HILL REESTABLISHMENT:
RETROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY STUDY OF A RELOCATED NEW ENGLAND TOWN

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HILL REESTABLISHMENT:
RETROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY STUDY OF
A RELOCATED NEW ENGLAND TOWN

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**Abstract:**
This study retrospectively analyzes the 1940 relocation of Hill, New Hampshire. The process and techniques of relocation and the social, political and economic impacts of the relocation are examined over three time periods: pre-relocation, relocation-construction, and post relocation.
ABSTRACT

Little systematic knowledge of the socio-economic impacts of town relocations is available to the Corps of Engineers planners and others interested in relocation of towns. This study retrospectively analyzes the 1940 relocation of Hill, New Hampshire. The process and techniques of relocation and the social, political and economic impacts of the relocation are examined over three time periods: pre-relocation, relocation-construction, and post relocation.

Three basic analyses were performed to illustrate the process and impacts of relocation on this rural community; (1) an archival search, (2) a trend analysis of social and economic indicators, and (3) a questionnaire - attitudinal study of the existing community. Each of these methods provide separate yet overlapping conclusions.

Residents of Hill worked together under the direction and advice of state planners and selectmen to reestablish their village one-half mile from its previous site. In the decentralized planning process which ensued, the town as a whole benefited financially from the move, while some individuals were displaced.

A trend analysis of several social and economic indicators showed that fluctuations in population, tax base, the number of commercial enterprises, etc., paralleled that of other communities of the same size in the area. Hill did show some significant decreases in such indicators as population and the number of commercial and industrial businesses, however, within a few years, Hill was again comparable to its neighbors along these dimensions illustrating that the impacts were short term.

The community questionnaire portrayed Hill to be somewhat of a divided community between the population that had experienced the relocation, and those who had moved to Hill after it was reestablished. When age and length of time lived in Hill are held constant, differences in community involvement and the level of anomie still exist between respondents who relocated and those who moved to Hill later.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information and data in this report have come from a wide variety of sources, however, the final outcome was only possible with the help of the Hill citizens who contributed to many aspects of the study. We especially thank those residents who had experienced the relocation. Among those are: Two of the selectmen from the relocation era - Mr. Edward Amsden and Mr. Ted Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Osro Morrill, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kenny, and the 1977 Board of Selectmen, Town of Hill: Joyce Colby, Wendell Ackerman and Steve Clement.

Our gratitude also goes to several regional, state, and federal agencies such as: The Lakes Regional Planning Commission, the Corps of Engineers, the Institute of Water Research and the University of New Hampshire's Water Resource Research Center, who were instrumental in providing information concerning the relocation and the evaluation of Hill as a community. A special debt of gratitude is due to Col. John P. Chandler, Division Engineer, New England Division, Corps of Engineers, Waltham, Mass., for support and encouragement throughout this project; to Dr. Jerry Delli Priscoli, Institute for Water Resources, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, Va. for advice and comment on social science aspects of the project, and to Dr. Annabelle B. Motz, Visiting Scholar, I.W.R., for assistance in research methodology and study design.

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AREA MAP OF HILL AND REGION
INTRODUCTION

Little systematic knowledge of the socio-economic impacts of town relocation is available to the Corps of Engineers planners and to others interested in relocating towns or individuals. This study will retrospectively examine the relocation of Hill, New Hampshire, in 1940. By going back in time, much can be learned that will indicate to planners today what key problems and issues are likely to surface in future Corps town relocations and what procedures and techniques may effectively be employed to produce a minimum of adverse social and economic impacts.

Also, the interest in relocation is related to the general topic of non-structural techniques of flood plain management. Under the Water Resource Planning Act of 1973, Section 73, non-structural alternatives to flood plain management such as relocation, flood plain zoning, etc., are being considered in new river basin management studies.

Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of this study is to describe the relocation process followed in Hill, New Hampshire, and to determine the socio-economic impact of the relocation on the town. The research project is designed to address the following questions:

Town's Background and History

1. What was the flood history of the region? What direct effects did it have on the community?

2. What were the events which led up to the relocation?

3. What was the attitude of people in the town at the time of relocation?

4. What were the community focal points (e.g., sources of cohesion, integration or conflict) at the time of relocation? How did relocation affect them?

Overall Impacts of the Relocation

1. Is the relocation more problem-solving or more problem-creating?

2. How did the relocation affect ongoing social and economic changes in Hill?

3. How long lasting were the effects of the relocation?

4. Did the effects substantially change Hill from other comparable towns nearby?
5. What kind of community is Hill today?

Social Impacts

1. How could the social stratification of Hill be characterized at the time of relocation? Has relocation affected that stratification?

2. Were migration patterns affected? Did some people use relocation as an opportunity to move in or out of the town?

3. Were spatial settlement patterns in the relocated town similar to those in the old town?

Economic Impacts

1. Did any people capitalize on relocation? Who? How?

2. Did any major shifts in employment patterns, population mix or service demands occur as a result of the relocation?

3. How did the composition of local business change?

4. How could the damages in physical quality of environment be characterized?

Political Impacts

1. What, if any, were the changes in governmental structures and/or actions caused by the relocation?

Processes and Techniques Used in Relocating Hill

1. What role did the community play? What role did the Corps of Engineers play?

2. How much time lag existed between planning and actual relocation?

3. What political, social and economic groupings are sufficiently viable to withstand being moved?

4. How was the tax base acquired to support the new town?

5. At what stage and under what conditions would the Corps tangibly help members of towns affected by future relocations?

6. What help should the Corps offer?

7. How should the Corps intervene with existing authorities?
Methodology

This case study is designed to examine the social-political-economic impacts associated with the relocation of Hill, New Hampshire, over three time periods: Pre-relocation, relocation-construction, and post-relocation. The study includes a descriptive narrative which elucidates relevant indicators that represent the impacts upon the relocated families, the community as a whole, and the region. Any long-term effects from the relocation are examined through a contemporary study.

In developing a methodological approach for this study there were few models to follow. Annabell Motz (1975) had outlined some basic concepts and reference sources for measuring social impacts through archival data sources. But generally, the approach generated for this case study of Hill is a potpourri of methods usurped from various disciplines. The ideas come from several bodies of literature including: (1) historical and archival analysis (Webb, 1966); (2) social assessment and impact theory (Vlachos, et al., 1975); (3) social indicator techniques; (4) community development studies; (5) attitudinal research and social systems theory (Buckley, 1967); and (6) the traditional sociological community studies which have a history of being eclectic in their methodological approach, e.g. Small Town in Mass Society, Vidich and Besman, 1968. These are combined into three basic analyses to measure and describe different dimensions of the relocation: A) an archival search, B) a trend analysis, and C) a questionnaire-attitudinal study of the existing community. The procedures followed under each of these is described below, along with a discussion of how each body of data was analyzed. Basically, however, the complexion and shape of a small New England Community will be traced as it changed throughout history, emphasizing the time preceding relocation to the present.

These three methodological approaches attempt to model a human community from forty years ago to the present. To adequately describe the social political and economic factors surrounding the relocation of Hill, several variables must be accounted for. There is no one methodology which can encapsulate so many dimensions over such a long period of time. Thus a systematic interconnection of concepts is needed to try to approximate the interaction of phenomena in a small community over time.

Although this study deals with a small community, the general methodological approach could be utilized to study much larger towns or cities without a significant increase in time or costs. The archival search and trend analysis would require similar effort regardless of population size. In a larger town or city, the size of questionnaire sample may be somewhat larger, but appropriate sampling techniques should enable the researcher to keep the cost and time within reasonable limits.
The descriptive narrative, or simulation, focuses on the processes and techniques used during the relocation. The trend analysis examines the community over the same time period as the descriptive narrative, but emphasizes the overall social and economic patterning of Hill and two similar control communities.

The attitudinal survey adds a social-psychological dimension to this study identifying community sentiments today and at the time of relocation.

Together these three methods produce a multi-dimensional retrospective analysis of Hill, New Hampshire.

Archival Search.

The Hill relocation was exceptionally well documented. In 1942, Dan Stiles, a free lance writer from Connecticut, wrote a historical sketch of the relocation process. From his manuscript the basic skeleton of events which made up the actual relocation were put together. With this basic outline the continued search through other secondary data sources began to give it validity and dimension.

Fred Clark, the Director of the State Office of Comprehensive Planning and Development, had written both office papers and journal articles defining the advantages of his proposed model community as well as the self initiative approach in achieving the actual reestablishment of Hill.

Because of the State Planning Agency's involvement with the relocation, several records were kept which might have otherwise disappeared. One example was the transcript of the meetings between the Corps of Engineers and the town's selectmen as they negotiated the value of town property. (Appendix H).

Records from the Corps and the town reports were used to recreate the exact values given for properties in the private and public sectors. The Corps also had detailed maps of the old village and each structure.

Old scrapbooks, clippings and photographs were supplied by many individuals who had lived in Hill during the relocation.

Within the town vault lay an even greater treasure--actual films of the relocation process, including how the buildings were moved, actual construction, etc. Other visuals included State's archives which had photographic plates focusing on the location process.

The above are but a few of the myriad of sources which were used in recreating the events surrounding the relocation. (See Appendix A).

---

1The word reestablishment will be used to denote the fact that the majority of the community relocated together to form a new Hill Village.
With each source and reporter, new insights and information were added to the events which surrounded the relocation. Every reference added cross validity to the entire picture that emerged.

The general approach was to date specific important events that occurred in the relocation process and to continuously piece other events between these. Actual dates were checked against newspaper reports. (Some discrepancy arose, but dates generally concurred within a month or two).

Trend Analysis.

Sources of Data - The objective of this trend analysis was to determine whether changes occurring in Hill over time were a direct result of the relocation. Several indicators were selected representing the social, political, and economic dimensions of Hill. (See Appendix K) These same dimensions were compared to two other nearby towns which served as control communities. The towns were selected from the immediate region, were of comparable size, and were in no way directly affected by the flood control project beyond the fact of receiving flood protection. By juxtaposing the trends that occurred in the two control communities with Hill, large variations over time could easily be spotted.

Data were gathered from local, regional, state and federal records. (See Appendix A - Contacts) Often data along one dimension, such as school attendance, had to be gathered from more than one source. When any transition of source material occurs over the time series for a particular indicator, careful attention must be paid to whether the two sources are measuring the variable by the same method. Large changes might occur simply by the measurement technique which was applied.

When data for only two or three points in time are uncovered, it is difficult to define any general trends. However, this data is reported in simple chart form.

Also, the same source may change format over time. For example, the U.S. Census reported its data for population and housing by subdivisions of small towns for 1930 and 1940, while in 1950 the geographical area was redefined by SMSA's. In this case it was necessary to have the U.S. Bureau of the Census locate the original tract sheets from their unpublished records which did include data by small town divisions.

The actual selection of socio-economic indicators for doing trend analysis is dependent upon the scope of the research and limited by the structure and accessibility of secondary data sources.

Analysis - The goal of the analysis was to answer three types of questions for each indicator. First, to ascertain the degree to which the three towns were comparable, correlation coefficients
were computed between each town. The towns were closely related along most dimensions.

Second, the general trend of the data over time was examined by computing the correlation of each variable with time. This was primarily to determine a general positive or negative linear trend.

And third, the effects of relocation were analyzed. A statistical criterion was developed to determine any significant effects resulting from relocation. This was simply the significance of a quadratic fit over a linear fit for each variable with time and/or with the control communities. A significant quadratic trend indicated that a variable diverged at some point from its general linear trend. The locus of the quadratic trend was then usually determined by examining the data plots.

Questionnaire.

Sources of Data - The questionnaire was designed primarily to look at the attitudes of the Hill residents today. How do the people feel about their town, their neighbors, dam relocation generally, the relocation of Hill, etc. Also, a set of questions was included for those individuals who had resided in Hill during the relocation. These questions tried to focus on individual attitudes towards the various governmental organizations involved with the relocation, sentiments about the old village compared to the new village, and whether individuals felt they were dealt with fairly and received just compensation for their property.

Questionnaires were distributed by UNH students. Respondents could keep them overnight to be picked up the next day, at which time any questions about particular items could be answered.

The Survey - The entire village area of Hill was surveyed and representative areas lying in the outskirts of the village, but within the township were sampled. (N=82). The respondents were broken down into two sub-populations for much of the analysis: those who were relocated (N=23) and those who have moved to Hill since the days of relocation (N=59). Only household heads or spouses answered the questionnaire. The questionnaire was also administered randomly to the residents of a control community (N=24).

Analysis - Three major types of analysis were performed on the questionnaire data. First, a descriptive account of the data for all three populations was presented using summary statistics. (See Appendix C).

Second, inferential statistics were used to determine in what respects the three populations differed from one another. T-tests and analysis of variance were computed for each of the questionnaire items. Because the respondents' age or the time they had lived in the town were possible rival hypotheses for any differences
between the populations (e.g., the relocated Hill residents were significantly older than the non-relocated population), analyses of covariance, holding these variables constant, were performed.

Third, correlation coefficients between all of the questionnaire items were performed in order to find important interrelationships in the data. For example, these correlations could indicate what kind of people are most likely to support or object to dam projects, Corps of Engineers intervention, etc. Partial correlations, holding age and time lived in the town constant, were also computed to see if these relationships still held.
HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Flood Damage In The Merrimack River Valley

Flooding and the fear of flood damage became the norm for river towns in the New England region which suffered severe flooding during 1927, 1936, and 1938, along the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers. The cost to commercial, industrial, and residential sectors was catastrophic. Families lost their homes, industries were destroyed and along with them employment opportunities. Transportation systems, communication networks, and utilities were all rendered inoperative.

The 1927 Flood - The November 1927 floods were sudden and unexpected. The most severe impacts occurred in those areas west and south of the White Mountains. Several mountain notches (Crawford and Franconia) were entirely inundated by water. In New Hampshire the estimated damages to roads and bridges alone was approximately $2,700,650.00.

The threat to Hill, New Hampshire, escalated during Friday evening, November 4, when the dam at Bristol (five miles north of Hill on the Pemigewasset River) was threatened. Flood waters rose ten to twelve feet over the dam. Residents in the towns located along the Pemigewasset River Valley were evacuated to towns on higher ground. Hill's residents were among these. By the next day the threat to the Bristol dam had passed, with flood waters dropping from the record twelve foot height to eight feet.¹

While the 1927 Flood caused extensive damage to many northern and central New Hampshire towns, flood relief plans centered primarily around repairing existing damage rather than formulating a comprehensive flood protection plan. In addition, most state relief money was allocated for highway repairs, rather than being spent to aid needy families who lost their homes, businesses, and belongings. Governor Huntly N. Spaulding did, however, extend the maximum debt level to allow towns and cities to borrow monies for repairs.

The 1936 and 1938 Floods - The threat of flooding in Hill, New Hampshire, occurred again in March of 1936, as heavy rainfall and warm temperatures during the spring freshets resulted in rising water levels in the Pemigewasset River. Beginning March 11 (Flood A), when heavy rains forced families in northern and central New Hampshire to seek higher ground, and again on March 19 (Flood B), when additional heavy rains fell, the entire region experienced flooding which exceeded the 1927 floods.

¹Source: Concord Daily Monitor, November 9, 1927, pg. 1.
Families in Hill were once again sent scurrying to higher ground on Thursday, March 20, when a misunderstood phone message reported that the Bristol dam had broken. The residents rapidly evacuated their homes taking mattresses, groceries, and prized possessions with them as they ascended the steep bank bordering the western side of town. Little did they realize that this move foreshadowed a more permanent move to this area in the future.

The actual damage to Hill was minimal; the largest impact was the flooding of the basement of the Christian Church. Damage throughout the region, however, was estimated at $25,000,000.00. The death toll for the region was approximately one hundred.

In New Hampshire 8,000 families were left homeless. The damage to downstream industry (Nashua, Manchester, Concord, etc.) along the Merrimack was estimated at $1,893,700.00, and the inventory lost by these industries contributed $774,444.00 to the overall losses for a total of $2,668,241.00. This accounted for 83% of the entire damage in the state. The total number of man days lost was 107,044 which was equivalent to $254,249.00. Twelve dams were destroyed in the course of the floods and sixty others suffered damages to their main structures, flumes, spillways, etc., resulting in a total estimated loss of $280,580.00. The New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission reported that the total per capita loss for New Hampshire from the 1936 floods was $21.90 or .81% of the taxable wealth.

The floods of September, 1938, along the Pemigewasset were comparable in magnitude to the flood peaks of 1927. The cause of flooding in this year was a tropical hurricane which cut a path up the eastern seaboard.

Actions Taken For Flood Control

State officials did not wait until the third flood to begin action for providing the region with a comprehensive flood control program. In 1936, Senator Keyes of New Hampshire represented the State at the federal level and presented the problem and the need for assistance. Governors took action within their states to provide whatever assistance they could while appealing for federal help at the same time. Governor Bridges of New Hampshire immediately contacted Harry Hopkins, the Director of the Works Projects Administration (WPA), and requested aid not only for repairs, but also for a comprehensive flood control plan.

These appeals brought federal legislation which: (1) provided for studies to be made by the Corps of Engineers to examine possible sites for flood control devices in the Merrimack and Connecticut watersheds; (2) authorized and appropriated sums of money for construction of flood control projects after a comprehensive plan was developed; and (3) The 1936 Flood Control Act, the 1936 Compact Act provided for compacts between the states in these watersheds.
which would allow for joint decision-making and shared costs of any flood control projects which were initiated.

Under these acts the states were required to provide, without cost to the federal government, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way; to hold and save the United States free from damages due to construction works; to maintain and operate the works after completion; and to provide tax reimbursement to affected towns. The federal government would provide funds for the cost of construction and build the necessary dams. Also, the cost for relocation of public utilities, power lines, bridges, roads, and public buildings was to be incurred by the federal government to reduce costs to the states (compact covering flood control, 1937).

Two reservoirs were suggested by the study group from the Corps of Engineers for flood protection along the Merrimack, the Blackwater Reservoir and the Franklin Falls Reservoir. The benefits derived from these projects would be primarily for flood protection, but benefits might also be derived from other uses of the reservoir, such as water conservation, storage, and possible power output. The projected annual saving from flood loss for the state of New Hampshire would be $426,000.00 per year and $274,000.00 for Massachusetts. The "Initial Plan for Flood Control on the Merrimack River Flood Commission at a conference held in Hartford, Connecticut.

In accordance with the compact formed between New Hampshire and Massachusetts covering flood control along the Merrimack River, the costs of the lands, easements, rights-of-way necessary for construction, maintenance, and tax reimbursements would be shared equally. The total cost of lands to be acquired for the two reservoirs was approximately $2,285,000.00. The total cost of maintenance per year was estimated to be $24,000.00 of which $10,000.00 was to be allocated for tax reimbursement to the towns affected by the project.

The total cost of the project including construction, lands and lost tax value for the Blackwater Reservoir near Webster, New Hampshire, would be $899,000.00, and for the Franklin Falls Reservoir the entire cost was estimated to be $6,612,000.00.

The Blackwater project would impound 6.9 inches of runoff from its 125 square miles of drainage area—equal to 16% of the drainage area of the Contoocook River. Protection offered by the Franklin Falls Reservoir would have a capacity of 3.19 inches of runoff from 1,000 square miles of drainage area. This is equal to about 20% of the total drainage area of the Merrimack River or about 26% of the total drainage area at Nashua, 35% at Manchester, and 42% of the area at Concord. This reservoir combined with the Blackwater Reservoir would eliminate most of the flood damages in downstream urban-industrial areas.

Besides the actual monetary costs in the years ahead, there would be a social cost which would be absorbed by the residents of Hill
New Hampshire. As part of the Franklin Falls project, the entire village of Hill would have to be relocated since it fell within the area of the projected dry bed reservoir. The remainder of this report examines the relocation process that this small New England town experienced.

**Town of Hill Before Relocation**

The response of Hill, New Hampshire, to the flooding of the "old village" site by the Franklin Fall Flood Control Project was influenced, in part, by the Town's previous 185 years of history and its New England Town institutions. The history of Hill is similar to that of many rural New Hampshire towns that were settled in the pre-revolutionary period. It began as an agricultural town, then, changed to a rural industrial town in the 1800's, and is now primarily a bedroom community for residents who work in larger towns within commuting distance. In general, the Town of Hill has followed the general path directed by socio-economic trends in New England.

**Hill's Early History - Pre 1930.**

Hill was originally founded in 1754 by settlers who established a village located in the highland area well west of the banks of the Pemigewasset River in the area which is today referred to as Hill Center. During the 1840's the railroad was constructed along the banks of Pemigewasset River, shifting the future growth of the town down to the fertile flood plain. Finally, during the post-depression period (1940) the village was moved a second time to allow for the construction of a dry bed reservoir for the Franklin Falls Dam which would provide flood protection for downstream residents. The construction site, for what is still referred to as the "new village", is located on a bluff one-half mile above the "old village", and is where Hill Village rests to this day (see Figure 2). A descriptive analysis of population trends since 1800 can be found.

The Hill that existed pre-1930 represented an ideal type of small, rural New England town (Toennies, 1887, and Loomis, 1950). Essentially, the town was autonomous in that services, work, entertainment and social interactions took place within the community. There was one major tree-lined road which extended for two and one-half miles along the contour of the Pemigewasset River through pastoral fields, and along clapboard houses with farms at either end of town. Vistas of hills sloping down to the river on the opposite bank could be seen between the houses. The Boston & Maine Railroad also ran along the river banks and was a major source of public transportation and shipping. (Photographs 1, 2, 3 and 4).

There were several small commercial enterprises which met the primary shopping needs of the Hill residents. There were two general stores, Kimption's and Pearson's, a feed and grain store, a drug store, a butcher, a garage, a hotel and restaurant, which provided
Photograph 1.*

THE OLD VILLAGE IN WINTER.
THE PEMIGEWASSET RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND

Photograph 2.

LOOKING DOWN THE SINGLE MAIN STREET IN THE OLD VILLAGE.

*Photographs taken from The Story of Hill, by Dan Stiles.
Photograph 3.

BUILT AROUND 1800, THIS HOUSE TYPIFIES THE TRADITIONAL COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE OLD VILLAGE.

Photograph 4.

THE RAILROAD PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE EARLY DAYS OF HILL AS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING.
accommodations for passersby and board for several renters who worked in the town's small industries.

The majority of residents worked in town although some commuted to nearby towns such as Franklin or Bristol. The glass-cutter factory owned by Harold Woodard at times provided work for over thirty employees. Also a crutch factory employed six to ten people.

Several small businesses and individual enterprises provided a variety of services and occupations for the community's inhabitants: a blacksmith, insurance and real estate agents, painters, carpenters, electricians, sawmill operators, and a few other small industries.

Generally, the town had a heterogenous mixture of agricultural, commercial, and industrial occupations and lifestyles. Many of the residents of the town were descendants of the original settlers of the village or had moved to Hill from the surrounding area. The entire community was like one large neighborhood, with neighbors not only being friends, but often relatives.

Social Interaction - All the trappings of a small town social life were included in Hill. Hill's baseball team was constantly taking on neighboring teams from Franklin, Bristol, and Sanbornton, across the river. Church suppers and socials were frequently being held to raise funds for different community projects. The town band would parade along the main street on holidays. After work the men in town could enjoy a beer at one of the local taverns or go to the pool hall. A well-known boxer of the era had a training gymnasium adjoining the railroad station where any daring local could put on the gloves and spar for a while. Silent movies were viewed in the basement of the Christian Church and at Woodard's hall at the glass-cutter factory. The Grange, a farmer's organization, was also very active. They presented plays and held meetings which were often followed by promenades. (Dancing was not permitted because the "town boss" did not approve of it). Boating, swimming, and picnicking along the Pemigewasset were also major forms of recreation, although swimming was often not possible because of upstream pollution from paper mills. Old Home Day was perhaps the biggest town event of the year. All the old timers from Hill and those who had ever lived in Hill would get together for fun and frolic. All of this, plus neighborly visits, women's clubs, other social organizations, a public library, and two churches, led to a full social calendar for most Hill residents.

Government--Decision Making - The town's governing body consisted of three selectmen who handled the town's business and administration. Every March a town meeting was held at which the voting members of the community would decide upon the various items in the town warrant. Election of selectmen, appropriations, et cetera, were decided by all the members of the community who attended the town meetings.
The job of the selectmen was, to a large part, administrative. Although the formal power and decision-making authority rested within the town meeting and selectmen, a large amount of informal power and authority was exercised by the "town boss" who owned the largest local mill, the recreation center, and most rental space. This was a typical phenomenon in small towns during the era. In Hill this position was shared by two men. Each had supported and financed one of the two Protestant churches in town. However, one was obviously dominant in that he owned the largest factory, controlled most of the rental properties, and employed a large percentage of the town's labor force. Thus, while there was complete democracy in the form of the town meeting, there was a hidden monarch.

The Hill population was generally as stable as its economy. Even through the Depression, the town was always able to meet its debts and to balance its books. Some people came and went, but the number of new names which appeared in the town report as property owners showed little change. (See Photographs 5, 6, 7 and 8).

Pre-relocation 1936-1939.

Hill, however, was undergoing change—not from within, but rather from external and regional influences. The quiet main street had become a segment of the State Highway System. Traffic streamed past the houses night and day. Crossing the street had become something done with great care. The list of residents of Hill was not expanding or contracting; however, the number of non-residents who were making Hill and the rest of the Lakes Region of New Hampshire a summer home paradise was beginning to be recognized. The glass-cutter works was sold in 1931 to a large corporation in New Jersey. There was room for new leadership to emerge in the community. Residents of the village were beginning to look for work outside the village in larger nearby towns as these small local industries began to decline.

The 1936 Floods which had sent the villagers of Hill scrambling up the embankment to the west had brought such severe damage to the bridges and trestles of the Boston & Maine Railroad that service was discontinued. And finally, unbeknownst to the residents of Hill, plans were being drawn up and scrutinized by various commissioners, governors, engineers and other planners, which would perhaps have the result of disbanding the village in its entirety.

On March 8, 1937, approximately one year after the 1936 Flood, the commission which was appointed in compliance with the Interstate Compact for Flood Control on the Merrimack was meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, to discuss plans and strategies proposed by the Corps of Engineers. The Governors from Massachusetts and New Hampshire would have to jointly ratify the flood protection plan before it could be implemented.
Photograph 5.

THE OLD VILLAGE HAD A GREAT DIVERSITY OF SMALL STORES AND INDUSTRIES.

Photograph 6.

THE TOWN'S STREETS WERE NOT PLOUGHED IN WINTER, RATHER THEY WERE ROLLED.
Photograph 7.

ONE OF THE TWO CHURCHES IN THE OLD VILLAGE.

Photograph 8.

THIS FACTORY IN HILL LIKE MANY OTHERS WENT OUT OF BUSINESS DURING THE 1930'S.
Eleven days later, March 19, 1937, the Corps of Engineers held an open meeting at the town hall in Franklin for everyone in the region who might be affected by a proposed dry bed reservoir that might be built just upstream from Franklin (Franklin Journal Transcript). Colonel Jacobson, representing the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, presented a comprehensive flood control plan which included the provision whereby the town of Hill would be relocated. The village of Hill would be sacrificed to protect the larger population centers downstream. The meeting was not well attended by Hill representatives, either because they had not heard about it or because they did not perceive any real threat to themselves or their community.

Just prior to this public meeting, the Director of the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, Fred Clark, visited the selectmen of Hill and explained that there was a good possibility that the people of Hill might find themselves an unfortunate but necessary sacrifice for the protection of downstream residents and the common good. He explained that there was a good possibility that the residents might be displaced by a flood protection project. Clark went on to propose an idea to build a new carefully planned community as an alternative to the town's total extinction.

The selectmen listened politely, but found it difficult to believe that any real threat to their community actually existed. This was the first official word they had received of the impending project. (See Photograph 9).

Knowing there was no way to push his idea of building a new community, Clark left the town's selectmen with his concepts and plans. After his departure the three selectmen began to talk among themselves at various selectmen's meetings. Two of the three were young, under thirty--one a farmer, the other the new owner of the crutch factory which employed about a half dozen people. They represented a new, younger leadership for the town which had filled the vacuum left by the death of the town boss Mr. Woodard.

The selectmen realized that approximately 30% of their total tax valuation of $616,000.00 would be lost if the town were inundated. It was questionable whether the village could survive that amount of loss and continue to exist as a town. Creating a new community appeared to be a viable alternative to extinction. If the town was to be dissolved, the remaining parts of the community which would not be inundated by the reservoir would become part of Bristol or Franklin, five miles to the north and south of Hill.

At this point, realizing the town's possible financial dilemma, the selectmen took the initiative to approach the State legislature to propose a bill which would reimburse the town for their projected tax loss for the lands and property that would be flooded. At the beginning of the 1939 biennial session of the legislature, sympathetic legislators introduced a bill which would pay back any losses that
Photograph 9.

HILL'S SELECTMEN DISCUSS THE FATE OF THEIR TOWN.

Photograph 10.

THE PEOPLE OF HILL AGREE TO BUILD A NEW VILLAGE WITH THE HELP OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.
a town might suffer as a result of intentional flooding for a period of three years (1939 Chapter 204 of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated). The bill was passed and gave the town a temporary tax base in the event they did start a new community.

Several things were happening simultaneously during the period just preceding the relocation of Hill. The Corps of Engineers was acquiring the names of all those whose property would be affected by the reservoir project in order to ascertain the exact boundaries of the land and to compute its value. At the same time, the Corps had begun clearing the land at the actual dam site (July 21 through October 21, 1938). New Hampshire's Governor was having second thoughts as to whether the federal government could exercise the right of eminent domain in this situation. Fred Clark was waiting to hear what the decision of Hill's residents was going to be concerning the idea of building a new town. And, finally, the people of Hill, when faced with actual construction beginning on the dam, were seriously debating the viability of starting a new community. Some opponents felt that Hill was a dying community and pointed to the abandoned glass-cutter factory and railroad station as examples of its questionable future and solvency.

One prominent member of the community (who was later to become director of the non-profit corporation for relocating Hill) had these pessimistic statements about the community's future:

"There has been so much in the paper during the past few months regarding the terrible calamity to befall the town of Hill if the Franklin Falls flood control dam is built, that I want to let the people of New Hampshire have the story from something beside the sentimental angle.

There has been too much weeping over the loss of an old New Hampshire town, when that town is slowly dying anyway. The real truth of the matter is that many people in Hill are holding on just waiting and hoping the government will come in and buy their property. In that way, they can sell and get out with a little something.

When the glass cutter factory left Hill, that was the blow that killed the town. Since then, there has been little work in town and those who can find jobs travel to Franklin and Laconia. They cannot use a bus to travel in either, for the Boston & Maine took off the Franklin-Bristol bus about two years ago, leaving the town without any means of transportation. It would surely be much handier for these people to live near their work, but while the town remains they have their homes there, so take the long daily journey to and from work.

To be sure, the threat of being flooded out has added greatly to the troubles of the town. No one would come
there and establish an industry, because they did not wish to put in the work only to be flooded out in a few years. It has even got so that banks will not loan money on real estate there. If we could be told definitely that the dam would never be built, people might have some courage to make needed repairs to their property, and it would undoubtedly be possible to get an industry in the empty factory buildings. However, if the dam is to be built, let us have it and have it over with, before the town goes bankrupt.

For fear it will be thought that I have an axe to grind by having the dam come in so I can sell out to the government, let me say that I do not depend on the town of Hill for a living and can carry on my business (Antiques), very well where I am. I simply want to speak for those in my town who do not see any future ahead and are hoping the government will take over."

Others felt similarly. The owner of the wooden dowel factory would move to another town nearby if his shop were taken. This would decrease Hill's economic stability that much more. Also, a percentage of residents had recently moved to Hill as a convenient location to work in nearby larger communities. A move from Hill for them would not be of major sacrifice.

Another group emerged under the leadership of the town's selectmen. This group was comprised primarily of Hill's older more established residents, who were distressed not only about the idea of giving up their homes, but also feared losing their friends and community. Two small industries would relocate if the town were to be moved, the crutch factory and the needle factory. Also, the selectmen had received word from representatives of the WPA, who was doing the major construction work at the dam, that there would be work for fifteen men. These economic factors were essential if any immediate level of local employment was to be maintained in Hill.

The debate lingered on until it was absolutely certain that the residents would be faced with the reality of moving from their homes. At one point in late 1938 there was a glimmer of hope that the project would be terminated. New Hampshire's Governor and the State Land Use Board criticized the federal land taking procedure. Work on the dam was halted between December 29, 1938, and June 22, 1939, while a resolution could be reached. Although Hill residents would have liked to have seen the project discontinued, residents from Franklin and other downstream communities desired the flood protection the project offered. The final decision was that the federal government had ample legal rights to proceed with land acquisition and construction.

*(Franklin Journal Transcript, May, 1939).*
Relocation Period 1939-1941

It was at this point that Hill realized it was time to act and act quickly. The Corps of Engineers had already begun to purchase downstream properties. Nearly two years after Clark's first visit to Hill, he was invited (November 9, 1939, see Appendix D) to appear before the entire town at an emergency town meeting to propose his idea for developing a new community, a model community in his terms. He explained that there were three options open to the Hill residents: first, they could simply disperse, each going his or her own way; second, they could relocate on higher land with an "every-man-for-himself" attitude, building homes here and there throughout the township and depending on the town and its minimum resources to provide roads, sidewalks, water, et cetera; the third, and final, option was to move the community as a unit to a new well-planned village which could be built at considerably less cost than if each person were to move individually. To implement this idea would require total cooperation among those townspeople who opted to move, personal debt for those who built new houses, and a large town debt. He also pointed out that there would be some governmental help, both federal and state, but the largest burden would have to be assumed by the residents who would occupy the new village. At this time, Clark went on to offer the service of the State Planning and Development Commission, which could provide engineering and architectural planning as well as advice and guidance.

By the time he had finished his presentation, it was clear that an over-whelming majority of those in attendance were ready to begin the job of creating a new village (Photograph 10).

Pre-Construction.

The following week representatives from the Corps of Engineers came to Hill to make their offers to landowners. The appraisal value for property was based on replacement value less estimated depreciation. The Corps had not set up any procedure to determine the maximum or minimum price offered for property. They had not set down a policy of making only one carefully calculated offer which would have excluded any "horse trading."

The only legal role open to the Corps was simply to offer their appraised value and try to reach a settlement which was agreeable to their own interest, the federal government, and to individual home owners. Also, there were no provisions made which required them to provide counseling, or to offer other benefits which would aid and ease the relocation process, such as providing the cost of moving. Some residents who were totally displeased with the offers which were made took court action to derive a just settlement.

The villagers now had a goal, a specific direction. They were going to build a new village. Residents had a total of eighteen months between the first negotiations for sale of their property
and moving to a new locale, a new village. The farsighted selectmen, on their own initiative, bought options on all three possible sites for the new village months before the second meeting with Clark. This was to prevent speculators from coming in and taking advantage of the situation by buying the future sites and selling lots for a large profit. Fortunately, all this land was owned by local residents, which made the acquisition easier for the selectmen. The final site selected was only one-half mile from the old village and bordered on the new Daniel Webster Highway (Route 3A), which was already under construction. (See Figure 2).

The price for the eighty-five acres of sprout land (land which had been cut over, and had some pasture with some timber) was to be $100 per acre. Usually, this land would have sold for $25 per acre, but, because of the increase in value due to being near the new highway, the price that the Highway Commission was paying for right-of-way ($100 per acre) was decided upon.

Under New Hampshire Statutes at that time, no town government could engage in real estate transactions. This created a problem as to how home sites were to be sold in the new village. On Clark's recommendation, on January 10, 1940 local citizens organized a non-profit corporation, the Hill Village Improvement Association, Inc., which would handle lot sales to private individuals. A seven member Board of Directors would handle the transactions. No selectmen were allowed on the Board to insure that there would be no conflict of interests. Before the corporation could become effective, the option on the land for the new village site had to be sold to the corporation by the selectmen who had held it. Lands for public use, the town hall, roads, sidewalks, parks, and other municipal functions, were sold back to the town. The original money for a down payment on the land for the new village site ($1,000) came from the sale of $20 shares to prospective residents. Forty-five townspeople joined the corporation. Their investments were returned shortly after the beginning of lot sales.

