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1869

Memorial of

College Life:

Class of 1827.

Dartmouth College: Centennial Year, 1869-70.

A. Crosby

A

MEMORIAL

OF THE

COLLEGE LIFE

OF THE

CLASS OF 1827, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE :

A CENTENARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THEIR
ALMA MATER.

BY ALPHEUS CROSBY,
IN BEHALF OF THE CLASS.

“The Past! The Past!
The young, the bright, the happy, beauteous Past!
Our hearts will never let thee go ; thy scenes
Are deep enshrined as Memory’s priceless wealth ;
While yet we love the Present ; and with step
Unflagging, firm,—our eye aglow with hope,—
March toward the Future’s promise infinite.”

HANOVER, N. H. :
CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE COLLEGE,
1869-70.

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“ One heart-born pleasure for our Student-race
Is to behold a Classmate’s well-known face.
We do not meet him like another man ;
He starts emotions that no other can.
Whether in throngs or wastes our footsteps bend,
Meet but a Classmate, and we meet a FRIEND.

“ Who can forget the famed CENTENNIAL YEAR,
When *Dartmouth* hailed her sons from far and near ?
What joy, what beckonings, what exchanged surprise,
As at each other flashed inquiring eyes !
How changed, yet how THE SAME, ourselves we found,
Since last we parted on that classic ground.”

Rev. S. Gilman, D. D.

PREFACE.

The following brief Sketch is reprinted without change from the second edition of "A MEMORIAL OF THE CLASS OF 1827, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE." The first edition of this Memorial was prepared by the late DR. JONATHAN FOX WORCESTER, of Salem, at the request and for the use of the Class, and was printed in 1853. It was desired by the Class that a second edition should be printed in the Centennial Year of the College. Preparation was accordingly made for this by the Author; but his lamented death, on the 8th of September last, after a long-protracted illness, snatched him from us before his work went to the press.

By his request and the vote of the Class, the care of the printing then devolved upon the present writer; and in the attempt to discharge this office, he could not resist the belief, strengthened by the suggestions and requests of others, that there was room for an addition to the work. The Memorial had presented only the history of the members of the Class before entering College and after leaving it. It had not treated at all of that UNITED LIFE FOR FOUR YEARS which had bound us so closely to each other; and which certainly, after an interval of more than forty years, might well be put upon record, both to keep its colors bright among memory's pictures in our own minds, and for the information of our families and of others who might wish to learn how four years of college life were spent so many years ago. An attempt was therefore made, which is here presented, to draw as *exact a portraiture of this life* as documents and memory could furnish; to show in authentic details, without exaggeration, diminution, or embellishment, where we were, what we did, through what scenes we passed, and with whom we were chiefly associated, while members of College.

If the survivors of every class would do the same, what full materials we should thus have for a history of the College during the greater part of its existence! The time has certainly come when its history, so remarkable, so fraught with interest and even romance, ought to be written; and every year's delay is now rendering the work more difficult and more liable to defect and error. Since so much has been done so admirably by the REV. DR. CHAPMAN for the biography of the Alumni of the Institution,* it seems especially unbecoming that the biography of the Mother of them all should

* Our gratitude is also due to the much lamented REV. DR. RICHARDS, for his zealous labors in the same field.

be neglected. Is she not old enough for the biographer's pen, when now commencing her second century; and does not the completion of the first offer an eminently appropriate occasion for its use? May we not then hope that the biographer of the Alumni will add this to his other work; or that the author of the admirable Historical Address at the last Commencement will permit us to regard that as only the first-fruits of a full in-gathering? If neither of these will consent to reap the field which is so "white already to harvest," will not some other loyal son of Dartmouth make the attempt?

It is our simple desire, in this year of centennial celebration, to offer to our ALMA MATER the following Sketch as a contribution,—a centenary gift,—from the Class of 1827,—towards a work which seems to be now of imperative obligation; as a more minute description of one of the important periods of her history than has ever before been given,—perhaps a more minute description than has ever been given of any other four years of that history. It is offered with regret that the prosperous present of the College, with its enlarged numbers, appliances, and benefactions, its three additional Departments, and its able Boards of administration and instruction, lies so entirely beyond the range which our theme permits. It is of a past already becoming remote, that we are to speak; and far more of the dead, than of the living.

As the Memorial from which this is reprinted was prepared for the use of the Class, the first person plural is freely used in it; and the author of this part speaks of himself as "the Editor," from his relation to the whole work. The statements which are here made are based, for the most part, on AUTHENTIC RECORDS. In unimportant particulars, where it was necessary to trust recollection, it would be truly wonderful, after the lapse of so many years, if slight inaccuracies, even with the most careful painstaking, had been entirely escaped. The writer renders his hearty thanks to all who have contributed to confirm, to correct, and to supplement his own memory; and, beyond the limits of his own Class, he is under especial obligation to the REV. DR. CHAPMAN, who has so liberally permitted extracts from his work, and to two friends, whose College life was nearly synchronous with his own, REV. ALLEN GANNETT of the Class of 1826, and REV. JOHN A. VINTON of the Class of 1828.

He trusts that pardon will be granted for a change in the name of the College, in a quotation, on the second page, from a Poem read by the REV. DR. GILMAN, of Charleston, at a Class Meeting forty-one years after graduation.

In writing the last lines of this prefatory note, and affixing the date, he is reminded that this was the very day of the year on which, a hundred years ago, the Charter of the College was signed. The College settlement among the lofty pines on the Plain of Hanover (so called in compliment to the reigning monarch) was not made till the August following; so that the Centennial Year of the College, commencing in 1869, includes a still larger part of 1870.

SALEM, Mass., DECEMBER 13, 1869.

MEMORIAL OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The period during which the Class of 1827 was in College, is certainly worthy of a portraiture. It was a period intermediate between the deep depression of the material interests of the College in the time of the great controversy, and the higher prosperity of more recent times. The College was still very poor in outward wealth ; having, like the Roman matron, no jewels but her sons. A great amount of excellent work was done with a very small expenditure. The College Faculty consisted of few men, and these were scantily paid. A Professor labored diligently upon the meagre salary of seven hundred dollars a year, with a perquisite in the use of land, estimated at the annual value of twenty-five dollars. The work of a Tutor was still more abundant, and his salary was about half as large.

The College buildings were of wood ; and consisted of a small Chapel, and of a three-story building, commonly called the "College," containing thirty-six rooms, of which, only about three-fourths were open to the occupation of the students. A large majority of the students, therefore, from necessity,—and a necessity by no means without its benefits,—sought rooms wherever they could find them, throughout the village. In our own Class, there was not an average of five members a year, out of an attendance of forty, occupying "College" rooms. There was, therefore, very much less of "barrack life," than is usual in our Colleges.

The College Library was very small, and had been so collected that it contained few books which either the instructors or the students wished to read. The chief dependence of the latter for reading was upon the Society Libraries, in which they took so much pride, and to the increase of which they contributed with so great liberality in proportion to their means. The Philosophic Apparatus was small and inexpensive. For Chemical experiments the entire dependence was upon the Medical Department. There

was no Cabinet either of Mineralogy or of Natural History. The mineralogical collection gathered by one of our own classmates was, perhaps, the largest in Hanover.

Such were then the material and outward resources of the College. And, in correspondence, the personal means of the students were very moderate. Most of them defrayed their expenses in part by their own exertions, chiefly by school-teaching. These exertions taught them to spend frugally what they had gained so laboriously, and to appreciate highly privileges purchased with so much effort. There was among them great plainness of dress and furniture, and great freedom from all the forms of expensive amusement and dissipation. An average age higher than was usual in our Colleges coöperated in producing maturity of judgment and manliness of character. There was a strong public sentiment among the students, in favor of good order, studiousness, virtue, and piety. This sentiment, even if did not actuate every individual, so governed the College in general, that the frequent and minute exercise of authority became needless. The wise forbearance of this added again to the manliness, sense of honor, and good principle of the students. Nor should the healthy tone of the surrounding community be forgotten.

The sons and friends of the College, therefore, will be slow to admit that, even in this period of material depression, she was really poor. But her wealth consisted, not in a long list of rents and dividends, but in the ability, attainments, energy, aspirations, and zeal of her instructors and students; in their mutual good-will, respect, and courtesy; in the harmony with which they coöperated for the advancement of the Institution, and the accomplishment of the great ends for which it had been founded; in the strong sense of religious obligation that prevailed; and in the blessing of God resting upon all.

A. ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.

Some of the Class of 1827 were admitted on Tuesday, August 19, 1823, the day before Commencement; but more at the close of the vacation following. The studies in which they were examined for admission appear in the following statement of conditions, from the annual Catalogue for 1822:

“Every candidate for admission into this College must produce a certificate, to the satisfaction of the Immediate Government, that he sustains a good moral character.

“For admission into the Freshman Class it is required, that the candidate be well versed in the Grammar of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, in Virgil, Cicero’s Select Orations, Sallust, the Greek Testament, Dalzel’s *Collectanea Græca Minora*, Latin and Greek Prosody, Arithmetick, and Ancient and Modern Geography; and that he be able accurately to translate English into Latin.”

It may not be without interest to see where the Class chiefly obtained the preparation to meet this examination, and how its members were associated before entering College. For this end, the following list of the ACADEMIES, &c., from which they entered College, has been compiled from the preceding sketches. It will be seen that nearly half the Class entered from three Academies.

BRADFORD ACADEMY, Mass.: Batchelder, Ober.

FRYEBURG ACADEMY, Me.: Stark, Thomson.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY, N. H.: Bartlett, Clark.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, Plainfield (Meriden), N. H.: Blaisdell, Marsh, Wheeler.

MOOR’S SCHOOL, Hanover, N. H.: Jewett, Olcott, Tenney.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY, N. H.: Hutchins, Kittredge, Parker, Pearson, Pillsbury.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, Mass.: Alvord, Chase, S. Hopkins, Jenney, Lancaster, Patten, Roundey, Woods.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, N. H.: Bellows, Cleveland, Crosby, Greenleaf, Haskell, Paine, Safford, Sanborn, Shepherd.

THETFORD ACADEMY, Vt.: Baldwin, Converse, C. Hopkins.

OTHER SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TEACHERS: Biglow, Boyden, Dutton, Eastman, Fowler, French, Hale, Jennison, Little, Rix, Smith, Torrey, Worcester.

The first assembling of the Class was for morning prayers, on Thursday, September 18, 1823, the first day of the Fall Term, in that old Chapel, which excited our wonder as a whispering gallery, and a part of which still survives for a less noble use than befits its former dignity. Our first recitation was Livy’s Preface, read with Tutor Perley the next morning before breakfast; and studied by one of the Class, at least, the evening before, at a table extemporized by putting one trunk on the top of another, and by a light struck from flint and steel. The convenience of friction matches was then unknown.

