work of Jens Fredrick Larson and Wells 1919-1924".

¹⁰⁷⁶ Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 497/561/796.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Clifford A. Pearson, "Grasse Road Housing," *Architectural Record* (January 1994), 88-89.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Office of Residential Life and the College Editor, "Guide to On-Campus Living" (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College, 1990).

STREET NUMBERS

1 NORTH PARK STREET 1884. Professor Charles H. Pettee of the Agricultural College had this house built as the first one to occupy Park Street.¹⁰⁷⁹ C.D. Adams owned the building in 1905 and 1931, and the College owns it today.

1 ROPE FERRY ROAD 1937 (OLD CLINIC) (HITCHCOCK CLINIC). Jens Larson designed the home of the 1927 Hitchcock Clinic staff adjoining the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital to the west. The College bought the building when the Hospital and Clinic moved to the new D.H.M.C., and in 1993 demolished the 1950s addition that connected the building to A&B Ward. The area is now a landscaped quad. Now that it houses the College Gifts program and other offices, the College has renamed the building 1 Rope Ferry Road.

2,4 COLLEGE STREET* c.1891 (1962). F. W. Davison had the house built on the site of one that Grove owned by 1855 but that burned in 1891.¹⁰⁸⁰ Davison still owned the house by 1905, with A.W. Guyer and C.H. Dudley living in 2 and 4 respectively. E. Coalz and Mrs. F.A. Whittemore occupied the building by 1928 and the College owned it by 1931 when Otto Schneibs and H.R. Childs were renters. The building still stood in 1950 but the College demolished it to make way for the Hopkins Center.

3 COLLEGE STREET* about 1843 (by 1950). Joseph Patch had the house built on land that Dr. Laban Gates once owned.¹⁰⁸¹ Pardy owned the house by 1855, C.H. Swett by 1905, W.L. Robertson by 1928, and the College owned it by 1931 when M.E. Choukas and A.K. Laing occupied the house. One presumes the College demolished the building to make way for Brewster Hall, which now occupies its site.

3 PLEASANT STREET 1800 (GREEN STORE) (HOWE BOOKSHOP). Jedediah Baldwin of Northampton, Ma. had the shop built on Main Street. The building stood two stories high and had a small dance hall above, occupying a lot two rods wide at the south end of the Storrs lot. Thus it was the third building down from Wheelock Street and occupied the present site of the Davison Block. The shop replaced a 1795 two-story shop burned in 1800: John Robie and Baldwin's watchmaking shop had occupied that building, with tailor Herman Pomroy renting the second floor. Baldwin also built the house at 8 Lebanon Street; he used his Main Street building as the Post Office during his tenure as postmaster from 1797-1811. Townspeople knew the building as the "Green Store." The shop passed in 1811 to John Wheelock, who left it to Princeton Theological Seminary out of spite for the College during the controversy that ended in the

¹⁰⁷⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 67.

¹⁰⁸⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁸¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

Dartmouth College Case.¹⁰⁸² Several others used the building after Wheelock, including the Post Office into the 1850s and Howe's Bookstore in the 1860s. The building's owner moved it, probably in the 1870s,¹⁰⁸³ to 3 Pleasant Street, where the barber M. Amaral owned it by 1905 and W.D. Phaneuf by 1928.

3 ROPE FERRY ROAD 1893 (OLD HOSPITAL WEST WING). The west pavilion or Womens' Ward of the old Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital is the only part of the 1893 building that survives the 1995 demolition. The pavilion has an domed ceiling of Guastavino tile as did the companion Men's Ward. The building connects to the Old Hitchcock Clinic at 1 Rope Ferry Road on the west and the Old A&B Ward at 5 Rope Ferry Road on the north.