In all, there were 88 residents whose land was purchased by the Corps of Engineers. Approximately 46 of these purchased lots in the new village. Some of those who did not relocate left on their own volition. They worked in nearby communities and moved for convenience, or felt Hill was a dying town and would never survive economically. Others, primarily the young, who had rented and had no capital to finance a house, or the old, who felt that the strain of starting over again was more than they could handle, had no other option available than to leave and settle elsewhere.

Half-acre lots in the new village sold for approximately $150 to $250. Corner lots and those surrounded by more open space were more expensive. The criteria for lot selection by individual residents were based on amenities such as the amount of garden area or the amount of open space rather than on who was moving where in the new village (see old vs. new village map location).
Figure 2.
MAP OF OLD VILLAGE SITE WITH RESPECT TO NEW VILLAGE SITE

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Those who desired lots in the village were asked to make a first, second, and third choice. If a conflict did arise, it was left in the hands of the residents involved to amicably resolve any problem. Apparently, there was only one dispute and it was settled with little controversy.

The meeting in November had been the official go-ahead for developing a new community; however, it was not until the annual March town meeting of 1940, that the relocation procedure became legal. It was decided that this meeting would not be adjourned until the reestablishment was completed. Since it would be impossible for each citizen to vote on every issue and be involved with all decision making, certain responsibilities and decision-making powers were transferred to the selectmen. They were empowered to purchase the public lands from the non-profit corporation, to contract for street construction, to create a plan for a town water system, and to handle a host of other details involved with developing the new town.

Another major concern was to petition the Governor and Council to extend the existing debt limit for towns beyond the 3% of assessed overall tax value limit, which would only permit borrowing up to $18,480 while as estimated $50,000 would be necessary for public facilities, plus an additional $40,000 for a new water system which could be paid for as a bond issue. On March 26, a few days after the March 1940 town meeting, the Governor and Council granted consent to extend the debt limit of $50,000 and to arrange for a loan from a Boston bank at one percent interest. (See Financial Analysis).

One of the major reasons that a loan was necessary was the fact that the townspeople and selectmen were unwilling to settle for the initial offer given by the Corps of Engineers for town roads, the antiquated water system, bridges, town buildings, etc. The entire amount offered by the Corps of Engineers, representing the federal government, was $55,000. The bank in Boston that would issue the loan had little to fear since the note was guaranteed by the State of New Hampshire and was also secured by the future federal reimbursement for town property.

Construction.

The combination of the loan, the state's tax reimbursement for tax value which would be lost, and individuals' receipts for previous housing, gave the town the financial base to actually begin construction of the new village. Herbert C. Person, an employee of Clark at the State Planning and Development Commission, offered his services, under a year's leave of absence, to become construction engineer for Hill at the town's expense. The majority of the construction took place between the March town meeting of 1940 and June 1941. By that time, there were streets, a water system, the town hall, and about thirty houses completed, with several others under construction.
The entire construction and building of the new village was a conglomeration of input and help from several sources. There was a master plan to follow which Clark, with the help of his architects and engineers in the State Planning Office, had created. Person, serving as construction engineer, directed the whole relocation process over any obstacles that arose. At the same time that private and public construction was beginning, the selectmen were having frequent meetings with the Corps of Engineers, attempting to derive a just settlement for the town's properties.

Before any construction could get underway, two major obstacles had to be hurdled. A section of the new village site had been leased to a company who set up a small sawmill to cut fallen timber from the 1938 hurricane. The lease also included storage rights. Two million feet of lumber was stacked on the new site. The town offered to help move the lumber to a railroad siding where it would eventually have to be transported for shipping. The company accepted this offer.

The second problem involved the local power company who had a 66,000 volt power line stretched across the new site. The first reply of the power company was that it would cost $8,000 to move the line. To resolve this situation, another trade took place. The right-of-way necessary for the new line was owned by locals in the village. They agreed to give up the right-of-way without compensation. The power company, partly out of good will, agreed to absorb the rest of the cost and move the line. (Stiles, The Story of Hills New Hampshire, 1942).

As mentioned earlier, the relocation and construction of the village was a potpourri of cooperation and resources. On April 15, the WPA was solicited with the help of Clark to rough out the roads and clear the land for the new village. During the latter part of the relocation, they returned to landscape the town.

The contractor who was hired to do the finish work on the town's roads was also building the new highway on Hill's western border. This additional work proved to be advantageous to the contractor in that he was already in the area, and could utilize machinery and manpower which were not needed at the current stage of construction on the state highway.

Mutual help and cooperation was the theme of the relocation, as well as thrift and efficiency with a good dose of enthusiasm. While the construction engineer was directing the road work, he would have bulldozers rough out cellars and clear land for private home owners (for $15). For some renters in the old village who did not have the capital to secure a mortgage, this procedure was very helpful because the New Hampshire Savings Bank in Concord would

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1It should be noted that Hill had come into the public eye through the reporting of sympathetic newspaper editors. In situations such as this, they rallied behind the Hill residents providing support through their sway over public opinion in the State.
only give them a mortgage if they had purchased their lot and had already had their cellars dug. For some purchasing a lot meant selling life insurance policies or other securities to obtain the original capital.

While the Corps of Engineers had purchased private homes at prices which to some seemed unfair, they were willing to sell them back for salvage for a minimal fee. The windows, doors, and other materials of many of the new homes were taken from the older dwellings. Some energetic and talented individuals built their homes entirely out of these materials.

Home owners who sold their property to the Corps were given first option for repurchasing their homes. Some individuals did this and hired a moving company to pull their house to the new village. In total, approximately ten homes were moved along a track by a horse-pulled windlass (Photograph 11). The entire cost of moving a home included cellar and foundation and was generally equal to what a new home would have cost to construct in the new village.

Local contractors were used by some individuals to build their houses. Often owners would request that the contractors leave some rooms unfinished to reduce the costs. These residents had intentions of doing the finish work themselves or of financing it in the future. However, the war years intervened and made it impossible to get the necessary materials. To this day some rooms remain in an unfinished state.

All during the construction of the new village, inconveniences were endured by all. Several individuals worked on their homes during the winter. Some of the first to move into the village found themselves without water because the new water system was not completed. Water had to be tanked in and each person had to retrieve his own. Also, the new highway had not been completed, making access to the new village difficult.

The construction of the new town hall, the school, and other public works was going smoothly. An old storage shed was bought back from the Corps of Engineers and moved up to the new village to serve as the town's post office.

A landscape architect, who donated his services, designed the town's park area and playground. Two other architects from the area designed the town buildings. All of the details for these buildings were reviewed by the Hill residents and voted on at various town meetings. The final price tag for the public buildings and facilities was going to be approximately $100,000. Of which $40,000 was a bond issue to finance the water system and $50,000 was a temporary note to cover roads, buildings, etc. (See Financial Analysis).

In the private sector, other problems arose. There had been two denominations and two churches in the old village. The combined
assets received for both churches only produced enough revenue to construct one. At first the congregations met separately, but eventually merged to one nonsectarian church, which was not completed until 1945. Meanwhile services were held in the new town hall.
Photograph 11.

Houses were moved from the old village to the new by means of a horse drawn windlass.
Overall, the move from the old to the new village was a gradual step-by-step process. Self-initiative and neighborly help were the continued impetus which saw the project through to completion. If a family had to give up their car to afford their new home, neighbors offered them rides. If a tool, or some construction advice, or actual labor was needed, those were all given freely between residents to help actualize their goal of constructing a new community.

On March 11, 1941, the annual town meeting was called and met at the town hall in the old village. In the middle of the meeting, a motion was made to have the meeting moved to the new town hall, which marked the conclusion of the major construction and relocation process. The meeting was adjourned for the first time since March, 1940. The people of Hill had, by their own efforts and desires and with the help of many others, created a new home for themselves. (See Photographs 12-17).

By October, 1941, forty-seven families had completed their move to the new village, twelve more were having homes built, and four were being moved. A new village store had been opened and the new highway had been officially opened in June. Bodies from the Old Hill Cemetery were moved to the Bunker Hill Cemetery by mid-November. The New Hampshire legislature had extended the three-year reimbursement for lost tax value for an additional two years. (Payment of lost taxes were continued for several years with incremental legislation until a bill was passed in 1955. This bill would pay back lost tax valuation on land, property, etc., reducing the amount by two and one-half percent annually, for a duration of forty years).

Several aspects of the relocation lingered on for years. A few individuals did not receive compensation for their properties from the court until 1944. The town was not awarded a settlement for the majority of public properties until 1949. The final buildings were not moved from the old village and the cellars had not been filled until 1943. And several of the old villagers who had not made the initial move returned to the new village a few years after the relocation.

However, the final outcome was a new, well-planned community with amenities and conveniences which were non-existent in the old village. The plan which Clark had designed, had been approved by all involved citizens at the town meeting. For some who were not familiar with blueprints, the objectives were difficult to conceptualize. Models were constructed and several questions answered to allow full participation in the decision-making process.

Clark's design had intended to remedy many of the problems that were part of the old village. Residential streets curved continuously and did not border any major thoroughfare, reducing the traffic
Photograph 12.

WHILE THE NEW TOWN WAS GOING UP

Photograph 13.

THE OLD TOWN WAS COMING DOWN
Photograph 14.

THE NEW GENERAL STORE REPRESENTED THE ONLY COMMERCIAL SHOPPING IN THE NEW VILLAGE.

Photograph 15.

LOCAL CARPENTERS HELPED BUILD MANY OF THE RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS IN THE NEW VILLAGE.
Photograph 16.

THE NEEDLE FACTORY WAS ONE OF THE TWO INDUSTRIES TO REMAIN IN THE NEW VILLAGE.

Photograph 17.

AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEW VILLAGE (1942). THE OLD VILLAGE IN THE BACKGROUND.
flow through the town. A commercial zone was placed along an
access road off the major highway; thus, the stores could be
utilized by the local residents without crossing any major roads,
and at the same time, business from tourists or any passersby could
be maintained. The total street area of the village had been
shortened from two and one-half to one-quarter mile, which reduced
the cost of maintenance. All service mains and conduits were
placed beneath a grass strip between the road and sidewalk;
therefore, any repairs or work could be conducted without destroying
existing pavement. Fire hydrants were placed intermittently,
thereby minimizing insurance rates.

A buffer zone, running along both sides of the major highway,
afforded protection from traffic and noise and was set aside as
part of town land. Also, each house abutted a green belt to allow
for the maximum amount of privacy.

To insure the continuance of these amenities and to reduce the
possibility of capricious development, zoning ordinances were
passed to protect the new village from unplanned or rapid growth.
The design of each new home in the village had to be approved by
the zoning board (originally performed by the Hill Village Improvement
Association). A minimum value for new houses of $2,000 (today,
value would be $20,000 to $30,000) was imposed. Setback requirements
from streets (25 feet) and side lines (20 feet) were approved, and
the overall planned density was one family per acre. To prevent
speculation, anyone buying a lot in the new village was required
to begin construction within one year after purchase. The water
system had been designed to serve the number of lots of land out
in the new village. This placed an upper limit on future population
growth in the village.

The spatial arrangement of Hill residents after and before relocation
are illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. The numbers appearing on each
lot site correspond to particular individuals. Numbers greater
than 35 represent those persons who had rented in the old village.

A pattern of neighbors in the old village selecting adjacent lots
in the new village does not appear. Residents chose home sites
because of amenities such as open space, garden plots, or distance
from major roads, rather than for the proximity of old neighbors.

This was the shape and the character of the new Hill village.
The first response by many was to miss the 200-year-old village
they had left. Others were thankful that the community had remained
intact and that they were able to stay with their friends and in
the same basic locale.

The preceding narrative has attempted to provide a general account
of the events of the pre-relocation, relocation, construction and
post-construction periods. (For a chronological account of the
major events surrounding the relocation, see Appendix D).
Photograph 18.
A TYPICAL HOME BUILT IN THE NEW VILLAGE.

Photograph 19.
A VIEW ACROSS THE SKATING POND AT THE NEW TOWN HALL.
Process and Impacts

The following short sections are intended to summarize some important points and present a more in-depth analysis of some aspects of the relocation process. These sections will highlight the important points learned from the Hill experience. Included are scenarios which illustrate:

1) "The involvement of various governmental levels".
2) Leadership during the relocation process.
3) Those events which might make the Hill relocation different from others and which point to important factors which should be considered in any future relocation.
4) Was Hill an anomaly? Could it happen again?
5) Overall costs and benefits on the regional, local, and individual levels.
6) The financial aspects of the relocation which not only allowed the citizens to build a new town, but also placed them in an advantageous tax structure which has kept their taxes down to this day.

The Involvement of Various Governmental Levels

The relocation of Hill illustrates a format for possible roles which might be effective in future community relocations. In this specific case study, the Corps of Engineers played a nominal part; however, under more recent federal legislation (The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, P.L. 91-646), they could become more active in initiating many of the relationships which provided for the comparatively successful relocation of Hill. (See Figure 3).

The actual decision to go ahead with the flood protection project along the Merrimack was a combined state and federal decision. Assistance from Washington was solicited by the affected states. Permission to begin a comprehensive plan of study was approved by Congress, to be carried out by the War Department - the Corps of Engineers. Approval of the completed study rested in the hands of the state legislators, governors and the appointed commission. The final appropriation for construction of the projects was allocated by Congress (under the Flood Control Act of 1936).

To this point the procedure outlined above would be approximately parallel to the procedure of today. The strategies which were perhaps unique to this case involved the relation between the state, the town government, and the individual citizens of Hill. The only parts played by the federal government were principally to build the dams, to hold public hearings informing residents in
Figure 3.

SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEW VILLAGE

0-35 Owned homes in old village
36-47 Rented homes in old village
Figure 4.
SETTLEMENT DISTRIBUTION OF OLD VILLAGE
the area about the proposed flood protection project, and finally to negotiate fair market value for those properties which would be taken.

In the Hill relocation, the state, via the Planning and Development Commission, acted as counselor, organizer, aid, planner, architect, construction engineer, and intermediary between the town and the federal government. Also, the selectmen of Hill first received official information about their town's possible plight from the state planning office, which suggested a course of action for the community. Notice of the impending inundation came far enough in advance (one and one-half years before any actions were taken), to allow the town a period to orient themselves to the realities of relocation.

The institutions of town government and town meetings, characteristic of New England, allowed for an open colloquium at which citizens could discuss alternatives and make decisions as an entire unit. The open town meetings allowed for public participation at each critical stage during the relocation process. A sense of individual and group involvement and purpose was maintained by keeping these channels of communication open to the citizenry.

Empowered by the town, the selectmen served as representatives of the citizens' will, and made decisions for the town when the initiative was given to them; however, in many situations, such as taking the individual options on all three possible future town sites, these selectmen took risks to ensure the town's survival. The selectmen were able to comprehend and internalize Clark's plan and to work in a leadership role to attain it.

A secondary outcome from the relocation process was the increase of vertical integration of government. Federal assistance during the Depression, advances in transportation and communication systems, and a trend toward urbanization, brought with them the end of the self-contained autonomous rural community. Towns began to be more dependent on larger governmental divisions, county, state, regional, or federal. Funds to be allocated for town functions and projects were becoming available only through state and federal grants.

This multi-governmental mix, which today had become the norm for most small towns as exemplified through general revenue sharing, CETA, and federal specifications for waste water discharge, became familiar to the selectmen and citizens of Hill at an earlier date.

Leadership

The key relationship through the entire relocation process was between the three selectmen, representing the town, and Clark, representing larger governmental divisions. The individual personalities of these actors were a significant element in the successful relocation of the Hill community. Frederick Clark was
Figure 5.

PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE RELOCATION

40
the newly appointed director of the State Planning and Development Commission. He had written various publications ("Your Home Town", "A Community Development Handbook", 1939) on strategies for planning small towns. Hill gave him the opportunity to demonstrate all of these techniques at one time. Offering the town a plan provided a goal and direction at a critical time. The planning director conveyed a feeling of real concern and provoked a feeling that the citizens of Hill could survive as a community if they, with their own initiative, decided to reestablish themselves. From the beginning Clark assured the citizens that the only posture he was going to assume in the relocation was an advisory one. The citizens were going to have to assume the responsibility for moving their town, but he would extend any help that he could through his planning office in Concord.

Clark also served as liaison to other governmental agencies. He made the town aware of its rights and put it in contact with any group or agency which might have been helpful. It was under his direction that the town communicated with the WPA, who eventually roughed out the roads and landscaped the new village, saving the town approximately $82,000 (Official WPA Purchase Numbers 165-1-13-8 and 65-1-13-21111).

Two of the three selectmen elected at the time were under thirty, and were open to new ideas. One was a farmer, whose family dated back to the original settlers of Hill. The other, who was a newcomer in the eyes of the town, had moved to Hill nine years before the intended flood protection project (1931) and had started a crutch factory in the building where the old chair factory had been located. When the relocation was being considered he promised to continue the operation of his small industry. This gave the citizens some sense of security, in that some industrial base would be left in the town.

These two selectmen represented a new leadership in Hill. Until approximately 1931 one man who controlled the economic wealth of Hill had indirectly influenced many of the town's decisions. The "town boss", however, had died, and his partners had sold the business. In other small rural towns the effects of the Depression had dislodged these informal leaders from their positions of power.

Also, the construction engineer for the new village, who had been a member of Clark's office, took the initiative to see that all went according to plan. Whenever there was a way to save the residents a few dollars or to help them with the move, he did so. It was his energy which saw that the town was actually built. Person was also a character with whom the citizens could easily identify - large, burly, industrious, and good-natured; he was able to maintain the momentum and enthusiasm of all the residents who were actively involved with moving to the new village.

The leadership of all these individuals and the trust they were able to elicit from this New England population were critical in
achieving the relocation and formation of a new community. Without their continued support, initiative, and concern for the whole, the residents of Hill may have gone the way of other relocations, disbanding and moving to other towns or areas. However, while these actors were important, the constant individual motivation and perseverance of Hill's citizens during various aspects of the relocation was also instrumental in establishing the new village (e.g., one man cut and cleared the site for the new church in his spare time).

Was Hill an Anomaly - Could it Happen Again?

There were several unplanned incidents that occurred during the relocation period which facilitated the actual reestablishment of Hill. Some of these could be duplicated today. Similar resources could be utilized from the existing governmental milieu of agencies and legislation, approximating the pattern of events that took place in Hill. Other factors which contributed to the making of this situation were probably unique to this one case. The following is an attempt to highlight those elements which characterized the reestablishment of Hill and which might be hard to recreate in another contemporary situation.

Local Factors.

A Crisis Situation - The relocation of Hill residents took place just following severe regional damage from flooding. Residents of Hill were aware of the extreme social and economic costs which downstream residents had suffered. There was an atmosphere that something had to be done to avert future catastrophe. In other words, a significant rationale was presented which was comprehensible by the villagers. They had experienced the fear of flooding themselves.

Leadership - As mentioned earlier, a transition in power had recently occurred in Hill. This permitted the selectmen to have a position of authority and power which may not have been afforded them if the major millowner who previously served as informal town boss had still been present. Also, the selectmen of Hill at this time had the ability to deal with and comprehend the complex issues which they faced and were able to interact effectively with diverse governmental agencies.

A Consensus - Once those individuals who opted to move to the new village had made up their minds, a working consensus was formed, with the primary goal of reestablishing their community. This created a viable group that was capable of making rapid decisions, or, when necessary, abdicating that responsibility to the selectmen. Any decentralized planning process is able to function more smoothly with an operational consensus.

Economic Base - In this specific incident, enough economic base was carried from the old village to the new to provide residents
with employment. Two small industries remained, the crutch factory and the needle factory. Some people worked in community services and others commuted to nearby urban centers.

Cooperation Between Individual Residents - The reestablishment of Hill was a community effort. It was not a case in which each individual moved onto a purchased lot in a new model community and created a separate life style. Rather, everyone worked together to achieve a common goal (e.g., 30 people turned up one day to paint the new town hall). The community as a whole had conceptualized a goal which could not be realized until each participant had been resettled in the new village.

Lots Reasonably Priced - The price of $150 to $250 for a half-acre lot with sidewalks, streets, water, and fire hydrants was reasonable, even by 1940 standards. Most of those who desired to move to the new village could afford this price. Also, a large percentage of renters could secure the capital to purchase a lot and dig a cellar, and thus receive financing for their houses from the bank in Concord.

Avoided Land Speculation - By buying options on all three possible sites for the new village, the selectmen deterred the involvement of speculators. Also, placing stipulations which required construction to begin within a year on the purchase of lots from the Hill Village Improvement Association restricted speculation.

Formation of a Non-Profit Corporation for Land Transactions - The Hill Village Improvement Association handled all land transactions in the new village. This served several functions: (1) It prevented land speculation; (2) It separated dealings in the private sector from those in the public sector; and (3) The Board of Directors provided positions for greater direct involvement for seven citizens.

Utilization of Old Building Materials - The resourceful New Englanders who reestablished their community made full use of all available materials - doors, windows, siding, etc. - from the old village. These materials could be secured by simply purchasing a house in the old village. The resale price for the Corps of Engineers was a nominal sum.

Cooperation of Concord Banks - Local banks in Franklin and Bristol were unwilling to take any more mortgages from Hill residents. This reluctance of local banks to provide mortgage money for the Hill relocation was due to the fact that they were unwilling to commit a large proportion of their assets to such a project which appeared to involve above average risk. The banks in Concord, however, were willing to give mortgages to any individual who could purchase a lot and dig a cellar.
Ability to Wait for Greater Compensation for Town Property - Securing a $50,000 loan allowed the town the flexibility to negotiate and "horse trade" with the Corps of Engineers for the value of town property and buildings. The objective of the town was to receive the entire replacement value for the new village. The final outcome was decided in court nine years after the relocation. In the court's decision, the town ended up receiving equivalently less than the original settlement ($55,000) offered them in 1940. (See Financial Analysis).

State Involvement.

The State Planning and Development Commission - The Commission supplied planners, consultants, construction engineers, procedural information, and information about funding sources. As mentioned earlier, this state office was the primary mover and coordinator of the relocation, and, to a large extent, was responsible for the creation of the new community.

Lending Rate Increase - The state, via the Governor and Council, extended the lending rate of the town beyond the 3% of total town value limit. The state also helped secure the low interest rate loan from Boston banks for rebuilding town property by insuring the note.

Payment of Lost Tax Value - All real property which was taken by the Corps of Engineers was carried on the town's tax roster with tax reimbursement coming from the state in perpetuity for lost land values, and at a depreciating rate of 2.5% per year for forty years for buildings.

A New State Highway - At the same time that reestablishment was being considered by the Hill residents, a new highway was being constructed. This gave the town a major access road for a new village site. It also provided the availability of a contractor to do the finish work on the town road. Because he was already working in the area, the cost to the town was reduced.

Federal Involvement.

The WPA Built Roads and Cleared Land - The WPA's primary involvement was to clear the land and rough out the roads ($72,000 Purchase Number 165-1-13-8) and later to come back and landscape the new village ($10,000 Purchase Number 65-1-13-2111). This came to an $82,000 saving for the town.

Corps of Engineers - Public hearings and managing of the transfer properties were the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers. They also hired a subcontractor to move the town's cemeteries. Although many of the elements which contributed to the reestablishment of this town could be duplicated under today's relocation legislation, other factors presented here should be seen as possible alternatives or strategies to be considered whenever a
town might be threatened by a water project. In this case study, several events occurred simultaneously which were not pre-planned. The pieces of the puzzle seemed to fall into place without a comprehensive model for the relocation procedure. It took a great deal of coordination and awareness on the part of Hill's citizens and state planners; there was no federal program which outlined the events and scenarios of this relocation. Perhaps in the future a similar set of circumstances can be intentionally created by the Corps of Engineers and serve as an alternative that can be offered to individuals who must confront relocation.

Costs and Benefits

The effects of relocation on the residents of Hill must be differentiated among four impacted populations: (1) home owners; (2) renters who moved to the new village; (3) renters who could not purchase a lot and had to leave; and (4) older people who could not expend the effort to move, even though they had owned their own homes. No equation which numerically weighs costs and benefits is presented. (See Financial Analysis at back, for monetary benefits to the community as a whole). Rather, an enumeration of outcomes and those populations who benefited or lost as a result of the move will be summarized. It must be noted that many of the benefits which accrued from this move were an indirect result of the Corps of Engineers involvement with the project.

Community and Regional Benefits.

It is generally difficult to scientifically document all the regional and community impacts of a relocation project. However, the major regional benefits appear to be:

1. The primary and overall value of the project was the flood protection that downstream residents received.

2. Construction work for men in the area was provided by the project for a three-year duration.

3. If the reservoir were kept full, recreational and water storage amenities could be created.

The major community benefits appear to be:

1. The water system in Hill's old village was inadequate to meet the needs of the community. The relocation provided both the impetus and some funding to replace it in the new village. The new water system had a capacity which was large enough to handle the town's future growth.

2. Total street length was shortened in the new village, reducing maintenance and snow ploughing costs to the town.
3. Fire insurance rates were reduced in the new village because of the placement of fire hydrants.

4. No major highways passed through the town, reducing noise and traffic and adding to the safety in the community. (The main street in the old village had been a state highway).

5. Each lot in the new village backed up to an area of open space. Also, the entire community had a greenbelt surrounding it.

6. The homes which were built in the new village were better equipped with modern conveniences.

7. This type of relocation - reestablishment - permitted the members of the community to remain together as a unit. They did not have to abandon old friendships and relationships.

8. The desire to reestablish the town brought citizens more closely together than they had been previously. Strong bonds and a new sense of community identity was established. Also, a degree of town pride was fostered by the relocation in that citizens could sit back and see what they had accomplished. It should be noted that this reaction, like several others, is typical during the aftermath of any disaster. Thus, this result is not necessarily caused by good planning, but is characteristic of crisis situations.

9. Hill had become an "owners" community. Since there were only new individual residences, no rental properties were available. This added a degree of homogeneity to the new community.

10. Before the relocation, there was no zoning or land use planning in Hill. With the input of the State Planning and Development Commission, the new community adopted zoning ordinances, setback requirements, a master plan, minimum home valuation, deed restrictions, and provisions to reduce land speculation. All of these provided a plan to keep the scenic and rural qualities of life alive in the community.

11. There was adequate and available land for gardening in the new village, an important pastime and economic cushion for many rural New Englanders.

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1 For a description of typical reactions see Enroleman, Robert., Reactions to disaster: Psychosocial dynamics in disaster, in Personality and Social Life, pp. 463-492.
The major individual benefits appear to be:

1. Hill's relocation created the opportunity for several individuals who had rented in the old village to become home owners in the new village.

2. Home owners in the old village were able to purchase new homes in the new village with the settlement they had received from the Corps of Engineers.

3. The tax reimbursements provided by the state have kept property tax rates down.

The major regional costs appear to be:

1. The overall construction cost, tax reimbursement, land acquisition, and maintenance costs.

2. The loss of an unobstructed flowing river.

3. Environmental deterioration to the dry-bed reservoir area from periodic inundation.

The major community costs appear to be:

1. The rich bottom land of Hill along the Pemigewasset River was particularly scenic. The river gently meandered along the old village with hills rising from the valley floor. It was obvious that the original settlers had the choicest valley land to settle on.

2. Loss of economic base was perhaps the greatest cost to the community. The dowel factory moved away, and the stores, shops, restaurants, etc., were lost during this move. Only one general store remained. (See Trend Analysis).

3. A secondary cost resulting from the loss of private businesses was the fact that several people who had found employment in town now had to look in nearby communities for work and commute daily.

4. The loss of population not only took away some of the town's tax base, but also some diversity in the social and age structure.

5. Moving to the new village made the river less accessible to townspeople for recreational purposes.

6. The area of the reservoir was not well maintained or patroled. Vagrants have found the area a comfortable stopping spot. This had intimidated many residents who might have otherwise made use of the area.
7. The town was in debt for a number of years, although much of this was cancelled by the final settlement with the Corps of Engineers (1949) and by the tax reimbursement from the state.

8. The loss of rental property made access to the community more difficult for individuals of a particular socio-economic status.

The major individual costs appear to be:

1. Hill was an old community. Many of the residents who lived in Hill at the time of relocation were descendants of the original settlers. The trauma of leaving the homes in which they had grown up was severe for many.

2. Several of the older residents in the community left even though they had the capital to build another house. The effort required to start over in an undeveloped community was too difficult for the elderly population.

3. A few members of the younger population, mostly renters, left town because they could not afford the price of a lot in the new village.

4. Others left town because they felt that the community was no longer viable or economically sound. Others moved to their place of employment.

5. Many townspeople felt resentment toward the government for not providing adequate funds and procedures to help those who wished to stay in the community but had to leave because of lack of assistance.

6. The cost of moving was absorbed by the townspeople. (Today provisions are made to cover these costs).

7. "Horse trading," or "dickering", in New England slang, resulted in a loss by some owners. Those who went to court generally received fair market value or better for their property.

8. Some individuals had to use savings, sell insurance policies, etc., to afford the move to the new village. This created a degree of economic instability for these individuals, by forfeiting their economic securities.

Financial Analysis

This section will discuss the financial impact of the relocation on the public and private sectors in Hill.
Public Sector.

The relocation of Hill Village created a two-sided financial problem for town officials. The Town of Hill needed a large sum of money to finance the reconstruction of town facilities and, at the same time, the town's property tax base of $616,000 in 1940 was being reduced by nearly 30%.

The major sources of capital funds for reconstruction of the town's public facilities came from loans and the U.S. Government payments for facilities taken in the old village, however, the inability of town officials and the Corps of Engineers to reach a settlement regarding the compensation for public facilities delayed the final payment of $60,000 for nine years. Consequently, the town had to use borrowed capital to finance the reconstruction. Because the capital needs for the reestablishment of Hill would exceed the town's debt limitation permitted by state law, the State Legislature, upon request of the town's selectmen, agreed to raise the debt limitations for Hill. (See Illustration next page).

Besides the problems of financing the new village, the residents were concerned about the cost of maintaining and operating the town. If the town did not find an alternative source of revenue for the taxes lost on property taken by the federal government, the tax burden on the remaining property would increase substantially. Again the town officials turned to the State Legislature for assistance. They argued that those who benefited from flood protection should help compensate the tax payers who would be burdened by the taking property off the tax rolls in Hill. The legislature agreed and passed legislation which provided state revenues to offset the tax base which would be lost on town lands taken by the U.S. Government.

Government Payments for Public Property Taken in Old Hill Village -
In 1940, the U.S. Government offered the Town of Hill $55,000 for the public facilities in the old village; however, town officials thought the payment should be approximately $100,000, or the replacement cost of all town facilities, and rejected this offer. In 1941, the town accepted $80.00 from the U.S. Government to pay for a new cemetery site. The Corps of Engineers paid for the contractor who moved the graves to the new cemetery site. In 1942, the Hill School District received $9,000 for the old school. In the same year men accepted $8,300 for the old town hall, old store house, and a water main to the chair factory, however, no agreement could be reached regarding the compensation for streets, sidewalks, bridges and a water system. The town reports indicated that the selectmen were asking for an additional $82,000 for these facilities. The claim of the Town of Hill against the federal government was finally settled by the court in 1949 for an amount of $60,000, far short of the town's desired figure.
The People of the Village of Hill

- Overhead Expenses: $1,000
- Acquisition of Land: $8,000 advanced on character loan basis
- Public Land: acquisition of site
- Village Government: public facilities
- $50,000 for construction of streets, services, townhall, school
- Water System: $40,000 financed by 20-year bonds
- Financed Through Three Local, Private Lending Institutions
- Individual Owners: private homes and business
- Land acquired by each individual from corporation
- Landscaping, Design; and Construction

* Solow, Anatole, Hill, N. H. RECREATED - A PRECEDENT FOR PLANNEPS, Architectural Record, November, 1941, pp. 45, 47

Figure 6.
FINANCING OF THE NEW VILLAGE
The total payment for all public facilities received by the Town of Hill and the Hill School District by 1949 was $77,380; however, the real value of the payment in terms of 1940 dollars was considerably less. The town lost interest on $60,000 for nine years and inflation reduced the purchasing power during this period. If one assumes that the opportunity cost of capital and inflation together amount to about 4% per year during these nine years, the discounted 1940 real value of the $77,380 was only about $58,560. Furthermore, considering that legal fees for the court settlement were $7,934 in 1949, the discounted value of government payments was reduced to $53,013, in comparison to the $55,000 originally offered by the U.S. Government in 1940. Clearly, court costs, inflation and interest payments are important considerations for any town officials faced with a relocation proposal.

Private Financing - The State of New Hampshire agreed to arrange for a $50,000 loan for the Town of Hill in 1940 at 1% annual interest. The proceeds of this loan were used to purchase land, build streets and sidewalks, and construct public buildings. In 1942, the town paid $8,000 toward the note's principal and gave the State an additional $5,400 for interest on the note. This note was retired in 1949 when the Town received the final settlement for property in the old village.

The water system was financed with a $40,000 bond issued for twenty years in 1940 at an annual interest charge of 2.5%. During the first three years, the water account had to borrow funds to make interest and principal payment on the bonds because the final settlement had not been received from the federal government and current user fees were not received until the system was completed in 1942. Twenty years after the move the final payment was made on the water bonds, thereby terminating the payments associated with the move to the new village.

The new school was financed with funds received for the old school and about $2,000 from local tax revenues.

Expenditures for Public Facilities in the New Village - The total construction cost of buildings and facilities in the new village was approximately $102,000. The major items of cost were the purchase of land, the construction of a new street and sidewalks, a new water system, and a new town hall and school. The distribution of expenditures among the town, water account and school district were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>$50,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>11,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Account</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$101,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of this expenditure occurred in 1940 and 1941. Major expenditures in 1940 included: Town hall construction - $11,337; streets and sidewalks - $18,790; land for streets, parks and
Table 1.
PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR PROPERTY TAKEN IN OLD VILLAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>1940* DISCOUNTED VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Reimbursement for cost of new cemetery site</td>
<td>$ 80.00</td>
<td>$ 76.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Sale of Old School</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>8,653.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Sale of Old Storehouse</td>
<td>2,650.00</td>
<td>2,450.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Sale of Old Town Hall</td>
<td>5,600.00</td>
<td>5,177.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Sale of Water Main from Street to Chair Factory</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>46.23</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>Government Settlement</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>42,156.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$77,380.00</td>
<td>$58,560.60</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*Discounted at 4 percent.
Source: Town reports, Town of Hill, New Hampshire, selected years 1941 to 1949.
playgrounds - $5,000; WPA Project - $4,014; school - $11,000; water account - $26,574. In 1941, the town paid an additional $6,200 on the WPA project for street and sidewalk improvements, and $12,729 for the water system. By the end of 1942, most of the reconstruction was completed.

Besides the construction costs paid by the Town of Hill, the U.S. government's WPA project expended another $85,000 for construction of streets, sidewalks, and landscaping for the new village. Therefore, the total cost of reconstructing public facilities in the new village was close to $187,000.

State Revenue Subsidies to Offset Loss of Tax Revenues - Approximately $230,000 of assessed property was purchased by the Army Corps of Engineers in the Town of Hill. This represented about 30% of the assessed taxable property in Hill in 1940. In accordance with state legislation that had been passed to give assistance to towns that lost their property tax base for flood control purposes, the State of New Hampshire compensated the town of Hill for its lost revenues. By 1942, the state was paying Hill $5,631 for lost taxes. As the Corps completed land purchases, the state payment rose to about $6,800 in 1943. Although the state payments were originally scheduled to be reduced or terminated after three years, subsequent legislation made provisions for continued state payment to Hill.

In 1955, the State and Hill established an inventory valuation of $257,700 for tax calculations on the land taken for flood control. Of this amount, $53,515 was for land and $204,185 was for buildings. It was further agreed that the $204,185 for buildings would be depreciated 2.5% ($5,104.62) per year for forty years. State payments would be determined by multiplying the undepreciated value of land and buildings by the current tax rate. Since the tax rate has been increasing faster than the rate of depreciation, state payments have increased over time. Annual payments increased from $11,608 in 1960 to $31,484 in 1976, while total state payments for lost taxes have amounted to approximately one-half million dollars in the period 1940-1977. (See Appendix B).