Our Recitation Room, the first year, was No. 8 in the lower story of the "College," which was also occupied as his special room by one of the members of the Class. According to the custom of the time, it was supplied, at the expense of the Class, with plain, movable furniture. This consisted of a chair and table for the Instructor, a small blackboard in one corner, a stove, and, on two sides of the room, a double row of long, unpainted pine benches, which had served some previous Class. The second year, we recited in No. 5, of the same story; the third year in No. 11; and the fourth year, in No. 2. How many pleasant memories cling about these rooms, devoid as they were of attractions to the eye!

B. COLLEGE COURSE.

The week day EXERCISES appointed for the Class during the first three years were the following:

1. Prayers in the Chapel every morning about five o'clock, or, if later, as early as the President could well see to read in the Bible. There was no provision for lighting artificially either the Chapel or the recitation rooms. Hence, the time of prayers varied with the season of the year.

2. A Recitation during the hour between prayers and breakfast, every morning except on Monday.

3. A Recitation at 11, A. M., every day. The half-hour between this recitation and dinner was the favorite time for the game of football on the College green, the great test of athletic prowess,—Sophomores and Seniors against Freshmen and Juniors. How very different the rank of men here from that which they held a few minutes before in the recitation room!

4. A Recitation or Rhetorical Exercise at 3 or 4, P. M.; except Saturday afternoon, and also Wednesday afternoon, when there was Declamation of the four Classes in turn, before the whole College, in the Chapel. The Rhetorical Exercises in the Class were usually, for each member, a Declamation every four weeks, and a Composition as often.

5. Evening Prayers, about six o'clock, or, if earlier, as late as the President could well see to read the Scripture Lesson, and the Handel Society to sing the evening Hymn (the exercises in the morning consisting only of the Invocation, Reading from the

Scriptures, and Prayer). We shall not forget the fervent prayers of the pious and fatherly President Tyler, in the otherwise unwarmed Chapel, on the hard seats of which we used on frosty mornings to draw so close about us the large plaid cloaks which were then commonly worn. On Tuesday evening, a Dissertation by one of the Seniors followed the religious exercises.

During Senior year, the Recitations were fewer in number, but the Rhetorical work was increased.

The hard-working College bell, which summoned us to these regular exercises, to the Lectures which were more sparingly substituted or added, to study hours, to our meals, and, last of all, at nine o'clock in the evening, to our rooms for the night,—how its familiar tones still linger in our ears! There was then no College clock, and the bellman's watch was the sovereign standard of time both for the College and the village. This trusty official, upon whom so much depended, was always appointed from the Junior Class; and occupied a room in the upper story of the "College," No. 10, into the premises of which the bell-rope came down. An alarm-clock usually kept him from oversleeping.

For prayers, the bell tolled six minutes, commencing in the morning, when earliest, as nearly as memory will now state the time, at five o'clock; and in the evening, when latest, at such a time that prayers should close by six o'clock, or shortly after. Supper immediately followed evening prayers; and good housewives carefully watched for the first egress from the Chapel, that they might then set on their warm dishes, and be ready to welcome impatient appetites. Soon after our time, the more merciful rule prevailed, that the first bell (fifteen or twenty minutes before the tolling) should never be rung earlier than five o'clock; and the custom also sprang up of ringing, instead of tolling, during the last minute of the second bell, to warn those who were lingering, that the time had almost expired. The merry tinkle of this terminal ring, when first heard, seemed to some irreverent.

It is a deep problem in philosophy, how our ears learned to distinguish so accurately, even in sleep, the tones of the first and second bells. Some of us, for weeks or even months together, slept uniformly through the noisy ringing of the first bell; but were waked at once by the gentler strokes of the second, sprang out of bed, threw on our clothes, caught up our books, and, though we might have to cross the common, were in our chapel seats before the six minutes had expired. Those who roomed near could spend

part of the six minutes in bed. The marvels of our rapid toilet under the stimulus of the College bell, are scarce credible, even upon the proof of actual and multiplied experience. As we hastened to morning prayers, we were often cheered by the sun just peering over the eastern hills, and were sometimes braced by one of the fogs with which the Connecticut loved to freshen the autumnal air and give promise of a fine day.

On Sunday, the students were required to attend Morning and Evening Prayers in the Chapel, and two services in the College and Village Church, the latter conducted regularly by the Phillips Professor of Theology. The ill health of the incumbent who had long held this office, and the consequent change of his labors, gave the Class an admirable Instructor for the Senior year. Our Class was the first which he taught after his transfer to his new Professorship,—commencing with us, indeed, the term before; and, coming to us in the full maturity of his strong and varied powers, and with a mind glowing with the enthusiasm of a new work, he awakened in the Class a corresponding enthusiasm, both for the subjects which he presented, and for himself as an instructor. His manner as a teacher is well described by Professor Long, of the next Class, in a commemorative discourse:—"He exhibited original views of the subjects under discussion, he presented in new forms the views of the text-book, he reasoned, he enlivened the exercise with illustration and wit." Professor Shurtleff out-lived most of our teachers; and, in his advanced age, never lost his special interest in "his first Senior Class."

The change above mentioned also gave to us, for a time, the able and eloquent preaching of the President, an eminent theologian of the New England School of Calvinistic divines. It prevented, however, his becoming a teacher of the Class, except through his public religious exercises, and his private interviews with individuals. Indeed, he had shared his work in the preceding Class with Professor Shurtleff.

The seats in the Church which were occupied by the Class during the first year were in the usual Freshmen pews in the southeast corner below. These, like the other pews in the Church at that time, were nearly square; and on three sides, had seats, which were raised during prayer to accommodate the congregation then standing, but at the close came down with a clatter, at first scattering, then choral, that responded with an emphatic but very unseemly *amen*. At the request of the Class, the long seats in the

west gallery, now the resort of beauty at Commencement, were prepared for their occupancy, and were retained by them during the remainder of their course.

An account was kept of absence from recitation, usually by the Teacher ; and of absence from Chapel and Church, by a monitor appointed from the Class. To avoid petty, often insincere, excuses, and to guard the manliness and honor of the students, the following peculiar system had been adopted. Leave of absence was given beforehand, for proper cause. But after an occasional absence, no excuse was asked for or admitted ; still no penalty was inflicted, beyond loss of reputation and good conscience, unless at the close of a term, the absences from recitation had exceeded one a week, or those reported by the monitor, two a week. Then a fine was imposed. One of the Class, at least, commenced his College course by keeping an account of his absences, that he might not indulge himself beyond the limit of toleration ; but soon adopted the principle, as not only more satisfactory but easier, of never being absent except from absolute necessity. The right, in case of absence, to call a student to a private recitation, was claimed by the Faculty ; but was never enforced in the Class, it is believed, except upon a single occasion ; and then, from the novelty of the demand, a protest arose.

The principal INSTRUCTORS of the Class were Tutor PERLEY during the first year ; Tutors PERLEY and MOORE (the latter in Mathematics), the second year ; Professors ADAMS and CHAMBERLAIN, the third year ; Professor SHURTLEFF, the fourth year ; and Professor HADDOCK, in the Rhetorical Department, through the four years.

There were three VACATIONS in each year : from Commencement, which was on the last Wednesday but one in August, four weeks ; from the first Monday in January, seven weeks ; and from the Thursday before the last Wednesday in May, two and a half weeks. Most of the students were permitted to extend the winter vacation to three months, sometimes even more, for the purpose of teaching school and thus obtaining the means of defraying in part their college expenses. But, important as this pecuniary advantage was, a far higher benefit accrued in the effect upon intellect and character, of the winter's effort and responsibility in teaching and governing. He who left in the fall a boy, often returned in the spring a man, with a new dignity of character, a new view of the relations of pupils and teachers, and a new sense of the objects of

study, the value of good conduct, and the necessity of law. Some taught Singing Schools, in addition to other schools, or in place of them.

The Classes were, of course, reduced to mere handfuls, and college life to a low ebb, at the close of the Fall Term. There were scarce feet enough to keep the snow-paths well trodden.

The Seniors had, besides, a special vacation of nearly six weeks before Commencement.

When vacation came, there were then no railroads to convey us in ease and comfort to our homes. Happy was he whose home lay near the route of some stage-coach. Oh, how these coaches were crowded and covered with students, and piled up with trunks, at the beginning and end of terms ; and what severe journeys we often had, especially through the snow-drifts of winter, and in the spring when the deep frost was coming out of the ground ! Those of us who came towards Concord and Boston, starting in the morning and making our way slowly over the hills, reached Concord at the end of the first day's journey, and Boston at the end of the second. But we knew then no better way of travelling, we were going *home*, we were young, and what merry-companies we were, with joke and song, and the driver's horn !

There were two public oral EXAMINATIONS, a day for each class, the one in March, and the other at the close of the college year.

At the conclusion of long and laborious departments of study, the Class made no discourteous parade of burying or burning text-books ; but, on one occasion, it will be remembered, they remained for a few minutes, after the withdrawal of the Professor from the recitation room, and indulged, without speech-making, in a hearty clapping of hands and books.

Even now, after the lapse of more than forty years, it will be with varying emotions that we shall reperuse what we so often pored over, the Course of Study prescribed for the Class in the Annual Catalogues ; though we have now certainly reached the period in which, even with respect to the least favorite studies, the words of the Trojan leader should apply, *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit*.

COURSE OF STUDY.

“FRESHMEN.—1. Titus Livius, Lib. v. priores.—2. Adam's Roman Antiquities.—3. Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora : Herodotus ; Xenoph. Cyrop. and Anab. ; Ælianus ; Polyænus ; Theophrastus ; Homer ; Hesiod.—4. Q. Horatius.—5. Walker's

Rhetorical Grammar.—6. Arithmetick reviewed [Webber's Mathematics].—7. Algebra.—Exercises in Reading, Declamation, Translation, and English Composition, through the year.*

“SOPHOMORES.—3. Continued : Thucyd.; Demosth. ; Lysias ; Xenoph. Phil.; Isocr.; Dionys.; Plato.—8. Cicero de Oratore.—9. Euclid's Elements of Geometry†, 6 Books.—10. Tytler's Elements of General History.—11. Excerpta Latina.—12. Plane Trigonometry.—13. Mensuration of Superficies and Solids.—14. Gauging.—15. Mensuration of Heights and Distances.—16. Surveying.—17. Navigation.—18. Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and Belles Lettres, 2 vols.—19. Logick [Hedge's].—Composition and Declamation.

“JUNIORS.—3. Continued: Long. and Arist.; Eurip. Med. ; Œd. Tyr.—20. Taciti Historia.—21. Conick Sections, and Spherick Geometry and Trigonometry.—22. Chemistry.—23. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy [Enfield's].—24. Paley's Natural Theology.—25. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.—Composition and Declamation.

“SENIORS.—26. Locke's Essay.—27. Edwards on the Will.—28. Butler's Analogy.—29. Natural and Political Law.—30. Paley's Evidences of Christianity.—31. Cicero de Officiis.—32. Greek Testament reviewed.—33. Stewart's Philosophy, 2 vols.—34. Federalist.—Dissertations, Forensick Disputes, and Declamations.

“Private Instruction is permitted in the French and other Modern Languages.

“LECTURES [by each Professor of the Academical Department].”