4 WEBSTER AVENUE* 1851 (by 1950) (EYE CLINIC) (PRESIDENT'S HOUSE [III]) (20 NORTH MAIN STREET) (NOYES HOUSE). Professor D. J. Noyes had the house built at 20 North Main Street, the future site of Silsby. The College bought the building in 1884 as the official President's House and Bartlett occupied it for eight years.¹⁰⁸⁴ The College moved the house at some time between 1905 and 1912 to 4 Webster Avenue, adjacent the site of the current Beta Theta Pi House. There as an apartment it housed R.H. Bowen, G.W. Woodworth and Warner Bentley. By 1943 the building housed the Eye Clinic of the 1932 Dartmouth Eye Institute.¹⁰⁸⁵ The house was demolished after 1944.

5 COLLEGE STREET* about 1860 (by 1960). Mr. Simmons had the house built on east side of the street, next north from today's Brewster Hall. Dr. Laban Gates had once owned the land.¹⁰⁸⁶ W.E. Smalley owned the house by 1928 and still in 1931. Though the house still existed in 1950, the College demolished it by the time it began constructing the Hopkins Center in 1960.

5 ROPE FERRY ROAD 1913 (DAWN L. HITCHCOCK WARDS) ([OLD] A&B WARD). The large tan-brick building stands directly south of Dick's House. Dawn Hitchcock gave the money that allowed the hospital to increase its capacity by two-thirds; the building housed the maternity ward, private rooms, a sunroom, and a dining room in the basement.¹⁰⁸⁷ A three-story addition with a dining room, classroom etc. connected the building to the operating room in 1927.¹⁰⁸⁸ The College renamed the building 5 Rope Ferry Road in the early

¹⁰⁸² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 33.

¹⁰⁸³ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 108.

¹⁰⁸⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 49.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 62.

¹⁰⁸⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 19.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Loretta Churney Land, *Hiram Hitchcock's Legacy* (1980), 4.

1990s after it purchased the property and the Hospital moved to its site on Route 120.

6 COLLEGE STREET* 1841 (by 1962). Joseph G. Ward had the small house built in 1841 on the west side of the street, now the site of the Hop Courtyard and cafe.¹⁰⁸⁹ Mrs. Ward owned the building by 1855, and Mrs. H.A. Stone by 1905. The College had bought the place by 1928 and by 1931 rented it to James MacKaye. The house still stood in 1950, but one assumes the College demolished it to make room for the Hopkins Center and its landscaping and parking lots.

6 LEBANON STREET* 18XX (by 1962). The house arose on the west side of Main Street, but its owner brought it in 1869 to the lot next east of the Bank at Main and Lebanon. The old "Hanover Bookstore" long occupied the building at that location.¹⁰⁹⁰ Masterson owned the building by 1905; the Hardware Store owned it by 1928; and Mrs. J.H. Capen owned it by 1931. The house still stood in 1950 and possibly in 1962, though the current Dartmouth Bank parking lot now occupies its site.

8 COLLEGE STREET* around 1841 (by 1950). Harvey Benton, a carriage painter "of unusual skill," had the brick house and shop built about the same time as the house at no.6.¹⁰⁹¹ Benton owned the building in 1855; H.L. Carter long occupied it and shows up there in 1905. The College had purchased the house by 1928 and moved or demolished it before 1950. It stood roughly where the Hood Museum shop is now, facing College Street to the east.

8 LEBANON STREET* pre-1811 (by 1962). Jedediah Baldwin had the two-story house built on Lebanon Street; he had also built the house now at 3 Pleasant Street. Baldwin lived in the house until he died in 1811 John Wheelock acquired the building. Wheelock willed the house to the Princeton College out of support for Dartmouth University; it eventually came to widow Lucretia Perry, who still lived there in 1855. Her son-in-law, Dr. L.B. How acquired the building, and then it went J.B. Warden. The Main Street Fire of May 1883 stopped here when a fire engine from Lebanon arrived and kept the fire from going any farther eastward.¹⁰⁹² Mrs. L.F. Warden owned the building by 1905 and the College had acquired it by 1928. Romeo Archambault is the owner or occupant in 1931. The house still stood in 1950, though it stood where the drive leading to the back parking lot of the Hop is now, and one assumes the College demolished the building.