While some would say that the town may not have received adequate compensation for its public facilities, most would have to agree that Hill received very adequate compensation for its loss of tax base. In fact, about one-half of the lost tax base was returned to the tax books by 1942. But Hill continued to receive full compensation for this loss until 1955. The state payments enabled Hill to stabilize its tax rate at $30.00 per $1,000 of assessed property valuation for nearly seven years after the relocation. The state's payment of taxes for buildings in the old village, which were nearly all replaced in the new village by 1950, was like adding another $200,000 to the town's tax base. The compensation from the state certainly eased the financial burden of the relocation and the members of the new community.
The Corps of Engineers, as mentioned earlier, paid $230,000 for private property taken in Hill for the Franklin Falls Flood Control Project. In many cases, the compensation for homes in the old Hill village was insufficient to cover the cost of a new home. Furthermore, renters in the old village received no compensation.

The local banks in Franklin and Bristol, New Hampshire, were not interested in financing the large number of homes that would be constructed in the new village. Fortunately, the First National Bank of Concord, New Hampshire, offered to provide mortgage money to any home builder in Hill who owned his lot and had a cellar hole dug. With one-half acre lots selling for $150 to $250 and the cost of digging a cellar hole running about $15, the majority of the residents were able to qualify for mortgages. Some residents cashed in insurance policies or dug deep into their savings to raise the initial investment.

The Merrimack County Registry of Deeds indicated that mortgages had been issued for 36 properties in the new village by 1942, for a total of $90,800. The mortgages ranged in size from $500 to $4,900, with an average of about $2,400. By 1942, ten former renters secured mortgages for homes in the new village. The Hill home buyers, who borrowed money from the Concord bank, established a good record of repayment. None of the homes had to be repossessed.
TREND ANALYSIS

The preceding narrative was an attempt to focus on the central themes and scenarios which took place before relocation, during the move and construction, and just after reestablishment. In order to ascertain the social and economic impacts of the relocation, specific indicator variables were selected to examine various dimensions of the community over time. (See Appendix K). While the narrative emphasized the techniques, strategies, and events which surrounded the relocation, the trend analysis takes a telescopic perspective of any changes in the community throughout its history as seen via these indicator variables.

Two neighboring towns, which were approximately the same size as Hill prior to the relocation and were not directly affected by the flood project, were selected to use as control communities. This was to determine whether Hill evolved along the same path as these other communities, or whether the relocation sent the town off in another direction completely. In other words, do the changes which Hill has seen in the past fifty years reflect the relocation or are they consistent with the changes which have occurred in the region?

To measure how parallel the trends in each town are to the other's, correlations and significance levels were computed. Since this is a linear comparison, fluctuations were averaged out and the overall trends are illustrated.

In order to determine whether there was a significant change in Hill as a result of the relocation, the trends in Hill were compared to a quadratic equation. If there was a significant fit to the quadratic shape, it might be said that there was a significant change along the indicator at some point in time.

Generally, this is what appeared. Hill and the other two towns would be following similar trends before relocation. During relocation there would be a sudden change in Hill along social and economic indicators (and hence the non-linear shape of Hill's trends). And finally, Hill would recover and come back on track with the two control communities.

The relocation of Hill had an accelerating effect on trends which seemed to be occurring in other towns in the region. This is a very powerful statement because what it basically illustrates is that Hill did receive serious impacts from the relocation; however, within a short period of time the village had regained the same posture as the other towns. The effects had been ameliorated.

Thus, two types of relationships are described: (1) the overall trends of the three towns and comparisons among them; and (2) the elucidation of any points where Hill radically diverges.
the other two communities. 1

Town Population

In some respects population growth or decline is a good measure of change within a community. From 1800 to 1840 the population of rural communities of New Hampshire increased as a result of growing agriculture. Sheep raising at that time was big business - 600,000 head were reported in 1800 in New Hampshire.

Hill's population, as computed from 1840, illustrates a general downward trend over time with a recent resurgence of growth (a general linear trend had a coefficient of \( r = -.8108, p < .05 \)). Regional or national effects can be seen here. A downward trend begins just after the New England industrial revolution which stimulated a massive rural-urban migration. The textile industry and mills began to slowly emerge in urban areas of New England in the 1820's. This had the effect of pulling population away from the small villages. Also, the western lands were opened during the 1880's, which brought a decline to the agriculture population as individuals competed for prime western agricultural lands.

The population trends of the other towns are significantly correlated to Hill (\( p < .05 \)) and represent the same rural-urban migration and agricultural decline.

A fluctuation in population size at the time of relocation does appear in Hill, but, given the many vicissitudes over this duration of time, it is not significant considering the overall variation of Hill's population over the past 170 years.

Entering and Exiting

Figure 8 illustrates the total number of resident property owners either leaving or entering Hill at any point in time. 2 It serves as an indicator of the town's social stability. Major shifts either in terms of numbers leaving or entering at any time would demonstrate some degree of instability. Generally, the rate of people entering Hill has been greater than the rate of exits. Both have followed similar trends. However, since 1954 the number of people entering and building new homes is slightly higher than those leaving. But the overall trend after this date was fairly constant.

At the time just prior to relocation (1939), there were no newcomers. In 1940, the year of relocation, there was a large

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1 As used in the preceding analysis, a "p" value describes the probability of an event happening by chance alone. The smaller the "p" value, on a scale from 0 to 1, the more certain it is that the events did not happen by chance alone.

2 Source: Hill Town Reports.
Figure 7.
POPULATION TRENDS FOR HILL, DANBURY, AND ALEXANDRIA - 1800-1975
exodus (of approximately twenty-two families, or 25% of the old village). After relocation and during the war years very few people came or went. The large increase in people moving to town in the late 1940's may consist of those who intended to move to Hill but could not during the war years.

Small Businesses

The number of small businesses reflects both economic stability and diversity in a small community. Figure 9 illustrates the trend in the number of small businesses in Hill, Danbury and Alexandria between 1925 and 1973. As mentioned in the narrative, Hill in the pre-relocation period had several small industries and numerous small private enterprises (hotel, restaurant, drug store, butcher, etc.). After relocation, only one general store, a garage, and a couple of small industries remained.

A significant quadratic relationship (p < .0093) reflects the deviance from a linear trend pointing to the sudden downward arch at relocation. However, this is another case in which an already existing regional trend, the decline of small businesses, was accelerated in Hill by the relocation. An extremely high negative correlation between small businesses in Hill and time for Hill (r = -.9035 and p < .05) indicates the fate of the small town business. The decrement in small businesses in the other two communities were closely related to the trends in Hill (Danbury where r = .9145 and p < .05, and Alexandria where r = .4647 and p < .05).

There are many reasons for this continued loss of small town businesses. Certainly the Depression years drove many to extinction. In later years, the popularization of the automobile and centralized shopping in larger metropolitan areas have also had their impacts. Small towns have become more dependent on nearby large communities to meet their everyday needs for commercial goods.

Property Tax

This indicator was included to determine whether the relocation was associated with an increase in the town's tax rates. A rate increase would have been an additional indirect cost to all property owners in Hill. Figure 10 illustrates the trend in property tax rate in Hill, Danbury and Alexandria between 1925 and 1973. The flatness of the trend during the relocation period

1Source: New Hampshire Annual Registers.

2Source: Annual Town Reports - Hill, Danbury and Alexandria.
Figure 8.
MIGRATION TRENDS FOR HILL - 1936-1975
Figure 9.
NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN HILL, DANBURY, AND ALEXANDRIA - 1925-1973
shows no abrupt changes. Payment of tax reimbursement by the state for those lands which were inundated offset the additional tax share each individual would have had to pay because of a decrease in population. The tax reimbursements were made possible by funds provided by the Merrimack Valley Flood Control Compact Commission. This Commission received 30% of these funds from the State of New Hampshire and the other 70% from the State of Massachusetts. This reimbursement had the effect of reducing opposition to the relocation by residents who would not be moved by keeping their tax payments constant.

The period after World War II was marked by an inflationary economic trend. The cost of running the town increased and the budget expanded. Homes were, however, being assessed at their original evaluation. The town had to compensate for its increasing expenditures by continually increasing the tax rate on these under-evaluated homes. The increasing tax rate which was applied to town property continued to expand until 1970 when the town was re-evaluated to current market value of the property. This accounts for the sudden drop in the tax rate. Since property had much higher values (as much as 400%), the tax rate which was applied could be much lower.

Meetings

The data for this indicator were collected from the area newspaper which ran a column for Hill and Danbury. All meetings which were announced during March, June, September and December were recorded for both towns. These included town meetings, church socials, grange meetings, etc. The objective was to have some index of social interaction and cohesion. The variability depicted here might be the bias of the reporter from each town and not truly reflect the frequency of meetings.

Figure 11 illustrates the trend in local meetings in Hill and Danbury between 1939 and 1975. Before relocation (1939), both Hill and Danbury had many town gatherings. During relocation both towns show a sharp descent, Hill being considerably greater. For Hill this was probably a result of the moving process. The only social meetings held were those which directly affected the town. Other social interaction became secondary because of the magnitude of the crisis they faced.

The sudden increase (1942-1947) of the number of meetings in Hill is probably associated with a refound social cohesion as a reaction to the relocation. Danbury remained constant during this period.

From 1949 on, both towns have been characterized by a downward trend. As was the case with small businesses, this may reflect the increasing movement toward a centralization of shopping and entertainment in larger towns (movies, bowling, etc.). The decline ladies' sewing club, the Orthos class, and other church-oriented organizations are examples of reduced social group interactions.
Figure 10.
PROPERTY TAX RATE - HILL, DANBURY, AND ALEXANDRIA - 1925-1973
Also, the decline of small town interaction may reflect the introduction of the television into American society.

Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property

The town inventory is the total assessed value of all private properties, buildings and lands. It is computed to determine the value of property against which the tax rate is applied.

Figure 12 shows the trend in the assessed value of real and personal property in Hill, Danbury and Alexandria between 1925 and 1973. All three towns remain parallel until the 1960's and early 1970's, when they underwent a reevaluation of private property to its current market value. Since these values had not been reassessed for several decades, the increases were extreme. A quadratic fit in this case was significant for each town. Again this depicts the use of a non-linear description which can illustrate radical departures from previous trends. In this particular case the major change does not occur during relocation, but rather is a change which affected all three towns in more recent years.

What is of interest here is that Hill did not decrease in value even though it lost approximately 22 families from its tax rolls at the time of relocation. This is attributed to the fact that to receive reimbursement from the state, the town recorded those lands which were inundated by the reservoir as part of their tax rolls, along with the properties in the new village and surrounding area.

Valuation of Town Property

A town's property is the assessed value of all real property which is owned by the town - land, buildings, roads, et cetera.

Figure 13 illustrates the trend in town property valuation in Hill, Danbury and Alexandria between 1925 and 1973. Hill has increased in overall value throughout time (p < .05). This general increase in town valuation is reflected in both of the control communities (p < .05) indicating a regional change. Items which might contribute to this increase are fire equipment, new buildings, roads, library furnishings, et cetera.

Notice the radical upward trend in the town evaluation during the relocation period in Hill. The significant quadratic fit (p < .014) reflects this shift. This change resulted from carrying the value of the old water system, roads, etc., on the town's books along with the new properties acquired in the new village.

1Source: Annual Town Reports - Hill, Danbury and Alexandria.

2Source: Annual Town Reports - Hill, Danbury and Alexandria.
Figure 11
NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD IN HILL AND DANBURY - 1939-1975
Figure 12.

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR HILL, DANBURY, AND ALEXANDRIA - 1925-1973

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The other two towns also contained similar quadratic trends: Alexandria, where \( p = .01 \), and Danbury, where \( p = .001 \). The trends in these two towns were nearly parallel. With respect to the actual linear increase of slope, all three towns are similar. That is, Hill increased at a rate similar to the other towns after the radical increase during relocation.

**Seasonal Homes**

This designation refers to seasonal residents who have built second homes in Hill or the other two towns. The entire Lakes region of New Hampshire has seen in recent years extraordinary increases in seasonal residents. Sanbornton, directly across the river from Hill, was the center of a Supreme Court case (Steel Hill Development Corporation v. Town of Sanbornton, 469 F 2nd 956 (First Circuit) 1972), involving minimum lot size (six acres) zoning to restrict growth and the rampant expansion of seasonal home building.

The proportion of second homes in a town may be an indication of social cohesion or characterize general change which would accompany the growth of a population without roots in the community. The rapid increase of second homes is typical of this region.

In Hill today only a quarter of the homes are seasonal, while in the other two towns nearly half are seasonal. The variation is not due to different amounts of water front land. All three towns only have a small fraction of a mile of shoreline. Since the time of relocation Hill has had a zoning ordinance, a planning board, and subdivision regulations which require a three-acre minimum lot size for any development outside the immediate village area. The two control communities have not adopted controls for development beyond subdivision regulations which simply specify street widths, sewage disposal requirements, etc.

In 1973, investors wanted to begin construction on a 300-unit subdivision in Hill - Ragged Mountain Development. However, before they could obtain financing, the bank required the approval and support of the town's selectmen. The selectmen refused and the development was thwarted.

**Occupational Stratification**

Reliable census data for this breakdown could only be located for three time periods, 1935, 1960, and 1970 (See Table 2). The most striking changes occurred between the farming and industrial sectors. Practically the entire 1940 farm worker population had become industrial workers by 1960. The increase in the number of industrial managers reflects a move of professional types to Hill for its small town amenities, while the townspeople commute to larger neighboring cities for work.
Figure 13.

VALUATION OF TOWN PROPERTY FOR HILL, DANBURY, AND ALEXANDRIA - 1925-1973
While it is not clearly depicted here, the relocation increased the number of those who had to commute from Hill to find employment. This was caused by two regional factors: A decrease in the number of businesses (See Small Business Trends) and a similar decrease in farming (See Agricultural Trends). The dependence on larger urban areas for employment had grown. In 1945, after the reestablishment of Hill, approximately 33% of the non-retired working household heads commuted to work. By 1970, approximately half the working population commuted outside of the county to work, and a large proportion of the remainder commuted to other towns within the county. In the eyes of some, Hill had become a "bedroom community".

Table 2.

HILL'S OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION

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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>119</td>
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Agricultural Trends

Continuous data for the amount of land area in farms was unobtainable partially because of the changing definition of what is or what is not considered a farm. In a study done by the University of New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, published in 1958, the number of roughage-consuming livestock in Hill was compared to other towns in the area. Since the area is dedicated primarily to dairy farming, any change in the number of animals would be an indicator of changing land use patterns. Figure 14 depicts a decreasing trend for both Hill and the region.

According to census data the rate of decline in New England farm land has increased each year. During the late 1800's, there

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were more than 200,000 farms in New England on more than 20 million acres. As of 1973, there were only 27,000 farms on less than five million acres.

During the relocation period, the number decline in the roughage-consuming livestock was more pronounced but tended to follow the same general trend exhibited in the adjacent non-reservoir towns.

Conclusions

In considering the preceding trend analysis, three patterns appear:

1. A radical change along some social and economic indicators at the time of relocation was generally an accelerator phenomenon. That is, while Hill suffered some severe damage (i.e., small businesses) within a short period after relocation it was again parallel or equal to other communities in the area. It might be questionable whether this same decline and equalization pattern would be repeated today since the trends in the 1940's reflected a national cultural evolution in the shape of small communities.

2. There was surprisingly little or no change along some indicators where change would be expected. This points to the T's ability to ameliorate certain negative effects by the strategies which were employed in their reestablishment of Hill. For example, the state reimbursement for tax lands kept the tax rate constant throughout the relocation and the proceeding years. In fact it remained below the other towns.

3. Abrupt changes did occur during other periods besides relocation. These changes generally represented regional trends as in the case of assessed value of real and personal property which showed a rapid increase in all three towns. This was caused by a reassessment of the villages at approximately the same time and was not precipitated by the relocation.
Figure 14.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE ROUGHAGE-CONSUMING LIVESTOCK, 1935-53, IN FRANKLIN FALLS AREA
The trend analysis described the changes of Hill over time along specific social and economic parameters. They present an evaluation of the town and the possible impacts and effects of a relocation. While these data illustrate the changes in the community's structure, they do not, however, reflect the attitudes of the people toward the relocation process and their community today. Archival data was presented in the general narrative section of this report which illustrated some of the sentiments held by individuals at the time of relocation, but does not express the present attitudes of the relocated population.

A questionnaire was developed to secure information about attitudes of the current population of Hill. The major objective was to determine the attitude of Hill residents toward their community and its relocation. The survey questionnaire was designed to determine the attitudes of the people of Hill about their community along the following dimensions:

- What do they think about their town services?
- How well integrated into the community or anomic are they?
- What do they feel about dam building and relocation?
- How do they generally perceive their neighborhood and community?
- Current demographic data.

That segment of the Hill population which had experienced the relocation was asked an additional set of questions dealing with the relocation. A random sample of 24 Danbury residents was also taken to provide control data. (See Appendix C).

Three groups of respondents were compared in the analysis: (1) individuals in Hill who were relocated (N=23); (2) Hill residents who were not relocated (N=61); and (3) the residents of Danbury (N=24) to serve as a control community. Comparisons were made between (1) the entire Hill and Danbury populations (Appendix C); (2) the relocated and non-relocated groups in Hill (Appendix C), and (3) the Danbury and Hill relocated and non-relocated populations (Appendix C). All items used in these analyses were from the Community Attitudes section.

**Descriptive Analysis of all Hill Residents**

Demographically, Hill is today very parallel to Danbury, the survey control town, as indicated by the trend analysis. The towns are still approximately the same size populations (1970 - 450 and 489 respectively). Population pyramids also indicated a strong similarity today.
Farming, industry, and commercial enterprise have all waned considerably in these rural communities, compared to their boom at the turn of the century. Even today many small communities are losing the mills which employ their populations and maintain their tax base. For the most part local residents must find work in larger urban centers nearby (Laconia, Concord, Bristol, Franklin, etc.). The growth in tax base and development which the rural
communities have seen has been in seasonal homes for urban dwellers who aspire to the amenities of country life. (Percent of total homes today which are seasonal Hill 25.2%, Danbury 49.2%).

By examining the means for each item in the questionnaire, general descriptive statements can be made about the attitudes of the Hill population toward their community, (See Appendix C). At first glance, Hill, taken as a whole, might look like any other small New England community. Family size is approximately the average for the state, 3.2 persons per household (1970). The mean level of schooling completed was high school.

Hill also appears to be a rather stable community. The number of other places residents have lived is less than one (.575). The mean time spent in town was 24.6 years. A large proportion of the people felt that Hill should remain a small town. A very small fraction of the population plans to move in the near future; and nearly everyone owns their own home (a secondary affect of the relocation).

The people enjoy their town and are proud of it. They find it friendly, safe, pleasant, scenic, and well-located; they know an average of 50 to 70 neighbors on a first name basis and can expect visits from neighbors three times a week.

Residents seem to be well-informed. They read both local and regional papers. They also see other residents as being fairly interesting and well-informed. Most individuals could name at least two out of three selectmen. Although the villagers may be well-versed in the issues and problems of their community, they seem to take a middle or non-committal stand in their direct involvement with the town. Only half of the respondents voted in the last town election, and approximately the same proportion attended this year's or last year's town meeting. And only half the residents feel as though they are involved with the town's government.

The respondents agreed that relocating Hill to protect the region from flooding was a good idea. Along with this they felt that, if the town were going to be relocated, moving the entire community was a good idea. As to whether the Corps of Engineers was fair in its dealings with the relocated population, respondents were split between agreeing and disagreeing.

When correlations were computed for questionnaire items within the entire Hill population (See Appendix C), many statistically significant relations appeared. A large proportion of these serve only as cross validity checks. That is, they demonstrate that respondents did not answer randomly. For example, those who found the people in Hill friendly also felt Hill was the best place they have lived (p < .001). They thought Hill was pleasant (p < .001), and they do not plan to move in the near future. They were also well-integrated into the community (low on the anomie scale, p < .01).
Another example of a cross validity check in response patterns can be seen by those who visit newcomers to the community. They are also involved with local politics, go to town meetings, feel they play a part in community decisions, and visit neighbors frequently. In general, they are active members in the community.

One other example would be the case of those who plan to move from Hill (See Appendix C) who generally hold negative attitudes which express their dissatisfaction with the community.

Seemingly, several types or classes of individuals within the Hill community could be specified by this process. Basically, there appears to be a well-integrated group and one that finds the community inadequate and thus remains on the periphery. What is meant by well-integrated is that individuals take an active role in their town through social and political involvement. This dimension was also delineated by the Srole Anomie Scale, which was designed to measure the degree of social alienation and individual experiences in society (Appendix C, Items II.18-22) or towards others. Those who were involved with their town and planned to stay there also scored low on the anomie scale.

Other relationships of interest within the entire Hill population involve the expressed attitudes toward dam relocations and the involvement of the Corps of Engineers. For example, those who lived in the fewest number of other places believe that moving the town as a whole during the relocation was a good idea, illustrating that those who call Hill home want to keep the community together at any cost.

Those individuals who believed that relocating Hill to protect the region from future flooding was a good idea also believed that it was a positive strategy to reestablish the entire community, and they felt that building flood control dams was worth the inconveniences it causes. This group felt that decisions concerning dam construction and flood control should be left to the experts. And finally those who thought relocating Hill was a good decision are well-integrated members of the community. This account describes a population in Hill that generally feels relocation is a viable strategy for flood control, and would support it even if it was affected directly. It should also be mentioned that it was not only the relocated population of Hill that felt this way, but rather the town's entire population.

When asked whether they would relocate today with the rest of the community, those who agreed felt that their neighbors would also stay together. They had not lived in many places and felt that benefits of dam projects outweigh the inconveniences, showing again that the well-integrated members of the community can withstand a relocation if given a sufficient rationale for the project's construction and an opportunity to stay together.

It is extremely interesting to note that those who were against dam construction, felt that too many were built, and that locals
should have more to say in the matter were those who were least integrated into their community. They were highly anomic (not integrated), did not attend the town meeting or vote in the last election, and felt that the federal government should play a more active role in relocating towns. These dimensions of this subpopulation are synonymous with one another. Anomic individuals feel as though there are few channels to make their sentiments known. Hence, they would want greater access to the federal representation at the time of a relocation. It is questionable whether they would actually utilize broader communication channels even if they were offered, as exemplified by participatory behavior such as voting and organizational membership.

Analysis of Relocated Versus Non-Relocated Respondents.  

The entire Hill sample was divided into two populations, those who had lived in the old village and were relocated, and those who had come to town since the relocation era. Tests of significance were computed between these subpopulations on each questionnaire item. (See Appendix C). Many statistically significant relations appeared which separated these two populations along several dimensions.

In terms of general demographic characteristics, the relocated population was older, had fewer residents per household, was more likely to be retired, had lived fewer places, and had received less education than the non-relocated respondents. The differences between relocated and non-relocated respondents may at first glance appear to be due to the fact that the relocated respondents were older than the non-relocated respondents (\( \bar{x} \) for \( R = 65.5 \) yrs.; \( \bar{x} \) for \( N = 44.5 \) yrs.) and have lived in Hill longer (\( \bar{x} \) for \( R = 55.8 \) yrs.; \( \bar{x} \) for \( N = 12.5 \) yrs.). For example, the older, relocated group felt that there were adequate schools, services, and recreational facilities in Hill, while the younger, non-relocated population did not. This may be a characteristic difference between young and old residents in any community.

To insure that the differences between Hill's relocated and non-relocated populations were not a function of either age or the amount of time an individual has spent living in Hill, an analysis of co-variance was done for each item. This served to factor out the effects of these two variables of age and time spent in Hill. In many cases, the statistically significant differences between the two populations increased or stayed the same when

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1It would be interesting to correlate the level of anomie with socio-economic status; however, census tract data were not available and it appeared inappropriate to ask detailed personal income questions in the survey.

2All relations noted valid to (\( p < .025 \)).

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the partial correlation coefficients (ANCOVA) were computed. This implies that having experienced a relocation may independently explain the differences between the relocated and non-relocated populations, or at least rule out two competing hypotheses. Most of the relationships between the relocated and non-relocated populations remain significant when these variables are held constant. (See Appendix C).

The residents who had experienced the relocation believed that the Hill of thirty years ago was better than the Hill of today significantly more often than the non-relocated group. Nevertheless, the relocated population was more likely to participate in town government, clubs and organizations, and attend church. The old villagers are more acquainted with the names of their selectmen and their neighbors than the non-relocated group. The reestablished Hill of today is the best place the relocated residents have lived, while the more recent inhabitants agreed with them significantly less often.

It appears that those who did move to the new village from the old still find the Hill of today the best place to be and would not want to be anywhere else. However, they miss certain aspects of a rural community of thirty years ago, and feel that the Hill of today is fast paced. Nevertheless, they are deeply involved with all aspects and functions of community life, and are perhaps better integrated into their community and society generally than they had been before the relocation.

The relocated Hill population, when compared to the non-relocated population, had less favorable attitudes about dam projects. The individuals who were relocated believed that the benefits from building flood control projects are less likely to be worth the inconvenience than the non-relocated group. The relocated group also was less likely to agree that relocating the town was a good decision, and they felt that the federal government should be more helpful in relocating towns.

In the event that Hill was to be relocated again today, those who had been relocated once before felt that it would be more difficult to leave friends and places or employment than those who had not been relocated (the same sentiments which were behind their desires to reestablish their community in 1940). And the non-relocated group felt that a chance to leave rural life might be pleasing significantly more than the "old villagers".

Although the relocated population has misgivings about the building of dams and how relocations should be handled, they felt that the Corps of Engineers itself was fair in their dealing and was doing all that they could. This is because they see the Corps as only being a representative of federal governmental decision-making.

To some extent it appears that the relocated population living in Hill today serves as a continuing spirit of rural American
life which was more prevalent in an earlier era. They are proud of and attached to their town. The individuals who had lived in the old village had in the past set their community's cohesion as a major priority in their lives and they maintain similar attitudes today.

Analysis - Danbury, Hill Relocated and Non-Relocated Respondents.

The following discussion emphasizes the significant differences on questionnaire items among three respondent groups: Danbury, the Hill relocated and the Hill non-relocated respondent groups. This analysis is to determine whether either of Hill's subgroups are radically different from a control community, Danbury.

The most general conclusion from comparing these responses is that the Danbury and the non-relocated Hill population are comparable. Major differences existed primarily between Hill's relocated group and the other two populations. These differences were similar to the comparisons of relocated-non-relocated groups. On the questions involving attitudes toward flood control and dam construction, the sentiments of the Danbury population vacillated between the opinions of the relocated and non-relocated populations in Hill. For example, the non-relocated population in Hill felt that the benefits gained from flood control dams were worth the inconvenience to a greater extent than the Danbury or relocated population. The relocated population felt that the federal government should be more helpful in town relocations a significantly greater percentage of the time than did either the Danbury or non-relocated population.

No pattern emerged which clearly differentiated Danbury from the Hill populations. Although it did seem that the Danbury sample was more similar to the non-relocated group, the differences do not appear to be as pronounced as the differences between Hill's relocated and non-relocated populations. (See Appendix C).

Attitudes of Old Villagers About the Relocation - The final section includes questions which were asked of the relocated residents of Hill. The objective was to ascertain current feelings toward the relocation they had directly experienced thirty-seven years ago. Did these people harbor any great resentment toward the Corps of Engineers? How did the old village compare with the new village? Did they feel as though they were dealt with fairly?

Half of those who had been relocated had rented in the old village. Also, half the sample had been born in the old village (the mean time lived in Hill before relocation = 14 years).

Generally, it appears that half the respondents felt that the state government and State Planning and Development Commission
were helpful during the relocation process. Only one-fourth of the sample did not think so, and the remainder did not know or did not answer.

When asked if they were upset by the way the Corps of Engineers handled the relocation, 43% said yes, 26% said no, and the remainder did not answer. Most of the people (73%) took the first offer which was given them. Of those who "dickered" for a different value, 17% reported receiving a higher price and 8% a lower one.

On several questions involving money a large proportion of the sample did not respond. For example, when asked if they felt that they did as well as their neighbors, 56% did not respond and the remaining population was split. Or when asked if they received a fair value for their property, 60% did not answer. Of the remaining 40%, 31% felt that they did not receive fair value and 8% felt they did. The resistance to express attitudes concerning financial and monetary aspects of the relocation may indicate some harsh feelings which remain toward the settlement received, or it may simply represent an unwillingness to disclose what is, in the respondents' eyes, private information.

A large percentage (56%) of the relocated population understood that the town was moved to protect downstream areas from flooding. Thirteen percent, however, did not feel that they were contributing to the region's well-being and 30% did not know or just did not answer.

The relocated population (65%) felt that life in the old village was more enjoyable than in the new village, 17% did not agree, and the remaining 18% did not respond. A large proportion of the sample (39%) felt that people were closer and more friendly in the old village, 44% felt that closeness in the new and old villages was similar and 9% thought they were closer in the new village. (Eight percent did not answer). An overwhelming proportion (87%) believed that there were more social events and gatherings in the old village. (This agrees with the trend analysis which illustrates a continuous decline in the number of meetings of any sort).

A small group of Hill's pre-relocation residents who had left town at the time of relocation were contacted. When asked why they had left the community and not built homes in the new village, the answers were either because of convenience or financial reasons. The majority had rented in the old village and worked in nearby towns. A move to their place of employment seemed to be the best alternative. One family had left to continue working the dowel factory that had been located in Hill and moved to Ashland, New Hampshire, during the relocation. Several of those who had moved from Hill have maintained friendships and some attachments in the new
village. While the move brought hardship for some of those who left Hill, they have adapted to and enjoy the communities in which they now live.

Relocation and the necessity to move from one's home can not be seen as an enjoyable or positive experience. Loss of friends and perhaps money are often a distasteful outcome. In the case of Hill, many of these negative impacts were reduced, but not totally dissolved, by the procedures employed in the town's reestablishment. In many cases, however, what appears to be a feeling of despondence toward the loss of the old village, is in part a feeling of missing those times when Hill was a small, autonomous, viable community. The times and the regional or national trends not the relocation have changed Hill's community structure over time. This is evidenced by the changes which have taken place in neighboring communities, as depicted in the trend analysis.

Attitudinal Summary

Although some negative feelings about the relocation are still held by Hill's relocated population, they are extremely proud and involved with its new town. In looking back at the relocation, many of the changes with which the residents from the old village were unhappy were not a result of the relocation, but were characteristic of the regional and national trends that were affecting small towns in the state and the country.

Any feelings of animosity that the old village residents have are not directed at the Corps of Engineers per se, but rather they are directed at the federal government. The role of the Corps is perceived to be simply an instrument in actualizing particular policies and projects which were mandated by Congress.

Most of the old villagers seemed to internalize the rationale that the construction project was necessary for the protection of downstream residents. This gave them a concrete reason to explain their need to move and made the reestablishment of Hill more palatable.

The residents of Hill who had experienced the relocation are basically people who were and are extremely attached and ego-involved with their town. In creating a new village, the old houses were lost, but the old relationships and sense of community were continued. Any negative attitudes which could have been maintained over time were greatly reduced by employing the techniques used in this relocation.

The general attitudes of Hill residents, relocated and non-relocated, seem to be characteristic of most small town residents today, as exemplified by the comparisons between Hill and Danbury. The citizens enjoy their town. They find it pleasurable and neighborly. There are complaints about particular town services,
but the residents are generally satisfied with the way in which the town is managed.

In terms of active involvement with the town's government, social organizations, and general participation, the town seems to be split. On the one extreme, there are those who are disillusioned with the town and intend to move. They do not vote or attend the yearly town meeting. On the other hand, there is a population, a large part of which is represented by the residents from the old village, who are extremely involved with all the social and political aspects of their town. And finally, there is a large proportion of moderates who are involved with the town in some respects, but also find themselves dependent on activities and relations outside of the community.

Apparently, there are broad differences between the relocated and non-relocated citizens of Hill. It could be assumed that this variability among many questionnaire items is a result of demographic differences, such as age and time lived in Hill. However, when partial correlation coefficients were computed, which held these factors constant, many relationships remained significant, (See Appendix C). This implies that the differences were dependent on the fact that this subpopulation had experienced the relocation process.
This retrospective study has attempted to recreate a community relocation process, or, in this case, the reestablishment of a rural New England town. Several sources of data have been knitted together to portray the evolution of Hill during the past fifty years.

There is more presented in this report, however, than a scenario of the decentralized planning effort of a group of devoted citizens to save their community and life style. The processes of change which have redefined rural American life have also emerged in this analysis of Hill's history.

Hill is not totally unique in having reestablished itself and kept the unity of its community. Recently, the town of North Bonneville, Washington, has undergone a similar reestablishment procedure. Hopefully, the successful experience of Hill and other towns such as North Bonneville can provide viable guidelines to any small town which faces possible evictions and relocation in the future.

Processes

The actual strategies and techniques used for this relocation must be construed as a decentralized planning approach. The residents of the community, with the advice of the State Planning and Development Commission, organized and accomplished the reestablishment of their community. The residents moved their town. This approach of bottom-up rather than top-down planning and decision-making should be considered as a viable means to successfully achieve future town relocations.

The use of the Hill Village Improvement Association, the non-profit corporation which handled all land transactions, prevented speculation and any windfall profits that might have been made from the relocation.

A careful strategy should be designed to illustrate how communities should originally be approached when told that they will have to be relocated. Perhaps, as in this case study, an intermediary such as a state planner would be most appropriate.

Impacts

There was no particular pattern of resettlement in the new village. Individuals chose lots depending upon individual values such as good garden areas, open space, etc. Since there had been only

one major road in the old village, all community members might have considered themselves as part of the same neighborhood, and not used proximity to others as a primary criterion in choosing their new home sites.

Hill's population declined during this move to the new village. However, within a few years after the relocation it had recovered much of this loss. Those who left were either the elderly who did not want to endure the inconveniences of reestablishing themselves, or the younger renter group who worked in nearby communities and used the relocation as an impetus to move to their place of employment. There were a few who left because they did not believe that the town could survive economically. The controlled growth ordinances, administered by the Hill Village Improvement Association, monitored immigration and lot purchasing.

Many of the renters in the community benefited in that they were given the opportunity to build homes of their own in the new village.

The renting population within the new village was abolished since all of the dwellings which were constructed were single-family dwellings. This remains the case today within the village; however, a mobile home park on the periphery of the village has provided dwellings for the renting segment of the population today.

The relocation of the village itself had a minimum of natural environmental impacts. The 85-acre site selected for the new village was mainly covered with brush and had been recently cut over. With landscaping, green belts and open space, the community and the natural environment create a comfortable blend in Hill today.

The procedures employed in reestablishing a new village reduced social costs. Individuals were able to maintain old friendships and a sense of community. Remaining in the immediate geographic locale also reduced many negative social impacts to the residents.

The community as a whole benefited financially due to the State's tax reimbursement for inundated property.

Waiting for a settlement from the Corps of Engineers did not prove to be advantageous to the community. The original settlement of approximately $55,000 offered in 1941 would have been a greater absolute amount than the discounted 1949 figure of approximately $60,000.

The relocation had the effect of accelerating structural changes in the community which were already occurring in the region. This included the decline of small businesses, farming, population, etc.
Many of the changes that the town has experienced are not due to the relocation, but are characteristic of regional changes.

In a matter of a few years after the relocation, the community of Hill had readjusted to become comparable to other small towns in the region. The direct social and economic impacts to Hill were generally short-term, in relation to ongoing trends in other communities. Therefore, the changes in Hill are not directly related to the relocation, but must be seen as being part of regional trends.

The reestablishment of Hill, as opposed to a diverse migration of the citizens to other towns, allowed the town to stay together as an economic and political entity.

Attitudes

In the preconstruction phase of the relocation project, the community's attitudes seemed to be confused and negative. However, once they had decided upon the common goal of building a new village, a greater sense of neighborliness and social cohesion emerged than that which had previously existed.

The sentiments of the Hill residents went through a cycle of negative to positive during the pre-relocation to relocation periods. This reversal is directly related to the establishment of a meaningful goal, building their new village, at the critical period when residents realized and accepted the fact that their lands were going to be taken. There was no time to be bitter. The grass-root reestablishment gave the citizens a specific goal toward which they could direct their energies.

A survey of current residents in the new Hill village indicated that several statistically significant differences in community attitudes exist between the relocation and non-relocated subpopulations in Hill. The analyses of co-variance (ANCOVA) which were computed between these two populations denote that the differences were not dependent on the age of the residents or the amount of time they have lived in Hill. This implies that the relocation procedure itself may account for the distinctness of these two populations.

The major differences is that the relocated population is more involved with their community and is more content with services and the community generally.