The Spring Term of our third year closed Wednesday, May 24, 1826, with the JUNIOR EXHIBITION, or QUARTER-DAY, as it was often called. Our SENIOR EXHIBITION occurred Wednesday, November 8, 1826. The Sophomore Exhibition was wisely discontinued just before our time (last held in May, 1823), as it threw

*A very pleasant recreation in the latter part of Freshman year, was the Torchlight Procession in which the Class marched about the plain, singing the Carmen Seculare of Horace to an original or adapted tune, and stopping before the house of each College Officer to pay the compliment of a stanza ; while the words of command were all given in Latin, such as a Roman Pontiff might be supposed to have used, closing with “*Nunc faces exstinguite.*” Later in the season, came the “Cow-Driving,” or the keeping of the village cows off the College Common for a few weeks before Commencement, which was then regarded as the duty of the Freshmen, but which became needless long since, from the erection of a fence around the common. The excitements amid which the year closed, were most happily allayed and reversed the next year. The enthusiasm for students' rights was succeeded by the enthusiasm of admiring affection.

†We accounted ourselves to have made a good start in Geometry, when we were well over the sharp ridge of the “Pons Asinorum,” an initiatory trial which students are now spared.

so heavy, and often odious, a responsibility upon a single young teacher, the Sophomore Tutor. These three exhibitions, with Commencement, formerly marked the four divisions of the year, and hence were called "Quarter days."

The great excitement which usually attended the first assignment of "parts" for an Exhibition,—the only way in which the College Instructors formerly marked distinctions of scholarship,—was mainly repressed, in the case of our own Class, by the more intense excitement of the great religious "revival" which was then prevailing in the College and village. To most of the Class, the distinctions of earth seemed the most insignificant trifles, in comparison with the anticipated distinctions of an eternal state. Among the most vivid recollections of those who were then members of College, must be the memories of this revival. But this is not the place to dwell either upon its scenes or its results,—its benefits to many, and the transient character of its influences upon others. The Class even declined the privilege, kindly accorded to it by the Faculty, of making the first determination of rank among its members by its own vote,—a privilege accepted by the Classes next before and next after ours.

The EXPENSES of residence at College in that time of economy, simplicity, and specie payments, were so very moderate that the present generation may have difficulty in believing the tale. Of course, there were personal expenses which varied with the resources and habits of individuals; but the regular and essential expenses of College residence were thus stated in the Catalogue for 1823 :—

"Tuition. \$26; Ordinary Incidentals, \$2.40; Library, \$2; Room Rent, in College or in a private house,—average, \$6; Board, from \$1 to \$1.75 per week,—average for 38 weeks, \$52.25; Wood, lights, &c., \$10.—Per year, \$98.65.—Room Rent, Wood, and Lights are estimated on the supposition that two students occupy a chamber."

In the Catalogues of 1824–26, the total was advanced to \$101.87. In the Junior year a fee of \$2 was also added, and in the Senior year a fee of \$4, for the privilege of attending the Chemical and Anatomical Lectures of the Medical Professors. Of these Lectures, the Anatomical were, as they should have been, quite strictly professional; and hence, notwithstanding the eminence and great ability of Professor Mussey, it was only on special occasions that they attracted a large attendance from the College proper. The Chemical Lectures which we heard from the accomplished Professor Dana, whose early death Science mourned, were made very

interesting as well as instructive to the general student, and attracted lady listeners to grace the front row.

The custom then was for each student, either alone or with a companion, to engage a room for a year; to furnish it with such cheap furniture as he had brought from home or purchased on college ground (mostly the latter, furniture and text-books descending from class to class); and then to occupy it and take the care of it as an independent house-keeper,—engaging board where he might please as a separate matter. These rooms were often changed; and, to aid the memory in keeping and distinguishing the various localities where we visited each other, and to show how the members of the Class were locally related, both at College and at their homes, a list follows, presenting the NAMES, RESIDENCES, and ROOMS of the Class, as published in the Annual Catalogues of 1823,-4,-5, and -6.

It will be understood that the towns in this list are in New Hampshire, unless otherwise stated; and that the first room mentioned, unless the number of the year precedes, is that stated in 1823; the second, in 1824*; the third, in 1825; and the fourth, in 1826. L. S., M. S., and U. S. denote Lower, Middle, and Upper Stories in "College" (now "Dartmouth Hall"); N. D., M. D., and S. D., North, Middle, and South Divisions in that very useful building called the "Tontine"; L. S. B. H., and U. S. B. H., Lower and Upper Stories in "Brown Hall" (the building called "Rowley Hall" in the Catalogues of 1823 and 1824, and which did good service during the years in which the proper College buildings were in possession of the "University,"—now removed from its site near those buildings, and converted into a private residence.

The small capitals S and U, affixed in the list, distinguish the members of the two great College Societies, the SOCIAL FRIENDS and the UNITED FRATERNITY,—venerable associations which date from the years 1783 and 1786, and which, through their literary exercises and their valuable libraries, have been of such inestimable service to the College generally, and to successive generations of students. If, from any cause, the old ardor of affection, the enthusiasm of loyalty, towards these Societies has declined, it is well worth great effort for its revival.

*The Catalogue for this year (our Sophomore year), according to the custom then prevailing, was published by the Class at its own expense, and distributed without price to the members of the other Classes. Special effort was made and expense incurred, to give to this annual representative of the College a better dress than it had ever before worn.

By a regulation then just established to check "fishing for Freshmen,"—that piscatory sport not recognized by Izaak Walton,—the members of the Class, on entering College, were assigned, in alphabetical order, alternately to these two Societies; but with the privilege of joining either Society at pleasure after a year's delay. This privilege was made so tempting by the freer use of books and kind attentions during the interval, that many availed themselves of it, and thus the intent of the assignment (of very questionable utility at best) was entirely thwarted. This led to the still more unwise policy afterwards adopted, of taking away all liberty of choice between the Societies, and making the assignment unconditional.

The desire of these Societies to secure the favor of the new members of College was undoubtedly one reason why the "hazing of Freshmen" was unknown at Dartmouth in our day. We simply heard of it as a vile practice prevailing in some less civilized institutions. The chief College Societies of our time, besides these, were the Theological Society, the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, the Handel Society, which sang in the Chapel and Church, the Adelpian Society, which was devoted to extemporaneous speaking, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society, which then received members in the latter part of their Junior Year. The Society Hall, where these Societies usually met on different evenings of the week immediately after tea, was in the lower story of the "College," nearly corresponding in situation to what is now the southeast quarter of the Chapel. The Philosophical Lecture and Apparatus Room was situated west of this, with an entry intervening.

The Societies commonly met as follows :—Theological, Monday; Fraternity, Tuesday; Social Friends, Wednesday; Adelpian and Phi Beta Kappa, Thursday; Handel, Friday. Saturday evening remained for a religious meeting in the village, conducted by the students, and dating back to the great revival in 1815; while the members of the Faculty took charge of a religious conference or lecture on Sunday evening. There was then no vestry upon the Plain; and these religious meetings were usually held in the Academy or School House, which have both given place to more modern structures; but sometimes in the College Chapel, or, if a large attendance was expected, in the Church.

Another Society having the same object with the Adelpian, but less restricted in the number of its members, originated in our

Class, and received the name of the Phi Sigma, the initials of two Greek words signifying an *Assembly of Debaters*. What would College Societies do without the Greek Alphabet? During our Senior year, similar associations in the lower Classes united with this, and thus formed a general College Society, having four branches. The next year, this Society had an Anniversary Oration at Commencement, delivered by Clement Long, afterwards Professor in the College. The benefits conferred by the Adelpian and Phi Sigma Societies were subsequently sought through other organizations; and these were discontinued. We had also a mirthful exercise for the cultivation of debate and of acquaintance with the forms of law, in our Sophomore Courts. By the common law prevailing in these, it will be remembered, any act of gallantry to a young lady was among the most heinous of offences, constituting the crime of *manslaughter*.

The Society meeting for the evening over, the next call was to the morning lesson, unless this had been previously prepared. Our early morning work was a great check upon evening indolence, dissipation, novel-reading, and unreasonable hours,—though we would by no means claim that the College was wholly free from these; and it also gave us a larger share of the best part of the day for study.

But we proceed to our list.

NAME and RESIDENCE.—ROOM.

Alvord, James C., *Greenfield, Ms.*—Miss Chapman's; Mr. Wright's; Mrs. Utley's; 12 M. S.—s.
 Baldwin, Benjamin G., *Bradford, Vt.*—Mr. Long's*; Dr. Gates's†; 8 L. S. B. H.: Do.—s.
 Bartlett, Levi, *Haverhill.*—15 N. D.; 3 U. S.; 2 U. S.; Do.—s.

*Good Deacon Long, who made for our Classmate Cleveland, nearly half a century ago, the revolving hexagonal table, on which this is written. His house, the pleasant home of so many students, is now the residence of our Classmate Blaisdell, so often referred to in the record of our Class Meetings.

Deacon Long and Mrs. Long (no less gratefully remembered by many students,—a sister of Mr. Clement, who had so much charge of the College buildings) were the parents of Dr. Samuel Long, of the Class of 1824, “the beloved physician” of Plymouth, as Dr. Chapman terms him; and of Rev. Clement Long, D. D., LL.D., of the Class of 1828, who for seven years occupied with so much ability the chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in the College.

†The Doctor was said to have won a wager by thrusting his leg for a time into boiling water, and then immediately restoring it by the application of a liniment which he had highly extolled. The leg was *wooden*: but not so, as some of the Class well remember, the Doctor's wits.

- Batchelder, John, *Wendell*.—Prof. Shurtleff's ["Lyceum"*]; 9 S. D.; 14 S. D.; Mrs. Davis's.—U.
 Bellows, Thomas, *Walpole*.—1824, Mrs. Brown's†; Do; Do.—U.
 Biglow, Abner P., *Brookfield, Vt.*—1825, 1 U. S. B. H.; Do.—U.
 Blaisdell, Daniel, *Canaan*.—11 N. D.; Gen. Poole's; 2 U. S. B. H.; 8 U. S. B. H.—s.
 Boyden, William, *Dummerston, Vt.*—Mr. Hutchinson's; 1 U. S.; 11 M. S.; Do.—s.
 Chase, James M., *Cornish*.—15 S. D.; Capt. Carpenter's; Miss Chapman's; Do.—s.
 Clark, Peter, *Orford*.—Mr. Mitchell's; Gen. Poole's; 10 U. S.—U.
 Cleveland, Charles D., *Charlestown, Ms., 1824 Boston, Ms.*—14 N. D.; Prof. Oliver's; Do.; Gen. Poole's.‡—s.
 Converse, John K., *Lime*.—9 M. D.; Dr. Gates's; 1 U. S.—s.
 Crosby, Alpheus, *Gilmanton*.—Prof. Shurtleff's ["Lyceum"]; Prof. Shurtleff's; Do; Do.§—U.

*A building of one story and two rooms, north of Prof. Shurtleff's house; since removed towards the river, and converted into a dwelling-house.