¹⁰⁸⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

¹⁰⁹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

¹⁰⁹¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁹² John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

8 PLEASANT STREET 1787 (MEDICAL HOUSE) (DOUGLAS HOUSE). Ezra Carpenter had the small two-story house built between the Medical Building and College Street, now site of the Fairchild Center. Bezaleel Woodward conveyed Carpenter the land. The shoemaker Silas Curtis occupied the house in 1792; before he had the Medical Building Dr. Smith used the building which people called the “Medical House.” The building later became dilapidated and its owner moved it to 8 Pleasant Street in 1835¹⁰⁹³ where it became the main part of the B.E. Lewin House.¹⁰⁹⁴ The ell of this house is the old Jabez Bingham House.

8 WEST WHEELOCK STREET 18XX. Benjamin Thurston had the house built on a plot that the house of Parker Smith had formerly occupied, next to today’s Sigma Delta House. Smith was a tailor and bought the land from the College in 1784; his house disappeared when this one went up.¹⁰⁹⁵ By 1855 Cram owned the house, and E.J. Bartlett owned it at least between 1905 and 1931 when maps show him as the owner. The house is still in private hands today and contained a real-estate agency by the early 1990s.

9 COLLEGE STREET* 1875 (1962). Mrs. Sarah E. Swett, widow of Franklin P. Swett, had built the two-story house of white clapboard with a mansard roof by Dr. Laban Gates had once owned the land on which it stood, south of old Kappa Kappa Hall.¹⁰⁹⁶ Mrs. Swett still owned the house in 1905; the College owned it by 1928. The site is now the eastern side of the Hood Courtyard and the body of the Hood Museum.

10 COLLEGE STREET* 1850 (19XX). J.G. Currier had the house built in 1850 from an incomplete frame he moved from the lot north of Crosby. Currier lived here from 1857 to 1867 when the College bought the house.¹⁰⁹⁷ The noise of bowling in nearby Bissell reputedly disturbed him. The College still owned the house in 1931 but it does not appear on 1944 maps.

10 LEBANON STREET* about 1840 (by 1962). The house stands on land Eleazar Wheelock gave his son James as a New Year’s present in 1779.¹⁰⁹⁸ Douglas owned the building in 1855, Mrs. Mary Corey by 1905, Johnson by 1928, and G.C. Bray by 1931. This house, or a wider replacement, was still

¹⁰⁹³ Jeanette Mather Lord, “Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain,” chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 106.

¹⁰⁹⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 60.

¹⁰⁹⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 65.

¹⁰⁹⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁹⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹⁰⁹⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 62.

extant in 1950. The south entrance of the Hopkins Center occupies the site today.

12 LEBANON STREET* about 1840 (by 1962). The house stood on land that Eleazar Wheelock gave his son James as a New Year's present in 1779.¹⁰⁹⁹ Douglas possibly owned the house in 1855, and D.B. Pelton owned it in 1905. J.H. Bond appears as the owner in 1928 and 1931. The house was still extant in 1950 though the College presumably demolished it for the Hopkins Center.

13 EAST WHEELOCK STREET 18XX. Dr. G.D. Frost owned this house next to today's Chi Heorot House by 1905 and at least through 1931. The house had a barn on 1944 maps. The College bought the house between 1950 and 1961 and by ca. 1997 used it as housing for the faculty head of the East Wheelock cluster.

13 MAPLE STREET 1774 (WILLIAM WINTON HOUSE). The house originally stood on the site of Robinson Hall, just north of Comfort Sever House, on a lot that Wheelock granted to the mason William Winton in 1774. The architect and carpenter George Williston had the house moved in 1811 to what is now 13 Maple Street.