The individuals who had experienced the relocation are proud of their town and still feel Hill is the best place to live. However, they miss many of the amenities which had characterized the rural existence they had known before the relocation. Some residents see the relocation as the cause of the changes the town has seen over the years; however, those changes are in fact characteristic of other rural communities in the region.
Implications for Future Projects

The strategies, procedures, and timing which surfaced in this relocation can serve as a model to apply to future Corps of Engineers relocation projects. While the Corps of Engineers would not have to play a direct role in the community relocation itself, they could initiate and encourage the various aspects of the scenario described in this study.

Under existing legislation (PL 91-646), the Corps of Engineers is able to play a greater and more supportive role than during the relocation era of Hill. For instance, direct assistance is available to renters in helping them finance a home. This case study points to areas where contemporary relocation methods may be more effectively applied.

However, we find in rural towns throughout New England that there is a strong tradition of home rule. In any future relocation-reestablishment projects, the talents and expertise of local citizens who have become accustomed to making their own decisions, must be fully utilized. Opportunities must remain open at all times and at all levels of planning for the input of local residents. Nothing should be specifically defined in great detail until citizens have had a chance to consider all proposals. For example, the Corps or any planner should not present a finished blueprint of a new village, but rather a basic rough sketch at initial meetings.

The multi-governmental mix, including individual citizens, which led to the successful reestablishment of Hill should be a crucial concern in any future relocations. The interaction of federal, state, and local governments has grown more complex since the Hill relocation era, due to the greater expansion of federal agencies and regulations. In the Hill relocation the state planner was able to serve as a liaison to the federal government and to negotiate in the town's interest. There may not be a state agency today which is equipped to play a similar role. Perhaps a federal representative who could assist the state in dealing expediently with federal matters could work directly with the state planner during a relocation.

We believe it is important to keep local and federal interaction to a minimum and to allow the local governments to work through the existing, familiar networks of state governments.
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Maps from Army Corps of Engineers of inundated lands. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Planning Department, Waltham, Mass.

Map of New Hill Village. Donated by Ed Amsden, Hill, N.H.

The uniform relocation assistance and real property acquisition policies act of 1970. PL 91-646. U.S. Congress.


APPENDIX A

INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS

CONTACTED FOR INFORMATION
1) Barry Frankel  
Chief Real Estate  
Baltimore District  
Army Corps of Engineers  
301/962-3000

2) Dr. Ruth Love  
Portland District  
Nelson Town Relocation  
Army Corps of Engineers  
503/221-6021, 6455

3) Fay Mahoney  
Franklin, NH  
"Trumpeter"  
Local newspaper covering Hill activities starting in '74.  
1892-1974 "Journal Transcription", microfilm in Franklin Library  
603/934-2323

4) Mrs. Osro Morrill (Mildred)  
Franklin, NH  
Newspaper correspondent for Hill for many years - has a notebook which keeps record of Hill articles  
603/934-2533

5) Jim Rollins  
Lakes Regional Planning Commission  
Main Street  
Meredith, NH 03253  
603/279-8171

6) Annabel Bender Motz, Ph.D.  
Dept. of Sociology  
American University  
Washington, D.C. 20240

7) Joseph Ignazio  
Army Corps Planning Office  
Army Corps of Engineers  
Waltham, MA

8) Jerry Deli Priscoli  
Institute for Water Resource  
Dept. Army Corps of Engineers  
Kingman Building  
Fort Belvoir, VA  
202/325-0370

9) Paul Gilderson, Director  
Industrial Development D.R.E.P.  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-2591

10) Office of Comprehensive Planning  
Concord, NH 03301  
Tom Durry & Dave Scot  
603/271-2155

11) Dave Harrison  
Hanover, NH  
Conn. River Relocation  
603/643-5821

12) State House  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-1110

13) State Archives  
State Library  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-2236

14) Legislative Services  
Concord, NH 03301  
Philip Otum

15) NH Public Transportation Authority

16) Hill School Superintendent  
Mr. Lafienitoas  
603/934-3108

17) Danbury town clerk  
Mrs. Cook  
603/768-3313

18) New Found Regional School District  
Alexandria, NH  
Mrs. Bradley  
603/279-7947

19) Ms. Nellie Fay Harris or Mrs. Cady  
Bureau of the Census  
Population Division  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202/763-5300 Ext. 5020
20) Michael Goldman  
National Archives - Wash. D.C.  
Natural Resource Division  
202/523-3220 or 202/523-3282

21) National Technical Information  
Service (NTIS)  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161

22) Don Hambridge  
Army Corps - Project Engineer  
Waltham, MA  
617/894-2400 Ext. 215

23) Enrollment figures:  
Hill School Census Data  
State Dept. of Ed. Information  
Sherman Wheeler  
Terry Saintsea  
603/271-2278

24) Grace Colby  
Town of Hill - Clerk  
603/934-2278

25) Ed Amsden  
Selectman in Hill, 1940  
603/934-4068

26) NH Registry of Deeds  
Concord, NH  
603/228-0101

27) Glenn Coppleman  
Agricultural Extension Service  
(aerial photos)  
INER, James Hall  
University of New Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824  
603/862-2034

28) Judith W. Cohen  
Data User Service Office  
U.S. Dept. of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Boston, MA  
617/223-0668

29) Gary Kerr  
Water Resource Board  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-3406

30) Mr. Peterson  
State Department of Agriculture  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-3681

31) Agricultural Stabilization  
Conservation Service  
Dennis Fenton  
Concord, NH 03301

32) Soil Conservation Service  
Post Office  
Durham, NH 03824

33) Strawberry Banke  
Edward Kempt  
Portsmouth, NH 03801

34) Evans Printing Company  
Concord, NH 03301  
copyright interview on Stile's book  
603/225-5529

35) NH State Treasurer's Office  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-1110

36) Army Corps of Engineers  
Franklin Falls Dam  
Franklin, NH  
603/934-2116 or 2672

37) Interviews with several relocated  
residents from Hill. Some living  
in the community, today, and others  
who had moved at the time of  
relocation.
APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL ASPECTS
OF THE
RELOCATION
### APPENDIX B - TABLE 1

#### HILL RELOCATION ACCOUNT, RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS 1940 - 1945

**February 1, 1940 - January 31, 1941**

**RECEIPTS:**
- Treasurer, State of New Hampshire loan $55,000.00
- Sale of lumber, wood, etc. 202.78

Total Receipts Received: $55,202.78

**PAYMENTS:**
- Miscellaneous expense 102.25
- WPA project 4,014.12
- Town Hall construction 11,636.88
- Street and sidewalk construction 18,790.47
- Land for streets, buildings, parks, and playgrounds 5,000.00

Total Payments: $39,543.72

Balance on Hand - January 31, 1941 $15,659.06

**February 1, 1941 - January 31, 1942**

**RECEIPTS:**
- Sale of peat and wood 69.96
- Hill Village Improvement Assoc. for extension of water system 400.00
- Vogel & Hodley, use of hydrants for sprinkling 50.00
- Other miscellaneous 74.00

Total Receipts Received: $593.96

**PAYMENTS:**
- WPA Account $6,199.76

Total Payments: $6,199.76

Balance on Hand - January 31, 1943 $10,053.26
TABLE 1 (Con't.)

February 1, 1942 - January 31, 1943

RECEIPTS:

- Sale of Old Stonehouse $ 2,650.00
- Sale of Old Town Hall 5,600.00
- Sale of water main to chair factory 50.00
- Interest on deposits in N. H. Savings Bank
  To January 1, 1942 116.67
  To January 1, 1943 180.32

Total Receipts Received: $ 8,596.99

PAYMENTS:

- Sidewalks, buildings, etc. $ 5,041.54
- Shawmut Bank of Boston
  Principal Payment ($50,000 note) 8,000.00
- Part payment on interest 5,401.58

Total Payments: $18,443.12

Balance on Hand - January 31, 1944 $ -207.13

February 1, 1944 - January 31, 1945

RECEIPTS:

- Check No. 5, 4/22/40, uncashed $ .90

Total Receipts Received: $ .90

PAYMENTS:

- Payments by Selectmen $ 208.03

Total Payments: $ 208.03

Balance on Hand - January 31, 1945 $00,000.00

94
APPENDIX B - TABLE 2

STATE REVENUES RECEIVED BY TOWN OF HILL TO OFFSET LOSS OF TAX
BASE FOR REAL PROPERTY PURCHASED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT, 1940 - 1976.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Assessed Value of Property Taken</th>
<th>Tax Rate per $1000.</th>
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<td>14,932.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Assessed Value of Property Taken</td>
<td>Tax Rate Per $1000</td>
<td>Revenue from State to Offset Tax Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>199,612</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>$15,353.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>868,312</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>15,968.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>852,523</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>16,497.93</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>836,673</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>20,460.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>820,946</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>20,523.65</td>
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<td>1974</td>
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<td></td>
<td>27,214.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27,627.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,484.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE
ADMINISTERED TO HILL AND DANBURY
QUESTIONS FOR RELOCATED POPULATION

1) How long did you live in the Old Village before it was moved?
   \[ \bar{x} = 23 \text{ years} \]

2) Were you born in the Old Village?
   50% yes 50% no

3) Did you own or rent your home in the Old Village?
   50% yes 50% no

4) Did you feel the state legislature and government gave Hill adequate assistance during the relocation?
   34% yes 43% no 21% did not know

5) Do you feel that New Hampshire's Planning Department worked for the advantage of Hill during the time of relocation?
   56% yes 21% no 21% did not know

6) Did the way the Corps of Engineers handled the relocation upset you?
   43% yes 26% no 30% undecided

7) Do you feel that you did equally well as your neighbors in the price you were offered for your property?
   21% yes 21% no 56% did not know

8) How did the initial settlement offered by the Corps of Engineers differ from your final settlement?
   8% lower 17% higher 73% the same

9) Was the Old Village or is the New Village more convenient?
   split 39% - 39% 21% did not know

10) Was your land purchased by the Corps of Engineers?
    21% yes 30% no 47% did not know

11) Did you hold out for more money than what was originally offered?
    4% yes 30% no 66% did not know

12) In your opinion, did you receive a fair price for your property?
    9% yes 31% no 60% no answer
QUESTIONS FOR RELOCATED POPULATION

13) Where did you work when you lived in the Old Village?

14) Do you feel as though you were contributing to the well being of the region in that the Franklin Falls Dam would protect the area from flooding?
   - 56% yes 13% no 30% no answer, did not know

15) Did you move your home up from the Old Village or did you build a new home?
   - 82% build 8% moved homes 8% no answer

16) Was life more enjoyable in the Old Village?
   - 65% yes 17% no 17% did not know

17) After you moved to the New Village did you feel people were as close and friendly as they were in the Old Village?
   - 8.7% friendlier 43.5% just about the same 8% did not know

18) Was the river (the Pemigewasset) used for recreation?
   - 4.3% about the same 82% more in old village 13% did not know

19) Were there more activities and social events in the Old Village?
   - 87% yes 9% no 4% did not know

20) Did you support the move to the New Village at the time?
   - 57% yes 13% no 31% did not know

21) In general, were you financially better or worse off as a result of the move to Hill?
   - 21% better 13% worse 39% no difference 26% did not know

22) Did you have many close friends who left Hill during the time of the relocation?
   - 74% yes 22% no 4% did not know

23) Have you kept in touch with any of them over the years?
   - 61% yes 26% no 13% did not respond to question
# TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN VARIABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>R vs N</th>
<th>N vs D</th>
<th>R vs D</th>
<th>H vs D</th>
<th>Summary of Inferential Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.1. Household size</td>
<td>R&lt;N</td>
<td>N&gt;D</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td>H&gt;D</td>
<td>R&lt;N&lt;D(A) A&gt; (N=D) (t) N&gt;D&gt;R(t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>R&gt;N</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooling</td>
<td>R&lt;N</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2. How many other places besides Hill have you lived in the past ten years?</td>
<td>R&lt;N</td>
<td>R&lt;D</td>
<td>(N=D)&gt;R(t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.3. How long have you lived in Hill?</td>
<td>R&gt;N</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td>(N=D)&lt;R(t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.8. How many people in your family are retired?</td>
<td>R&gt;N</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td>R&gt;(N=D)(t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.9. Do you now, or have you ever held any positions in the town government of Hill?</td>
<td>R&gt;N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R&gt;N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. SD = strongly disagree = 0.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>R vs N</th>
<th>N vs D</th>
<th>R vs D</th>
<th>H vs D</th>
<th>Summary of Inferential Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II.1. As a whole, the town services in Hill are excellent.</td>
<td>N&lt;D</td>
<td>H&lt;D</td>
<td>N&lt;D(B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.2. Hill is a safe place to live in.</td>
<td>N&gt;D</td>
<td>R&gt;D</td>
<td>H&gt;D</td>
<td>(N=R)&gt;D(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R - Relocated
N - Non-Relocated
H - Hill
D - Danbury

A - ANCOVA (Analysis of Co-Variance) with Age
O - ANCOVA with Length of Time Lived in Hill
B - ANCOVA with Age and Length of Time Lived in Hill

All criteria @ p≤.05
II.6. I hope my children will decide to live in Hill.  
\[ R<N \quad N<D \quad R<D \quad H<D \quad R>N>D \] (B)

II.7. Of all the places I have lived, Hill is the best.  
\[ R>N \quad R>D \quad R>(N=D) \] (A)

II.9. Not at all  Completely  Do not know/  satisfied  satisfied  Does not apply
\[ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \]
Circle the most accurate description.

II.9.A. local ambulance  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N \]

II.9.E. local schools  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N \]

II.9.I. sports and recreation programs  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N \]

II.9.K. public transportation  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N(A) \]

II.9.L. local papers (Franklin-Bristol)  
\[ R>N \quad R>D \quad H>D \quad R<N(0) \]

II.12. Do you have any current plans to move?  
\[ N>D \]  \[ N>D(t) \]

II.16. Please list the names of your selectmen.  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N(t) \]

II.17. Of all the people in Hill, how many do you know on a first-name basis?  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N(t) \]

II.19. Do you belong to any local clubs, groups or organizations?  
\[ N<D \quad R<D \quad H<D \quad (R=N)<D(B) \]

II.21. What church do you attend?  
\[ R>N \]  \[ R>N(t) \]

II.22. Do you hold any offices in any of these organizations or church?  
\[ R>N \quad N<D \quad H<D \quad (R=11)>N(B) \]

II.23. Do you use the Pemigwasset River for recreation?  
\[ N>D \quad R>D \quad H>D \quad N>D(B) \]
II.26. Check that item which you feel is most appropriate as a description of the town.

very somewhat  neither/ somewhat  very
descriptive  do not know  descriptive

II.26.f. fast-paced  ___  ___  ___  ___  slow-paced

II.27. Check that item which you feel is most appropriate as a description of the people of Hill.

II.27.d. interesting  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  boring

II.27.g. concerned
about each  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  other
unconcerned

II.27.h. well-informed  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  uninformed

II.27.i. prejudiced  ___  ___  ___  ___  ___  unprejudiced

III.1. Did you live in the town of Hill at the time of relocation?

R>N  N>R

III.2. If Yes, did you live in the old Hill village that was relocated?

R>N  N<R

III.3. Do you know when Hill was relocated?

R>N  R>D  H>D  D<N<R

III.5. Please check the appropriate response.

SD  = strongly disagree  = 0
D  = disagree  = 1
DK/U = do not know/undecided  = 2
A  = agree  = 3
SA = strongly agree  = 4

III.5. All things considered, relocating Hill to protect the region from flooding was a good decision.

R<N  N>D  (R=D)<N
III.11. The benefits of building flood control dams and reservoirs is worth all of the inconveniences they cause.

III.13. Reservoirs should only be built where they will not take people's homes or good farmland.

III.15. The federal government should be more helpful in relocating towns.

III.16. Do you think flood plains should be moved to restrict use? Yes No

III.17. Please mark the following from (1) to (5), (1) being the most accurate description of how you would feel about relocating, and (5) the least accurate.

III.17.a. All of the ties I have established would make it difficult to leave Hill today.

III.17.b. It is hard to leave all the businesses one has traded with for a long time.

III.17.c. It is hard to leave a place where you have spent most of your life.

III.17.d. It would be nice to live in a place where not everyone knows all about you.

III.18. In spite of what some people feel, the lot of the average man is getting worse. Agree-1 Disagree-0

III.21. These days a person does not really know who he or she can count on. Agree Disagree

III.22. There is little use writing to public officials because often they are not really interested in the problems of the average man. Agree Disagree
APPENDIX D

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS:

PRE-RELOCATION

RELOCATION-CONSTRUCTION

POST-RELOCATION
1936
March 12
Floods occur throughout New England

1937
March 19
Corps of Engineers meeting in Franklin to discuss proposed dam. Some discussion of relocation among selectmen. Clark makes first approach to selectmen.

1938
July 21
Army Corps of Engineers again at Franklin. Aim is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the land, ownership and value. Last step before construction. Former visits for topographical surveys. (Funds had been allotted for surveys only - not for construction).

October 13
Foundation tests being made. Work of clearing, scrubbing and stripping the land to start in a week or two.

October 27
Work started on clearing of land.

November 23
Consultants from all over the country visit dam site. Selectmen receive word from WPA that 15 men from Hill could find employment on dam site.

December 21
Board of Selectmen, with other citizens, attend a public hearing to express opinions on flood control plans. In a recent conference, the State Planning & Development Board offered free services of its engineers in laying out and relocating Hill.

December 22
Capt. James H. Stratton gives assurance that dam will be constructed. Government appraisers visit Hill to assess property which will be flooded.

December 29
Work at dam suddenly halted. While it was probably for the holidays, work may not resume until conflict between state Land Use Board and federal government over state control of resources and sale of land is resolved.

1939
January 19
Everyone curious about status of dam.

March 9
Franklin Chamber of Commerce still hopeful about dam. Some time ago a bill was prepared to make the Franklin Falls project an exception to the provisions of the Land and Use law but federal government may not consider building any one dam unless the entire project is assured.

April 10
Capt. Langley addressed a public Flood Control meeting.
May 4  

Sen. Maloney of Connecticut favors quick federal action. Roosevelt has held up action in an effort to meet criticism of federal land taking without state consent. Maloney agrees with the belief (not denied by feds) that federal government has ample legal rights to proceed forthwith.

May 11  

Gov. Murphy's flood control bill, eliminating two proposed sites, was passed by house with only a few changes. A letter from George Mason states that there has been too much weeping about what will happen to Hill. He says that the town is dying anyway and the Corps will be doing most people a favor by buying their land and allowing them to move to Franklin or Bristol.

June 22  

Work begins again in clearing of land by local men in preparation for dam. Notices sent out June 17 to contractors that invitations to bid would be sent soon.

July 20  

U.S. Government begins purchasing properties. Government surveyors have been working in Hill for two weeks.

August 9  

Bids accepted from contractors.

September 14  

Contract for dam awarded to Coleman Bros. of Boston. Work to begin immediately. First condemnation proceedings instituted in federal district court. Representatives of State Planning Board visit selectmen.

October 6  

First actual sale of land (Mrs. Edna Webster) to U.S. Government.

November 2  

Hill petitions for re-appraisal. Ask government for amounts sufficient for replacement of town owned property.

November 20  

Actual work of building conduits to start.

December 28  

U.S. Government gains title to properties of R. E. Lane and Mary L. Dolloff. Property of Miss Mary M. Stumf also purchased. Hill Village Improvement Association (HVIA) formed.

1940  

January 3  

Corporation formed -- sale of stocks.

January 11  

Mason elected president of HVIA. Dissatisfaction with payment offers made by government continues to grow. U.S. Senator Charles W. Tobey made formal protest to Sec. of War Woodring, basing his argument on the fact that the town has not had representation on the board of appraisers, as has been the custom in similar projects.
February 13
Meeting between selectmen of Hill and Sanbornton and Corps.

February 23
Meeting with Hill selectmen and Corps.

February 27
Public hearing on street layout for new village.

March 7
Board of Selectmen invited to attend hearing to decide if town could borrow money over its statutory debt limit in anticipation of funds to be received from U.S. Government. Corps began test boring on new site to locate water supply.

March 12
Town meeting had to be moved from town hall to community hall because of large attendance. Accepted state aid for class 2 roads. Voted to authorize Selectmen to sell land to U.S., borrow $50,000.00 by the issue of bonds, and employ architects, engineers, and surveyors.

March 21
Board of Directors of HVIA met to discuss drawing up of deeds to property. (Once the title to the property is secured, the WPA can start clearing land).

March 27
Work is started.

March 28
Journal transcript reports work begun on New Village. Angus Nolon (civil engineer) engaged by HVIA and began to lay out bounds of land for New Hill.

April 11
Checks received from residents of the summer colony for shares in HVIA.

April 12
Mass meeting between townspeople and wholesalers and retailers from throughout the state -- discussed savings of mass building.

April 15
WPA began work. Titles acquired in late April -- early May. An adjourned town meeting held Friday, May 17 architect's plans for new town hall and school buildings will be submitted for approval.

May 20
House, lots put on sale.

July 4
Contractors bids sought around.

July 18
Work started on new highway.

July 22
Contract for streets awarded to Littleton Construction Company. Work to start same week.

September 5
WPA begins moving large pile of sawdust.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Contracts opened for water system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Sidewalks near completion, water mains being laid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td><strong>January 27</strong> School house and town hall accepted. New water system will have capacity of 400 gals./minute. Estimated need of 115 gals./minute excess for future growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>February 28</strong> Set by Governor for removal from homes of many families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>March 27</strong> Hearing on tax reimbursement bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>April</strong> Last Easter service at Old Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>June 7</strong> Amsden purchased former printing office of R. E. Lane. Had it moved to New Village for Post Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>September 7</strong> Homecoming (last service) in church at Old Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>September 4</strong> Selectmen to meet with WPA officials in Manchester about the possibility of having the WPA work renewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>October 16</strong> 31 families in town, 12 more homes being built, 4 being moved. Bodies moved from Old Hill Cemetery to Bunker Hill Cemetery -- to be completed by mid November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>September 6,7,8</strong> Opening of New Village Store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td><strong>January 12</strong> Second annual meeting HVIA. Development #2 recently opened -- lot of 13 acres had been purchased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>March (early)</strong> WPA projects discontinued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>June 15-16</strong> Waters of the Pemigewasset reached flood heights after the heavy rain of the 14th (Sunday). Old Village flooded to heights not equalled since the high water of 1936.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td><strong>March 9</strong> Army Engineers visited Hill to discuss settlement for town property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>March 11</strong> Governor and council authorize issuance to $42,000.00 loan to Hill. $50,000.00 loan has come due and the federal government has not yet paid the town for its property. $8,000.00 has been paid on original loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>March 18</strong> Amsden announces retirement as selectman. Officials of Spring Valley, WI communicate with Hill. Town is being forced to move for a dam. Note: Westwood, CA; McAlpin, TE; Koehler, WI, possible relocations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 14

Last buildings moved from Old Village.

1944

January 10

Annual meeting of HVIA. Adjourned until 1945.

January 20

3 condemnation hearings concluded in court (Clyde Blake - $16,500; Harold Woodard - $1,300; Ernest Mills - $3,700).

1949

Final settlement with the Army Corps of Engineers for town property.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of Trip</th>
<th>Personnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-11-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to look over ground for survey</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-14-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to measure town roads and look over town property with selectmen.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-15-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill with Supt. of Water Works (Concord) and selectmen to measure water supply system.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-18-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to measure sidewalks, locate town property and take pictures.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-19-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to measure sewage and check water system.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-20-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to see selectmen</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-26-39</td>
<td>To show selectmen preliminary site for town and to discuss prices on property.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-27-39</td>
<td>Manchester to see power representatives re town of Hill.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. G. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-28-39</td>
<td>Manchester to see W. R. Hilliard re working on town of Hill study.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-29-39</td>
<td>Look over area for topographic survey.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-4-39</td>
<td>Conference with selectmen</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-17-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-18-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Farnell</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-19-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Farnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<td>A. V. Evans</td>
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<td>10-24-39</td>
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<td>A. V. Evans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. V. Evans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<tr>
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<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-1-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<td>11-2-39</td>
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<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<td>11-6-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-7-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
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<td>S. J. Tani</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-8-39</td>
<td>To look over town site</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-9-39</td>
<td>Meeting with townspeople</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11-39</td>
<td>Checking elevations</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. R. Hilliard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-13-39</td>
<td>Personal Contact Survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-14-39</td>
<td>Personal Contact Survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15-39</td>
<td>Personal Contact Survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-17-39</td>
<td>Conference with Army Engineers re water system for town of Hill.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-18-39</td>
<td>Property lines</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-19-39</td>
<td>Information re moving houses with W. J. Lynch.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20-39</td>
<td>Conference with Hill selectmen re town site, in Commission office</td>
<td>F. P. Clark, H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-23-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person, W. R. Hilliard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-24-39</td>
<td>To look over proposed highway</td>
<td>F. P. Clark, H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-25-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person, W. R. Hilliard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-27-39</td>
<td>Field work for topographic survey</td>
<td>H. C. Person, W. R. Hilliard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-28-39</td>
<td>Soil Borings</td>
<td>H. C. Person, W. R. Hilliard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-1-39</td>
<td>Conference with selectmen re proposed town plan</td>
<td>F. P. Clark, H. C. Person, C. A. Blessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-4-39</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Rotch, Army Engineers and Mr. Sanders, Concord Water Works.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-20-39</td>
<td>Trip to Hill with Mr. Costos, asst. soil surveyor University of New Hampshire.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2-39</td>
<td>Pond survey with Mr. Coates heating re rebuilding of village.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2-40</td>
<td>Saw Mr. Holmgren at Water Resources re borings, also re using clay from Army pit on pond.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Coleman, W.P.A., and Chief Dickinson of Highway Department as to probable assistance that might be expected from W.P.A. Mr. Corey of U. S. A. called re securing copy of topographic map with proposed street layouts super-imposed on print.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4-40</td>
<td>Hill to pull up stakes used in pond survey.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5-40</td>
<td>Hill to look over site in preparation for additional layout for future development.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6-40</td>
<td>Conference with Chief Dickinson re highway relocation.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9-40</td>
<td>Mr. Tyrell of N.H. Savings Bank called to get information on proper procedure to be followed by bank in getting in on financing of rebuilding of Hill.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10-40</td>
<td>Conference with Directors of Hill Corporation re proposed changes in highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11-40</td>
<td>Discussion with Chief Dickinson re proposed change in highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-12-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to get peat samples for Coates, also re letterhead design.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-15-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Dickinson re relocation of state highway. Mr. Knapp tentatively approved decelerating zone.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-16-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to get sketches from drug store.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-17-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill with Mr. Ericson re relocation of highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-18-40</td>
<td>Conference in office with Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Corey re new layout of town.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-22-40</td>
<td>Mr. Corey given topo. map of Hill with street layout super-imposed. Mr. Jordan given sketches for talk in Franklin. Conference with Mr. Jordan of highway re center line of highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-24-40</td>
<td>Conference with Dr. Burroughs and Mr. Trager re water supply for Hill. Attended hearing in District Court re government fees for homes. Selectmen from Hill in office to look over progress of work.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-25-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Knapp re highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-26-40</td>
<td>Conference in Boston with Timber Salvage officials re sale and removal of lumber on site.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-27-40</td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mr. Williams, local Timber Salvage office re lumber on site.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-29-40</td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mr. Amsden re arrangements F. P. Clark for meeting. Trip to Hill with Mr. Trager, Board of Health, re existing water supply.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-30-40</td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mr. Mason re meeting of Board of Directors on February 7. Meeting in Hill with Mr. Corey and Mr. Roach re water supply.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill with Mr. Harvey of Public Service Co. of Manchester re power lines.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2-40</td>
<td>Conference in Concord with Army Engineers.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill to look over knoll at south edge of town on west side of highway.</td>
<td>H. C. Person, C. A. Blessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7-40</td>
<td>Meeting with town officials and Directors of Hill Village Improvement Assn.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark, H. C. Person, C. A. Blessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conference in office with representative of Portland Cement Assn. interested in town of Hill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-8-40</td>
<td>Meeting with Board of Selectmen.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-9-40</td>
<td>Meeting with Selectmen and Board of Directors.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-10-40</td>
<td>Conference with Lnr. Dickinson.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-12-40</td>
<td>Conference with town officials and Directors of Assn. Telephone conversation with Mr. Earston re hill.</td>
<td>H. C. Person, F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-13-40</td>
<td>Conference with town officials of Hill, Selectmen of Lebanon and Army Engineers.</td>
<td>H. C. Person, F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-14-40</td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mr. Amsden. Conferences in office with Mr. Earston, Mr. Fox of Portland Cement Assn., and Mr. Payson re Hill.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark, H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-14-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Dickinson.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-15-40</td>
<td>Trip to Hill with H. A. Ingham, highway resident engineer to survey dam.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-16-40</td>
<td>Conference with Hill Selectmen and Tax Commission. Manchester for conference with public service Co. officials and W. F. A. engineer.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-17-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Trager re print of section for gravel wall well.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-19-40</td>
<td>Conference with W. H. Steenstra, field engineer for Koppers Services, Inc., re power line. Also conference with A. ... Taggart, W. F. A. engineer re project for clearing public property.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-20-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Dickinson. Hill to measure dam with Lilo Lindgren.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-21-40</td>
<td>Meeting with Board of Selectmen. Trip to Hill with D. H. Dickinson to look over area and decide on drainage.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-23-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Dickinson re town streets. Trip to Hill with Percy Sanders to meet with Messrs. Corey, Roche and Allsworth.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-24-40</td>
<td>Meeting with Board of Selectmen and Town Budget Committee. Met with Dickerson to measure roads.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-25-40</td>
<td>Met with Selectmen and Robert Upton to frame warrant.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-26-40</td>
<td>Conference with Mr. Hudson of Underwriters.</td>
<td>F. P. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-27-40</td>
<td>Meeting of town officials and town meeting on redevelopment of town.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-28-40</td>
<td>Meeting with W. F. A. and Steenstra to go over power line location and inspect well drilling.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-29-40</td>
<td>Conference in office with John Tyrell re finances for new town.</td>
<td>H. C. Person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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APPENDIX E

RELEVANT ARTICLES DESCRIBING
THE RELOCATION PROCESS
THE TOWN OF HILL

During the past several months, the people of New Hampshire have had the unusual experience of seeing a community die and a new one, in a new form, take its place.

What has this experience to offer to the towns and cities of the state? Why, in its redevelopment, did the Town of Hill decide to take a new form? What advantages did that offer? What might we learn to our advantage as citizens and taxpayers from the experience of Hill?

Because of its apparent importance, the executive director has taken the time to visit the site and to find out more about the situation. The more important of his observations are reported here.

The Situation

The building of the Franklin Falls flood control dam will flood the village of Hill. Consequently, the federal government, as part of the flood control work, is condemning and purchasing the town and private property affected. With the money received the people must establish themselves elsewhere.

Although a rural town, only two families in the village area to be flooded are actually engaged in farming. Over twenty persons work in two small woodworking shops. The majority of the rest work in communities like Bristol, Franklin and Laconia or engage in recreational activities serving the tourist trade. This fact is important, since it means the townspeople were not tied inevitably to the land to be flooded. Their transfer of residence would hamper little their means of making a livelihood.

In the village to be flooded there are approximately 80 homes, three stores, two gas stations, one garage, two small shops, two churches, three public buildings. The estimated value of the town's property, streets, town hall, etc., to be flooded was in excess of $100,000. The federal government so far has offered only $67,000 although the town hopes to receive more. Plainly, however, the town officials must be economical and extremely ingenious to make the smaller amount do the job needed.

Through the leadership of the town selectmen, Edward D. Amsden, John J. Huse and Theodore S. Dickerson, the decision was made by the townspeople to reestablish their community. The first problem of the townspeople was as to method of developing the new town. Should it be a haphazard, "every man for himself" proposition, or should the town carefully plan the new village so as to secure advantages they desired and in many cases did not have in their old village.
It was soon evident to all that the only way the town could be established economically and within their limited resources was by careful planning of the whole development. If the residents reestablished themselves above flood line without any plan, the homes would be so scattered that to provide paved streets, sidewalks and water system would require a length outside of the ability of the town to finance. The town enlisted the technical advice of the State Planning Board and, under the direction of Fred Clark, planning director, a town plan was worked out which combined the best available experience in economy, convenience, attractiveness and safety. This town plan was adopted by the townsmen and at the 1940 town meeting all necessary authority to proceed was given the board of selectmen.

The Hill Village Improvement Association was established as a non-profit corporation of townsmen and it undertook and carried out the assembly of necessary land, its subdivision and disposal to town and individuals. When the development of the new village was ready to proceed, the townsmen employed, at their own expense, the part time services of Herbert Person, planning engineer of the State Planning Board, to direct the construction of the new village.

Features of New Village

Many of the things which the town of Hill has done in the reestablishment of its village are a departure from the way in which its old town was built and from the way in which most New Hampshire communities have been built.

The development of the new village has now advanced far enough so that the plan is apparent to all visitors. Some specific improvements, applicable at some time or other to most places in the state, are as follows:

1. Relocated State Highway 3A is being built to one side of the new village, in other words, by-passing it. This contrasts with the old village which straddles the old highway 3A with homes, stores, town hall, school, churches, etc., scattered along a length of much more than a mile. Separated from the new state highway traffic by a belt of trees and grass, the people will have in the new village a degree of safety, and freedom from noise and gas fumes they didn’t enjoy before.

2. No homes or other buildings of the village are built directly on the state highway. The town has bought a strip of land 100 feet wide on each side of the state highway to insure separation of the village from the state highway traffic and incidentally to permit the development of a more attractive roadside which the town hopes will bring credit to it. The business buildings of the village are built in one section along the highway, facing a town street parallel to the state highway and easily accessible from it. There will be plenty of parking space. Townsmen and children can come down from their homes to do their shopping on a street safe from speeding cars.

3. The streets of the new village are curving, made to fit the new site. The result is not only more charming and livable; it is also far more economical in "cut and fill" required to build the streets. It was also found possible to reduce the length of town streets necessary to serve the community.

4. Town buildings in the old town were as much as a mile from some homes in the village. In the new village, no new home will be more than a quarter of a mile away from the town center, making for far more easy access.

5. Even though the new village will be more compact and though street mileage will be less, the townsmen have made no sacrifice in the spacious character of their new village, the lots averaging a half acre each.
6. The streets are laid out on wide right-of-ways, although pavements are kept to the minimum necessary for adequate service. If later widening is thought desirable, it can be done without expensive purchase of additional land. Drainage and water supply mains have been laid, not in the middle of the street, but under the wide grass strips which are located between the street and the sidewalks, thus obviating the need for expensive ripping up of street pavement for repairs to mains.

7. The town building combines space for the town hall, selectmen's office, library, kitchen and dining hall, fire apparatus and town truck, achieving essential economy but not sacrificing one bit in importance or attractiveness.

Democratic Procedure

The town has demonstrated that in taking advantage of new ideas in community development it is not necessary to sacrifice one bit in town meeting procedure. Securing the facts through the aid of trained counsel, the people then made their decision in town meeting based on facts thus accurately obtained.

The first residents of the new village have already moved into their homes. The town water system may be operating by the time this Taxpayer is mailed. Probably by next spring the relocation will be complete and the people of Hill will live in a new community made possible by their own will and vision.

When next summer comes, drive along Route 3-A, past the little town. Look across the pond and see the attractive civic center made by the church, the town house, and the school, and the gently curving roads where the town lives.

The new town of Hill, quiet, attractive, inexpensive to operate, didn't just happen. It was made to happen, by the combined effort of the individual men and women of the community, who stayed with their problem, and patiently thought it through.

Two Quotations.

"A people may prefer a free government, but if, from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it, if they will not fight for it when it is directly attacked; if they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it;—in all these cases they are more or less unfit for liberty. Though it may be for their good to have had it even for a short time, they are unlikely long to enjoy it."

—John Stuart Mill.

** ** **

"For the past 20 years, public apathy has been common to most republics."

—Timo, June of 1940.

** ** **

The General Court

At no time in recent history has a New Hampshire legislature been faced with a responsibility as solemn, and as sobering, as that facing the General Court elected Nov. 5. A government that mingles efficiency with humanity, that is thrifty yet far-sighted, that is state-wide and not sectional, that has the courage of true leadership and not the yielding to pressure interest...this is what the 1941 General Court has in its power to create.
The General Court will face many specific problems: how most fairly and effectively to protect the rights of employment and equality of income of those working for the state; how to secure the maximum of intelligent operating efficiency in the performance of state and county functions; how best to assist our eleven cities to set up a more modern machinery for local government. There is, of course, one fundamental problem running through all others: how can the needs of the people of New Hampshire, of all the people, best be served?