†The greatly esteemed widow of the lamented President Brown, and the mother of the Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Brown, Professor for thirteen years in Dartmouth College, and now President of Hamilton College, N. Y. The Editor is under great obligation to the occupant of this room, for hospitably sharing it with him during the first term of this year, and for far higher benefits received in the College course.

‡This pleasant room, where our lamented Classmate studied and wrote during his Senior year, commencing even in College his useful and successful career of authorship, was next occupied by Rev. George Howe, D. D., a graduate of Middlebury College and of Andover Theological Seminary, who became Phillips Professor of Theology, and thus College preacher, a few months before our graduation. When he resigned this office, in 1830, to become Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., the room fell to the Editor, and with it the table before mentioned. General Poole had then passed away; of Mrs. Poole, one of the loveliest of women, it is impossible to speak without expressing esteem and affection.

This house, of which so many students have pleasant memories, and which covered the site of the present residence of Senator Patterson, was burnt down a few years after. Some of the rooms designated "Gen. Poole's" in the Catalogues of our period, were in a two story building of four rooms, opposite General Poole's house, and north of his store. This building, which was familiarly called "The Fort," was burnt down in the fall term of 1828; and the Editor was one of those who were burnt out. On the concentration of business at the south end of the plain, the store was changed to a dwelling-house, in which Mr. Haskell now resides. Directly south of this was the "Commons House," where in ancient times the *Alma Mater* nourished the bodies of her children, not always to their satisfaction. This building, having long outlived its usefulness and become a general offence, was taken down by a volunteer corps of students and others, during the year before our admission to College.

§The Editor cannot refrain from speaking, in terms of grateful and loving remembrance, of this happy home of his College life, and of the friends who made it so; and, in like manner, of the highly privileged place which he occupied during the same period (with another member of his Class) at the table of the venerated Professor Adams. It is very rare that one absent from his father's house is favored with two such homes.

- [Dutton, Salmon F., *Cavendish, Vt.*—U.]
 Driver, Joseph M., *Salem, Ms.** [In the Catalogue of 1825.]
 Eastman, Addison J., *York, N. Y.*—1825, 5 U. S. B. H.; Mrs. Holkins'—s.
 Fowler, Francis, *Bangor, Me.*—Mrs. Porter's [the house familiarly called "The Acropolis," from its peculiar architecture and its elevated position on the College hill]; Do.—U.
 French, Eli, *Dummerston, Vt.*—Mr. Hutchinson's; 16 S. D.—s.
 Greenleaf, Alfred, *W. Newbury, Ms.*—16 S. D.; 4 S. D.
 Hale, Thomas C., *Boston, Ms.*—1824, 4 S. D.; Prof. Shurtleff's ["Lyceum"]; 16 S. D.—s.
 Haskell, George, *Waterford, Me.*—16 S. D.; Do.—s.
 Hopkins, Charles, *Thetford, Vt.*—Mrs. Porter's; Do.; Mrs. Brown's; Gen. Poole's.—s.
 Hopkins, Samuel, *Boston, Ms.*, 1825 *Northampton, Ms.*—Mrs. Davis's; Prof. Shurtleff's; Mrs. Brown's; Do.—s.
 Hutchins, Hamilton, *Concord.*—15 N. D.; Gen. Poole's; Do.; Do.—U.
 Jenison, 1825 Jennison, Edwin†, *Walpole.*—13 M. D.; Mr. Wright's; Mrs. Utley's; Mrs. Brown's.—s.
 Jenney, Elisha, *Fairhaven, Ms.*—14 S. D.; Dr. Gates's; Mrs. Gates's; 7 U. S. B. H.—s.
 Jewett, Adams, *Newbury, Vt.*, 1825 *St. Johnsbury, Vt.*—11 S. D.; Do; Do; Mr. Bridgman's.—s.
 Kittredge, Alfred, *Salisbury.*—12 N. D.; Gen. Poole's; 3 U. S. B. H.; Mrs. Burke's.—U.
 Lancaster, Cyrus, *Acworth.*—15 S. D.; Do.; Do.; Do.—s.
 Little, Charles H., *Boscawen.*—11 S. D.; Mr. Wright's; Mrs. Gates's; Do.—U.
 [Marsh, Leonard, *Hartford, Vt.*—U.]
 Ober, Albert R., *Georgetown, D. C.*—Mr. Kimball's‡; Mrs. Brown's.—s.
 Olcott, William, *Hanover.*—1825, Mr. Olcott's; Do.—s.
 Paine, George A., 1824 *George, Williamstown, Vt.*—Miss Chapman's; Gen. Poole's; Do; Do.—U.

*JOSEPH METCALF DRIVER, a son of Stephen and Ruth (Metcalf) Driver, was born in Salem, Mass., April 4, 1801. He was prepared for college at the Salem Latin School; and entered Harvard in 1823. He remained two years, and was then admitted to the Junior Class in Dartmouth. Instead, however, of joining the Class, he pursued the remaining studies of the College course at home; and then went to Andover for theological study. He has been settled at North Reading, Mass., and other places, as a Baptist clergyman; and now resides at Hampton Falls, N. H. During the War, he was Chaplain of Columbian Hospital, Washington, D. C., about two years and a half; and two of his four sons served in the War.

†In the Catalogue of 1823, "Edward" is printed for "Edwin," doubtless by mistake; as also, in the same, "Sandborn" for "Sanborn," and "Tenny" for "Tenney."

‡Among the marked persons in Hanover for many years, was Mr. Increase Kimball. In the spirit of the old prophets, he had made a vow that he would never shave his beard till he had reconciled two persons, one of whom died not long after. The object thus becoming impossible, he doubted the continued obligation of his vow; but still, in his great conscientiousness, he preferred to keep it, though the

- Parker, William, *Dunbarton*.—Mr. Kimball's ; 6 L. S. ; Do. ; Do.—s.
- Patten, Abel, *Billerica, Ms.*—14 S. D. ; Do. ; Do. ; Do.—s.
- Pearson, Eliphalet, *Warner*, 1826 [*Waterford*] *New York*.—Mr. Long's ; Do. ; Do. ; Do.—s.
- Pillsbury, David, *Candia*.—12 N. D. ; Mrs. Porter's ; Mr. Bridgman's ; Mr. Kent's.—U.
- Rix, Lyman L., *Royalton, Vt.*—7 M. S. ; 12 S. D. ; 11 S. D. ; 10 S. D.—s.
- Roundy, 1825 Roundey, John W., *Marblehead, Ms.*—1824, Mr. Long's ; Do.—U.
- Safford, Charles G., *Exeter*.—13 S. D. ; Do. ; Do. ; Do.—s.
- Sanborn, John J., *Epsom*.—Prof. Shurtleff's ["Lyceum"] ; Do.—U.
- Shepard, Forrest, *Boscawen*.—8 L. S. ; Prof. Shurtleff's, Philological Library ; Gen. Poole's.—s.
- Smith, Samuel, 1825 Samuel S. 1826 Samuel, *Francestown*.—Mrs. Davis's ; Do. ; 12 U. S. ; 12 M. S.—s.
- Stark, Stephen, *Conway*.—Mrs. Davis's ; Do. ; Do. ; Do.—U.
- Tenney, Sewall, *Chester*.—13 S. D. ; Mr. Wright's ; 10 U. S. ; Mrs. Gates's.—s.
- Thompson, Jonathan R., *Conway*.—Mrs. Davis's ; Do. ; Do. ; Do.—U.
- Torrey, Erastus C., *Windsor, Vt.*—1824, Gen. Poole's ; Do. ; Do. ;—U.
- Wheeler, D. Everett, *Orford*.—Miss Chapman's ; Prof. Oliver's ; 2 U. S. B. H. ; Do.—s.
- [Woods, Leonard, Jr., *Andover, Ms.*—Mrs. Holkins.]
- Worcester, Jonathan F., *Salem, Ms.*—1824, 15 S. D. ; 1 U. S. ; Mrs. Gates's.—s.

1823, FRESHMEN, 39 ; 1824, SOPHOMORES, 44 ; 1825, JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, 42 ; 1826, SENIOR SOPHISTERS, 38.—The whole number of students in the four College Classes is thus stated : in 1823, 141 ; in 1824, 150 ; in 1825, 174 ; in 1826, 165.

The Presidents of the United Fraternity, elected from the Class of 1827, were PAINE and PILLSBURY ; and the Librarian, LITTLE. The Presidents of the Social Friends were CLEVELAND, ALVORD, and SMITH ; and the Librarians, PATTEN and CLEVELAND. Where are they all now ?

The room designated, in the preceding list, as the "Philological

long, flowing beard, which would now pass unnoticed, then subjected him to both ridicule and annoyance. Deeply religious, he had drunk in so thoroughly the spirit of the Jewish dispensation, that he accepted the obligation to abstain from swine's flesh, and endeavored to impress this upon others, both in conversation and in the public meeting. Applying to himself the command in Hosea, i. 4, he gave to a newborn son a singular name, as a prophetic token of coming judgments. The memory of this meek, gentle man,—yet a John Brown in doing what he deemed right without regard to the opinion of others,—deserves to be cherished with honor.

Library," deserves further mention, from its connection with the history of the Class, and of scholarship in the College. It was No. 2 in the middle story of the "College," the room next north of the Social Friends' Library (kept at that time in a small room which had been rescued from the entry). This room was furnished and opened by the members of the Class belonging to the Society of Social Friends, as a Reference Room for Classical Study. It was so maintained during their course of classical recitations, and was then absorbed by the Social Friends' Library. A member of the Class belonging to this Society thus writes, in answer to an inquiry:

"I wish I could tell you all about that Philological Room; but I cannot. Its history ought to have been written. It was one of the best organizations that ever existed in the College. The object was to procure the best aids to a critical study of the Greek and Latin Classics. For this the members taxed themselves to the utmost of their means. The books were procured in the early part of our Sophomore year, and placed in the Room in the Spring Term. The result was that, as soon as the Room was opened, it was largely resorted to, and a new impetus given to our studies. I have always attributed to that Room the superior scholarship of some of our own men, as well as of the Class, or Classes, immediately succeeding us. It is true the books were soon removed from the room where they had been first collected, and placed upon the shelves of the Social Friends' Library; but, even then, their influence was by no means lost."

As our Classmate Cleveland is, alas! no longer with us, there can be no impropriety in speaking of his great interest, and of the very prominent part which he took, in the establishment of this Room, and in the more extensive improvements which soon resulted.