13 WEST WHEELOCK STREET 1820 (after 1931) (PRESIDENT SMITH HOUSE). Colonel Amos A. Brewster had this house built west of today's Theta Delta Chi House. The building had a bowed central segment and stood back from the street. Brewster's widow occupied the house from his death in 1845 until at least 1855. Professor J.S. Woodman bought the house and sold it to President Smith in 1865. After Smith died his daughter lived in the house until her death in 1916¹¹⁰⁰ though it appears that G.D. Frost owned the building by 1905. Maps list O.A. Randall as the owner in 1928 and 1931. The house had a barn by 1922 that still appeared on 1944 maps when it had become a rooming house. The house burned or its owner demolished or moved it, and the site is now a large lawn that the fraternity uses.

14 LEBANON STREET* about 1850 (by 1962). Oliver Carter, who also built the house at #20, had the house built on the southwest corner of Lebanon and College Streets.¹¹⁰¹ L. Gove owned the house at least between 1928 and 1931, when Paul Dudley and E. Wyman rented it. The building lasted to at least 1950, though one can assume the College demolished it for the Hopkins Center – it stood just south of the southeast corner of Spaulding Auditorium.

15 EAST WHEELOCK STREET* 18XX (1985) (ALPHA TAU OMEGA HOUSE) (ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA HOUSE [III]) (COSMOS CLUB). C.H. Hitchcock owned

¹⁰⁹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 62.

¹¹⁰⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 66.

¹¹⁰¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

the house by 1905 when C.E. Bolser rented it. The Cosmos Club occupied the house at least between 1922 and 1927 according to Sanborn maps. 1924 Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity,¹¹⁰² also used the house, which appeared as a fraternity house on 1944 maps. The fraternity had folded in 1936¹¹⁰³ Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity used the house at least between the years 1950 and 1961 after moving from 18 West Wheelock Street: Alpha Kappa Kappa is a medical fraternity and spread nationally from its founding at Dartmouth. The building no longer stood by 1984, and the College might have razed it to make room for Morton Hall which occupies the site now.

17 1/2 LEBANON STREET 1987 (SERRY'S MENSWEAR) (ZAPPALA BUILDING). The cubic brick building was built for Serry's Menswear, founded in 1907 and closed during 2004. The College then acquired the building and remodeled it.

18 ALLEN STREET 19XX. The College owns the duplex on the corner of Allen and Prospect Streets, possibly numbered 4 Prospect Street. The house went up after 1927 and before 1944.

18 LEBANON STREET* around 1809 (by 1950). Joseph Hill had the house built on land that John Wheelock originally leased to him in 1809.¹¹⁰⁴ In 1855 O. Carter appears as the owner; in 1905 Hubbard Carter owns the building and occupies it with E.N. Carter and E. Provencher. In 1928 Rogers of the Garage owns the house and in 1931 V.S. Bates and A.B. Simons own it. Rogers Garage occupied the northern edge of the lot on which the house sat from 1927 onward; the Garage removed the house by 1950 to clear the way for an addition. The site is now the parking lot southeast of Brewster.

20 LEBANON STREET* c.1845 (by 1962). Oliver Carter had the house built on land the heirs of John Wheelock leased him around 1845. Carter also built number 14. A. Corey owned the house in 1855, L.B. Newell in 1905, S.C. Rogers of Rogers Garage in 1928 and 1931; the building still stood in 1950, though it had disappeared by 1962. Rogers' Garage stood on the northern part of the lot the house had occupied, though the Garage did not remove the house during its southern extension. The site is now a grassy area and parking lot for College employees.

21 NORTH MAIN STREET* about 1835 (1928) (DRAGON SOCIETY HOUSE [!]). Dr. Samuel Alden, who also built what is now the C&G House, had the tall yellow house built for his relatives Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Harriet Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins's daughter occupied the house until her death in 1875, when Professor E.R. Ruggles bought and enlarged it. The College bought the house when

¹¹⁰² Leon Burr Richardson, *History of Dartmouth College* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1932), 796.

¹¹⁰³ *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* (various years).