The problems asking for solution by General Court, by Governor and Council, and by state department heads, are very difficult. They are made more difficult because confused by the necessity for quick national defense. It is our most sincere hope that bills involving burdens upon the taxpayers of this state will not be presented in the name of national defense, unless they positively are necessary to national defense. This is not the time to jeopardize the standard of living of 500,000 citizens by taxing it for any purpose that is not now utterly essential.

May we urge members of taxpayers associations reading this bulletin, and every other citizen not active in state government, to give the greatest possible consideration to the matters of state and county government which will be presented in the coming session in Concord?

Our state officials cannot possibly do the task alone. It is the responsibility of every New Hampshire citizen deliberately to keep himself informed about his government, so that he can instruct his representatives of his wishes. That was the intent of the Bill of Rights of our state Constitution, and it is doubtful if the founders of New Hampshire would feel less strongly now than 160 years ago that the responsibility for good government lies in the hands of the common man and woman. We can expect our elected representatives to do no better for us than we ask them to do. The fault is not theirs if we fail.

AROUND THE STATE

Berlin
A small group of interested people, intent on greater, more active, partaking in the solving of their civic problems, formed the Berlin Taxpayers Association during November. George Abbott was named temporary chairman, and plans were made for a public meeting later on in the year, or early in 1941.

Conway
With over 40 persons present, formal organization of the Conway Taxpayers Association was carried out December 3. Noel Wellman of Kearsarge presided at the meeting, which chose 15 directors, accepted by-laws, and voted to incorporate. President and other officers are still to be chosen, and a long-range program will be discussed.

Derry
Officers of this newly formed association were chosen by the directors at a meeting on December 4. John C. Lormandra, who was a guest at the November Federation executive committee meeting in Concord, was elected president. Mrs. Minnio Ferdinand and Mr. Lewis H. Smith became vice-presidents. This final organization in Derry followed a very active meeting on November 20, attended by over 80 keenly interested citizens. All three selectmen were present, with two of them briefly addressing the gathering.

Exeter
Federation Director Langmuir met with the Lions Club at the Exeter Inn on December 2, giving a talk made possible by Henry Phillips, Jr. of the Academy. Praising the Lions Club for their unusually successful civic efforts and volunteer spirit, Mr. Langmuir stressed the need for similarly active volunteers in the field of local, county and state government.--"those who are in the public office," said Mr. Langmuir, "too often are doing alone the work of government which is ours as much as theirs."
Laconia and Tax Maps.

Lewis K. Perley, president of the Laconia Taxpayers Association, recently was paid a tribute by Mayor Robinson W. Smith, who appointed him supervisor of a tax map project. Tax maps are being prepared in number of New Hampshire communities and have frequently had surprising results. As a rule, they serve to uncover property which, because of inaccurate town or city records, has gone tax-free for years. In several cases, the amount of new taxes thereby recovered has paid for the moderate cost of making the map in as little as one or two years. Tax maps are considered eligible as P A projects. Any community interested in them, as a means of securing lost taxes, can inform itself through the State Planning and Development Commission. The taxpayers federation, likewise, will be glad to secure information to answer any inquiries sent to it.

Lisbon

On November 21 Director Langmuir had the opportunity to address the Lisbon Lions Club, through the courtesy of E. Graham Clark and George Clark. Not yet ready to consider the formation of a local taxpayers association, the members present nevertheless were keenly alert to the need for greater knowledge on state and county expenditures.

Manchester

Executive Secretary Sidney Frisson has been discovering conditions in the procedure of various city departments that are reprehensible, to say the least. Loose fiscal policy, evasion of the spirit of the city charter and ordinances, laxity in budget procedure, and refusal to be open with the people, all have become somewhat blatantly evident.

For example, 1) Over $19,000 of a balance of a bond issue raised for the specific purpose of financing the construction of the Webster school was used to buy a fire truck, fire hose, to renovate the mayor's office and buy equipment for the city clerk. Said Frisson, "It is inconceivable that any banker would approve a 20 year loan for expenditures (which) most certainly should be made from current revenue." This evident misuse of bonded money was voted by the board of aldermen.

2) Two of the aldermen of the city are also employees of the highway department. Mr. Frisson remarked that "a vicious circle is created when two members of the board of aldermen, who elect the highway commissioners, are in turn placed upon the payroll of the department by those commissioners." Mr. Frisson requested that the two men, in all fairness, should resign as aldermen.

Nashua

Moving on steadily toward a more effective administration of city business, Mayor Eugene H. Lemay has added a good deal more to his steady pay-as-you-go policy of financing. It is confidently expected that all city departments will live within their 1940 budgets, for the first time in many years. This would be an accomplishment of significance, because municipal budgets in Nashua have been honored in the breach in too many cases in recent years.

The Public Works Department, in spite of an estimated expenditure somewhat less than a year ago, nevertheless will have bought over $25,000 worth of new equipment, including a number of trucks and the big snow loader which greatly reduced the cost of snow removal. The snow loader has not been just a piece of expensive equipment. It has really been put to work, and the streets have been cleared more quickly and with less cost. Better purchasing methods, better administration of departments and employees on the part of the mayor and the entire Public Works board, have been the central reasons for putting this department on its most efficient operating level in some years.

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Democracy in Flood Control

THE LESSON OF HILL, N. H.

by BENTON MACKAYE

Reprinted from SURVEY GRAPHIC September 1940
Democracy in Flood Control

THE LESSON OF HILL, N. H.

by BENTON Mackaye

MODERATOR TWOMBLY ANNOUNCED THE VOTE—74 in favor, 4 against. It was on Article 12 of the town warrant of Hill, N. H., "to see if the town will vote to authorize the selectmen to borrow the sum indicated in Article 11." Article 11, which had just been adopted unanimously, appropriated "the sum of $50,000 for acquiring and redeveloping public facilities at the new village site." The people of Hill, in town meeting, had given the "go ahead" signal to a step marking a new venture in New England democracy. This happened on Tuesday afternoon, March 12, 1940. Moderator Twombly went right on.

"Article 13," quoth he, "to see if..." Well, what is this all about?

I yield to Frederick P. Clark, director of the New Hampshire State Planning Commission, in whom the people of Hill had placed their faith as a wise consultant and a true friend when their town appeared to be doomed by the big Franklin Dam. His official statement defined the problem:

When the federal government initiated its flood control program in 1938, the inclusion of the flood control project at Franklin Falls, N. H., (on the Pemigewasset tributary of the Merrimack River) doomed the people of Hill, N. H., a community of approximately 350 people. An old New England community, which received its grant in 1733, being settled in 1768 and incorporated in 1778, it was an easy job for the people of the town to reconcile themselves to the abandonment of the homes which had served many generations.

The village of Hill, in sharp contrast to its name, is a valley settlement, located on the flat flood plain of the Pemigewasset River. This plain, with its adjacent river terraces, along the ten-mile stretch from Bristol down to the dam site just above Franklin Falls, makes an ideal place, from a strictly engineering standpoint, for the storage of flood waters from the rugged slopes of the nearby White Mountains. So it was selected by the army engineers to hold the spring floods and thereby lower the flood heights at other flood plain communities downstream. Chief among these are Manchester and Nashua in New Hampshire, and Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill in Massachusetts.

Hill is one among many American upstream towns in the way of a national flood control program. Such towns, to date, have been doomed. Settlements disintegrate into their constituent individual families, and families, on receipt of their "just compensation," go their separate ways for good or ill. But the village of Hill decided not to disintegrate. For several months before the town meeting the preparations had been going forward.

Two jobs would have to be done: First, to acquire a new public layout for the new common or public square, for the new town hall, school, and other public buildings; second, to acquire a new private layout for the homes where the people would live, and also an area for the shops and mills.

The first job could be done by town action, but not the second. So some of the folks got together and formed a voluntary non-profit corporation which they called the Hill Village Improvement Association, Inc. This the people—(or most of them)—joined as members. The affairs of the association were placed in the hands of nine directors, including George C. Mason, president, Paul W. Colby, treasurer, and Dana Rounds, secretary. The first job, which was decided upon at the town meeting, was placed in the hands of the three selectmen—Edward D. Amsden, chairman, Theodore S. Dickerson, and John J. Huse.

The three selectmen and the nine directors of the association have now become a planning committee to find a new location, and to lay out a new village. Several months ago they went to the State Planning Commission at Concord and got Director Fred Clark to come to Hill and talk it over with all the citizens affected. It was an exhibit of democracy from the very start. Fred Clark made it plain that he was there to "talk" and not to "tell"; if they really wanted to do this thing, and wanted his help, he would be glad to advise them how. They did want, and he did help.

Several locations were examined and one was finally chosen a half mile distant on a partly wooded plateau on the west side of the river. Options on the area were obtained and a town plan was designed in the Planning Commission's office. New Hill Village will lie between the reservoir and a new through highway; it will demonstrate Sir Raymond Unwin's three precepts—safety, efficiency, amenity. The school children will cross no highway traffic; the housewives will have easy access to the market place; and the town will retain much of the character of the old New England village. Actual development is now under way—in charge of Herbert Person, formerly Clark's assistant.

There are some broad lessons in this little but very significant project. As with an individual, so with a community, there is a span of life. What length and manner thereof depends mightily on the stand taken in each crisis arising on life's way. 'The will to be'—to go on living—is the measure of any true vitality. Hill has given proof of her vitality. When crisis came she decided to do it—and not ignobly die. She has chosen the simple course of stepping out of the water and starting on a fresh career. Such was the final decision in the town meeting on that Tuesday afternoon in March.

The meeting immediately took steps to clinch the good start made for a closer and stronger community life than the town had formerly enjoyed.

Thus Article 15 "to see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to have prepared by..." qualified personnel the necessary plans for public facilities at the new village site and make a report to the town..." Unanimously adopted. And Article 16 "to see if the town will vote to elect a zoning commission of three to study the zoning of the new village site..." Unanimously adopted.

These two articles taken together constitute a planning charter for the new village. Article 15 applies to the "public facilities" and Article 16 to the whole "new village site." In each case special advice is called for; by experts or "qualified personnel" in the case of public facilities; and by an elected commission in the case of the whole village site. In both cases the people themselves, in town meeting, are to have the final word.

The town meeting at Hill voted to stay assembled during these critical times. Under Article 18 "to transmit any other business that may legally come before..." they voted to adjourn until the second Tuesday in April (the 9th). By repeating this process the people may reasonable each month and then to remain in session for such period as they deem wise.

The session of March 12 had taken the full day. It was a day of hope for American democracy. There was order, strict attention, pertinent questioning from the floor and accurate answering from the stand; there was pointed comment and discussion, with normal heat and ample humor; there was no lost time; there was luncheon served by the townswomen whose clean and savory cooking matched their statesmanship.

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This little town of Hill seems to have buildings greater than it knows. It has evoked a set of man-sized questions. Fred Clark in his statement remarks that this project is likely to have “a considerable influence on community planning elsewhere in the state.” Its influence bids fair to be wider than the state; and to be of regional caliber as well as village gauge. Let us look at a couple of these Hill-evoked questions.

NOTE THIS VERY SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPH in Fred Clark’s official statement:

Due to the nationwide attention focused on the rebuilding of the town of Hill, the people of the town expect that the attractiveness of the new village and the good financial condition of the town will bring new residents as a result. To date several specific inquiries have been received asking lot prices and proposed building restrictions.

“Specific inquiries” of this sort raise the question of outsiders. This question raises others—indeed an avalanche of them. Should Hill, considered as a civic household, adopt outside children to add to her own? This might be well. But suppose this led to more? The more the merrier, we might say, provided there be room within the household truly to care for them.

Two questions are here raised:

1. Where, provided they can earn a living, shall newcomers live in case the new village site should reach capacity? This is a matter which may be briefly entered in this article.

2. What shall newcomers do to earn their living? Here arises the whole matter of the economic development of this section of New England, a matter too large to enter in this article.

Democracy at Work: the people of Hill thinking it over at Mr. Clark, state planner, asks them what they want to do about it.
on stated sites which carefully omitted the Riverhill site. And so a decision was reached that the Contoocook site was not suitable, after all, for all-around regional purposes.

This decision amounted basically to graceful, if not wholly conscious, bows on the part of Manchester and the other downstream settlements, to the rights and interests of Contoocook and the other upstream settlements. As with Hill, so with Contoocook—each practiced democracy; each saw itself in the perspective of a rational regional development; and each in her own way refused to be doomed.

Other River Towns Decide to Move

New Hampshire river towns are not the only river towns refusing to be doomed. Hill, though the pioneer in various ways, holds no monopoly on community mobility. Other river towns throughout the country are beginning to think, and act, with regard to stepping out of the flood zones, natural or man-made. One of these is Greenville, on the St. Francis River in southeastern Missouri. Greenville, as with Hill, is doomed by a reservoir and is preparing to move out. But there are other mobile river towns which belong to a different category from any of the towns mentioned.

Two of these are of record. They are Leavenworth, Ind., and Shawneetown, Ill.—both on the lower Ohio River. [See "Shawneetown Climbs a Hill," Survey Graphic, November 1938.] Each of these towns, as with Hill, N. H., decided to move to higher ground; each of them, as with Hill, was doomed by an influx of water if it remained where it lay; but with these Ohio River towns the prospective influx of water was due to the inevitable forces of nature and not, as with Hill, to the rational acts of man.

All towns or portions of towns, little or big, whether a Shawneetown or a Cincinnati, in the downstream stretches of the Ohio River flood plain (or of any other flood plain) are subject to periodic flooding.

Man can curb nature, within limits. He can bottle up so much water in man-made storage reservoirs. He can cause the forests and the grasses to grow and retard the surplus flows. This he should do and is slowly getting around to do. But man cannot curb nature altogether.

This situation is of concern to all uses of the flood plain—agriculture, timber growing, transportation, manufacture, trade, residence. These can thrive, for worse or better, in between the flood crests, except the uses requiring permanent plant for storage, working, or dwelling purposes—except, that is, urban or community development (in short, plant and housing).

The typical river flood plain consists of an upper and a lower level, like New York's Grand Central Terminal. The upper level, roughly speaking, is safe and legitimate for the said town and city use; the lower level, roughly speaking, really belongs to the river and not to man.

There was a time when plant and housing were required to take their chances on the lower level. This was in the passenger steamboat days when the wharf was the platform of commerce, and it is when the waterpower grill or saw mill was a necessity. But in these days of motorcars and high tension power lines, the need of the wharf, of the streamside mill, and of their accessories, is reduced to the minimum.

LOOK AGAIN AT THE FLOOD PLAIN levels through the eyes of modern invention. The presence of flood water on the upper level is an invasion of the realm of man; the presence of plant and housing on the lower level is a trespass on the domain of the river.

Any downstream town, or any portion of a town, that insists on squatting on the lower flood plain level partakes of amphibian character and defies the laws of fluvial physics. If not doomed to extinction it is doomed, despite the irrational efforts of man, to the eternal recurrent irritation of becoming a civic refugee and a drain upon the body politic.

Certain of such towns apparently have wearied of this constant scourge. They have come at last to recognize their doom, and to face it in terms of modern virile action instead of the old inertia. Each one of them, like Hill, N. H., refuses in its own way to be doomed.

Hill's will "to be" has revealed a similar will in others. Like herself, several of her sister towns have been cited for doomsday, but all have reversed their designated fate. These towns fall into three classes:

Hill, N. H.—doomed by circumstance. An upstream flood plain community happening to lie within the site of a reservoir required for legitimate downstream protection; upstream interests concede to downstream: the town released by retaining its integrity and moving out of the needed area.

Contoocook, N. H.—man-doomed pro tem. An upstream flood plain community within the site of a projected reservoir found on reexamination to be unsuitable for all-around regional purposes; downstream interests concede to upstream: the town released by maintaining its right to stay intact as an inherent element of the region's life.

Shawneetown, Ill.—nature-doomed ad infinitum. A downstream flood plain community doomed by the inevitable forces of nature. Its self-evacuation or self-mobility or self-transference is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be." This will has let loose the exigencies of floods and their control, and has started the towns and not of individuals. Its essence is the civic will "to be."
THE NEW VILLAGE OF HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE

By FREDERICK P. CLARK, Member, A.I.P.*

In 1939, when the people of Hill, New Hampshire, heard the news that their community must be abandoned to make way for a Federal flood control dam, they felt that a great calamity had befallen them. Today, a large percentage of the townsmen feel that it was one of the best things that ever happened to them.

Today, they are moving into a new community, a more attractive, safe, economical and convenient place to live. "Community planning," just two relatively meaningless words to them in 1939, has spelled the difference in the townsmen's outlook. The existence of the new village of Hill may be the product of circumstances; its character is the result of careful planning.

Information on the planning and the building may be interesting as evidence of how still another new town was planned and built. Communities have been built according to plan before, however. What is more interesting is the way in which the "hardheaded" Yankees of this small town did it.

In this day of great reliance upon aid from Washington, it may be interesting to hear how this small village, insignificant in comparison with multimillion-dollar housing projects, accomplished what it did, relying upon local interest and action, and following New England town meeting procedure.

What the people of Hill have accomplished has been called a "dream town" by the newspapers, but it had its roots in the hard realities of being built within the very limited means of the small community.

In contrast to new communities built by industry, government and real estate promoters, the plans for this new community were based on careful analysis and community participation.

A recent air photo showing progress in construction of the new village.

* Planning Director, New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission.
decided upon by the very people who will live there, and who are investing their own hard-earned money in the community facilities and homes.

The Town

The town of Hill, first settled in 1768, has a population of about five hundred people, is situated in almost the center of New Hampshire and adjacent to some of the principal manufacturing centers and recreational resorts of the state. Most of the people live in a village, located along a river in one corner of the town, and straddling one of the state's heaviest travelled highway routes.

The accompanying illustration shows the rural character of the region about the village. Two larger towns are about six miles distant to the north and south. The town itself includes some good agricultural land, a dozen or so fine summer homes, and three small manufacturing establishments.

The town has a fairly well balanced economy, not wholly dependent upon any single type of income. During the depression years, it pulled itself completely out of debt and in 1940 had a small net surplus to its credit. The village part of the town has more than eighty homes, a dozen businesses and industries, churches, a town hall and a school.

The Situation

The floods of 1936 in the Merrimack River valley of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, resulting in heavy damage to the downstream cities, brought plans for a number of flood control reservoirs in the upstream areas. A system of these proposed reservoirs was finally given official status in the Federal flood control program of 1938. One of these reservoirs, at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, required the taking of the long established village of Hill, in its entirety.

When first confronted with the prospect of giving up their homes and community, the townspeople were naturally antagonistic. The possibility of reestablishing the village seemed a very remote possibility. They became discouraged with the prospects ahead.

* The reader should realize that the New England town is what is called "township" elsewhere. Most of the people of Hill live in a village or settlement within the township. Only the township as a whole has a legal identity.
But then they realized that they were going to have to live somewhere. Wherever that might be they would have to buy or build new homes. Their work was still at the same place and they hated to break their social ties. Why not rebuild in the township?

The task was complicated by the fact that few of the residents of the village had any experience with the development of land or homes. They realized this, however, and availed themselves of the technical advice which could show them how to do what they wanted to do.

A Decision

The town officials asked the help of the State Planning and Development Commission in determining the feasibility of a new community and in preparing the plans for it, if proved feasible. The state planning agency agreed to help.

Realizing the emergency of the town's situation, the state agency was also aware of the opportunity which the town and itself had. It was possible not only to relocate the village, but in so doing to produce (1) a far superior community to the one existing and (2) an example of community planning to inspire and guide other New Hampshire towns.

Questions

Certain questions had to be answered before planning a new village. Did the village have justification for continued existence? If so, did a suitable site exist near-by for such a new community? Would compensation paid for old village property provide adequate funds for erection of a new village?

Each of these questions was finally answered in the affirmative. The townspeople had good employment. The town had a favorable tax rate, averaging less than three per cent for all property taxes (state, county and local), and during the depression had pulled itself completely out of debt.

A site, superior to the old one, was available less than a half mile away. A rough estimate of the cost of a new village and of the depreciated value of the old public facilities indicated that, if anywhere near fair value was paid by the Federal Government, the minimum required public facilities could be provided at a new site.

A scene in the old village.

Local Desire

Having determined to satisfaction the feasibility of relocating the village, the next step was to determine the strength of the townspeople's desire to reestablish their community. That desire would determine the chances for success or failure in such an attempt.

An unofficial town meeting was held in one of the town's two churches (the Town Hall was too decrepit and too small to handle the crowd). The selectmen explained the situation and what had been done to date. At their request, the State Planning Director outlined the choices open to the townspeople, expressed his conviction that a new village was feasible, but that the success or failure of such a venture depended on the desire of the people to continue the existence of their community and their willingness to put a great deal of hard work into making the new village come true.

On an expression of opinion, the large crowd of townspeople went on record unanimously in favor of reestablishing the village. To bring this sentiment into a more concrete form, the selectmen, during the following day, made a survey of all families, asking whether they felt they could relocate. Sixty-six families out of eighty-eight gave it as their opinion that they could. The others said they would have to see what the Federal Government offered them for their present homes before deciding.

Planning Adopted

Having determined to reestablish the village, the townspeople were confronted with another decision — whether to relocate on a
An air map of the new village site before work was started. Note huge lumber storage yard which had to be removed.

basis of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" or to carefully plan the new village so as to secure qualities of living not present in the old village. After giving the question careful thought, the townspeople decided that only a planned community would give them what they desired.

Study also showed that only a planned community would be economically feasible. If people relocated on higher ground elsewhere in the town without a plan, they would be so scattered that the cost of streets, sidewalks and a water system to serve them would be far beyond their ability to finance.

Before the decision to reestablish the village and the agreement on a plan, the townspeople were discouraged, disunited. There was no goal to be reached or community plan to which each family could tie its planning. Some residents were planning to move elsewhere, feeling the village was going to pieces. When the plan was prepared and agreed upon, this situation changed; people were hopeful and began making their individual plans, tying in with the new village.

An evaluation of the village situation early brought a realization of the importance of building not only a new environment, but also a more vigorous, interested community with enlightened leadership. At every step, therefore, emphasis was placed on local decisions. The State Planning and Development Commission continually repeated its statement that the community plan was a suggestion only, that local discussion and decision was necessary.

Organization

Under New Hampshire statutes, the town could not undertake all the operations necessary in building the new village. For example, the town could raise money and acquire that land which was actually necessary for town streets, buildings, parks and playgrounds, but not land for homes, church and businesses. However, it was extremely desirable to assemble all land needed for the entire village site into one area, so as to simplify acquisition, surveying, planning and subdivision. Under one control it would be possible to have a unified development plan, whereas under several ownerships each subdividing and selling in competition, the village would probably have been a collection of independent real estate developments. Under one control, such bickering among developers was avoided, and thinking and action in terms of the community at large was made paramount.
For that purpose, the townspeople organized the Hill Village Improvement Association, a non-profit corporation. This agency was composed of practically the same people who make up the town meeting. Through the corporation, the people of the town supplemented the authority they had as a town meeting. Such an organization was further desirable in that it, a private agency, could accomplish things for the benefit of the town that the town meeting could not, because of either legal or political reasons.

The corporation organized, with action residing in a seven-member board of directors. None of the three town selectmen, who were actively engaged in building the new village facilities, was made an official of the corporation. This was for the reason that the selectmen as town representatives would have to deal with the board of directors on purchase of town land and other matters, and it was desirable that there be no question relative to the handling of any such transactions.

The three town selectmen and the seven directors of the corporation formed, in effect, the town planning board. The general character of recommendations was initiated by this group and submitted to the entire voting population of the town for approval.

A more cautious and careful group than the above would be hard to find. It had no experience in such matters, it knew the re-establishment of an entire functioning community was without precedent in the state, it realized that it had a definitely limited sum of money to rely on, and it wanted to build well and within the townspeople's means.

State and Federal Relations

While exercising a paternalistic interest in the welfare of unfortunate groups through—

Recent air map of the same site. Note relationship to old village at the top of the map.
out the country, the Federal Government has not exhibited a great interest in whether the settlement of the damages for property in the old village would permit the people to re-establish themselves. The townspeople feel they have a right to reestablishment of equivalent facilities in a new village, the cost being met by the Federal Government.

In the case of the state highway relocation, the Federal Government is having the relocation planned and designed by the state highway department, let out to bid by the state and supervised by the state after the Federal Government determines the successful bidder. The cost of the relocation as well as the reimbursement to the state highway department for all expenses of planning and supervision is being met by the Federal Government.

When asked to apply the same principle of reestablishment at Federal expense to the Town of Hill, the Federal Government refused.

The state, which finally gave approval to the Federal plans for the reservoir, recognized a certain degree of responsibility and agreed for a period of three years to contribute up to $9000 per year to make up for such tax revenue as the town may lose from the Federal Government taking property off the tax rolls. This is not a subsidy to the town, but will merely see to it that the town does not suffer loss of revenue from an action entirely outside its control. The three-year period is intended to permit a readjustment to new conditions and a reinvestment of money in property at the new village.

Through the action of the state planning agency, the services of various state agencies were employed in the planning of the new village. These services, all of an advisory nature, included the state highway department on street design and relationship to the new state highway, state board of health on water supply and sanitation, state university on soil analysis, state forestry department on tree planting, state department of education on school design, the secretary of state's office on incorporation procedure, the public service commission on electric service, the water resources board on effect of flood control reservoir, the welfare department on the relief situation, state tax commission on financial matters, and state attorney-general's department on legal questions. These services are being made available to towns throughout the state constantly, but for the first time they were brought to bear on a single community in full measure and in coordinated form through the planning agency.

Financial Plan

The entire village is being reestablished within the amount of money the town expects
to receive for damages to the old village, except in such cases where the town rebuilds facilities superior to those in the old area.

For example, the town has needed a new town hall for years and even had plans drawn for one a few years ago. The new town hall cost about $7000 more than received for the old buildings it replaced. The additional cost is not really a charge against the re-establishment.

Since a complete settlement with the Federal Government is not quickly accomplished, the town has had to borrow all funds necessary to build the new village facilities, the borrowings to be repaid from the damages received from the Federal settlement.

Under New Hampshire law, a town's borrowing capacity is three per cent of assessed valuation. In the case of Hill this would have produced less than $20,000, far short of needs. The town, therefore, petitioned the Governor and Council to declare that an emergency existed (under the meaning of a certain state law), to authorize the exceeding of the ordinary debt limit temporarily, and to place the state's credit behind that of the town. This was done and the town borrowed $50,000 for a period of two and one-half years to finance public facilities in the new village except for the water system. The latter was financed with $40,000 of separate twenty-year water bonds, which towns are authorized to issue outside of the ordinary debt limit.

To finance the land transaction, the Hill Village Improvement Association sold stock to all its members at twenty dollars per share and raised slightly over a thousand dollars. This paid for overhead expenses of surveying, clearing of titles and similar work.

Several banks from various parts of New England offered to finance the new village in its entirety. The corporation finally settled on a combination of three banks in the nearby city of Concord. To make a start, these banks advanced $6000, on a character loan basis, so that the corporation could buy the site. This original purchase covered ninety acres, and fifty acres additional are under option for protection and future development. The corporation, agreeing to the street layout proposed by the town selectmen, sold to the town the land it needed for streets, parks, and public buildings. The remainder was divided into half-acre lots and placed on sale. Within six months the corporation had sold or optioned all except nine lots in the original development; had fully repaid the loan and voted to use surplus income to open up additional lots.

Action Authorized

The village plans prepared and approved, the organization in existence for developing
the new village, the townspeople in town meet-
ing March, 1940, voted to the board of select-
men all necessary authority to build the new
village facilities.

Those familiar with New England town meet-
ings may find it hard to believe, but the
articles relating to the new village were
adopted unanimously, perhaps the first group
of articles in Hill town meeting experience to
be voted without acrimonious debate. The prin-
cipal reason for unanimity of action was the
large number of public meetings prior to town
meeting day, at which meetings every aspect
and problem of building a new village was ex-
plored, explained and discussed at great
length. No important point was left to be ex-
plained on town meeting day.

The Site

The new site is a partly wooded plateau
just to the west of the old village, adjacent
to the new state highway location. It has a
better view of the beautiful valley in which
the village is situated and is large enough to
allow for a community twice as large as the
old, if such ever became necessary or desirable.

The new site is partially protected from
prevailing winds by a large hill to the north-
west. It is surrounded on three sides by the
Federally-owned reservoir basin, and on the
fourth side by the new state highway with a
500-foot wide right-of-way, thereby being
within a sort of "greenbelt."

If for any reason the reservoir should
later be used for power storage instead of
flood control, the east side of the new vil-
lage site would become a waterfront. The vil-
lage has been so planned that there will be
publicly owned area as well as fine lots
fronting on the water, should such an eventu-
ality develop.

There were two major problems in connec-
tion with using the site selected. A lumber
storage yard of the Federal Timber Salvage
Administration occupied a substantial part of
one residential area. A 68,000 volt power
transmission line crossed directly over the
site. These two can be seen readily on the
air map (page 4). In selection of the site,
however, it was determined that these two
problems were possible of solution.

The Federal storage yard contained more
than two million board feet of lumber salvaged
from the hurricane-devastated forests of the
near-by region.

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old, if such ever became necessary or desirable.

Through the efforts of the new village's
managing engineer, the Federal agency co-
operated by moving this lumber to a near-by
railroad siding, where it had to go anyway
for shipment.

The private company owning the power line
had to relocate other parts of the same line
immediately to the north and south, and so
agreed to relocate the line around the new
village. The new location was worked out in
cooperation with the town and its consultants,
and it has been rebuilt so that only those
who know where to look for it will see it
from the new village site.

Some Features of the Village Plan

Space forbids a detailed explanation of
the village plan. Some of the more interest-
ing aspects are listed below.

The relocated state highway by-passes
the new village, contrasting with the old
village which straddled the state highway,
with homes, stores, churches, school and town
hall scattered along a length of a mile. The
town street system is planned to fit the ir-
regular topography of the site and to relate
satisfactorily to the new state highway.

The town shopping center is concentrated
at one point along a town street parallel to
the state highway. It was obviously not pos-
sible for the original village to completely
support its own stores of the quality desired.
Therefore, the plan located them at the junc-
tion of the main village street with the state
highway, so that business from both the vil-
lage and highway could be secured.
As will be noted on the accompanying plan of the village, it is possible for village residents to enter and leave the shopping center either on foot or by car without coming into contact with the main highway traffic.

To prevent straggling development and to make an attractive front yard for the village, the town has purchased a 100-foot strip of land on each side of the 100-foot state highway right-of-way for the entire distance around the village, and has incorporated it in the town park area. At the time of acquiring all the land for the community, it was possible to secure this additional land at a raw land cost, but had they waited until after the main highway was developed, the cost would have been beyond town means.

At one point along the state highway, the roadside park widens out to a large common with a pond reflecting the view of the town center at the far end. This feature has been carefully planned to make an attractive impression on the traveling public. It might be called the town "show window." Through it the town hopes to sell the idea of a town worth living in.

The town building achieves economy by combining space for the town hall, library, selectmen's office, kitchen and dining hall and garage to house the town truck and fire engine.

All mains and conduits are laid under the grass strip between the street pavement and the sidewalk, thereby eliminating the need for expensive and inconvenient ripping up of pavement for repairs.

The street layout, determined almost wholly by the topography of the site, is more economical and attractive than that of the old village. More than two and one-half miles of town street is being abandoned and only a mile and a quarter of new town street added. This reduction in length of street means not only less streets to maintain and less streets to keep clear of snow in winter, but a shorter length of public services.

Even though the new community will be more compact, no sacrifice has been made in the spaciousness desired by the townpeople. Houses are as far apart as in the old village, and lots average a half acre each.

Although the placing of the electric distribution line underground was desired by everyone, the additional expense was estimated to be far in excess of what the villagers could afford. However, considerable thought was given to the location of the pole line so as not to destroy vistas or the appearance of the town center.

The buildings of the new village are served by individual septic tanks, as was the case in the old village. Although a public sewer system was considered and desired, the lack of final settlements with the Federal Government and the consequent question as to total funds available prevented action to secure it. The village is small, not densely populated and the soil is suitable for the disposal method selected.

The old water supply, a surface source, was condemned by the State Board of Health as potentially hazardous and the new supply, from gravel-packed wells, is far superior. The new system provides better service and fire protection through a pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch, double that in the old village.

It is planned that the reservoir of the old system, immediately adjacent to the new village on the north, will be developed for recreation use as "the old swimming hole."

The school playground will probably be the most adequate and advanced type of such facility enjoyed by any public school in the state. The town playfield will be superior to that of most towns.

Safeguarding the Plan

The townspeople recognized the necessity for action to protect the character of the new village development and took steps through both the town meeting and the corporation. The town meeting appointed a zoning commission to draw up an ordinance for adoption, and the corporation inserted several protec-
tive clauses in the deeds of the lots sold at the village site.

With the plan, and the deed restrictions holding directly to it, the new village is zoned by design. The principal protective needs are met in this manner. Through the zoning ordinance the town expects to place certain additional safeguards which might require frequent amendment, difficult in the case of deed restrictions. The deeds include provisions for architectural control and minimum cost already referred to and also provisions for the exclusion of other than residential uses in residential areas, setbacks from all property lines, minimum lot frontage of eighty feet, minimum lot size of 12,000 square feet, and a provision to prevent purchase of lots for speculation.

Homes

Each homeowner in the old village is being paid for his property. With this money he can do as he pleases. He is under no obligation to rebuild in the new village. Thus the reestablishment of the village will be a sifting process, the "deadwood" dropping out and those feeling a real community of interest remaining. It is expected that a number of new residents will be acquired, eventually surpassing the old village in population.

At the beginning it was felt that if twenty-five homes were reestablished in the new village during the first two years, the new village would be justified. This was a conservative local viewpoint. As of this writing, fifty lots have been sold or obligated in the new village and the building of an additional town street, opening new lots, has been approved.

Homes are much smaller, more modern in equipment and of better design than in the old village. The corporation requires the design of each home to be in the colonial tradition and approved by the board of directors before construction can be started. To prevent shack-type construction, there is a provision for minimum cost of $2000. These requirements are incorporated in the deed to each lot.

Because of the townspeople's fear of any sort of standardization, the planning and construction of each home is being handled individually. All new homes are of frame construction and average about $4500 each. A few of the better homes from the old village may be moved to sites in the new village to provide low-cost housing for the lowest income group. All so far constructed are of single-family type although several two-family places may later be erected.

Construction

Plans for the new village were completed in February, 1940, approved in March. The site was acquired and work started in April. Streets (except for pavement) and sidewalks were completed in November and the first family moved into its new home. Water system was placed in operation in December and town buildings completed in January, 1941.

The town hall, school, streets, sidewalks, drainage, water system and homes were constructed by private contract. The clearing of the land for streets and public buildings, and the construction of the park and playground was by W.P.A. project.
Recent close-up view of new town center and residential area.

The building of the new village of Hill is in two parts — the community facilities, and the private residences and business buildings. The former was planned specifically by the town. The latter was handled by each individual as he desired and felt able to afford. Through deed restrictions, the community laid down a general framework, within which the private building had to hold, to protect the integrity of the village plan.

Industrial Development

The town's manufacturing plants will be located on the outskirts of the village and on the same side of the state highway as the homes. One plant stays in its present location, the other two establishments must relocate.

As part of the redevelopment of the village, studies were made by the State Planning and Development Commission showing the possibility of expanding existing industry, and of establishing new plants, which would fit the type of labor available at New Hill Village. The existing industries produce wood dowels, wood flour, chair parts, mattress needles, glass cutters, umbrella and cane. As one newspaper put it, "The technical knowledge of the state industrial division was dumped into a common pot with the inherent Yankee acumen of the manufacturers and mixed with the hard-bitten experience of town officials." The local industries have indicated their intent to follow the recommendations in developing at the new site.

Relationship of State Planning Agency

The question of how far a state planning board should go in assisting local planning was involved in the case of Hill. It was an emergency, but the State Planning and Development Commission desired to follow a policy applicable to other communities later.