During the first years of our course, the Library of the United Fraternity occupied a place in the north entry of the "College," corresponding to that of the Social Friends' Library in the south entry. These Libraries were then open only on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 2, P. M., for the delivery and return of books; and the students at these times gathered round the barred entrances, to be waited on in turn by the Librarians and their assistants. The rooms were so small, that only three or four others were admitted at a time within the bar, for the examination of the books upon the shelves. The opening of the Philological Room, and of a Reading Room about the same time by the members of the Fraternity, led to that great enlargement of the Library Rooms, and great increase of Library advantages and facilities, which took

place in the latter part of our College course. The ample rooms were now opened daily, instead of twice a week, for the delivery and return of books ; and they were kept open most of the day for consultation and reading. It was also in this period that these Societies were incorporated, that they might the better protect their very valuable property. A correspondent from the Class, familiarly acquainted with the history of the College, thus writes :

“ In the early part of our course, the Society Libraries were opened only twice a week, and we took our books through the window or slide in the door of the room in which the Library was kept. When a Freshman, I esteemed it a great privilege to be permitted thus to secure a Freshman's quota of books from the great Socials' Library of that day. The improvements in these Libraries during our four years were certainly much greater than during any corresponding period since or before. A surprising change took place between August, 1823, and August, 1827. The idea was to enlarge and improve the Libraries to the utmost of the then existing means. The members of both Societies vied with each other in their efforts for this purpose. They were not content with the popular books of the day ; but whoever will carefully examine will find that many of the most valuable works in either Library were added during this period.”

The College Library, at this time, occupied a very narrow room which ran across the middle of the second story of the “ College.” It was open to each Class for the delivery of books once a fortnight.

One of the brightest honors of the College, its freedom from distinctions on account of color, was won for it during our course, and with no unimportant aid from our own Class. At the Commencement of 1824, Edward Mitchell, a young man to whom naught could be objected except that he was somewhat tinged with African dye, a native of Martinique, W. I., applied for admission. He was examined and approved by the Faculty. But the Trustees, who were then in session, *refused to permit his admission*, fearing its effects upon the College. He accordingly returned, disappointed, to his home. When this became known to the students, the classes held meetings, and chose a committee to intercede in his favor. One of the committee was our Classmate Cleveland, who approved himself through life so true an anti-slavery man. His own complexion was dark for a Caucasian ; and it is stated, that in pleading for Mitchell he urged the argument, that, if color excluded from the College, he himself could not be a member. The action of the Trustees was reversed ; Mitchell was sent for, went through the College course, and graduated, without, so far as we are aware,

a single insult from a fellow student. Indeed, his character, bearing, and intellect were such that he must have been shameless who could have treated him with disrespect. The decision was final. Whatever theoretical opinions respecting slavery and the race of Ham may have been entertained by any one connected with the College, the question of color has never since been practically raised in its administration.

The great Temperance Reformation in our land was inaugurated during our college-membership. The eminent services of Professor Mussey in this cause have become matter of history. One of his powerful addresses against the use of alcoholic drink was repeated before the students at their request, a short time before our graduation. The celebrated address of our Classmate Kittredge's brother on the Evils of Intemperance was delivered, Dr. Chapman states, January 8, 1827. Though the reformation had but just begun, there was a great contrast, in this respect, between College habits during the earlier and the later periods of our course. Colleges are among those communities that are most deeply indebted to this blessed reform ; and we trust that our own Alma Mater, whose sons took so prominent a part in its inauguration, will never cease to be zealous and active in its support.

There are many things remembered from our College life, to which we can only allude. Among these, are the interest which we felt in the Presidential Election of 1824, and the illumination of the College and village on the evening following the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, March 4, 1825 ; the rapid clearing of the Church two days after this by an alarm of fire, and our hard work to save from destruction the house of Mrs. Davis, where ten students were then rooming ; the effort of the students during our Sophomore Spring Term to establish a uniform academical dress, with Class-marks on the sleeve akin to the Harvard crow's-feet,—a dress that continued till the coats then made were worn out, and no longer ; the visit of General La Fayette to Vermont in June, 1825, when so many of us rode or walked to Windsor, to see and shake hands with him ; our acquaintance, in the spring of 1826, with the famed Zerah Colburn, then an earnest, unassuming Methodist preacher ; the death of Adams and Jefferson on the Fourth of July, 1826 ; the interest awakened, during the latter part of our course, in the subject of physical education ; the gymnastic apparatus set up behind the " College," in 1826, by the students themselves, as there was then no BISSELL to provide for us by his

bounty ; the cricket clubs which covered the green, the next spring, adding this excellent game to our previous list of modes of exercise ; the long discussion about Commencement music ; our Senior Auction, the Saturday afternoon before our final examination, when so much furniture and so many books were sold to our successors, in no small measure to speculators who bought to sell at an advance to the next Freshmen. But we must stop lest our catalogue grow to an unreasonable length.

Such, in brief outline, was that four years' course, to which we owe so much. This was distinctively a formative period for the College no less than for ourselves, and much of its subsequent prosperity may be traced back to springs within this period. In the review, whatever we may regret of individual defect, we may rejoice that the Class of 1827 did not fail to make its hearty contribution to the cause of progress.

C. GRADUATION.

The four years, which seemed so long a period in the anticipation, hastened on and soon came to a close. Almost before we were aware, the last lesson had been recited, the last lecture heard, the last theme written, the last discussion held, the last society-meeting attended, the last examination sustained ; and we, who were so recently examined for admission, were now to graduate.

The final examination, which was a brief test upon the studies of the whole course, occurred six weeks before commencement ; and, for the evening following, the Class were invited by the President, according to the usage of that time, to an entertainment at his house (the "Senior Levee," or "Senior Party," as it was commonly called), that we might there meet socially, some of us for the first time, the members of the Faculty, with their families and some other friends. There was a kind of aggravation, it must be confessed, in being thus introduced to the refinements and pleasures of Hanover society, just as we were on the point of quitting the spot. It was thought, doubtless, better for our studies that we should not have an earlier introduction. Our Class Supper before parting will not be forgotten, our only Class festivity in the whole College course. Nor shall we forget the evening prayers following the examination, when we were so fervently commended to the Divine blessing ; and when we stood as a Class to apply to ourselves the

fine lyric of Charles Wesley, which, in accordance with time-honored usage, was sung on the occasion to the old tune of Amesbury :—

“ Come, let us anew
Our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till our Master appear;” &c.

If we could not say that all our work had been “well and faithfully done,” we were at least glad that another line applied to our College life with less force than to that of some other Classes : “We have *fought* our way through.” So marked in our Class history was July 11, 1827.

The “Senior Vacation,” which followed, had been instituted in the days of early simplicity, to allow the Seniors to go home, get their new clothes,—often from cloth which their fond mothers had woven,—and make other preparations for graduation. Like many other customs, this still continued, after the original necessity for it had passed away. We returned from the vacation in due time ; and the Commencement Exercises of 1827 began on Sunday, August 19, with the Baccalaureate Sermon by the President. This sermon is characterized, in a report made at the time, as “judicious and impressive.” Coming from Dr. Tyler’s warm heart, and pronounced with his fervid eloquence, it was deeply impressive to us, who were immediately addressed. The Monday following was variously occupied by members of the Class : in rehearsal before our accomplished Professor of Rhetoric from the stage erected early that morning in the College and Village Church, in paying last bills, in farewell calls, in mutual visits, in the communication and discussion of plans of life, in arranging for correspondence, in exchanging autographs, &c. There were then no photographs to exchange.

The public exercises of Tuesday were an Oration before the Adelpian Society by C. D. CLEVELAND, on “The Education and Character befitting an American Statesman ;” an Oration before the United Fraternity by A. CROSBY, on “The Relation of Men of Genius to the Age in which they live ;” and, in the evening, an Oratorio by the Handel Society. As the first of these orators is no longer with us, we may quote from a report in the Boston Recorder, that “he handled his subject with a compass of illustration, thought, and allusion, that would not have disgraced one in a more advanced stage of literary pursuit.”

The Social Friends had elected as their Orator that brilliant star of the Class, JAMES ALVORD ; but domestic affliction forbade the delivery of his address. It was the custom at that time, as for many years before, for the Societies in College, except the Phi Beta Kappa, to rely upon the Graduating Class for their Anniversary Orations. The Social Friends and United Fraternity retained this custom, unbroken so far as we are aware, till 1837, when they united in selecting the accomplished George S. Hillard as their Orator. The published list of the Graduating Orators of the Social Friends commences, in 1795, with the honored name of SAMUEL WORCESTER, the father of our classmate. Among the names which follow, are those of ROSWELL SHURTLEFF, FRANCIS BROWN, LEVI WOODBURY, and RUFUS CHOATE. The list for the United Fraternity presents, among others, the names of DANIEL WEBSTER, RICHARD FLETCHER, JAMES MARSH, WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, and GEORGE P. MARSH. The oration which the first of these delivered was read by the Editor, when a member of College, in the manuscript copy preserved among the archives of the Fraternity. From the Class next before ours, the Society Orators at Commencement were Blodgett, Burns, C. M. Emerson, and C. Kimball ; from the Class succeeding ours, they were Folsom, Gregg, Long, Peabody, and White.

The exercises of Graduation were on Wednesday, August 22 ; for Commencement Day had not yet been changed to Thursday. Of our own performances on that day, when we trod the platform in black silk robes hired for the occasion, it does not become us to speak ; and yet, as so many who took part in those performances have gone from us, may we not insert a single brief paragraph of general comment from one of several notices of the occasion, without seeming to be even indirectly violating the precept in Proverbs, xxvii. 2 ?

“The assembly was unusually large, the day fine, and the performances of a high order. If it were not invidious, individuals might be named whose productions would have done honor to them even at a far more advanced period of life. What we have ever deemed of chief importance in a literary institution, the exercises of this occasion evinced habits of study and mature reflection, and showed, what its friends have long known, that at Dartmouth College it is *fashionable* to study.”—*New Hampshire Statesman*.

The Masters' Orations had been assigned to OLIVER CARLTON (who had honorably closed the long line of “Sophomore Tutors,”

a year before, when it was decided that the Sophomores should thenceforth be taught by the Professors) and CRANMORE WALLACE. Neither was able to be present; and without further delay, the members of the Class of 1827 ("*Hi Juvenes*") were marshalled upon the stage, in successive sections, by Col. AMOS A. BREWSTER, the Marshal of so many Commencements, to receive their degrees from one of the best of men, and most paternal of College Officers, President TYLER:—" *Pro auctoritate mihi commissa,*" &c.

Among the distinguished men upon the stage, the first object of attention, the especial "lion" of the Commencement, was the venerable SAMUEL GRAY, one of the four who constituted, in 1771, the first Graduating Class of the College. His visit is thus noticed in the sketch of his life by Rev. Dr. Chapman, and in two of the papers of the time:—

"SAMUEL GRAY, A. M., the son of Samuel and Lydia (Dyer) Gray, was born at Windham, Ct., June 21, 1751, and died there, December 13, 1836, Æ. 85. He read law, practising in Windham; was Assistant Commissary General in the Revolutionary War to its close; Clerk of the Windham County courts for more than forty years, resigning in 1828. He attended the Commencement at Dartmouth in 1827, and pointed out the localities of the first rude college structures, with the place for a barbecue on his own graduation."—*Alumni of Dartmouth College.*

"While retracing the scene of his early youth, it was amusing to hear his remarks. Dartmouth College seemed to exist in his mind as it was in its primitive state—the plain of Dartmouth was then surrounded by a wilderness—here was a small opening, the trees felled and burnt over, and the stumps still standing. Here stood the rude fabrick of the old College; and there the house of the first President and founder of the Institution; and yonder a dwelling occupied by a Professor. 'Here,' says he, 'we travelled over the burnt logs to our recitations, and there stood a tree under whose shade we used to recline.' He made many enquiries for his associates of former days, as if they still lingered there, and as if he expected to be met by their smiles and friendly salutations."—*New Hampshire Post.*

"His presence strikingly recalled to her sons those associations which give to the early history of the College a romantic interest, and should contribute to endear her to her sons."—*N. H. Statesman.*

The day closed, according to the custom of that period, with a levee at the President's house.