¹¹⁰⁴ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

Ruggles died in 1897.¹¹⁰⁵ The 1898 Dragon Society used the house by 1905, E.D. Elston by 1928, and other owners included Harry French and Dave Lambuth (McCarter, 54). The College demolished the building to make way for Carpenter Hall, as it stood just north of where that building stands today.

22 LEBANON STREET* c.1823 (after 1950). Major Tenney had the house built.¹¹⁰⁶ Hendrick owned the house in 1855, James Cunningham in 1905, simply Cunningham in 1928, and Miss Ella Cunningham in 1931. The house still stood in 1950 but the College later removed it. The parking lot for FO&M and other College employees southwest of the Oil Bunker now occupies the site.

24 LEBANON STREET* c.1844 (after 1950). Lemuel Stevens had the house built in 1843 or 1844.¹¹⁰⁷ Jason Dudley owned the house in 1855, N.A. Messenger in 1905, A.N. Messenger (sic) in 1928, and Archie Messenger in 1931. The house still stood in 1950 but the College later removed it. The Oil Bunker and parking lot now occupy the site south of the Heating Plant.

24 1/2 LEBANON STREET* between 1928 and 1931 (between 1991 and 1993). The small house went up between 1928 and 1931 and stood back from the street. Holland Gile owned the building in 1931. The house still appears on a 1991 map but was not visible in 1994.

27 EAST WHEELOCK STREET 1832. Deacon Samuel Long had the house built at 17 North Main Street, the future site of Baker Library. The house moved in 1847.¹¹⁰⁸

30 SOUTH MAIN STREET* by 1893 (1905). Maps of 1893 and 1898 list the building as the home to Beta Theta Pi, as well as the Express Office in 1893. The building stood south of the eastern Bridgman Block, that is above the Ledyard Bank Building.

32 NORTH MAIN STREET* 18XX (by 1944). The small house with a porch on two sides stood roughly where Webster Cottage is today, possibly the “small house that came in by squatter sovereignty” (Lord, 50). The building appears on maps of 1904 and was numbered 30.5 between at least 1922 and 1927. A long wagon shed sat behind the house, running east-west, on a map of 1912. The house was apparently part of the Clark School by the 1920s. The building disappears from maps by 1944.

35 ROPE FERRY ROAD 192X (EDWARD HALL HOUSE). Edward Hall 1892, donor of Dick’s House, had the house built on Rope Ferry Road. Hall was a vice

¹¹⁰⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 51.

¹¹⁰⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

¹¹⁰⁷ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 63.

¹¹⁰⁸ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 51.

president of AT&T and president of the nationwide Football Rules Committee, having led the faction of that body that allowed the forward pass in 1905. The Committee met at this house until Hall's death in 1932.¹¹⁰⁹

38 EAST WHELOCK STREET c.1786 (HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES) (GABLE HOUSE) (WHITE HOUSE). Thaddeus White supposedly had the house built; it originally stood at 19 North Main Street. Deacon Samuel Long lived in the house from 1819 to 1847, after which Treasurer James Blaisdell occupied it until 1875.¹¹¹⁰ At some time an owner transformed the house and it became known as the House of Seven Gables. C.P. Chase owned the building by 1905, and in 1917-18 the Telephone Department of the D.C. Training Detachment used the building for the war effort.¹¹¹¹ Jigger Pender and later Whee also owned the house.¹¹¹² Professor Ernest R. Greene bought the house in 1925¹¹¹³; the building appears on a 1928 map as "Waffel Shoppe." Greene moved the house in 1925 and the library's west entrance now occupies its site. By the 1980s the Fred Salvatoriello family lived in the house.¹¹¹⁴

42 LEBANON STREET 18XX. The house moved from a position near Sphinx in 1868 to its current location on Lebanon Street.¹¹¹⁵ Edward Kalleher (sic) owned the house by 1905, William Keleher (sic) by 1928 and Mrs. Mary Kelaher (sic) by 1931.