The State Planning and Development Commission is required by statute "to assist by advisement, planning by towns and cities." The request of the Town of Hill for assistance was met with an agreement to help prepare the community plan, but when accepted by the townspeople the preparation of all detailed plans was to be by architects and engineers employed by the town, at its expense. Supervision of construction was, of course, to be also by the town.

The town agreed to this and the detailed planning of streets, sidewalks, drainage system, water system and town buildings was handled by the town itself. To manage the development of the new village, the town em-
ployed an engineer from the staff of the state planning board, which agency released his services temporarily. This arrangement proved very satisfactory, since the engineer had helped prepare the town plan, and was therefore able to interpret the spirit as well as the letter of the plan to the contractors.

The great publicity attending the planning and building of the new village has awakened interest in community planning throughout the state and has brought an avalanche of requests for information on how planning might be of value to other places.

The fact that the new village of Hill is relatively small and that it is being constructed within a very short space of time, has made it possible for almost everyone in the state to visualize what community planning can accomplish.

The Commission believes that the new village will probably have a considerable influence on future community planning elsewhere in the state.

A quotation from the December 15, 1940, issue of "The New Hampshire Taxpayer," published by the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations, may be of interest as reflecting the attitude of that organization to the planned village of Hill.

"The town has demonstrated that in taking advantage of new ideas in community development, it is not necessary to sacrifice one bit in town meeting procedure. Securing the facts through the aid of trained counsel, the people then made their decisions in town meeting based on facts thus accurately obtained... The new town of Hill, quiet, attractive, inexpensive to operate, didn't just happen. It was made to happen, by the combined effort of the individual men and women of the community, who stayed with their problem and patiently thought it through."

In Summary

On March 11, 1941, the people of Hill meet for a last time in the old town hall, adjourning to the new town hall for annual town meeting. With that act, they will symbolize the substantial completion of the program outlined in 1940 town meeting. In twelve short months they have built themselves a new home and demonstrated the value of community planning. They have also built themselves a new community spirit, which is an essential part to the successful completion and functioning of any plan.
NEW HOME TOWN
By John G. Cogswell

One frosty evening last fall about all the residents of Hill, New Hampshire, who had left their old homes, they made their way over newly surfaced, winding streets, with the full moon shining through the barren, to the new town hall with the illuminated cupola that can be seen for miles. Thirteen miles away, all across the Hills, the newly united Congregational, Masonic, and Christian churches had been busy, in the household beds and basement kitchens, getting ready for the monthly boardless supper, cold meats, baked beans, relishes, hot rolls, condiments, preserves and pickles, and coffee, all you can eat for a quarter.

Before they sat themselves down, they stood behind their chairs with hands in lap, while their pastor gave thanks to the Lord for seven months of prosperity. As the prayer ended, little Mrs. White, spry for all her eighty-two years, stood up old Hundred on the antiquated piano and sang that has been used for the church, for the time and all opened their throats and praised God from whom all blessings flow. No one who heard them could doubt they meant it.

It is characteristic of the people of Hill, where everything was brand-new, except friendships, that they should thank the Almighty for material things, such as the old, and modern in the same glowing white house in a picture-postcard setting. They built those homes for themselves, asking no help from anyone, but they can't help feeling that God must have had a hand in it.

Two years ago United States Army engineers came perusing around old Hill, down to the valley, across the main highway for a mile and a half on the bank of the Penobscot River, where the foundations of many of the present Hill homes were built 18 years ago. Word spread that a huge flood-controlled dam was to be built at Franklin Falls, five miles downstream, and the impounded waters would cover the site of the village. Today old Hill is all but wiped off the map. The next time the headwaters of the Penobscot go on a rampage, it will be flooded forevermore.

Photographs Taken for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST by Frank G. Jones

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The Saturday Evening Post

Censored

Wilderness Defense, by Richard Neuberger, was removed from the space after the issue was proofing, and the article substituted, at the suggestion of the Office of Censorship. The Censor said that the best information to Mr. Neuberger's article had been published generally in Western newspapers, that the color and black-and-white photographs used were taken under Army auspices and that data had been supplied by the War Department.

At any other possible that all of this information, or a large portion of it, is already in possession of the enemy, since it has previously been published, the Censor said that "... it might be prudent to assume that the enemy has not yet assimilated such a well organized picture of the situation.

Since the material is information authorized and published prior to the issuance of the code by the office last Thursday, you might logically question whether the article is, in fact, in conflict with that code. Neither the article, nor the information in it was, is in any such conflict at the time the information was gathered and prepared for publication, a great deal of the information it contains would now be in conflict, unless specifically and officially made available for publication.

The shape of nest little embroidered mantles hung in the entry halls. The framed silhouette represented a variety of shapes for ladies getting their favorite the ladies have gone out of the original house, in case the wife, 200 years before Horace, Aiidal well had held her husband's common to the love of your neighbor, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "I said to Mrs. Charles Willard.

"Not exactly," she explained, "It's very easy to love good neighbors. It's a little harder to make your neighbors love you. But the people of Hill have been doing it for nearly two hundred years. Hill people are the most unhappiest in the world. That's the reason behind this new town. We just couldn't bear to think of having such good neighbors.

Neighboring in Hill is a practical present from one year's end to the other. (The family's trouble is everybody's trouble, to be shared in common.) Shortly before the old town was doomed, the family of a large family died suddenly. Immediately certain of the village women went into their kitchens and started cooking. Others arranged away the younger children to their homes until after the funeral. Soon the women who had been cooking converged on the bereaved household, bearing food, and stayed there over the household. The menfolk.

The sign still stands, though the village will be drowned when the Penobscot River floods in the spring.

Now Approaching the Village of Hill

New Hampshire

To Be Moved to New Site 4 Mile West as Result of Franklin Flood Control Dam

Jo Etta Englund's Model Town

The Saturday Evening Post

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Jo Etta Englund's Model Town
NEW HOME TOWN

(Continued from Page 23)

attacked to all outside matters, looked after the few and much-need derived arrangements. When the family moved in the house was an apple-pie country, the painting was still unoccupied. Then the family was left alone.

"Being a good neighbor is a knowledge of when people want to be alone, as much as knowing when they need you," said Mrs. Dana Rounds, a member of the state legislature from the district.

That has been simply true in stonethrow Hill from the day it was settled. In the new village last fall Ed and Mrs. Amslen and the boys, Henry and Bobby, all came in the fall for the rest of the winter. A nurse was brought up from Franklin, and the outhouse was moved to get the hill tux in to get the electricity in the house. At the same time a new pantry was built and stocked. Then the family settled in the new house.

"You have to do things every day," said Ed Amslen. "And you have to be relaxed about the house and the garden."

"Being a good neighbor is a knowledge of when people want to be alone, as much as knowing when they need you," said Mrs. Dana Rounds, a member of the state legislature from the district.

The Hill Village Improvement Society is a non-profit corporation, and the church members and the residents of the new village are members of it. It has been incorporated for several years, and the corporation has a right to use the lands in the town for any purpose. The corporation has been granted a charter by the state legislature, and the lands are held in trust for the corporation.

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Up, America!

(Continued from Page 44)

and have trucks here to move the lumber any time you want me they're ready to load it," he offered.

Many a Hill man earned considerable cash cash to put into his new home.

The improvement association needed some cash for preliminary expenses new Hill citizens entered $1100 as a gift. Later, the association had to have $2000 to take up the mortgages and start building. Now New Hampshire banks complained to make that small loan. They cut interest rates and offered to finance the building of the town in its entirety, with an collateral loan the character of the village.

That was unnecessary. In less than six months the association took off well the last dividend back to the subscribers the $1100 they had put up, and had working capital left.

Early in the game, the association had arranged the basic of absence for Planning Engineer Henry Persons. Persons jumped into the jobs with enthusiasm, it was just the kind of change the young man had been looking for. By the time the tax auction money had been made loud and the loan and lumber money moved, he had built the village just in a model plan.

This showed to scale every lot, street, sidewalk, park and playground, even a very tree, and the 100-foot strips on each side of the main highways to give the town center of gas stations and billboards that will be no billboards within the village limits.

Then the town government needed cash for buying the necessary equipment for the streets, parks, playgrounds, and for a water system. Full cost would be $1500, in addition to the cost of the new supply. The town needed $2500, it took away.

In the meanwhile he started a ready-built under $1000 for all town property constructed and sold off all but $2000 at $2500. "Then, not not made the attempt but house and lot, and we've got a lot more than half the houses lived in our village," John New told me: "We're not setting for a white yet."

New Hampshire towns are allowed in borough only 1/4 of the assessed value. That limited Hill brings in $3000. But the government and residents may have money to substitute larger houses of a town can show ability to pay.

"Certainly the money you'll get from the Federal Government will be ample to repair a $10,000-dollar house," a neighbor told the Hill inhabitants when they went down to see about it. "But here we know that you fellows are capable of handling that amount of money."

The men from Hill left the town's financial statement for the removal of the old cold issue. So in the month of May have started, when the town hall was closed in 1870, it was free of debt and had a $200 surplus where the insurance during the war was at least the $100,000.

"We don't know how to be satisfied with town houses," said Ed Amos.

They got the loan, guaranteed by the state of New Hampshire.

"I should stay," Ed told me grudgingly with the town hall, "and Ed Amos."

FREE Disston tool manual

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They promptly adjourned and, in eleventh-hour measures, marshaled the Hill to return to new in this new building with the new village, already a functioning community, showering up around.

Not long ago Rodney Pearson, who ran the general store at the village, moved away, but noted that they'd never be able to save the new one, come up to look things over. He saw the modern, compact buildings that Town Clerk Dana Rockwell had built.

"Dana is smart," he murmured, "and I missed the chance of my life—one hundred, maybe one hundred and one cents."

"That's the business policy of the new village. As long as the proprietors claim no right, there'd be no need to buy more than one general store, one garage, one street, one drugstore, one drugstore, one insurance company."

But looking over the new village from end to end, no one could fail to realize that it was well planned. There was a civic spirit, a civic stimulus. There were no street signs, no billboards within the village limits.

That was the key to the success of the new village. "For we're not setting for a white yet, not with the new village. But Clarence held out for right there for the wintry day into the house."

"These people have found the answer to a problem that is unmet today. The first meeting was held on March 14, 1914, to take a look at the place that each one shares."

UNDER THE STAIRS

BY LILAC MIDDLETON THORNTON

A SMALL boy's pocket, a woman's purse, which is the one that's cluttered worse

It does not matter—neither compares

With the lower class under the stairs

Lucky rubber and outgrown caps,

Mops and newspapers and dog-eared books.

A worn-out pot in a pot, a

Two umbrellas, a broken bone,

Works of grass from a window pane.

Half-finished doths and a patcher's mitt,

Garden gloves and a camping kit,

Mops and papers and dog-eared books.

A worn-out pot in a pot, a

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APPENDIX F

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONCERNING

THE RELOCATION

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK OF MRS. LEONARD KENNY
Flood Waters Eventually To Inundate This Village

White lines show what will be the shores of a large lake when flood waters are eventually backed up by the new Franklin flood control dam more than six miles to inundate the entire village of Hill, whose 450 inhabitants must vacate their homes within 18 months. The proposed new model village would be located at the extreme left of the upland shown to the left in this aerial photograph.

HILL, Dec. 23—The board of selectmen announced today that a public meeting will be held next Thursday night at 7:30 for consideration of plans for a new model village, to replace this small town which will be wiped out when the federal flood control dam is built at Franklin, six miles south of here on the Pemigewasset river.

The state planning board has drawn the tentative plans, which offer alternate schemes for construction of the proposed new community, on higher land about a half a mile west of the present village.

A majority of the 450 residents of Hill have already signified their desire to make their homes in the new village. Chairman Edward B. Amsden of the board of selectmen said that state planning board officials will be present to explain details of their plans.

United States army officials have been negotiating with townspeople for some time, now, on purchase of their holdings, but only a few have agreed to price arrangements. The state has already been called upon for aid in insuring fair compensation for property condemned to make way for the flood reservoir basin, once it is put into use.

88-Family Community of Hill, New Hampshire, to Rise Anew and Resplendent on Another Site
**7-Man Board Heads Details Of New Town**

Hill Residents Name Officers and Guard Home-Rule

**Tobey Aids Fight To Get Just Payments**

Adopt Plans for Village; Good News from Far Points

By LEON W. ANDERSON

HILL, Jan. 11—Taking their first major step towards establishment of a new model town on a nearby plateau, residents of this doomed town today had elected leaders to handle the unusual project and adopted by-laws to ensure that control of the enterprise will be kept in local hands.

This two-phased action was taken last night at a protracted meeting around an old woodstove, with many of the citizenry sitting on worn-out school desks, in the little town hall.

The townpeople, ordered by the army to abandon their homes within 18 months to make way for a $4,250,000 flood control dam at nearby Franklin, named a seven-person board of directors to handle details of the new town.

**Six Men, One Woman**

This board is made up of Alvah Carr, owner of a modest six-man doll factory; Lennie C. Twombly, operator of a one-man glass cutter plant; and well known as conductor of the state legislature's band for the past few years. Dana Rounds and C. Quimby, owner of a gasoline filling station proprietor; Angelo Fowler, assistant postmaster; George Mason, an antique dealer and former Malden, Mass., grocer; Charles Willard, meat market proprietor, and Morton Wedel, filling station employee.

Dana Rounds was elected secretary and Mrs. Paul Colby, whose husband conducts a garage, was named treasurer.

The directors will meet at once to name one of their number president. The next move of their organization, officially listed as the non-profit making Hill Village Improvement Association, will be to make a down payment of $1,000 on a $5,000, 100-acre piece of land for the new town, to include a hoped-for 75 homes or more.

The $1,000 has already been raised by 45 home owners, who have subscribed to 51 shares of stock with a par value of $20.

With the advice of Atty. Richard F. Upton of Concord, the seven-person board was given full power to make contracts and payments, and raise money, if necessary for the project. Mrs. Rounds and Fellows and Carroll Connor, retired photographer and jack-of-all-trades, had considerableity to say about this matter.

They want to curb this authority, if possible, so that a four-man majority could not, possibly, upset the wishes of the stockholders. Their arguments, they explained, were well meant.

Attorney Upton pointed out that authority had to be vested with someone. The upshot was that both Fowler and Mrs. Rounds were given seats on the board of directors.

Ending misgivings on the part of some residents, the association adopted a by-law saying that stockholders can never be assessed on their stock. This issue was reported to have held up the financial support of a dozen or more citizens.

Those becoming stockholders of the association since last week's meeting were Richard L. Dearborn, Frank H. Colby, Rodney A. Pearson, Mrs. Kate Swett, Frank H. True, Clyde A. Blake, Arnold C. Blake, all of this town, and Charles A. Carr of Bristol, who sells coal in the town.

Miss Mary Musgrove, publisher of the Etetei, Enterprise, and George Quimby, Manchester Union reporter-photographer were among those at last evening's meeting.
Doomed by Vast Reservoir.

"I'm showing Hardtack where we used to live before the dam wuz built."
This is what will be doing in the damn reservoir.
Fifty Years Ago

Hill Dam Broke

From the Bristol Enterprise, Thursday, June 6, 1918

DISASTER AT HILL

Dam gives way and flood works havoc in village

HILL - June 3 - Suddenly, almost without warning, our quiet little village was thrown into a panic of wild excitement about 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening of last week with the breaking away of the upper cement dam on Millbrook, resulting in the loss of one life, and causing great loss of property, both public and private, including the wrecking of the power plant, the destroying of the town's water works, the principal manufacturing plants of the place, four bridges, houses, and a long strip of B&M R.R. track.

Night watchman Colin Jones of New England Novelty Works, discovered the leak in the dam, and telephoned the owner of the factory, Frank R. Woodward, who immediately arrived. But the conditions became so alarming that no time was lost in notifying the people who were in line of the threatening deluge.

In 15 minutes a maddening roar of water tore down the valley, between the dam and the Pemigewasset river, which is a descent of nearly 200 ft., acquiring terrible velocity on its way.

The New England Novelty works were first in its path, and this factory was torn to pieces and a good part of the same completely demolished. The house of F. R. Woodward occupied by Eugene C. Smith and family was next struck by the awful onrush of water, and completely carried away, and destroyed in its course. Mr. Smith and family losing all their household and personal property. Their daughter Fannie who was alone, barely escaped with her life. The waters overwhelmed the property of the Geo. H. Adams Needle Co., carrying away a wing 75 ft. long and 25 wide from this plant.

The three tenement house owned by Attorney R. M. Wright was struck by the flood and broken in two. These tenements were occupied by Harris Foster, Wm. Kenney, and Burness Swett with their families. Mr. and Mrs. Foster and daughter, too, lost everything, just escaping before the house was torn away.

Mr. Kenney's aged mother, 92 years old, who was in his home, was torn from the arms of her son, in his attempt to rescue her and met death, being carried away to the plains below, where her body was found the following morning. Mr. Kenney and Mr. Swett were also thrown into the swirling flood, in their vain attempt to rescue Mrs. Kenney, being swept down the stream for some ways.

The house owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Joel Dufur was flooded, as was also the one owned by Edd Ferrin.

The highway bridge below on the main street of the village was taken and also the blacksmith shop and garage near, leaving nothing in its wild rush, cutting a wide swath of more than a mile through the town.

The railroad track just north of Hill station was washed out for 150 feet and the bridge swept away. Sections of both rails and sleepers were taken bodily and carried to the meadow and wound around a tree, the rails breaking in some cases and bending in others. A wrecking gang from Concord at once commenced the repair of the bridge, which was completed Sunday afternoon. Up to that time train service was carried on by running trains to the washout and carrying by the passengers.

Reaching the intervale the flood spread, washing the field and ruining the planted crops, burying them in debris down to the banks of the river where it emptied itself.

Over the whole flood-swept territory was strewn furniture of all kinds, pianos, wrecks of automobiles, great castings, shaftings and pulleys, whole hardwood floors, articles of clothing, together with every kind of wreckage. Miles below on the river banks much has been found.

It has been estimated that $100,000 will not cover the pecuniary loss sustained, with which must be considered the complete stoppage of business in the plants affected.

The dam was a concrete structure about 100 ft. wide and 45 ft. high and has been said to be the highest dam in New England. It was built about six years ago by F. R. Woodward and furnished power for the Novelty Shop, Needle Factory and electric lighting plant.

Eugene Smith, who was living in Mr. Woodward's cottage house that was washed away, was buying the home on the installment plan. He lost everything, including $200 in cash, $30 in Liberty Bonds and a lot of War Savings Stamps.

The town has been without water and has been in darkness since the disaster, and telephone service greatly crippled.

The selectmen immediately constructed a temporary bridge across the brook so traffic was carried on up the valley after a few hours, and the public water service is to be put into condition for use very soon.

The Red Cross society has been giving aid to the sufferers and homeless.

The devastation has been visited on the previous days, the street being lined with automobiles day after day, people coming from many states to the scene.

Although the whole village is saddened, much thankfulness is expressed in the wonderful escape from loss of life. If the calamity were inevitable no more opportune hour could have been chosen, for had it come during labor hours, to clear the factories of their employees would have been impossible, and if later in the night, after people had retired, a great loss of life would have followed.

The Adams Needle Co. are making strenuous efforts to resume business at once, and Mr. F. R. Woodward has already laid plans to reestablish his business. About 50 hands were employed by the Novelty works and 300 by the needle factory. The torrent lasted only about one hour.
Reflections Of Today's Hill

By DIXIE BROWN

HILL — Oaks and maples still stand, tall and graceful along Main Street of old Hill. A profusion of new grass carpets old, filled-in foundations, concealing all but a few signs of the village abandoned and leveled for the construction of Franklin Dam in the early 1940s.

Grace Colby, town clerk of the new Hill that was constructed about a mile from the old on higher land, remembered landmarks last week on a drive down the bumpy old Main Street.

"It was a very friendly she was married to Roy F. Colby. "It was laid out along one street — a grocery store, a drugstore with a soda fountain, not like the ones we have now.

"That was the gas station," she said, pointing to a concrete foundation still bearing bits of orange paint.

Gnarled apple trees were blooming in what used to be back yards.

The Pemigewasset River wound down a flat, grassy valley filled with the tall trunks of trees killed by high waters.

A book called The Story of Hill, New Hampshire, written in 1942 by Den Stiles describes the an entire town decided not to disperse but to band together and relocate as a group.

With the help of Frederick P. Clark, director of the then-new N.H Planning and Development Commission, the town approved a plan for a model village, the streets of which follow the contour of the land and main living area of which is removed from the noise and dangers of N.H. 11.

Edward D. Amsden, still a resident of Hill, was a selectman at the time. He described last week how a non-profit corporation was formed called the Hill Village Improvement Association Inc.

The corporation bought 85 acres of land and sold half-acre lots for an average of $200 each.

Streets, sidewalks, bridges and water systems in the old village were sold to the federal government, which also paid individual homeowners for replacement value, minus depreciation, of their houses.
Leafy Road In Old Hill

Recalling the old town, Amsden said, "It was a one-horse town in the best sense, close-knit, mainly through the church and the Grange.

"They made their own fun — neighborhood picnics and all that. Without radio or TV there was more community effort. We'd have snowshoe parties in the winter and everyone from 8 to 80 would get on snowshoes. Today, age-groups separate out more than they did.

"The only social life in the town now is church. People go their own way pretty much as they do in the city."
Ann Clement, who has lived in Hill seven years with her husband Stephen and their daughters, Laurie, 15, and Lynn, 13, loves the village.

Working on the Bicentennial with her husband, Mrs. Clement has gotten help from people of all ages.

The Clements have found the little town an ideal place for bringing up children and pets.

"We did not want to bring our children up in the city. I think they're much closer to the life in town and to us because of being right here."

Mrs. Clement also feels boys and girls tend to play together more in Hill than elsewhere, breaking down sex barriers as well as those of age. "Here, you need both to make a team," she laughed.

In 1973 Lynn Clement won the most valuable football player trophy. "No one got upset because a girl won it."

Best of all are the safety and closeness of Hill, for Mrs. Clement. "If I had a problem I could call anyone in town and get assistance or advice.

"Both my husband and I believe in getting involved," she said, mentioning the neighborhood cookouts and baseball games that help make up the local social life."

Her words sound remarkably like the conclusion of Stiles' 1942 description of Hill.

"The feeling of neighborhood has been intensified in Hill by the building of the new village. There are almost no people in Hill who live on fringes of community life; all participate... It may be this unusually-warm community spirit may gradually dissipate, but Hill folks do think so."

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TOWN AWAITS DOOM BY FLOOD CONTROL DAM

Continued From First Page

Announcement this morning, however, that Governor Francis P. Murphy intended to fight the government proposal to take the territory by right of eminent domain for the proposed dam renews the feeling of uncertainty. The governor's threat gives a feeling here that another indefinite delay must be looked for before any definite action is taken by the federal government. Everything has been at a standstill in this village, while the population waited for the State and federal authorities to adjust differences.

While a large number of property owners have been resigned to the thought that their homes, businesses and lands will be blotted out by the proposed dam, and have been looking about for new communities in which to locate, there are those who have not given up hope that the proposal would never go through. Today's situation has set the community agog again and developments will be earnestly followed in the controversy between the governor and the flood control department of the federal government.

Population Dropping

The town of Hill, whose population was formerly around 600, was 468 in 1850, and is now lower. The village formerly had a thriving glass cutter factory. The building now is being used for shingle manufacturing. There was also a successful needle factory, which has been abandoned. A successful crutch factory and a wood working factory are left.

These last factories are on high ground, not within the area to be flooded. On the hills in the western part of the town there are many fine summer homes and several good farms, but the territory marked for flooding by the dam takes so much of the developed and residential part that there would not be enough left to have a successful township.

Churches, schools, hotels, garages, stores, halls, one factory, postoffice, a portion of the White Mountain State road and other roads, the public water system and electric system are a few of the important objects in line for abandonment.

On the Pemigewasset River, below Hill, are the Golden Rule Farm, a charitable institution for boys; the Forest Vale Camp for girls, the Bonnie Brae Cabins, several summer cottages and farms, which would all be wiped out.
Thirty thousand acres were granted in 1754 to form the Town of New Chester and little did the original grantees know the future would hold a change in name and a major move of the village from the low lands to the plateau.

Most of the syndicate of grantees came from Chester, thence the name New Chester.

For nearly three-quarters of a century the tiny village of Hill witnessed the rise and decline of one of New Hampshire’s earliest and most prestigious industries, needlemaking.

At the turn of this century, Hill was one of five New Hampshire communities with a factory producing sewing machine needles, so much in demand by New England’s booming textile industry. In 1973, the National Needle Co., the last of Hill’s long line of needle manufacturers, closed its doors, although the company had not produced a needle since the early post World War II era.

In 1900 Frank R. Woodward owned and operated the first known needle-making factory in Hill, later known as the George H. Adams and Co. The Hill factory produced a type of knitting needle called the latch needle, whose US patent Franklin industrialist Walter Aiken had acquired in 1864 after prolonged and expensive litigation.

Except for a few old timers, little has survived telling us of factory life in Hill during the early years of this century.

One such old timer is Mrs. Corinne (Colby) Horrigan, an 89-year-old resident of Peabody Nursing Home, Franklin who can still vividly recall her first job working in Hill’s first known needlemaking factory. “At fifteen I was the youngest girl working there,” recalled Mrs. Horrigan, whose three year stay at the Hill factory initiated a forty seven year career working at various needlemaking factories in the Franklin-Laconia area.

“I believe my mother was the one who wanted to move down from Hill Center to the Village, so she could be closer to things,” described Mrs. Horrigan, whose father gave up farming to become a tool machinist in the Village. “I really missed the farm, the frail, chair-ridden lady added. “It was my home, you know.”

At the factory Mrs. Horrigan hand ground latch needles, an assembled needle of two parts, an improvement over its earlier one piece counter-part the spring beard needle. Later on, she also operated the machinery that was soon to make her hand craftsmanship obsolete.

“What I particularly liked about grinding needles by hand was the rhythm of the work,” Mrs. Horrigan continued, taking a few moments to gather her thoughts. “I could pace my work as I liked. Not so with a machine,” she added. According to Mrs. Horrigan, most of the factory workers were women, “the ones who did the finer work,” while a few men maintained the machinery.

Mrs. Horrigan used to arrive for work at seven in the morning everyday, occasionally on Saturdays when there were rush jobs. “It used to be we had to work nine hours a day,” she remarked. “Then a new law changed it to eight hours. The boss was pretty careful to keep it at that.”

Mrs. Horrigan, although she can no longer recall exactly how much salary she received, seems to have enjoyed her work. “For three years I was the only latch needle grinder there,” she declared with pride, leaning forward to give emphasis to her words. “But I guess I had just about run my limit when the machines came in.”

By January 1940 the folks in the lower village were banding together and making plans to move, the moving operation starting in March 1940. Some of the old New England homesteads were inching up the hill by horse completed by June 1941. Instead of the possibility of suits and countersuits with the Federal government over land takings, the people of the lower village saw an opportunity and accepted it.

By 1921 the number of needle companies in New Hampshire had reached a maximum of ten, declining to four in 1933. At present there are no needlemaking factories still operative in the Franklin area.

The rise of mid twentieth century synthetic fabrics demanded a smoothness of finish and fineness of dimension in needlemaking considered impossible by earlier needlemakers. More sophisticated engineering, newer machinery and greater capital, combined in larger, yet more concentrated manufacturing units, left the remnants of early New Hampshire needlemaking factories obsolete.

But the contribution made to the bicentennial industrial history of America by needlemaking companies, such as the one in Hill, is undeniable, having reached deep into American homelife.
Here is the layout of Hill's new model town, the streets layout of which was approved by the residents of the community last night. (A) is where the civic square will be located; (B) the shopping center, (C) the playground; (D) town playfield, including baseball and football areas; (E) across the new $500,000 highway, for possible future developments.
Hill Industry Grows From One Man to 27
Needle Factory Busy on War Contracts, Flies T Flag

A one-man industry in the tiny town of Hill in four years has become a thriving war plant employing 27 people and has solved at least one bottleneck. It is the National Needle company, owned by Lenne C. Twombly, now making needles which formerly were manufactured principally in England. The company's personnel, pictured above with the Treasury Department's "T" flag, has a record of everyone investing at least 10 per cent of their pay in War Bonds.

One-Man Industry Grows

One of the major problems was that of keeping the town's industries from leaving, in order to give economic health to the little community. Not only was that done, but a little one-man industry has grown in size until it now employs 27 people.

The new industry is the National Needle company, owned by Lenne C. Twombly, doorkeeper of the state House of Representatives, and his son, John, former orchestra leader.

In 1937 the machinery which formed the nucleus of the National Needle company was purchased from the defunct Nevis Needle company. The equipment was moved to a small upstairs room in the old Adams Needle factory, where the elder Mr. Twombly worked alone filling orders for special needles.

Within two years, orders had begun to come in for mattress needles, a product which always had been imported from England. At no time, however, did Mr. Twombly employ more than three men, and one of them was Charles Sleeper, former superintendent of the Adams Needle company.

By January, 1941, business reached the point where more help was needed, so John Twombly, conductor of the Johnny Howard orchestra, decided to give up his musical profession to help his father. Together they expanded the little one-room factory to employ seven men.

HILL, Nov. 30 — This little town of less than 500 population, publiclyized during the past two years as New Hampshire's "model village", has gone to war. It now is the site of an essential war industry.

In 1940, the town of Hill was slated to be wiped off the map by federal flood control operations at Franklin Falls. The history of the Hill Village Improvement association now is well known in national planning circles. The association enlisted the aid of the state Planning and Development Commission.

A new village site was selected high above the flood control basin, and new homes were built on carefully planned landscapes.

Moves to New Factory

When the flood control project neared completion at Franklin Falls in the summer of 1941, it became necessary for the little plant either to close its doors or to seek a new location. In November the National Needle company moved to a new factory built on Commercial Row. Its new quarters are a two and one-half story building.

Their present prosperity began just a year ago. At that time, the Office of Production Management was seeking to interest small manufacturers in sub-contracts under the Preparedness program. The Twomblys visited OPM's Victory Train at Berlin, and found a product similar to that they were making. They made a trip to the Army's Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia, and government contracts followed. The company began to manufacture upholstery needles, used in the manufacture of airplanes.

Successful completion of the initial contract led to a new contract for the production of sailmakers needles. A New York importer, unable to get the needles from England, signed up the National Needle company to supply the needs of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission. Through these negotiations, a product previously unknown to American manufacturers now is being turned out in mass quantities by the little factory in Hill.

Now Employ 27

The Twomblys now employ 27 men and women, and are running at capacity. Early this year, the factory was operating two shifts, but new machinery was obtained, and the two shifts were combined into one. Most of the town's available labor supply has been absorbed, but there are a few names on the waiting list, which will be
What Bursting Dam Did to House

One of these pictures shows a part of the third floor of the house in the other picture, which was wrecked at Hill, N. H. The dormer window section was carried by the flood about a quarter mile down the hill. The owners of the house are seen standing in front of the wrecked bedroom. Photos by Williams of the Post staff.
Friday, October 22, was a red letter day in Franklin with the dedication of the flood control dam which has been in the making for the past four years at a cost of nearly $8,000,000. About 500 people, including many local citizens and visiting dignitaries, were on hand Friday noon to witness the dedication ceremonies of the first unit of a system of flood control reservoirs for the Merrimack River Basin, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938.

Shortly after noon, upon the arrival of New Hampshire’s chief executive, Governor Robert O. Blood, the procession formed in front of the engineers’ headquarters and marched to the center of the city for the dam, the people which it had brought here and the harmonious dealing in all phases of the work through the four years. Governor Blood spoke of the great advantages to be derived by the whole Merrimack River Valley because of the dam.

Lt. Col. Rindlaub accepted the flag and pole for the Government and the United States Engineers under whose supervision the dam was built. Following the flag ceremony, the group entered the control house where more than 250 chairs were placed for the spectators. The speakers’ platform, covered with bunting and a large U. S. E. D. flag, was set up in front of a gigantic American flag, 30x60 feet, which hung from the ceiling.


Lt. Herbert W. Whitney and Mr. Whitney were on hand for the event. “Whit” happened to be on leave at the time but was able to take in the dedication.

A steward from the Hotel Manger at Boston presided in one part of the house following the party at the Dam. Webster Inn. Mrs. John F. Coleman and her two sons, William and John in their families and close friends, were guests of Harry and Eleanor Ford at their farm at Webster Lake. Mr. Ford by the way, sells construction equipment for the Barber-Greene Co. and recently bought the place owned by Mr. Hulday Miles at the lake.

It was at the Ford party that “Sky Flynn” past became known. “Sky” at one time was a singer with Phil Whiteman and his band.

John and Bill Coleman put on the special number, “Me and My Shadow” party. Ralph Manchester sang many favorites and Carl Purrington accompanied him at the piano at this “open door” party. “A great time was had by all.”

Up to Attorney General.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy Wednesday referred to the office of the attorney general complaints of property owners of Hill that the federal government proposes to pay less than the property actually is worth. Similar charges are that prices offered for public buildings will not permit their replacement.

The governor issued no direct statement but did let it be known that the whole matter has been referred to the attorney general. It is understood that no steps toward intervention have been taken, largely because officials of the attorney general’s office were busy before the Supreme Court. It is understood, however, that the attorney general’s office will give the matter of land payments careful study.
This view, taken from the downstream side, shows the entire 1,740-foot dam with control house in center. River on the left is the diverted water after it comes through the two conduits. On the right is the old, natural course of the river, now only a backwater. The photograph was taken from approximately the spot formerly known as the "Meadows" and was noted for its pickerel and horned pout fishing.

Flood Control Dam Dedication, Friday
Federal, State and Local Representatives Invited

The Franklin Falls flood control dam, built by Coleman Brothers, Inc., of Boston for the United States government, will be officially dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Friday, October 22, at 12:00 noon.

Invitations have been sent out to the governors of the six New England states, to interested men and women in Washington including Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers and Congressman John McCormack, Democratic floor leader, both sponsors of the flood control bill; Senators Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey, Representatives Foster Stearns and Chester Morrow; heads of the various engineering departments in Washington and the Boston District; Mayor Tobin of Boston; George Hyland, Public Works Commissioner of Boston; members of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, representatives of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire.

Among those who have accepted invitations are Mayor Henry J. Proulx, representing the City of Franklin; W. Frank Welch, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Lt. and Mrs. Herbert W. Whitney. (Lt. Whitney was superintendent of maintenance for Coleman on the local job), and Mrs. Marie Zak will represent her husband, Lt. A. M. Zak, USNR, a former superintendent for Coleman. It is expected that a Paramount News photographer will be present for the occasion.

The program at the dam will consist of a flag raising ceremony, cutting of the traditional tape to officially open the dam, a formal dedication ceremony which will include the operating of the control machinery in the "House That Zak Built" or control house, situated on top of the dam; speaking by visiting dignitaries and acceptance of the dam by the U. S. engineers for the government.

The speakers' platform has been erected in the spacious control house and has been decorated with bunting and flags. John Coleman, president of the company will officiate at the ceremonies, assisted by his brother, William J. Coleman, treasurer of the company. Following the ceremonies at the dam, a luncheon will be served at the Daniel Webster Inn. More than 200 are expected for the occasion.

In charge of arrangements locally, are Superintendent William Kearns, Office Manager Charles A. Hennessey and George A. Flynn, safety engineer. William Coleman was here the first of the week to assist in preparation.

Clark to Be Present

The state Planning and Development Board has taken an active interest in aiding the people of the village to find a congenial dwelling place when driven out of their homes and Frederick P. Clark, engineer of the state board, will be present Thursday night to talk about the plans.

The state Planning and Development Board has made surveys for the relocated portion of State Highway 3A to run through the village-site at an advantageous location.

The matter most earnestly discussed by the Hill village property owners at present concerns the possibility of establishing just as good homes as they now live in with the money the federal government agents are offering for the property they are acquiring in the flood control project.
Glass Cutter Tool Company
In Irvington Largest in World

Landon P. Smith, Inc., Products include 500 Types of Cutters and Specialties Used in Glass and Hardware Industries.

Among Irvington's larger manufacturing firms is Landon P. Smith, Inc., producer of approximately 500 different types of tools and specialties used in the glass and hardware industries. Its varied line, which is marketed under the name, "Red Devil," is known in almost every country in the world, exports going frequently to such far away places as China, Japan, South Africa and Australia. Starting in 1905 with the manufacture of glass cutters, the firm has branched into many other fields and besides the glass cutter business it manufactures such articles as wood scrapers, glazier points, glass-breaking pliers, tile cutters, and many other hardware specialties.