The public exercises of Thursday commenced with Prize Declamation by eleven speakers from three Classes. Two of the four prizes were awarded to members of the Class of 1827, PILLSBURY and EASTMAN. As the first has passed from us, there

can be nothing to forbid the statement that he had the remarkable success of winning prizes for declamation three successive years,—the greatest number possible.

The Declamation was followed by an Oration before the Theological Society, on “The Influence of Individuals through Remote Generations,” by Rev. CHARLES WHITE, of Thetford, Vt., of the Class of 1821, afterwards President of Wabash College, Ind.; and by the Inaugural Address of the new Professor of Chemistry, BENJAMIN HALE, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1818, afterwards President of the College at Geneva, N. Y.

At this Commencement, a Committee of the Trustees reported to the Board a new Code of Laws, which was enacted in a special meeting of the Trustees held in January, 1828. This Code, making some important changes in the administration of the Institution, and the change in the Presidency, which occurred later in the same year, were introductory to a new period in the history of the College. The Board also took important action with regard to the College buildings. It was resolved to repair the old hall without delay, and to erect two new halls of brick as soon as a due regard to economy would permit. This resolve led to the erection of Wentworth and Thornton Halls, which were ready for occupation in 1829; and to important changes in the old edifice, now called Dartmouth Hall. The present Chapel was constructed in the centre of this Hall; other public rooms were made in the building; the rooms remaining for students were refitted, and those in the middle and lower stories renumbered; while, in May, 1828, the old Chapel, heavy with its oak timber, was drawn by some forty yoke of oxen, with the aid of levers, across the plain to its present site. So “the old passeth away, and the new cometh.”

Upon the termination of our course, we had no ceremonial of Class Day; but the genuine outburst of unstudied grief, when the actual parting came, breaking down the stoutest natures,—the clinging hands, the close enfolding, the streaming eyes,—will never be forgotten,—*never!*

Three years afterwards, there was a second marshalling of members of the Class upon the Commencement stage, to receive the degree of Master of Arts from the Rev. Dr. LORD, who, after a prosperous presidency of thirty-five years, during which (Can this be paralleled?) EIGHT sons graduated, is now living in honored retirement. At this second graduation, our Class was represented in the Masters' orations, by our lamented ALVORD and CLEVELAND; who treated, the first of “Ambition for Political

Distinction," and the second of "The Influence of New England upon the American Character." Were they still with us, the following tribute would not be inserted :—

"Of the performances of the Masters, the audience would bear us out in speaking with unqualified praise. Their subjects were discussed with ability and learning, their language was simple and elegant, and their elocution distinct and vigorous. In both, there were passages that would have done honor to any of our scenes of public speaking."—*New Hampshire Observer*.

These orations were both, to quote from the President's annunciation, *in lingua vernacula*. The old custom, that one of the Master's Orations should be in Latin, and the other in English, passed away about the time of our entering College. For the Commencement of 1823, the year of our entrance, a Latin Oration was assigned to Nathaniel G. Upham of the Class of 1820, who has left us since his name was here written ; while, if a Master's Oration in Latin was delivered during our course, it has quite escaped our recollection. Indeed, for some time previous, this was the Commencement exercise which most frequently failed of performance. It had come to be regarded as chiefly a complimentary assignment,—a compliment to the scholarship of the individual, to the learning of the College, to the Latin Language, and to ancient custom. It is not wonderful that some were willing to accept the compliment without performing a labor which so few of the hearers could appreciate.

The President had not ceased, in our day, to call off the Commencement exercises in Latin, the only language which it was then thought consistent with presidential dignity to use upon the anniversary stage, except in prayer,—an exception allowed, because Latin prayers would have offended our Puritan fathers, as savoring of papistry. It was, consequently, still a question, whether the band should be directed to *play up* (this plain vernacular is said to have been once used by President John Wheelock, when his Latin failed of effect) by the words "*Musice expectatur*." or "*Musica expectetur*"; just as it has been a question, in publishing the Triennial, whether Hanover should be Latinized by *Hanoveria*, as in 1795. by *Leuphana*, as from 1798 to 1831, or by *Hanovera*, as more recently ; whether Clement Long should appear as *Clementinus* (1828, &c.), or as *Clemens* (1843. &c.) ; Constant Storrs, as plain *Constant* (1807, &c.), as *Constantius* (1816, &c.) or as *Constans* (1849. &c.) ; Experience Porter, as *Experientius* (1804, &c.), as plain *Experience* (1840, 1843), or with the feminine name *Experientia* (1846, &c.), a name which manifestly makes this

worthy man a woman, and would require, for uniformity, that Justice Willard should appear as *Justitia Willard*, and Victory Hobbs, if the Queen of England would consent, as *Victoria Hobbs*; and whether one of our Class should wear the name of Lyman Lewis Rix (1828—1846) or of Lymanus Lewis Rix (1849—1864), or of Lymanus Ludovicus Rix (1867). That certainly can be said of our Classmate, which cannot of most graduates, that his Latin is the more abundant, the longer he is out of College.

As we know not how soon the Triennial may yield to the law of progress, and assume an English dress,* it may not be amiss to preserve, in our Memorial, a record of the Roman costume in which we appear in the latest Triennial, that for 1867. Indeed, this register may claim insertion as the document of our graduation. In transcribing it, we make a few additions and corrections, obviously required. How we should rejoice, if none were needed!

1827		Obt. Æt.
*Jacobus-Church Alvord, Mr., e Cong.	1839	31
Benjamin-Gordon Baldwin Levi Bartlett, M. D. 1837	1867	65
*Johannes Batchelder Thomas Bellows	1842	47
*Abnerus-Pride Biglow Daniel Blaisdell, Mr., Thesaur., S. H. S.	1833	25
*Gulielmus Boyden	1865	64
*Jacobus-Morris Chase, Mr., Coll. McDono. Ill. Lingg. Lat. et Græc. Prof.	1869	66
*Carolus-Dexter Cleveland, et Harv. 1827, Mr., LL. D. Univ. Ingh. 1861 et Univ. N. Ebor. 1866, Coll. Dick. Lingg. et Litt. Græc. et Lat. Prof., Univ. N. Ebor. Ling. et Litt. Lat. Prof.	1868	67
Johannes-Kendrick Converse, et Hamp. Sid. 1827, Mr. Alphæus Crosby, Mr., Tutor, Lingg. et Litt. Lat. et Græc. Prof. et Emeritus	1842	40
Josephus-Addison Eastman	1865	59
*Eli French, 1828, Mr.	1851	45
*Thomas-Child Hale	1851	45
*Carolus Hopkins, Mr.	1851	45
*Samuel Hopkins, Mr.	1851	45
*Hamilton Hutchins, Mr.	1851	45
Elisæus Jenney Edvinus Jennison, Mr.	1856	50
Adams Jewett, Mr., M. D. 1856 et Lut. Paris. [Edin. 1837.]	1836	31
Alfredus Kittredge		
*Carolus-Herber Little		
Leonardus Marsh, Mr. U. V. M. 1847, M. D. 1832, Univ. V. Mont. Lingg. Græc. et Lat. Prof., et Anat. et Phys. Anim. et Veg. Prof.		
*Gulielmus Olcott	1851	44
*Georgius Paine	1836	29
*Gulielmus Parker, Mr. Conc.	1865	62
*Abel Patten	1864	58
Eliphalet Pearson, Mr.	1862	60
*David Pillsbury Lymanus-Ludovicus Rix	1847	42
*Carolus-Gilman Safford, M. D. 1840		
Forrest Shepard, et Yal. 1827, Mr. Coll. Res. Occid. 1848, et in eod. Chem. Agricult. et Geol. Econom. Prof., C. A. S.	1837	30
*Samuel Smith	1855	52
*Stephanus Stark Sewall Tenney, Mr., S. T. D. Bowd. 1861		
*Jonathan-Reynolds Thomp- son, M. D. 1832		
Erastus-Chase Torrey, M. D. Bowd. 1830		
David-Everett Wheeler		
*Jonathan-Fox Worcester, Mr., M. D. Harv. 1832	1869	63
40—*21		
1827. Georgius Haskell, M. D.		
1838. Alfredus Greenleaf, Mr. et Univ. Nov. Ebor. 1838.		
1844. Petrus Clark, Conc. 1827, Mr.		
1855. *Johannes Jutan Sanborn, Mr.	1867	70

*What substantial reason is there for giving a Latin semblance to the Triennial Catalogue, that does not also apply to the Annual? If the question had respect to genuine Latin, the Editor, from his love of the noble old language, and his desire

The additions we have made remind us how much our venerable Triennial has already yielded to the law of progress, and how greatly it has improved since we were in College. It had then no Index, so that, to find a name, we were obliged to hunt for it through successive Classes. This very convenient addition was first made in 1831. Most are probably

that its study should be cherished and extended, would not be inclined to propose it. But this is not the case. The question has respect mainly to certain imitative forms barbarous and uncouth, at which Cicero would be even more amazed than we ourselves sometimes are. Is there any question that these will ultimately yield? One must have, not so much an acquaintance with classical Latin, as a special familiarity with what may be called *Triennial Latin*, and the laws of its manufacture,—so far as there are laws,—in order to penetrate the disguises which many names wear in our lists of graduation. And, however intimate this familiarity, he is in some cases left in doubt what a man's name really is. He reads, for example, in our last Triennial, "Horatius Hatch" and "Horatius Merrill." What is there to inform him that the name of the first of these graduates is Horace, and that of the second Horatio? In reading "Marcus F. Bridgman" and "Marcus F. Dunklee, how is he to know that in the first case the name is Marcus, and in the second, Mark? Nor can one be familiar with College Triennials without being greatly struck with their variableness and inconsistency in the forms of names,—the arbitrariness with which the great transmuter *-us* is added to one name and refused to another that has as good a claim, or added and refused to the same name in different editions, or even upon different pages of the same edition.

There are two readings in our Triennial for 1867, and the five preceding ones, that are quite peculiar. They are "Dies Fayette Ayer" and "Samus Gerrish Dearborn." "What can be these men's names?" one is tempted to ask. On investigation, he finds that the name of the first is simply "Day Fayette Ayer," and wonders that he does not find, upon the same principle of translation, "Hope L. Dana," "King S. Hall," "Royal Call," "Ivory W. R. Marsh," and "Rejoice Newton," changed into *Spes* L. Dana, *Rex* S. Hall, *Regalis* Call, *Ebur* W. R. Marsh, and *Gaude* Newton. The name of the second appears in the Annual Catalogue for 1849-50, as plain "Samuel G. Dearborn"; so that here the stately Triennial has stooped to take up the colloquial *Sam*, and has endeavored to dignify it into a Latin appellation by the aid of a suffix:—*sam-us*. "*O Avuncule Same,*" our nation might be apostrophized, "would it not be better that thy sons should content themselves with wearing their own proper names."