44 COLLEGE STREET pre-1855. The pre-1855 house at 44 College Street was the residence of Sewall Coffin for many years, followed by James S. Adams and then Louis Pollens. When Mrs. Pollens died in 1915, Mrs. Laura E. A. Phelps bought the house to use as the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. Pierce Crosby.¹¹¹⁶ Medical School professor Harry Tapley Johnson French '13, DMS '14, acquired the house during the late 1920s and occupied it into the 1950s.¹¹¹⁷ Under College ownership, the house has served as a Russian-language immersion house and as the College's office for international students.

¹¹⁰⁹ Ralph Nading Hill, *College on the Hill: A Dartmouth Chronicle* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth College Publications, 1964), 280.

¹¹¹⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 51.

¹¹¹¹ Eugene Clark, *War Record of Dartmouth College 1917-1918* (Hanover: Dartmouth College, 1922), 41.

¹¹¹² William McCarter, *The Hanover Scene* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Publications, 1957), 54.

¹¹¹³ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 104.

¹¹¹⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), Town of Hanover calendar 1997.

¹¹¹⁵ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 64.

¹¹¹⁶ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 56.

¹¹¹⁷ Town of Hanover directory (1928); (1954).

46 COLLEGE STREET* 1820s-30s (196X) (LYME HOTEL). The house was likely almost as old as its neighbors, though J.K. Lord was not aware of its builder. It stood next to today's Sudikoff, facing Burke. G.L. Osgood owned the house for many years and rented it to students, including roommates Edward Tuck and William Jewett Tucker in the Winter term of 1860-1861.¹¹¹⁸ Students knew the house as the "Lyme Hotel." James Thomas bought the building in 1866 and lived there until 1881, after which Owen McCarthy, Clarence W. Scott followed him.¹¹¹⁹ Next George D. Lord owned the house, living there by 1905 and still occupying the house in 1931. The Hospital presumably demolished or moved the house to make room for the 1968 Mental Health/Sudikoff.

48 COLLEGE STREET* 1842 (195X). S.R. Everett began building the house, though College-employed carpenter G.L. Osgood finished it. The building stood on the northwest corner of Maynard and College Streets. Osgood rented rooms to students and helped his sons through college by making molasses candy for them to sell.¹¹²⁰ The Hospital presumably demolished the house between 1950 and 1960 to make room for the parking lot.

56 COLLEGE STREET* 1842 (1962). George Dewey had the house built at the end of College Street; the barn was older and once part of Woodward farm.¹¹²¹ The Misses Dewey lived in the house for many years, rebuffing College interest in building the President's House on their land in the 1920s. The old Medical School rests largely on former Dewey farmland,¹¹²² and presumably demolished this house to build the MM Lab.

60 SOUTH MAIN STREET by 1786 (1964) (WAINRIGHT HOUSE). The last 18th-Century Hanover house on its original foundations stood at 60 South Main Street. The Wainright family owned the house from 1836 to 1911. H.R. Heneage owned the building in 1961.¹¹²³ The government demolished the house in 1964 to allow the Post Office to expand,¹¹²⁴ now its site is the parking lot south of the Post Office.

80 SOUTH MAIN STREET 1980s. The rather suburban and internally-oriented mall stands across from former Grand Union.

¹¹¹⁸ William Jewett Tucker, *My Generation, an Autobiographical Interpretation* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1919), 320.

¹¹¹⁹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 56.

¹¹²⁰ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 56.

¹¹²¹ John King Lord, *History of the Town of Hanover* (Hanover, N.H.: Dartmouth Press, 1928), 56.

¹¹²² Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 104.

¹¹²³ Jeanette Mather Lord, "Early Houses: In the Village on the Plain," chapter in *Hanover: a Bicentennial Book*, Francis Lane Childs, ed. (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1961), 104.

¹¹²⁴ Frank J. Barrett, Jr., *Hanover, New Hampshire* (Dover, N.H.: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 35.