The four-acre plant at 157 - 20th Ave., consists of a dozen buildings, 2,500,000 square feet of which is in the world's largest行走rds. Its chief business over a long period was the making of steel wheel glass cutters which took the place of the diamond point cutter.

Early Glass Cutters.

Glass cutters of this type were first manufactured in 1873 in a small plant in Hill, New Hampshire, by the late F. R. Woodward, an inventor, who was head of the Woodward Glass Cutter Company. Mr. Woodward in later years joined forces with the Smith & Hemenway Company, of Irvington, owners of the "Red Devil" trademark, which had a tool plant on Maplewood Avenue.

The latter firm extended its marketing facilities together with engineering development of the tool increasing its sale throughout the country.

In 1926, Landon P. Smith of East Orange, one of the founders of Smith & Hemenway, succeeded to the glass cutter business and soon after his new company, Landon P. Smith & Sons, assumed the Woodward concern. About this time, the Hubbard Corporation of Winder, VT, manufacturers of glazier points, and glass-cutting machinery, was taken over. In 1929 the Smith organization purchased the Master Manufacturing Company of East Orange, producers of paint hooks, ladder brackets and other ladder accessories. In 1933 it acquired the wood scraper business of the Vosco Tool Company of Philadelphia.

In 1934 to consolidate and improve its services to the trade all companies were merged under the one company, Landon P. Smith, Inc., and manufacturing and selling activities were centered in Irvington.

Mr. Smith has been connected with the hardware business since he first began as a clerk in a store in Texas in 1882. A few years later he joined a wholesale hardware company in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Smith's next move was to St. Louis, where he traveled for the Shapleigh Hardware Company, until he came East and organized and became president of the Smith & Hemenway Company, of Irvington. Mr. Smith is credited with many developments in changing from the old method of cutting glass with expensive diamond points to the less expensive steel wheel cutters. He also invented the first glass plier for glass cutting and a scraper which distributes water uniformly over a square, instead of a circle.

Throughout the various shops are many unusual machines for turning countless numbers of small parts. Most of the machines were designed by factory workers. One of the most interesting sights is the production and grinding of the tiny wheels used in the glass cutters.

A special grade of steel, not to be found in this country, is imported from Sweden. It is rolled in the steel mills of England and then hardened and heat-treated in the Irvington factory. Long sheets of thin steel are run through punch presses, which stamp out the wheels by the millions. After going through several other processes they are put into a grinding machine, where they are sharpened and made ready to be put into the end of the cutter.

With Cut Little of Glass.

While glass cutters with diamond points were used before the invention of the steel wheel cutter, the older types are sometimes employed today, but the market is extremely small for them because they are expensive and the work can be done as well with the modern cutters. While the firm seldom ever gets a call for diamond cutters a few are kept on hand for emergencies. A steel cutter, if not abused and kept properly, should last at least one mile of ordinary glass, according to Mr. Lee.

Another battery of machines stamp out the tiny zinc glazier points used in the window frames. Packed several thousand in a small box, they are shipped to all parts of the world where there are glass factories or where glass is used for windows. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of these metal pieces produced in a year, as millions upon millions are stamped out of tons of metal.

Hardware Pioneer.

Mr. Smith has been connected with the hardware business since he first began as a clerk in a store in Texas in 1882. A few years later he joined a wholesale hardware company in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Smith's next move was to St. Louis, where he traveled for the Shapleigh Hardware Company, until he came East and organized and became president of the Smith & Hemenway Company, of Irvington. Mr. Smith is credited with many developments in changing from the old method of cutting glass with expensive diamond points to the less expensive steel wheel cutters.

Another Red Devil product is a wood scraper, which is used extensively by painters, cabinet workers and mechanics. It is designed so that when light pressure is applied it makes a sandpaper finish and when heavy pressure is applied it makes shavings similar to a plane.

There also are several types of putty knives, wall scrapers, glass scrapers, glass pliers, "Grady wedges," for tools, backsaw frames, tile-cutting machines, sandpaper packs and holders, as well as a novel type of lawn sprinkler which distributes water uniformly over a square instead of a circle.

Throughout the various shops are many unusual machines for turning countless numbers of small parts. Most of the machines were designed by factory workers. One of the most interesting sights is the production and grinding of the tiny wheels used in the glass cutters.

Charles J. Fair, son and his son, John H. Fancher of Chatham, also are vice presidents and are in charge of manufacturing activities. Both have been with the organization for the last 10 years and came to Irvington from Vermont. They are credited with the design and development of automatic machinery for the production of various tools and have invented a number of products, including the refill wheels used in glass cutters. The father is the inventor of a special "gun," employed by glass workers to insert small diamond-shaped metal pieces around the edges of window glass before the putty is applied to seal the glass to the frame.

Other Lines Produced.

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APPENDIX G

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

FROM THE

1927 AND 1936 FLOODS
ALL NEW ENGLAND AFFECTED
BY TORRENTIAL DOWNPOUR

Montpelier, Rutland and Barre Inundated—Newspapers Flooded—Part of Becket, Mass., Washed Out.

BOSTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The death list from all sources from flood and storm, supplied by the Associated Press from confirmed and unconfirmed reports, stood at 5 at noon today.

Westfield, Mass., Mrs. Anna Kanin, killed while hoeing.

Three drowned in submerged automobile (unconfirmed).

Hampton—Woman and two children, "Reynolds" (unconfirmed).


Hartford, Conn., Ralph Winters and grand breast, trapped in stage hypermam.

Pelham, N.H., one man, unconfirmed.

Hartford, Conn.—Two unconfirmed reports by police officers in home drowned. Mrs. John Carroll, 41.

Boston, hospital board, unconfirmed.

Millbury, Mass.—Woman believed to be Mrs. F. R. Yarn, and two unreported children, drowned when dam burst.

Burlington, Vt.—Marvin Shepard, drowned.

Sharon, Vt.—Wife and two children of Claude Beardsley, drowned when dam burst. Beardsley saved self and infant.

Brattleboro, N.H.—The heavy rains and unexpected flood that have wrecked New England and taking many lives and several homes, has continued. The flood is expected to increase, and the total flood waters, amounting to several feet in some cases, are expected to rise again.

The causes of the flood are drought, which has continued for many months, and cold and rains, which have caused a rise in the river levels. The flood waters have caused considerable damage to property in several towns, and many homes have been destroyed.

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Dam at Bristol Safe But Franklin Menace Not Over

FRANKLIN, Nov. 6. The fifteen thousand people in the city and along the Penobscot river valley between here and Bristol began this morning to take cues of the fullness of the waters of the Penobscot, which threatened to wipe out their homes during the night.

John Eastman, assistant engineer at the Bristol dam, about 12 miles north of here, on the Penobscot, reported at 3 a.m. this morning that all perceptible danger of the dam giving way had passed off. In the six hours up to the time of his report, Mr. Eastman said, the elevation of the volume of water going over the dam had fallen from 16.5 feet in height to slightly less than eight feet.

Dagger at Franklin.

At the Eastman Dam at Franklin, conditions are not so much due to the possibility of the waters having undermined the end of the dam during the night. Engineer Clarence Fielden reported this morning. Every hour this passed, he said, however, lessened the danger of its giving way because of the reduction of the water that became noticeable here shortly after darkbreak this morning. At 11 a.m. this morning, when the 16.5 feet over the dam had gone down about 2 feet since that time.

Chief of Police John Manchester was optimistic in looking over the situation this morning. He and an organized force of militia had worked throughout yesterday afternoon in notifying residents along the 11-mile valley of the Penobscot north of here, of the possibility of the Bristol dam giving way and a majority of them needed his warnings by going to neighboring towns, and in some cases into the hills.

Oaklee Avenue Bridge.

Late in the night, it was feared with the aid of electric lamps and telephone linesmen in straining poles, across the 19-year-old Republic bridge that connects the two sections of this city. This bridge, a wooden structure, is situated about a half mile below the bridge and is the only means of communication with the outside world of persons living north of here.

Lewers, and a dozen other villages. Police car and telephone operators were kept busy throughout the night at being sure to pass through all their way to near death.

For over three hours after they were almost certain of their lives in trying to keep the structure of the bridge intact, the Brooklyn dam system was cell. The Brooklyn dam system is cell in structure and only one bridge in the valley.

All Mail Service

Here Is Held Up

No pouches received in Concord since early morning delivery.

No mail has been received at the post office since the early morning delivery, according to Frank L. Lane, assistant postmaster. Service from Boston was the last to be discontinued, and it is not known when it will be reinstated.

The rural carriers, said Mr. Lane, were unable to make their deliveries this morning, and a truck was dispatched to Claremont to collect mail from there and stations between.

FLOOD SIDELIGHTS

The beetie and Main railroad was flooded yesterday by the Penobscot near Gorham, and will handle passengers, mail, express and small shipment of the rail service, according to Frank L. Lane.

The shops upstairs at the bridge were closed and all the workers there have not returned until the water has been rather. It has been decided by Mr. Lane that the bridge will be closed.
FRANKLIN; River Receding

Seven Persons Taken from Danger Zone by Police

FRANKLIN, March 18—Friday afternoon, the deep snow on the banks of the three rivers nearby which the city is built, combined with a four inch rainfall Thursday night, the water going over the Eastman dam was not normal, though the dam held, as usual, some time in the night. The surging waters rose steadily until the peak came about 11:15 o'clock Friday, at which time the official gauge registered 16 feet of water as the crest of the water-pouring over the dam.

After that it slowly receded until 10 a.m. Friday it had gone down to 5 feet, 1 inch. At the time of the flood Friday, when an all-time high was reached, the gauge read 16 feet, 10 inches. Waters of the Winnipiseogee fed high and flooded the mill lures of the Stevens and Halls mills later taking in a sewer of 120 feet at 10:30 a.m. Friday to help fight the flood. The field at the Juniper Hill was flooded to a depth of several feet, and the entire territory of the lower end of River street was overflown. The lower end of Grove Street was flooded street.

Two Removed

Two small men were carried from a house on Edwards street, and serious in illness with pneumonia being taken to the hospital. Another case was that of a sick woman living near John Doe who was taken in the home of a neighbor. On North Main street the water came into several houses along the banks of the Pequabuck and at 8 o'clock Friday morning, the people were given warning. The dam at Bristol might go out, warned the people in that sector, and most of them abandoned their homes. The family of Ned March was forced to abandon their-ubere house during the night, and several other cases along the banks of the Winnipiseogee were reported. The car dealer moved several new cars and trucks to a safe spot across the street from his place of business.

At 7 o'clock Saturday morning the water at Eastman Falls dam was down to 6 feet, 10 inches.

Road Closed

Due to the high water on the Orphan and South brooks, the D.W. Highway was closed to traffic and cars were routed through Marlborough and North South Road. Brooks along that route were rushing madly toward the river, and several danger signs were posted. On the Hill road, traffic was closed because of an ice jam in the road. The school bus was unable to get through, and the highway commissioner whose home is above the jam was forcibly kept at home. Hill people who worked in the local shops made the rounds through the wheel on an ambulances.

All day long reports from the hill were received. 

Crest of Flood at Bradford is Passed

BRADFORD, March 18—After a 48-hour bath, Bradford, called "the city of floods" because of the west branch of the Warner river, stood heroically above the water Friday morning. The crest of the flood this week was reached Thursday night. The water pouring over the Eastman dam was regulated 16 feet of water at the crest of the water-pouring over the dam. After that it slowly receded until 10 a.m. Friday it had gone down to 5 feet, 1 inch. At the time of the flood Friday, when an all-time high was reached, the gauge read 16 feet, 10 inches. Waters of the Winnipiseogee fed high and flooded the mill lures of the Stevens and Halls mills later taking in a sewer of 120 feet at 10:30 a.m. Friday to help fight the flood. The field at the Juniper Hill was flooded to a depth of several feet, and the entire territory of the lower end of River street was overflown. The lower end of Grove Street was flooded street.

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All day long reports from the hill were received.

Bradford news from New Hampshire, a singing accident, and a hospital
Low Damage From Floods To Highways

All Roads in City Open Again; State Situation Improved

Major Washout On Sugar Ball Route

Red Cross Reports Most Families Able to Return Home

Fire Official Dies Suddenly

LINDON, N. H., April 17 - The Central Fire Station was struck by lightning at 3:00 a.m. yesterday when a short circuit occurred in the station, killing one man and injuring two others. The fire chief was killed instantly. The two injured men were taken to the hospital, where they are expected to recover. The cause of the fire was a short circuit in the electrical wiring of the station.

Water Resources Board Wires New Hampshire Congressmen Asking Federal Funds Be Allocated to Carry Out Projects

Says Millions Could Be Saved in Losses

Jacobson Asserts Heavy Plymouth Damage Could Have Been Reduced by Cutting Down Rush of Water

Rain Adding to Flood Dangers In Maine Area

Bangor May Be Inundated, If Ice Jam Suddenly Breaks

MARCH 16, 1936 P. 1

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Dams, Bridges, Roads Out
In All New England Area

BOSTON, March 19.—At noon yesterday, officials of the National Weather Bureau reported that all rainfall from May to September will reach New England today. The precipitation record for the month of March is now being examined by the state of New Hampshire. The state of New Hampshire has already declared a state of emergency, and all roads leading to and from the state are closed.

Governor James M. Edmunds of Massachusetts directed all state officials to take immediate action to prepare for the incoming storm. The state police are on high alert, and all emergency services are on standby.

The Pemigewasset River, which flows through the town of Franklin, has already overflowed its banks. The river is expected to reach its highest point in over 50 years, causing significant damage to property and infrastructure.

Local officials have declared a state of emergency, and all residents are advised to stay indoors and avoid all unnecessary travel. The state of New Hampshire has also declared a state of emergency, and all residents are advised to stay indoors and avoid all unnecessary travel.

The state of Massachusetts has declared a state of emergency, and all residents are advised to stay indoors and avoid all unnecessary travel. The state police are on high alert, and all emergency services are on standby.

The state of New Hampshire has already declared a state of emergency, and all roads leading to and from the state are closed.

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Six Men Swept Into River

At Contoocook Are Saved

At Contoocook, six men were swept into the Contoocook River. The incident occurred on a wet Tuesday morning when the men were working in a flooded area. One of the men was swept away, and the others struggled to save themselves. The men were eventually pulled to safety by a boat from the town. The men were reportedly men from the town of Contoocook.

200 Animals In Manchester
Zoo Perish In High Water

The Manchester Zoo lost 200 animals due to high water levels. The animals were reportedly stranded in their enclosures. The zookeepers were unable to rescue the animals due to equipment failure. The zoo was reportedly closed until further notice.

Governor Calls Council Session

The Governor called for a special session of the council to discuss the recent floods. The special session was called to address the losses caused by the floods and to discuss potential solutions. The Governor highlighted the need for better infrastructure and preparedness to prevent future floods.

MARCH 20, 1936
Strength of Heart; Back Now Needed

Hall Street Party Also Need Money, as Homes Left Ruined

Troops Guard Area As Homes Emptied

Coal Tax, Mud, and Dead Center Aid to Victims' Problem

Hartford, Conn., April 4 - Northwest mayors and husbandmen who are able to maintain family of money and quality are in the final process that will result in a fashion industry. During the night the mayor of the city west of Hartford said he was in the process of a fashion industry. His one and only city was the center of the city's best work and has every indication of being a leader in the field of the city west of Hartford.

Mr. Hopkins, the mayor of Hartford, said he was in the process of a fashion industry. His one and only city was the center of the city west of Hartford.

Hopkins Ignores Bridges' Plea

For Funds But Democrats Get Assurances Of Prompt Action

New Hampshire Reconstruction Committee Named By Bridges Maps Program of Coordinated Rehabilitation

Hundreds State Leaders Meet Here Tomorrow To Plan Work

Federal money will be granted to the state for the construction of the New Hampshire State Hospital. The hospital will be at Concord, New Hampshire. The State Hospital will be at Concord, New Hampshire.

It is hoped that the state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital. The state will get the needed money to build the hospital.
Name Groups For Study Of NH Problems

Sub-committees to File Reports on Losses in Disaster

Bridges in Appeal For Prompt Action

Says New Hampshire One Of States Hardest Hit

For Study Of NY Problems To Give Up

Sub-committees to File Present Plant of Brick Company May Be Abandoned

Lucier Lauds Spirit Of Manufacturers

Date of Opening of Four Plants Is Still Uncertain

Corrugated iron picture grew brighter today, when a check up of many factories and plants showed no information from the Chamber of Commerce Association of New York as to the date and time when the company might resume operations indefinitely as a result of damage by flood, wind, and fire. Opinions on this subject were indicated by many that a plant might be closed off and the plant following by the fire and the present company might receive a thousand and its assets sold. It was pointed out that no definite indication had been made.

Serious Damage

Damage of the plant estimated at four million dollars in important parts of machinery and all of buildings swept down by the floods.

Joseph M. Fouche, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, reported that the company had looked with great interest in the work of the Chamber and that the company would be willing to aid in any way that labor and capital are working together to get back to normal operation as soon as possible.

In the city proper officials of the Episcopal Diocese reported that they were working full force today for the first time since the flood. More than $1,000,000 worth of damage was perhaps the most important thing done.

JOURNAL TRANSCRIPT
MARCH 25, 1936
P. 1
BILLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH
The Friendly Church with the Open Door
Rev. R. W. Williams, Pastor

Sunday, 10 a.m. Mrs. E. L. Alexander of Frankfort, the nai-nained Methodiast pastor will be the guest speaker for this service. Make your plans now to be present for you will surely enjoy the services.

10 a.m. Brotherhood and Sunday School activities.

2 p.m. A happy hour devotional service with a surprise speaker and special musical entertainment.

Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. "Passing Change" was the theme for this program. Why not extend your own - home prayer circle tonight?

A happy family broadcast. Twenty minutes. Leaves Liturgy Station. A reflection by Miss Marion Wood.

Friends will be interested to know that the call will include our near - Sunday service attendance here as a part of a general service of similar type for each service. Our suspenders will also follow the same pattern. Our presenters will be our presenters, and we ask for a spirit of cooperation and understanding. If you have given to your Christian church.

SARAH ELIZABETH DICKERSON
Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickerson of this town, was born on April 14, 1898, at the home of her parents. She was the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickerson. She was married to Mr. Edward Wilson, a local farmer, on July 14, 1918. She has one daughter, Mrs. Robert Smith, and one son, Mr. Edward Wilson, Jr.

Mrs. Dickerson is a member of the Christian Church and is active in church work.

The Dickerson family is well known in this community and is held in high regard by all who know them.

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FRANKLIN IS RECOVERING FROM MOST DISASTROUS FLOOD IN ITS HISTORY

With work resuming at factories, homes are being made ready for occupancy.

FRANKLIN, KY. - Franklin is recovering from the most disastrous flood in its history. With work resuming at factories, homes are being made ready for occupancy.

The flood, which began on Christmas Eve, reached its peak on January 13, when the Tennessee River burst its banks and flooded the city with more than 10 feet of water. The flooding caused widespread damage, destroying homes and businesses and leaving many residents homeless.

Despite the devastation, the community is moving forward, with work resuming at factories and homes being made ready for occupancy. The city is working to repair and rebuild, with the goal of returning to normal within the next few months.

In the meantime, residents are banding together to help each other, with food banks and other services providing support to those in need. The community is strong, and despite the challenges of the past few weeks, it remains optimistic about the future.
NEW HOME TOWN

By John P. Cogswell

One frosty evening last fall about all the residents of Hill, N. H., made their way over the snow-bound streets, with the full moon shining through the trees, to the new town hall, illuminated with lights that can be seen as far as thirteen miles away. All afternoon the ladies of the newly united Congregational and Christian churches had been busy in the community hall, preparing monthly closing suppers, cold meats, bacon, baked beans, and rolls, that might be eaten at the rate of a pound apiece. Before they seated themselves, they all knelt to pray and give their thanks to the Lord for the meeting of the churches. As the prayer ended, little Mary, who had helped to prepare the table, went into the little kitchen to get the cakes and coffee. All the church members went to the new church built, and all stood and prayed God from on high to be with them.
But the living village of Hill has been rebuilt - burned or drowned. More than a hundred families that lived together are up on the hills in a modern "settlement." Fresh-painted homes with bright shutters stand along surfaced streets among power lines, garages, barns and alleys, on lots of a half acre.

Every family owns its own home. Hatred of the past has grown, as more residences will be up and occupied this spring. Another score of lots have been bought by families who got jittery and moved to the new village.

Last summer and fall there were a great many visitors to the new village, which, its residents prophesy, will become permanent residents. Many others have been purchasing lots that are all held by the Hill Improvement Association, Inc., and are sold at the assessed valuation plus the price of improvements. The improvements association holds land enough for 100 lots and will keep the village clean, neat and attractive. Each lot is assessed at $1,000, and the assessed valuation of the village is $90,000. The average cost of a home is about $1,200. Average cost of a house and lot is from $1,500 to $2,500. A two-family home costs from $3,000 to $5,000.
APPENDIX H

MINUTES FROM MEETINGS BETWEEN
THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND HILL'S REPRESENTATIVES
TO NEGOTIATE PUBLIC LAND VALUES

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Notes on meeting with Selectmen of Town of Hill, Selectmen of Town of Sanbornton and Army Engineers at Town Hall of Hill on Tuesday afternoon, February 13, 1940

Present: Edward D. Amsden, Theodore J. Dickerson, John J. Huse, Selectmen from Town of Hill; Walter L. Woodman, N. T. Horse, Charles F. Holmes, Selectmen from Town of Sanbornton; Frederick F. Clark, Herbert C. Person, from the State Planning and Development Commission; Chief Daniel Dickinson from the State Highway Department; Col. A. E. H. Lyman, Major Gallagher, Mr. Corey and Mr. Roach, representing the Army engineers; stenographer.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Amsden who explained that because of the presence of the Selectmen from Sanbornton he felt that the discussion should cover the Sanbornton Bridge situation before taking up Town of Hill business, so that the Sanbornton Selectmen might return to their homes early.

The following is a notation of the highlights of the discussion:

Mr. Amsden: Because of the fact that we have had no word from the Army engineers on this Sanbornton bridge, we feel that it is a point that should be settled.

Mr. Corey: We do not know what it is all about.

Mr. Amsden: Explained situation by stating that the bridge would be under water, that the roads would be under water and that they felt that the Army should purchase the bridge on the same basis that they purchased private property.

Mr. Corey: Is there any serious damage involved?

Mr. Amsden: Yes. We feel that the damage involved is the same as for private property.

Mr. Corey: Because of the infrequent flooding which they have estimated over a 25-year period, the bridge will only be flooded 45 days in a 100-year period and, therefore, he doesn’t see any damage involved.

Mr. Person: Asked if the Army wasn’t purchasing all the property to the established elevation.

Mr. Corey: They have orders to purchase to a definite line.

Mr. Corey: What is going to happen to the small bridges in Sanbornton?

Mr. Corey: They didn’t know what arrangements the Government might make for the maintenance of the road and bridges.

Col. Lyman: If the Army Engineers made a statement relative to the maintenance of the bridge and road, would it alter the situation?
Mr. Jerson: Explained to Col. Lyman that those towns were both small and relatively poor.

Col. Lyman: What effect does this bridge have on the relocation of the town?

Mr. Jerson: The bridge represents a sizeable expenditure of money by the town for construction.

Mr. Asden: In case Sanbornton bridge was left and the road maintained did the engineers feel that there was no damage incurred?

Mr. Corey: I don't know. Does Mr. Asden feel so?

Mr. Asden: Certainly. Both on the bridge and on the approaches. I still don't see that there is any difference between the consideration of the bridge and private property.

Mr. Corey: Some people in Sanbornton have written in protesting the abandonment of the road and bridge.

Sanbornton Selectman: I saw at least one of those letters written by Sanbornton residents. This resident pays only $1.55 a year in taxes and yet he wants hard-surface roads and everything else.

Sanbornton Selectman: Because the road would be flooded, they would have to abandon the roads.

Mr. Corey: Wants to know if selectmen couldn't get together and submit a statement of their plan on the disposition of this situation to Col. Lyman.

Col. Lyman: Wanted to know if they were going to abandon the roads and how would this be handled. He didn't understand the law in how Hampshire on this point.

Mr. Jerson: Asked Mr. Dickinson what the procedure was.

Mr. Dickinson: Can be handled by the selectmen.

Mr. Inse: Would have to put an article in the warrant to handle abandonment.

Mr. Asden: Wanted to know why the Army engineers couldn't submit a proposition to the selectmen who could in turn put this proposition up to the townspeople.

Mr. Clark: The proposition should be submitted stating definitely what the situation would be if the federal government did not purchase the bridge. Would the federal government assume expense of maintenance of the road, approaches, bridge and all down as due to flooding, or accidents happening on the bridge and the highways to it.

Col. Lyman: Believes that this information could be furnished by the Army engineers by February 15th.
Mr. Roach: Inquired how old the bridge was and its approximate cost.

Mr. Dickerson: Bridge was built about 1913. The actual value placed on this by the town is $50,000.

Col. Lyman and 3 selectmen from Sanbornton left the meeting. Meeting then dealt with Town of Hill business.

Mr. Lyman: Asked the Army Engineers if they had anything further to offer on the town buildings.

Mr. Corey: No change in amounts. Their appraisers have submitted the following figures which show very little change:

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<tr>
<th>Building</th>
<th>1st Appraisal</th>
<th>2nd Appraisal</th>
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<tr>
<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Store house</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>School house</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
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Mr. Lyman: Understood that Engineers were coming up today to make another offer probably more satisfactory to the town.

Mr. Corey: Only Secretary of War can authorize offers. The men in the field can only make suggestions and try to get approval or recommend approval of suggestions made by field crews.

Mr. Gallagher: What is the difference in prices as it now stands?

Mr. Roach: $7,500. for the school house.

Mr. Lyman: This did not include land.

Mr. Corey: Title to school building is in school district.

Mr. Fuse: Must come to school district.

Mr. Corey: If we can come to an agreement on the school house, we can close the deal.

Mr. Fuse: The school district will have to pass on the proposition first.

Mr. Corey: Believed they could negotiate with the selectmen.

Mr. Clark: The selectmen could deal with the Army Engineers and recommend to the school district.

Mr. Roach: Can't selectmen recommend the price offered for acceptance by the school district and voters.

Mr. Lyman: They probably could, but won't because of unsatisfactory price.

Mr. Corey: Asked what price was now on town books for the town hall.

Mr. Lyman: Books show a valuation of $4,500. but because town buildings are not taxed this figure is of no value. It has remained the same for a good many years.
Mr. Corey: Have you had estimates made of town buildings.

Mr. Lemden: Yes.

Mr. Corey: By whom?

Mr. Lemden: By contractor.

Mr. Corey: On basis of replacement?

Mr. Lemden: Yes, on basis of replacement, less depreciation.

Mr. Corey: Wanted to know if Lemden would mind giving figures on buildings as submitted by contractor.

Mr. Dickerson: Requests made to army engineers were given on basis of contractor's figures.

Maj. Gallagher: How far were we off on store house and other buildings?

Mr. Ressch: $700.

Mr. Corey: Does the town have only one appraiser?

Mr. Lemden: Yes.

Mr. Corey: Could the town appraiser and their appraiser get together and try to settle the difference?

Mr. Lemden: Didn't know what good it would do because contractor guaranteed his figures and would replace the building for figure given. The selectmen hardly know what to do. All these questions must be settled before town meeting because they need to raise money and go ahead with this building of the new community. If they can't settle on the price with the Army they will have to go ahead and work on their own and collect later.

Mr. Corey: Wanted to know if their man and selectmen's representative couldn't get together and settle these differences.

Mr. Ressch: This must be done before the budget committee meets because the town is so organized that information would have to be in by the 27th of February.

Mr. Lemden: Believes this proposition doesn't affect the budget committee.

Mr. Dickerson: Doesn't see why their figures weren't as good as anybody's because the contractor is willing to back them up.

Maj. Gallagher: Why can't we split the difference?

Mr. Ressch: This would raise $6,400 for the town hall, $2600 for the store house, and $5,000 for the school.

Mr. Lemden: These figures may not be accepted by the townspeople. Is this an offer?
Maj. Gallagher—

Mr. Corey—This is a compromise figure but they were willing to suggest to Col. Lyman that it be accepted.

Mr. Corey: Another thing we would like to settle is the water system.

Mr. Amsden: We would, also, like to get this settled.

Mr. Lough: We have not received a figure on the system from the selectmen.

Mr. Corey: We didn't bring this figure. Do you remember what we offered you?

Mr. Dickerson: A figure of about $17,000 was given to the selectmen.

Mr. Corey: We would like to get this figure in the record.

Maj. Gallagher: The selectmen gave some sort of a figure on what they thought the system was worth. What is it?

Mr. Corey: The Army Engineers have made two or three attempts to settle for the water system but changes have come up and the last change made on the basis of the statement from the Board of Health that the present source could not be used for the new system has stopped further consideration of the system.

Mr. Amsden: Read Howard's letter about discontinuing present source of supply and substitution of gravel wall well as recommended by State Board of Health.

Mr. Corey: Read signature of letter for record.

Mr. Clark: Explanation of state law under which the Board of Health has authority.

Mr. Corey: Wanted to know if selectmen had any figures as to cost of this new system, and who would pay for drilling the wells and the engineering?

Mr. Dickerson: The town would pay for this.

Mr. Corey: Wanted to know where water supply came from for existing farms near new town site.

Mr. Amsden: Came from shallow wells. The supply would be insufficient for any town system.

Mr. Corey: Could the present supply be used as the spring was blocked up?

Mr. Dickerson: The flow wasn't sufficient.

Mr. Amsden: Explained that the present supply was made up of both the spring and the Jackson shop brook, but without the brook supply the spring wasn't sufficient.

Mr. Dickerson: Felt that the new system would be cheaper and would get better water.
Mr. Huse: The new source would have to be sufficient to not only give water supply but fire protection.

Mr. Corey: If the army engineers tried to recommend the replacement of the water system, they would be laughed at because they didn't even know where they would have to get their source of supply for well or if there was sufficient water for well. Wanted to know if they could send up a geologist and the town hire one to settle the question of supply.

Mr. Person: I believe this could be done.

Mr. Aasen: wanted to know if the war department couldn't work on the same basis on the water supply as they have for the replacement of the state highway.

Mr. Corey: In order to do this they would have to state the case, the facts, figures and supporting data in order to get approval for proceeding with the work.

Mr. Aasen: Still cannot see why it cannot be handled same as the highway.

Mr. Dickinson: Suggested that the town make a survey and plans and submit them to the war department for approval.

Mr. Aasen: The war department instructed the highway department to go ahead and make the necessary surveys and plans for this, which in turn was paid for by the war department. Couldn't the war department do the same thing for the town on its water supply. If the army engineers would, the selectmen wouldn't hesitate a minute to go ahead, provided they got this approval.

Mr. Corey: This might need the approval of Col. Lyman. The engineers have tried to get some plan on this and tried to get this for the town.

Mr. Huse: The state board of health tells them what to do and the town has to live up to their regulations.

Mr. Corey: wanted to know what the town considered was the value of the present system.

Mr. Aasen: Rough estimate is $54,000.

Mr. Roux: Is this the figure you want for the present water system?

Mr. Aasen: For the present system, yes.

Laj. Gallacher: Get break down.

Mr. Aasen: Gave break down from planning commission inventory.

Laj. Gallacher: Army engineers and person couldn't agree on planning commission figures.

Mr. Person: The Major's statement is a little in error. The engineers used our figures and were in agreement with the exception of the dam.

Mr. Corey: The engineers should be able to agree on the content of the dam.
Maj. Gallagher: wanted to know if they couldn't get together on the estimates.

Mr. Dickerson: wanted to know if we needed to submit proposal on present system.

Mr. Arsden: wanted to know if we couldn't work on the basis of replacement and do it expeditiously because the town would have to move in short order and must have water at the new site.

Mr. Corey: wanted to know if, in the absence of a definite plan, two parties wouldn't have to get together and see what would have to be done.

Mr. Arsden: The engineers paid all the expenses in studying the highway, why couldn't they do the same for the water system on the basis of replacement.

Mr. Clark: suggested that town officials make out a list of all town facilities which will have to be replaced and start out on the basis of replacement similar to the highway for all public facilities and services.

Mr. Corey: Doesn't think so. They are shooting in the dark as far as the water is concerned, not knowing whether it is there or where it can be found.

Mr. Clark: wanted to know if the Army couldn't satisfy themselves as to the feasibility of the project.

Mr. Corey: Stated that they would do a lot of investigating work on present transactions and that the Government was having to buy water services provided free to certain parties.

Mr. Arsden: wanted to know why the same reasoning didn't apply for the highways.

Maj. Gallagher: Highway has no value. The pipe in ground has.

Mr. Arsden: wanted to know if they suggested that the pipe be dug up.

(No reply)

Mr. Dickerson: wanted to know if they couldn't get together on the system.

Mr. Corey: wanted the selectmen to submit itemized list of everything for joint consideration by the Army and Selectmen.

Mr. Clark: Suggested all these things be put in writing.

Mr. Arsden: Stated that the selectmen haven't gotten any further than they were last December and wanted to know how much more delay there would be in the whole proposition.

Mr. Corey: The plan would have to be submitted to the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Arsden: wanted to know if they would cooperate in everything on the basis that was used for the highway.
Mr. Gallagher: wanted to know how many houses are going to go in the new town.

Mr. Arden: Didn't know exact number, they were optimistic and explained that there would be quite a number.

Mr. Clark: explained that inquiries had been received from the outside asking about the purchase of land and locating in the town.

Mr. Gilbert: wanted to know how long it would take to get an answer to this new proposition.

Mr. Arden: emphasized the importance of settlement within a short time.

Mr. Gallagher: wants to settle buildings this afternoon.

Mr. Arden: The price isn't satisfactory to them yet.

Mr. Corey: wanted to know if the town had deeds to their buildings and water system, etc.

Mr. Arden: Yes. Had them in the safe.

Mr. Reach: wanted to know if selectmen could accept offer on town hall this afternoon.

Mr. Arden: Suggested the selectmen get together privately to talk this over.

Mr. Gallagher: Suggested that the selectmen could get along further on the water system if they forgot all about the new development.

Mr. Corey: Suggested that they base the price on settlement for water system on fair basis similar to that used in letting the contract.

Mr. Gallagher: Felt that the two parties could agree on the quantities and adjust the differences on prices and on the dam and settle on basis of existing system.

Mr. Dickerson: Didn't see how this was possible because of the discrepancy between $17,000 offered and $56,000 value placed on it by selectmen.

Mr. Gallagher: Expressed desire to be fair on settlement. Wanted check with person on list of quantities and try to come to an agreement.

Mr. Arden: Stated that we already agree on quantities with one exception and didn't see how it would help much.

Mr. Gallagher: Expressed desire to sit down tomorrow morning and go over this.

Mr. Arden: Stated that they could give an answer on the compromise figures for buildings this afternoon.

Selectmen retired to talk it over and reported back that they would submit compromise figures to town meeting and get an expression from the voters of the town as to acceptance or rejection.
Notes on meeting with Selectmen of Town of Hill
and Army Engineers at Town Hall on Friday afternoon, February 23, 1940

Present: Edward D. Arden, Theodore S. Dickerson, John J. Huse, Selectmen from Town of Hill; Leroy R. Sanders, Superintendent of Concord Water Works; Mr. Corey and Mr. Roach representing the Army Engineers; Lr. Samuel Allsworth, consulting engineer of Boston, Mass., for the Army Engineers; Herbert C. Person from the State Planning and Development Commission. Also present was Oscar Madleigh, Superintendent of Mill Water Works.

The following is a notation of the highlights of the discussion:

Mr. Corey: Introduced Mr. Samuel Allsworth, consulting engineer from Boston who had been retained by the Army Engineers for the purpose of advising them as to the cost, etc., of the present system and the probable replacement of a new system.

Mr. Corey: Inquired if the town had a deed to the right-of-way and the dam.

Mr. Arden: Replied that the town had a deed for the pipe lines which was recorded in Kerrimuck County 492, page 597, and the deed was conveyed May 24, 1928.

Mr. Corey: Asked if it would be logical for the Army Engineers to assume that the title for the right-of-way was in order.