These names, *Dies* and *Samus*, however, stand quite near together in the Medical list. It may be, therefore, that they were the sportive work of some waggish son of Æsculapius, and have since retained their place by the force of prescription without examination,—through that *vis inertiae* to which even Colleges are not strangers. If it were proper to pursue a subject sprung so incidentally upon us, and especially if an examination should be made of the Triennials of other Colleges, what an abundant harvest of examples might be gathered, in illustration of the difficulties and dangers which a Latin Triennial must encounter!

A beautiful pamphlet lying before us is a reminder that Columbia College, New York,—a venerable Institution some years older than our own, and distinguished as a votary of classical learning, as the names of Moore, Anthon, and Drisler sufficiently show,—has been in the habit, for a long time at least, of publishing its register of graduation in English.

unaware that, in 1814, a Catalogue was published, in other respects like the Triennial, but presenting all the names in an alphabetical arrangement. The separation of the "Alibi's" from the Alumni was first made in 1834. In our time, the departed were simply starred, without any indication of the year of their decease, or the age they had then attained. The first addition of the year was made in 1849, chiefly from information furnished by Rev. Dr. Chapman. The age attained was first added in 1858, and, in great measure, from the same source. In making these valuable additions, Arabic numerals were wisely used, though perhaps the strictest consistency would rather have required the Roman. The next advance in this direction will perhaps be to add the place of decease, which we desire to know as well as the year. And of what vastly increased value the Triennial would be, if it would also inform us respecting the residence of the living. The number in each Class of Alumni was first stated in 1834; and the number starred in each Class, in 1852. The Classes of Medical Graduates, and the "Alibi's" of each year, were not counted till 1855.

We value highly the information given in respect to the profession of those whose names are recorded, by printing the names of clergymen in italics, according to the old MONITUM:— "*Ministri Evangelici literis Italicis exarati sunt.*" We shall also welcome most gladly that record of those who served in the late War, which it was proposed to publish with the last Triennial, and which may be expected, we suppose, with the next. Why may not this information, which we value so highly, be made more complete by designating those of other professions and pursuits? Unless a College is to be regarded as an ecclesiastical institution, in which no profession but the clerical is deemed worthy of account, why should it not equally state who of its graduates become lawyers, engineers, merchants, &c.? The recent inestimable work of Dr. Chapman, and the further assistance which he would doubtless render, give our Alma Mater a great advantage for inaugurating additional improvements, which would render our Catalogues of College Graduates beyond comparison more acceptable and valuable.

"But," it may be asked, "how is the increased expense to be met? Even as now published, the Triennial makes a large and constantly increasing draft upon the College Treasury." A larger draft, it may well be thought, than is warranted by the benefits derived from re-printing so frequently a list of Latinized names;

with so small an amount of new matter in each issue. Might it not be sufficient to print the Catalogue once in five years, and then to invite returns from all living graduates of any change of residence or occupation? And, with the greatly increased value of the Catalogue, would not graduates be glad rather to pay a moderate price for it, than to receive it in its present form gratuitously? Even as now printed, this gratuitous distribution every three years must at length break down, if the College flourishes as we trust it will, from the great bulk of the Catalogue, and the large number who will be entitled to it.

The handsome Annual Catalogue which has lately reached us, in clear type on tinted paper, calls for a word on the great improvement which has taken place in the style of printing the College Catalogues. The early Catalogues of the College, both Annual and Triennial, were rudely printed on broad-sheets, for posting on walls like auction and theatre bills. The Triennial of 1792 was in this form; while that of 1795 was a coarse, dingy pamphlet of eight octavo pages. The broad-sheet Annual was continued very nearly down to our own time, the change to a pamphlet form having been made in 1820. The list of the Medical Students was added the same year. The Circular giving information respecting terms of admission, courses of study, text-books, expenses, times and seasons, &c., was first appended in 1822. Even with this Circular, the Annual Catalogues on which our names were first and last printed, were only uncovered pamphlets of sixteen pages. The Catalogue for the present year contains seventy-six pages. So may the College ever grow!*

D. OUR TEACHERS.

We should wrong our feelings, if we permitted this MEMORIAL to be finished without some simple tribute to the able and excellent

*OMISSION ON PAGE 28.—The old Chapel, on its way to its present site, rested a few years at the northwest corner of the Common, near the Academy, and was there useful, without degradation, as a vestry.

As the subject of buildings may not again recur, let it be here added, that "The Fort," mentioned on page 18, was burnt in March, 1829. The alarm of fire broke up the 11 o'clock recitation, thus promptly excusing any that might have been unprepared in their lessons; and the writer was summoned from the lyric glow of Horace, to save his books and other property from more material flames. Seven students were unhoused with him.

men under whose tuition and charge we were, through four years,—no small part of life. As a body, they were eminently characterized by intellectual ability, soundness of learning, thoroughness of instruction, impartiality and kindness of discipline, and purity of character.

A list of the FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE during the four years of our course, is presented below, as published in the Catalogues of 1823, 4, 5, 6. When names are not found in all these Catalogues, the years in which they occur are stated; and two appointments made in January, 1827, are inserted in brackets.

Of those who were most directly related to the Class, brief biographical notices are added, mostly taken, by permission, from the Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN'S admirable work on the Alumni of Dartmouth College. If it were not an undue extension of the plan of this Memorial, we should rejoice to attempt more extended sketches of those to whom we are so greatly indebted, and to express more fully our esteem and affection.

In respect to others in the list, it has seemed sufficient to add in brackets the place and time of graduation, and, if no longer living, the year of decease, and the age then attained.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE DURING THE FOUR YEARS, 1823-7.

REV. BENNET TYLER, D. D., *President.*

EBENEZER ADAMS, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

REV. ROSWELL SHURTLEFF, A. M., *Phillips Professor of Theology* [1827, *Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy*].

REUBEN D. MUSSEY, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics.* [Dart. 1803, Ob. 1866, Æ. 86.]

DANIEL OLIVER, M. D., *Professor of Physiology, Theory and Practice of Physick, and Materia Medica; and of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.* [Harv. 1806, Ob. 1842, Æ. 54.]

JAMES F. DANA, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Legal Medicine.* [Harv. 1813, Ob. 1827, Æ. 33.]

REV. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, A. M., *Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory.*—1826, *Librarian.*

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, A. M., *Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.*—1826, *Treasurer.*

[Rev. GEORGE HOWE, A. M., *Phillips Professor of Theology*, 1827; Mid. 1822.]

EBENEZER C. TRACY, A. M., *Tutor*, 1823. [Dart. 1819, Ob. 1862, Æ. 65.]

IRA PERLEY, A. B., *Tutor*, 1823,-4.

ADAMS MOORE, A. B., *Tutor*, 1824.

OLIVER CARLTON, A. B., *Tutor*, 1825. [Dart. 1824.]

SILAS AIKEN, A. B., *Tutor*, 1825,-6. [Dart. 1825, Ob. 1869, Æ. 70.]

PRECEPTORS OF MOOR'S SCHOOL: ARCHELAUS F. PUTNAM, A. M., 1823 [Dart. 1819, Ob. 1859, Æ. 67]; JAMES L. KIMBALL, A. B., 1824 [Dart. 1824, Ob. 1833, Æ. 34]; THOMAS TENNEY, A. B., 1825 [Dart. 1825]; JOHN [S.] EMERSON, A. B., 1826 [Dart. 1826, Ob. 1867, Æ. 66.]

LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER, 1823,-4,-5: HON. TIMOTHY FARRAR. [Dart. 1807].

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[From Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN'S "ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE," with some additions. The number prefixed to a Sketch, or following the initials, D. C., denotes the year of graduation at Dartmouth College. It will be understood that towns not otherwise designated are in New Hampshire. The order in which the Notices of our teachers are here arranged, is that in which we came under their instruction.]

1822. "IRA PERLEY, A. M., LL.D., the son of Samuel and Phebe (Dresser) Perley, was born at Boxford, Mass., November 9, 1799. He was Tutor at Dartmouth from 1823 to 1825; read law with Isaac Redington Howe of Haverhill, Mass., and Daniel Miltimore Christie of Dover, D. C. 1815; entered upon practice at Hanover, in 1827; was Treasurer of Dartmouth from 1830 to 1835; removed to Concord in 1836, and so continues; has represented it in the New Hampshire Legislature; was a judge of the N. H. Supreme Judicial Court, from July, 1850, to October, 1852; was appointed Chief Justice of the same Court in 1855, a position still occupied; has published an Eulogy on Daniel Webster, delivered before the N. H. Executive and Legislature, December 22, 1852. He married Mary Sewall, daughter of John Nelson, D. C. 1803, of Haverhill, June 11, 1840. Daniel Perley, D. C. 1828, is his brother."

One statement in the notice above is no longer true. While this Memorial is passing through the press, Chief Justice PERLEY retires from the bench which he has so long graced and honored, by reason of the limitation of age in the State Constitution.

"TUTOR PERLEY," as we still love to call him, whatever other titles he has since borne, was the first teacher whom the Class met in the recitation room. Our indebtedness to him for the instruction which we received in College will appear from the fact, that he was almost the sole instructor of the Class during the first year, and its chief instructor during the second. These two years constituted half of our whole College course; and to these two years his own work as a College Teacher was confined. Hence we considered ourselves as HIS CLASS; and however much we revered, admired, or loved

other teachers in College, we regarded him in an especial sense as OURS.

“To the GIANT IN LEARNING, the GIANT IN MIND,
The UNEQUALLED INSTRUCTOR,—we'll fill high our bowls,
And fasten his memory firm in our souls.”—*Class Song of 1827.*

1816. “CHARLES BRICKET HADDOCK, A. M., D. D., the son of William and Abigail Eastman (Webster) Haddock, was born at Franklin, June 20, 1796; and died at West Lebanon, January 15, 1861, Æ. 64. He studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary two years in the Class of 1819; was Professor of Rhetorick at Dartmouth from 1819 to 1838; was ordained; became Professor at Dartmouth of Intellectual Philosophy and Civil Polity in 1838; resigned in 1854; represented Hanover in the New Hampshire Legislature four years; was Chargé d' Affaires of the United States at Portugal, Europe, from 1850 to 1854; resided on his return at West Lebanon, and, while at Dartmouth and since, preached in the adjoining towns in vacant pulpits. Bowdoin College, Me., gave the honorary degree in 1843. Dr. Haddock published a volume of Addresses and other writings, including occasional sermons. He was a man of genial temperament, who ranked among the most accomplished scholars of the country, and wrote with distinguished ability. He married, 1. Susan Saunders, daughter of Richard Lang of Hanover, August 19, 1819; 2. Mrs. Caroline (Kimball) Young, daughter of Richard Kimball of Plainfield [afterwards of West Lebanon], [and sister of the well known author, Richard Burleigh Kimball, D. C. 1834.] July 21, 1841. Charles Haddock, D. C. 1844, was his son, and William Townsend Heydock, who thus wrote his surname, D. C. 1819, was his brother.”

1822. “ADAMS MOORE, A. M., the son of William and Isabella (McClary) Moore, was born at Bedford, October 17, 1799; and died at Littleton, November 5, 1863, Æ. 64. He taught at the Bradford Academy, Vt., six months, and at Peacham Academy, Vt., one year; was Tutor at Dartmouth from 1824 to 1825; studied medicine with Dr. Burns of Littleton, and at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1827; began practice that year at Littleton, and never left it; published some valuable medical papers. He married, 1. Anna Mary, daughter of Moses Little of Newburyport, Mass., June 1, 1829; 2. Maria Little, her sister, in 1843.”

1818. “WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, A. M., the son of Gen. William and Jane (Eastman) Chamberlain, was born at Peacham, Vt., May 24, 1797; and died there, July 16, 1830, Æ. 33. He taught Moor's Charity School at Hanover from 1818 to 1819; read law the next year with Daniel Webster, D. C. 1801, at Boston, Mass.; was Professor of Latin and Greek at Dartmouth from 1820 to 1830, the year of his death, deeply mourned by the College and its friends. He married Sarah L., daughter of Dr. Joseph Gilman of Wells, Me., in July, 1823. William Mellen Chamberlain, D. C. 1845, was his son, and Mellen Chamberlain, D. C. 1816, his brother.”

It may be added to this brief sketch of one whose early death threw such gloom over the College, that his daughter, Sarah Gilman, became the wife of that admirable scholar, teacher, and man, Rev. John Newton Putnam, of the Class of 1843, who was, fourteen years, Professor in the College of the Greek Language and Literature, and who died, October 22, 1863, on his return from a visit to Europe for his health, when already on a steamer between Halifax and Boston. "Such," writes Dr. Chapman, "was his popular bearing, noble spirit, and intellectual acumen, that no greater disaster could have happened to the College than the loss of this distinguished scholar."

1791. "Ebenezer Adams, A. M., the son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Locke) Adams, was born at New Ipswich, October 2, 1765; and died at Hanover, August 15, 1841, *Æ.* 75. He was Preceptor of Leicester Academy, Mass., from 1792 to 1806; then went to teach at Portland, Me.; was next Professor of Mathematicks in Phillips Academy, Exeter; afterwards Professor of Languages at Dartmouth from 1809 to 1810; was transferred to Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy in 1810, filling the office to 1833, and retiring with great reputation. Many literary and scientific Societies honored him with membership. He married, 1. Alice, daughter of Dr. John Frink, of Rutland, Mass.; 2. Beulah, daughter of Dr. Timothy Minot of Concord, Mass., May 17, 1807. John Frink Adams, D. C. 1817, and Ebenezer Adams, D. C. 1831, were his sons." [Adams Jewett, D. C. 1827, was his nephew.]

Of his daughters, Harriet Russell was married to John Aiken, Esq., and was the mother of Rev. Charles Augustus Aiken, Ph. D., of the Class of 1846, Professor in the College for seven years of the Latin Language and Literature, and recently elected President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; and Eliza Minot was married to Professor Ira Young, of the Class of 1828, who succeeded Professor Adams in his department of instruction, and occupied it with distinguished success for a quarter of a century. Her son, Charles Augustus Young, of the Class of 1853, is now Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the College, presenting the rare case of a department of instruction occupied (and so occupied) in the same College by three generations of the same family.

1799. "Roswell Shurtleff, A. M., D. D., the son of William and Hannah (Cady) Shurtleff, was born at Ellington, Ct., Aug. 29, 1773, and died at Hanover, Feb. 4, 1861, *Æ.* 87. He was Tutor at Dartmouth from 1800 to 1804; studied divinity; was Professor of Theology from 1804 to 1827; ordained an evangelist at Lime, Jan. 1, 1810; was pastor of the Congregational Church at Dartmouth

College from that date to 1835 ; College Librarian from 1810 to 1820 ; Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy from 1827 to 1838 ; Professor Emeritus from 1838 to 1861. The University of Vermont conferred the D. D. in 1834. Dr. Shurtleff resided at Hanover to the close of life, retaining in a remarkable degree his social vivacity and mental acumen. He married Anna, daughter of Rev. Joseph Pope of Spencer, Mass., September 2, 1810."

Of the two children who survived Professor Shurtleff, both daughters, Anna Pope (now Mrs. Joseph Emerson, of Hanover) was first married to Rev. Evarts Worcester, of Littleton, of the Class of 1830 ; and Susan Augusta was married to Abner Hartwell Brown, of the Class of 1839, Professor in Willoughby University and in the Berkshire Medical School. Messrs. Worcester and Brown had both great excellence of scholarship and character ; were both highly esteemed Tutors in the College ; and both died at an early age, much lamented.

"BENNET TYLER, A. M., D. D., the son of James and Anne (Hungerford) Tyler, was born at Middlebury, Ct., July 6, 1783 ; and died at East Windsor, Ct., May 14, 1858, Æ. 74. He graduated at Yale College in 1804 ; studied divinity with the Rev. Asahel Hooker, A. M., of Goshen, Ct. ; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at South Britain, Ct., June 1, 1808. and was dismissed in 1822 to become the fifth President of Dartmouth, a situation enjoyed by him from 1822 to 1828. He was next installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Portland, Me., in September, 1828 ; was dismissed thence to be inducted President and Professor of Didactic Theology at East Windsor Theological Seminary in Connecticut, May 13, 1834, a position held by him for twenty-three years, to July 15, 1857, the date of his resignation, and less than a year before his death. Nothing remarkable, except a powerful revival of religion, came to pass during his brief presidency of six years ; but his character was very estimable, and all the important posts of which he was the incumbent were filled with dignity and reputation. His publications, thirty-five in number, were highly thought of. John Ellery Tyler, D. C. 1831, was his son."

While President of the College, Dr. Tyler raised a fund of \$10,000 to aid needy students preparing for the ministry. His daughter, Eliza, was the first wife of Rev. Calvin Ellis Stowe, D. D., a graduate of Bowdoin College and of Andover Theological Seminary, who was Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature at Dartmouth for a year and a half, 1831—33, and afterwards professor in Lane Theological Seminary, O., in Bowdoin College, Me., and in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.

Our memories attest the propriety of the felicitous words applied to Miss Tyler by Rev. Dr. Gale, the biographer of her father :—
 “She was known far beyond the circle of her family friends as a nightingale of song.”

A correspondent from the Class, in a letter received since the above was in type, urges that somewhat extended notices of our Teachers should be inserted in our Class Memorial. A similar request had already been received from another Classmate, who has made great effort to obtain as complete a collection as possible of photographs of the members and Instructors of the Class, and with a success far beyond the anticipations of others. These requests express the reverence and affection with which the remembrance of our Teachers is cherished by the Class ; and the Editor wishes most heartily that a fuller compliance with them than is here made were possible without extending this Memorial beyond the utmost limit that had ever been contemplated. The correspondent first mentioned speaks of the chief Instructor of our last year in these words, and afterwards applies them substantially to others :—

“Dr. Shurtleff certainly deserves a more extended and discriminating notice than has yet appeared, or than may perhaps ever appear, unless you take this opportunity to render a deserved tribute to his memory and *intellectual acumen*.”

The Class will fully concur in the statement here made, and will unite in the earnest hope that the apprehension expressed will not prove true. More complete biographies of our College Instructors ought certainly to be written ; and, though other Classes would not permit us to appropriate them wholly to ourselves, we should rejoice if the narrow limits of this Class Memorial allowed room for the work. Not only so, but we must all feel that it is high time, after the lapse of a hundred years, that the biography of ALMA MATER herself should be written ; and that every year's delay is endangering the loss of important information. How much perished in the passing away of Professors ADAMS and SHURTLEFF, of “good Madam SMITH.”—who cherished to so advanced an age the memory of the husband of her youth, Professor JOHN SMITH, a graduate in the third Class of the College,—of Mr. WILLIAM DEWEY,* and, quite recently, of the venerable President ALLEN !

*This worthy man, so remarkable an embodiment of the memories of the past, was for several years the nearest and an excellent neighbor to the writer ; and it was in his house, now the residence of the widow of the deeply lamented Professor CHASE, that the writer first roomed during a summer spent in Hanover in 1820. The

Our Classmate proceeds to speak of the other of our two elder Teachers,—*Par nobile Patrum*,—who, as he states, “were very different in their marked characteristics,” but who, nevertheless, labored for so many years, side by side, with such harmony. We venture to make another quotation from this letter, because it presents an aspect of one of our Teachers, which very few of his pupils ever had an opportunity of observing, and which may have never before been presented in a printed sketch. Of the post-official life of Professor Shurtleff, which extended to nearly a quarter of a century, and in which he gave so cordial a welcome to so many pupils revisiting college ground, mention has already been made by another. It was a marked fulfillment of the wish expressed in the “Class Song of 1827,”

“May the world long be cheered by his humor and sense.”

“Professor Adams was one of the most pure-minded and upright of men. I have always thought his best qualities as a *man* were disclosed after his connection with the College ceased: when he became a quiet citizen, and then an active magistrate. With such a magistracy, the affairs of society could not but prosper. His sense of justice would not permit him to disregard the claims of society; and his compassionate heart would not suffer him to be needlessly severe to the offender. He was a NOBLE OLD MAN. Do not let this fair opportunity fail, to render to their memory a tribute they [Professors A. and S.] so richly deserve from us, and from the College they served so well. They must have had a powerful, if quiet, influence in guiding it through the great dangers of the contest which was happily over just before our time.”*

Such were OUR TEACHERS !

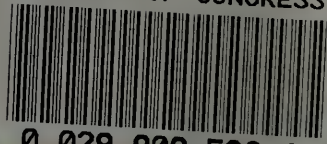
“Around these names will Memory cling
With never-yielding grasp; and fondly wreath,
About these brows, undying, fadeless crowns
Of honor and affection.”

southwest chamber of the house was occupied at that time by RUFUS CHOATE, then a Tutor in the College. What a corps of Tutors during that year,—JAMES MARSH, already so eminent as a scholar and thinker (who very kindly shared with the writer, for a few weeks, his room, next north of the United Fraternity’s Library), NATHAN WELBY FISKE, for so many years “an ornament of Amherst College” (who occupied at that time the room next south of the Social Friends’ Library), and RUFUS CHOATE! What an influence was exerted by these men for the elevation of scholarship in the College! The importance of retaining Tutors in our College Faculties has not been always duly appreciated.

* “Professor Chamberlain died young; but I have the impression that, if he had lived to the ordinary age, he would have ranked among our most distinguished men. He was, like his father, a man of great energy and inflexible purpose; and, with the influences of his early life, would almost certainly have been drawn to take an active part in public affairs.”—*A Letter still more recent.*

The other of our two young Professors was a nephew of Ezekiel and Daniel Webster, and, we need not say, shared abundantly in the talent of the family.

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