Mr. Huse: Stated that there was no question as to the title as it was drawn up by Mr. Robert Upton and Mr. Alexander Murchie of Concord.

Mr. Corey: Inquired if the town had adequate rights across the property as they found mention of this in various deeds.

Mr. Corey: Explained that they had stopped in to see Mr. Trager of the State Board of Health in Concord.

Mr. Corey: Thought it would be well to explain what the town had in mind relative to the possibility of a water system.

Mr. Huse: Explained that Mr. Trager of the State Board of Health required that they secure a new source of supply.

Mr. Allsworth: Stated that he has already talked this matter over with Mr. Trager and wanted to know what the selectmen had in mind for the new site.

Mr. Arden: Asked Mr. Person to explain the new town layout.

Mr. Person: Showed Mr. Allsworth street layout and pointed out possible location for wells and reservoir.
Mr. Ellsworth: Inquired for facts on the age of pipes in this system as this was not mentioned on the plan showing the inventory of existing equipment.

Mr. Huse: Thought that the pipe was put in about fifteen or twenty years ago.

Mr. Ellsworth: Wanted to know if all cast iron pipe was cement lined.

Mr. Sanders: Suggested that they call on Mr. Ladleigh, Superintendent of Water Works who had better knowledge of the property but felt that the pipe was up to date. Copper tubing was also used in some instances.

Mr. Sanders: Stated that if the larger part of the pipes was put in fifteen years ago, he thought the pipe would be plain cast iron as cement pipes have been in use only within the past ten years. He further stated that the town of Hill purchased the same cast iron pipes in 1917. This was plain cast iron and coated inside.

Mr. Ellsworth: Stated that cement lined pipes were not shown on the plans and he wanted to know if two inch pipe lines in the northern part of town were cement lined.

Mr. Ladleigh: Stated that this two inch pipe was not cement lined. It had been installed at an early date and it was two inch galvanized pipe.

Mr. Ellsworth: Inquired if anybody knew what class insurance rate prevailed in town.

Mr. Huse: Stated that he believed the rate here was 1½ for 4 years for those within the area served by a fire hydrant and 1½ for 3 years for those outside the fire protection area.

Mr. Ellsworth: Inquired if the plan was included in the underwriters report.

Mr. Ansden: Yes. That the system was included and that various tests of the system had been made at various times.

Mr. Huse: Stated that the pressure of the water system was about 42 pounds per square inch.

Mr. Huse: Inquired if Mr. Graper had mentioned the possibility of a gravel well well for the new town.

Mr. Ellsworth: Stated that he had felt that if wells were less than sixty feet deep that tubular wells would be more advisable in his opinion.

Mr. Ladleigh: Stated that the cast iron pipes were not cement lined, further stated that the heavy cast iron pipes cement lined were used in the system in various places and that 6-inch cement lined cast iron pipes were used in place of the 6-inch shown from the reservoir to the main street. This pipe was from thirty to forty years old and that only a few sections were 6-inch cast iron.

Mr. Ellsworth: Inquired if curb corks were installed for all house connections.

Mr. Ladleigh: Yes, for 100 houses.
Mr. Ellsworth: How were the water rates figured?

Mr. Wallach: The rates were figured according to the use in the home.

Mr. Ellsworth: Inquired if the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters had made test of the system.

Mr. Kendall: Stated that they had.

Mr. Ellsworth: Stated that if this system is somewhat deficient that he did not feel they wanted to figure on a new system of similar nature for the new town.

Mr. Sanders: Wanted to know if Mr. Ellsworth was not going to figure on a new system for the new town site, and only use the quantities and other data to figure the value of the present system.

Mr. Ellsworth: Replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kendall: Stated that the present pipe could not be used in the new town and they would have to replace the present system with new material and equipment.

Mr. Ellsworth: Stated that in order to figure the present system it was necessary to consider the use of the present system.

Mr. Kendall: Stated that the only trouble that has occurred since the installation of the system was in the spring of '39. It was caused by plugging with silt at the intake. He also stated that the system had been very satisfactory and they have had adequate supply of water since installation.

Mr. Corey: Explained that the Army Engineers would like to have Mr. Ellsworth figure on a new system adequate for the new town.

Mr. Kendall: Stated that the town wanted a system which would furnish an adequate supply of water which would meet with the approval of the State Board of Health, and would want storage enough for adequate fire protection.

Mr. Corey: Inquired if the selectmen had a pipe layout for the new town.

Mr. Kendall: Stated that no such plan had been made.

Mr. Sanders: Stated that one of the most important problems is to find an adequate water supply.

Mr. Corey: Stated that he thought the Army Engineers could do some exploratory work in locating the supply. He further stated the Army Engineers have some drilling equipment and felt it could be in the area in about a week or ten days.

Mr. Kendall: Inquired if the selectmen ever had any current from the State Board of Health as to the purity of the water.

Mr. Ellerson: Stated that Mr. Trager had made the remark that they tolerated the present system and that Mr. Trager had reported traces of manure were found in the tests.
Mr. Sanders: Felt that the new town site was ideal for the laying out of the water system and for constructing a reservoir for a good gravity system.

The meeting adjourned for a field trip which covered the area including the present town and the drainage basin. At the conclusion of the field trip, Mr. Corey inquired for a plan of the street layout superimposed on a topographic map for Mr. Allsworth's use in laying out the new water system.

Mr. H. C. Person offered any information including maps and photographs the Army Engineers may require for this work.
Notes on meeting with Selectmen of Town of Hill; School Board; Richard Upton, Attorney; at Town Hall of Hill on Sunday afternoon, February 25, 1940.


The following is a notation of the highlights of the meeting:

The meeting was opened by Mr. Amsden who explained that the School Board was invited to this meeting to be advised of the selectmen's interest in the problem of disposing of the present school and plan for its relocation in the new town site.

Mrs. Focht: Explained that according to her interpretation of the law the School District has the right to dispose of school property. That the land upon which the school was built was in the name of the School District and according to law the School Board was duly bound to negotiate with the Federal Government for its disposition. She also thought any monies received for school property should be turned over to the town treasurer and such monies should only be used for the construction of a new school building.

Mr. Huse: Inquired if the School Board had made any plans for securing the land necessary for the relocation of the school building.

Mrs. Focht: Felt that this matter should be taken care of in the school warrant.

Mr. Amsden: Expressed the opinion that the School District and the selectmen should work together on the school problem.

Mrs. Focht: Stated that she personally would like to see the school house and town hall combined into one building. Also asked if a price had been mentioned by the Army Engineers for the purchase of the school property.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that the Army Engineers had suggested a compromise offer of $9,000.

Mrs. Focht: Felt elated over the figure of $9,000, as she had heard that the price would be $8,000.

Mr. Upton: Stated that the School Board would have to vote to accept the price offered and that the School Board would have to put an article in the town warrant to see if the town would vote to accept the offer.
Mr. Upton: Offered the following article for the school warrant.

"To see if the School District will vote to sell to the United States of America all property owned by it within the floodage area of the Franklin Falls Dam, for the sum of nine thousand dollars."

Mr. Upton: Stated that another article should be placed in the warrant to give the necessary authority for the transfer of the property.

"To see if the School District will authorize the School Board to execute all necessary agreements and deeds for the transfer of its property to the United States of America in accordance with the preceding article."

Mrs. Focht: Inquired if the School Board needed any reference in this warrant for authority to build a new school house to replace the old one.

Mr. Amsden: Suggested that the School Board draft an article suggesting a committee to take care of this work.

Mr. Upton: Stated that persons named to this committee should not be members of the School Board.

Mr. Amsden: Suggested that the article should suggest a member of the School Board, a member of the Board of Selectmen and a citizen of the town.

Mr. Amsden: Expressed the opinion that a joint committee would work in harmony.

Mrs. Focht: Inquired as to the size of the committee and suggested five members.

Mr. Dickerson: Stated that in his opinion five people were too many to serve on a committee as it was hard to select five people who would work together.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that if a committee was too large the work would not progress as rapidly as with a smaller committee.

Mr. Upton: Inquired if the School Board had a treasurer and if the School Board paid in monies to their own treasurer or the town treasurer.

Mrs. Focht: Thought that all monies had to be deposited with the town treasurer. Also said that they had their own treasurer.

Mr. Upton: Did not feel that the School Board treasurer had to deposit school money with the town treasurer. Further stated that the School District has the right to appropriate monies.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that the School Board may want to spend more money than is offered by the government for a new school building in the new town site.

Mrs. Focht: Stated that the present school was inadequate for the number of pupils.

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Mr. Luse: Stated that he did not feel that the School Board would want to build a smaller school house, but stated that he felt the cheap renters in the town would move out rather than relocate in the new town.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that in planning for the new school it would be cheaper to construct a building adequate to take care of possible increases in the number of school pupils.

Mrs. Focht: Felt that the School Board would have to go in debt in order to build a school house costing more than $9,000, and that an article in the warrant to cover this item would be necessary.

Mr. Upton: Stated that the School Board would need an article in the warrant for authority to borrow money.

Mrs. Focht: Asked the selectmen if they have decided on the type of building they were planning for the new town hall and expressed a desire for a school building constructed of fire resistant material and felt that an article should be drafted giving authority to appropriate money for this purpose. Also stated that the School Board had never worked independently but had cooperated with the selectmen in all their work and felt that they should continue to do so.

Mr. Amsden: Asked if the School District would vote to turn over the monies received for the disposition of school property to the town.

Mr. Upton: Stated that the town does not have authority to borrow money for school purposes. He further stated that the School District was a private corporation and the town was a private corporation.

Mr. Amsden: Suggested that the School District and the town secure a joint borrowing in order to secure a better rate of interest.

Mrs. Focht: Suggested that the School District accept the $9,000. from the Federal Government and keep it in the School District treasury and vote to appropriate the necessary funds.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that the School Board would have to vote to borrow money in anticipation of the $9,000. to be received from the Federal Government.

Mr. Upton: Suggested that the School Board vote to appropriate $9,000. or get authority to borrow money.

Mr. Amsden: Suggested that the School District vote to borrow $9,000. in anticipation of the same amount to be received from the Federal Government. It would not have to be raised by taxation.

Mr. Upton: Suggested the next article:

"To see what sum of money the district will raise and appropriate for the purpose of purchasing land for the new school house and for the building of a new school house."

Mr. Amsden: Inquired if there was any debt limit in the School District.
Mr. Upton: Stated that the School District could not borrow an amount in excess of 2% of the last assessed valuation of the district.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that the School District would have to apply to the Governor and Council for authority to exceed the statutory limitation.

Mr. Upton: Stated that the aggregate departmental borrowing shall not exceed 6%.

Mr. Upton: Suggested the next article:

"To see what sum the district will authorize the School Board to borrow upon the credit of the district, issuing bonds therefor, in anticipation of the monies to be received by the district from the United States of America from the sale of school district property which is to be flooded."

Mr. Amsden: Inquired if he was correct in his understanding that the School Board could not serve on the previously mentioned committee.

Mr. Upton: Did not think any members of the School Board could serve on this committee.

Mr. Amsden: Suggested that one member of the Board of Selectmen be placed on this committee.

Mr. Upton: Suggested the following article:

"To see if the district will vote to appoint a committee of three persons, including at least one member of the Board of Selectmen, with the following authority: to locate the new school house; to purchase or acquire all the land necessary for the new school house upon reasonable terms and conditions; to have prepared by a competent architect, and after public hearing to adopt plans and specifications for the new school house; to request public bids for the construction of the new school house in accordance with said plans and specifications; to award the contract or contracts for the construction of said school house."

Mr. Amsden: Stated that the selectmen would probably give the land for the school to the School District. Also suggested that the School District would probably have to appropriate money to take care of the interest in the borrowing. 3% of $9,000 or $270 was suggested as the amount to be appropriated.

Mr. Upton: Suggested the following article:

"To see what sum the district will raise and appropriate to defer interest charges on the bond issue proposed in the preceding article."

The meeting with the members of the School Board adjourned at four-thirty; meeting with board of selectmen followed.
Notes on public hearing on street layout for new town site. Meeting held at Community Hall in Hill, Tuesday, February 27, 1940.

Present: Edward D. Asden, Theodore S. Dickerson, John J. Huse, Selectmen from Town of Hill; Ray Pert, President of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, Concord; John Terrill, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord; I. Reed Gourley, Vice President of the National State Capital Bank, Concord; and Wilbert F. Cameron, Treasurer of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, Concord; George Mason, President of Hill Village Improvement Association; also, Frederick P. Clark, Herbert C. Person and Charles A. Blessing, of the State Planning and Development Commission.

The following is a notation of the highlights of the discussion:

The meeting was called to order by chairman of the board, Mr. Asden, who read the petition and the notice of the public hearing. Explained the reason it was necessary to comply with the law in regard to the layout of the streets in the new town. Also explained that after the hearing, the selectmen would lay out the streets, assess damages and purchase the necessary land. Chairman called for comments or suggestions by those present. No comments or suggestions were offered. Chairman then read the article in the town warrant for the purpose of receiving comments or suggestions from any of those present at the meeting.

Mr. Carr: asked if the selectmen had received an offer from the government for the public buildings.

Mr. Asden: Explained that the representative of the Army Engineers could not make an offer but could make a suggestion as to price and suggest to the Secretary of War that this price might be acceptable to the people, and that the Secretary of War would then make an offer to the people of Hill.

Mr. Asden: Also stated the Army Engineers had suggested sixty-one hundred and fifty dollars ($6,150) for the town hall, twenty-six hundred and fifty dollars ($2650) for the store house and nine thousand dollars ($9,000) for the school house, or a total of seventeen thousand, eight hundred dollars ($17,800).

Mr. Carr: Then asked if the Army Engineers had suggested any settlement for the water system.

Mr. Asden: Stated that no definite offer had been made. He also explained that because of the limited time available for the installation of a water system that the selectmen had met with the Army Engineers and tried to reach some sort of an agreement relative to a settlement on the water works. He further explained the outcome of the meeting with the Army Engineers. That the Army Engineers had hired a Mr. Samuel Ellsworth, a consulting engineer from Boston, to work out a suitable settlement of this problem. He further stated that the consulting engineer was working on the basis of replacing the present water system and would work up cost and estimate for further negotiations with the selectmen. He also explained
that the Army Engineers were doing some exploratory work in connection with the possible source of supply and that a drilling outfit was already test drilling adjacent to the Hill Center Road. He felt that this progress by the engineers showed that they were going ahead in effect if not in fact.

Mr. Carr: Then inquired if any negotiations had been made relative to the bridges.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that no public or private property can be flooded without payment of damages for the loss of such property.

Mr. Carr: Then asked if the Army Engineers were going to pay for or replace the streets.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that Mr. Corey had advised him that all facilities which will be flooded will be paid for.

Mr. Amsden: Further stated that the three offers they had already received for public buildings were practically replacement offers.

Mr. Amsden: Then read article nine and again made a request for suggestions or criticisms. He told the audience not to hesitate to criticize on any of the articles as the selectmen were tougher than tripe and could take it. Since no comment or criticisms were forthcoming, he then read articles ten and eleven.

Mr. Carr: Then asked if the money mentioned in the article in anticipation was in anticipation of the monies to be paid to the town by the Federal Government.

Mr. Amsden: Then explained the possible delay in receiving money from the government which would necessitate the borrowing of money.

Mr. Colby: Inquired as to how this amount of money could be borrowed.

Mr. Amsden: Explained that the borrowing could be secured by short term notes. He further explained that due to the fact that the state debt limit was based on 3% of the last assessed valuation of the town they could borrow only about $16,000. He further explained that because the relocation of the town was an emergency the town could proceed under the Act of 1933, which requires that the selectmen petition the Governor and Council to appoint a fiscal agent and secure bonds or notes to cover the loan. He further stated that this matter of borrowing the $50,000 was a little different due to the fact that the town was going to receive this money from the Federal Government.

Mr. Carr: Then stated that representatives from various banks were present and suggested that Mr. Amsden read the financial report of the town.

Mr. Amsden: Stated that he did not have the financial report for this year but the one for the previous year and felt that the one for this year would be as good.
Mr. Arsden: Stated that the report showed that the net surplus was seventeen hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-four cents (\$1,761.94). He further stated that ten years ago the town debt was twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and that this had been reduced to a surplus.

Mr. Arsden: Then read articles twelve, thirteen and fourteen and after reading article fourteen he mentioned the fact that application has already been made for a W. P. A. clearing project in anticipation of favorable action by the town on this article. He then read articles fifteen and sixteen in connection with article sixteen he stated that this article, dealing with the appointment of a committee to study zoning, was extremely important in connection with the relocation of the new village. He then read article seventeen and stated that the construction of a sewage disposal plant may not come until some time in the future but that the selectmen felt the necessary authority should be voted for this piece of work. In his closing remarks he stated that every citizen of the town should study the town budget as well as the town warrant and be prepared to act on them at town meeting day and again asked if there were any questions or comments to be made relative to either of these items.

Mr. Charles Dana: Inquired how long it would be before the lots would be available for purchase.

Mr. Arsden: Then explained that it would be necessary to first lay out the streets and second to lay out the lots. This work would require considerable engineering and it would be impossible to go ahead with this work because the selectmen do not have authority to proceed with this work but felt that with favorable action on the article in the warrant on town meeting day that they would be able to proceed immediately with the work.

Mr. Arsden: Then remarked that if there were no further questions he would turn the meeting over to Mr. George Mason, President of the Board of Directors of the Hill Village Improvement Association.

Mr. Mason: Told of the meeting with the Board of Directors some three weeks ago at which time the board appointed a committee of three of their members to contact various banking institutions, relative to the financing of the work of the corporation in relocating. He then called on the various bankers to explain their propositions.

Mr. Ford: Then stated that the bankers from Concord were proud to be asked to this meeting and further stated that all of the bankers present were citizens of New Hampshire. He then said that they were very much impressed with the financial report and stated, if he should fill his car with gas and drive around the state, he wondered how many times he would have to refill before he could find another town able to show such an impressive report. He further stated that the banks were impressed with the methodical manner in which the town had gone about their work in preparation for the relocation and had secured the assistance and close cooperation of the State Planning and Development Commission in making studies and drafting plans.

Mr. Carr: Then asked the bankers to explain how the selectmen could borrow $50,000.
Mr. Terrill: Stated that it should not be difficult for the town to borrow the money. He stated they already had borrowed money in anticipation of taxes and he felt that the town could borrow on short term notes and he felt they would not have to purchase bonds as was mentioned in the article.

Mr. Terrill: Then called on Mr. Gourley, who stated that the towns throughout the state frequently issued one, two and three year notes.

Mr. Lyden: Then inquired how the private citizen could borrow money in anticipation of the monies to be received from the Federal Government.

Mr. Gourley: Stated that the banks are anxious to loan money and that it would be a question of the banks satisfying themselves that they will get their money back. He felt that any home owner who had an equity in their property whether they had a mortgage or not could make arrangements with the Federal Government for borrowing money on that anticipated. He further stated that the banks would appraise every piece of property and work out a method of financing. He further stated that the citizens could not legally assign this anticipated money but that some special arrangements could be made with the Federal Government.

Mr. Pert: Then stated that he thought assignments were made of timber salvage payments.

Mr. Gourley: Answered that he did not feel they actually would make assignments. He further stated if any of the citizens of Hill wished their assistance they would be glad to go ahead and see what arrangements could be made.

Mr. Lyden: Then stated they would probably be forced to move before the payment had been made and that he would not have the money to start construction.

Mr. Gourley: Then stated that the bank would want to know all the facts in the case, the amount of money the government was going to pay for the property and all pertinent data for working out individual loans.

Mr. Carr: Then asked the bankers to explain the rate of interest and the amount of time the various people would have to pay for homes and loans.

Mr. Pert: Answered that most people nowadays liked to pay on the monthly plan and that on the basis of a monthly payment of $7.00 per month per $1,000, it would require eighteen years and two months to pay the note. This payment includes payments on principle and interest. Taxes and fire insurance were not included in this figure.

Mr. Clark: Then asked Mr. Pert if the citizens of the town could secure a better rate of interest if they went into the borrowing on a cooperative basis rather than the single individual.

Mr. Pert: Stated he assumes they might save one-quarter to one-half of one per cent and that the interest rate may be in the neighborhood of 4\%.

Mr. Carr: Then asked if on the basis of eighteen years and two months loan was figured at 5\%.
Mr. Pert: This $7.00 monthly payment was based on an interest charge of 5% for the first ten years, then 4% for the remainder.

Mr. Amsden: Then asked if there was any difference between the plans offered by the Federal Housing Authority and the banks, and also asked if it was true that the Federal Housing Authority loaned money on the basis of 90% of the cost.

Mr. Terrill: Answered that the Federal Housing Authority does loan up to 90% for an owner-occupied dwelling. The banks can make loans up to and including 70% which is figured on a fair value of the property, with less formality. The banks could make better arrangements if the individual loans were handled as a unit through the corporation.

Mr. Amsden: Then asked for an explanation of the difference between banks and the Federal Housing Authority.

Mr. Cameron: There is more flexibility in savings bank loans than F. H. A. loans.

Mr. Pert: Then stated that whether the loan was made through the Federal Housing Authority or the bank the contact is made with the bank and that the F. H. A. loan is insured by the government.

Mr. Amsden: Then inquired if there was any different attitude on the part of the bank or the Federal Housing Authority if an owner should get behind in payments.

Mr. Cameron: Stated that either case they would be dealing with the bank, but the Federal Housing has rules that they must live up to and these rules require foreclosure. He felt it might be easier for the owner to deal with local banks.

Mr. Carr: Then told the meeting in talking with the bankers from Concord that the banks had stated they would give the necessary financial backing to the corporation to acquire land and proceed with their work.

Mr. Gourley: Then stated that there wasn't much that could be done at the present time as the corporation was waiting for town action on town meeting day and the people in Hill were waiting for the town. He expressed the opinion if no more discussion was made on town meeting day than had been made on the articles at this meeting that it would be just a question of yes, yes, yes, and that on town meeting day the necessary authority for going ahead would be forthcoming.

Mr. Amsden: Then asked Mr. Clark and Mr. Person if they had anything to offer at this meeting.

Mr. Clark: Stated that he didn't feel that there was any need for discussion at this meeting as the citizens had looked this plan over thoroughly previous to this meeting and were meeting again as old friends.

The meeting adjourned for individual discussion with the bankers, Mr. Clark, Mr. Person and Mr. Blessing.
12. To see if the School District will vote to sell to the United States of America all property owned by it within the flowage area of the Franklin Falls dam, for the sum of nine thousand dollars.

13. To see if the School District will authorize the School Board to execute all necessary agreements and deeds for the transfer of its property to the United States of America in accordance with the preceding article.

14. To see what sum of money the District will raise and appropriate for the purpose of purchasing land for the new school house and for the building of a new school house.

15. To see if the District will authorize the School Board to borrow nine thousand dollars upon the credit of the District and to issue bonds in that sum, in anticipation of the monies to be received by the District from the United States of America from the sale of School District property which is to be flooded.

16. To see if the District will vote to appoint a committee of three persons, including at least one member of the Board of Election, with the following authority: to locate the new school house; to purchase or acquire all the land necessary for the new school house, upon reasonable terms and conditions; to have prepared by a competent architect, and after public hearing to adopt plans and specifications for the new school house; to request public bids for the construction of the new school house in accordance with said plans and specifications; to award the contract or contracts for the construction of said school house.
9. To see if the District will vote to petition the State Tax Commission to have an audit made by the municipal accounting division and to make an appropriation to cover the expense of such audit.

10. To see if the District will vote to pay the transportation of high school students to and from the Franklin High School during the coming school year.

11. To see if the District will vote to raise and appropriate a sum not to exceed five hundred and forty dollars to cover the cost of transporting the high school students to Franklin, provided in the preceding article.

12. To see if the District will vote to sell to the United States of America all property owned by it within the flowage area of the Franklin Falls dam, for the sum of nine thousand dollars.

13. To see if the District will authorize the School Board to execute all necessary agreements and deeds for the transfer of its property to the United States of America in accordance with the preceding article.

14. To see what sum of money the District will raise and appropriate for the purpose of purchasing land for the new school house and for the building of a new school house.

15. To see what sum the District will authorize the School Board to borrow upon the credit of the District, issuing bonds therefor, in anticipation of the monies to be received by the District from the United States of America from the sale of school district property which is to be flooded.

16. To see what sum the District will raise and appropriate to defray interest charges on the bond issue proposed in the preceding article.

17. To see if the District will vote to appoint a committee of three persons, including at least one member of the Board of Selectmen, with the following authority: to locate the new school house; to purchase or acquire all the land necessary for the new school house, upon reasonable terms and conditions; to have prepared by a competent architect and, after public hearing, to adopt plans and specifications for the new school house; to request public bids for the construction of the new school house in accordance with said plans and specifications; to award the contract or contracts for the construction of said school house.
To the inhabitants of the Town of Hill in the County of Merrimack qualified to vote in town affairs:

You are hereby notified to meet at the Town Hall in said Hill on Tuesday, the 11th day of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to act upon the following subjects:

1. To choose all necessary Town Officers for the ensuing year.

2. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to defray town charges for the ensuing year and make appropriations of same.

3. To see if the town will vote to authorize its selectmen to borrow money in anticipation of taxes.

4. To see what action the town will take in regard to any real estate acquired by the town through Tax Collector's deeds for non-payment of taxes.

5. To see if the town will vote to accept state aid for Class II roads and raise and appropriate $10.50 for the same; or, to see if the town will vote to accept state aid for T.R.A. roads and raise and appropriate $500.70 for the same.

6. To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of $62.00 to the Lakes Region Association of New Hampshire for the issuance and distribution of printed matter, newspaper and magazine advertising, calling attention to the resources and natural advantages of the town, in cooperation with other towns in the Lakes Region.

7. To see if the town will vote to petition the state tax commission to have an audit made by the Municipal Accounting Division and to make an appropriation to cover the expense of such audit.

8. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to sell to the United States of America all town property located within the flooded area of the Franklin Falls upon such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient.

9. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to acquire in the name of the town, by purchase or otherwise, all land within the limits of the town and outside the flooded area which shall be required for public uses upon such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient and to sell any such land which shall prove unnecessary for town purposes upon such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient.
10. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to execute in the name of the town all contracts and deeds necessary and proper to carry out any authority which shall be vested in them by the adoption of Articles 8 and 9.

11. To see if the town will vote to raise and appropriate the sum of $50,000 for the purpose of acquiring land for public uses at the new village site and for the purpose of relocating, constructing and developing public facilities at the new village site.

12. To see if the town will vote to authorize the selectmen to borrow the sum indicated in Article 11 above by the issue of bonds, said borrowing to be in anticipation of the monies to be received by the town from the United States of America through the sale of town properties damaged.

13. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to employ on behalf of the town a manager, architects, engineers, surveyors and other necessary qualified personnel to assist in the work of relocating and developing public facilities in the new village site.

14. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to enter into negotiations with the government of the United States of America or with any of its agencies for the purpose of securing federal assistance in the construction of public works at the new village site.

15. To see if the town will vote to authorize the board of selectmen to have prepared by architects, engineers, surveyors and other qualified personnel the necessary plans for public facilities at the new village site and, after public hearing to adopt said plans and specifications for public facilities, to enter into and award contracts for the construction of said facilities in accordance with said plans and specifications.

16. To see if the town will vote to appoint a zoning commission to study the zoning of the new village site and make a report to the town, to the end that maximum property values in the new village shall be preserved.

17. To see if the town will vote to adopt chapter 95 of the Public Laws and amendments thereto relating to sewers.

18. To transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.
## ORIGINAL HILL VILLAGE RESIDENTS JUST AFTER RELOCATION

### Registry of deeds 1940-1942

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Travel to work</th>
<th>1942 Property evaluation</th>
<th>Lot #</th>
<th>Mortgages</th>
<th>Corps' payment to previous owners</th>
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<td>F. Rounds--rented</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Travel to work</td>
<td>1942 Property evaluation</td>
<td>Lot #</td>
<td>Mortgages</td>
<td>Corps' payment to previous owners</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>R. Day</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>L</td>
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<td>L</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Severance</td>
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<td>$4,500.00</td>
<td>S-5</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX I

LETTERS OF CONSENT
AND NOTICE GIVEN TO RESIDENTS
CONCERNING THE QUESTIONNAIRE
Dear Resident of Hill:

The University of New Hampshire is conducting a study of the relocation of Hill, New Hampshire. As part of the study, we are examining records, newspapers, and other documents to find information about the relocation and its impacts on Hill and its citizens.

In order to help us verify and evaluate the historical records and to secure information about what people in Hill think about the relocation, we are also conducting a survey of current residents. Information from this study may help guide relocation projects in other parts of the country where people may be moved from an area subject to frequent flooding.

Andrea Held is a student employed by the University of New Hampshire to assist in this study. Any information you give us will be held confidential and you will not be identified in any report.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edmund F. Jansen, Jr.
Associate Professor
Economic & Community Development
UNH research project in Hill

On August 4, 5 and 6, as part of a community development research project, students from UNH will administer a questionnaire to all the residents of Hill. The professor who is directing the research, Dr. Ed Jansen, met with the selectmen and police chief, Fletcher Forsyth, at the selectmen's meeting of July 18. Dr. Jansen described the study as "being interested in the changes the community of Hill has undergone in the last 50 years including the relocation period." The students who will administer the questionnaire have letters from UNH and the Hill police chief, specifying that they are officially part of this study. The letters will be presented upon request of any citizen. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire will be extremely helpful to this study.
Mr. Frederick F. Clark  
Planning Director  
New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission  
Concord, New Hampshire  

Dear Sir:  

Reference is made to your letter of July 27, 1937, requesting data regarding the town of Hill in the flooded area of the proposed Franklin Falls flood-control reservoir.

The operating level of the proposed Franklin Falls Reservoir is at elevation 323 (F.S.L.) which is the elevation which will be reached by a 100-year flood. The reservoir for flood control is figured. Data in the first two columns of the following tabulation are for this elevation (393). The corresponding data for elevation 411, which is the estimated reservoir level which would be reached by the extremely rare "largest probable flood", are given in the third and fourth columns. The figures for items (1) to (5) comprise only the number and value of the structures themselves. Land for all structures in the area flooded in the town of Hill is grouped in item (6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Homes</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>400,636</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>425,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Business places</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55,635</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>55,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Industrial concerns</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50,610</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Churches</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,700</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Other public buildings</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31,650</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) All land (acres)</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>22,425</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>22,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Total land and structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>787,826</td>
<td></td>
<td>787,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes one monument and two cemeteries.

For the District Engineer:

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Hugh J. Casey

206 Hugh J. Casey  
Captain, Corps of Engineers  
Executive Officer
December 31, 1933

Colonel A. E. Lyman
Corps of Engineers
District Engineer
United States Engineer Office
3rd Floor, Park Square Building
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Colonel Lyman:

This will acknowledge receipt of the map you recently sent.

Please accept our thanks for your cooperation in forwarding this material and for the political information included in your letter.

Very truly yours,

Herbert C. Parson
Planning Assistant
December 29, 1933

Mr. Horbert C. Person
Planning Assistant
State Planning & Development Commission
Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Person:

Complying with the request contained in your letter of December 22, 1933 I am forwarding, under separate cover, maps of sections of the Pemigewasset River and the countryside in the vicinity of Mill, New Hampshire. These maps show all physical data in that locality now available in this office.

In the event the Franklin Falls flood control dam is built and placed in operation, the upper limit of overflow resulting from storm conditions of about 100-year frequency, would be at about elevation 385 feet above level datum. The location of this upper limit of flow may be determined from the contour lines shown on each map.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A.K.E. Lyman

A. K. E. Lyman
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer
December 22, 1933

A. R. V. Lyman, Lt.-Col.
Corps of Engineers
District Engineer
Third Floor, Park Square Bldg.
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Colonel Lyman:

The selectmen of the town of Hill have requested the assistance of this commission in making plans for the re-location of their town.

We would like to secure a set of maps depicting the water surface elevation of the Franklin Falls Dam and Reservoir, as they will prove invaluable as basic data for this study.

Very truly yours,

Herbert C. Forsee
Planning Assistant
August 15, 1937

191/473 Torrijos

Capt. E. S. Moore, Assistant Corps of Engineers
U. S. Engineer Office
13 Floor, Customhouse
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Captain Moore:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 10 with further information regarding your property especially in the village of Hill. I also append a plan--the explanation in respect to the location of the grout factory with regard to the flow lines.

Yours very truly,

Frederick P. Clark
Planning Director
Mr. Frederick P. Clark, Florida; Director
New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission
Concord, N. H., New Hampshire

Dear Sir:

The following information is furnished in answer to the questions raised in your letter of August 5, 1937, concerning property appraisals in the Village of Hill.

1. The appraisals of buildings in the Franklin Falls Reservoir area were made giving weight to various factors, such as:
   (1) assessed valuation for tax purposes;
   (2) use of property;
   (3) size and materials used per cubic foot based on the foregoing factors.

   A local commission was formed to determine the value of property in the area based on local means. The value was determined by adding the assessed valuation for tax purposes, the cost of materials, and the site. The local commission was composed of local citizens familiar with the area.

2. The survey shows that the factory would be affected by the elevation changes. It has been the rule in determining the level of elevation to divide the area into groups between two levels, as follows: 5.0 to 6.0, 6.0 to 7.0, and 7.0 to 8.0. Also that any property affected by or near the division between groups would be included in the lower group. This factory, therefore, was included in the lower group. This factory would be affected by the elevation changes.

   For the District Engineer:

   Very truly yours,

   (Signed) W. S. Moore

   W. S. Moore
   Captain, Corps of Engineers
   Assistant

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August 5, 1937

Capt. Ruth J. Casey, Executive Officer
Corps of Engineers
United States Engineer Office
15th Floor, State House
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Captain Casey:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 31 with the
information regarding the flood mill in the flooded area of the
proposed Franklin Falls flood-control reservoir. We greatly ap-
preciate your courtesy in supplying us with this information.

I have one or two questions regarding the data.

1. What is the basis for the calculations which you used?
   Are they a conservative estimate of what you contem-
   plate will have to be paid in damages?

2. I have been informed by Colonel Jacobson, Chairman of
   the State Power Resources Board, that the crutch
   factory on the Mill River is above the 3.5 ele-
   vation but less than the 4.1 elevation. Your figures show
   no industrial structures above the 3.5 level. I should
   like very much to know just where your survey information
   places this crutch factory.

Thanking you in advance for the further information re-
quested, I remain

Yours very truly,

Frederick R. Clark
Planning Director
July 27, 1937

District Engineer
United States Army Engineers
13th Floor, Custom House
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by the State Water Resources Board and your Concord office that you have considerable data regarding the Town of Hill which will be flooded when the Franklin Falls flood control reservoir is built. We would like to secure the following information on as much of it as you have obtained:

1. Number and value of homes (and land) in the area to be flooded.
2. Number and value of business places (and land) in the area to be flooded.
3. Number and value of industrial concerns (and land) in the area to be flooded.
4. Number and value of churches (and land) in the area to be flooded.
5. Number and value of other public buildings (and land) in the area to be flooded.
6. Total valuation of land and structures in the area to be flooded (Town of Hill).

Any additional information which you may have along the above lines would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Frederick P. Clark
Planning Director

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## Plan and Drawings on File with the
New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission

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<td>Location Map, New Hill Village</td>
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<td>Detail of Sandbox</td>
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<td>Park &amp; Town Hall - Plan Details and Sketch</td>
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<td>C.A. Blessing</td>
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B&W = Black and White
TC = Tracing Cloth
TP = Tracing Paper
DP = Detail Paper

Xsec. = Cross section paper
Dr.P = Drawing paper
BP = Blueprint
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<td>Plan of Town Hall Lot</td>
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<td>TP</td>
<td>S.J.Tani</td>
<td>S.J.Tani</td>
<td>1&quot;-20'</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-11</td>
<td>7051-46</td>
<td>Street Layout Plan</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>A.V.Evans</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-11</td>
<td>7051-47</td>
<td>Lot Layout Plan</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
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<td>EH-11</td>
<td>7051-48</td>
<td>Plan and Cross Section Pond</td>
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<td>TC</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
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<td>Layout Streets and Lots (superseded)</td>
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<td>Street and Lot Layout Sketch</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-12</td>
<td>7051-52</td>
<td>Property to be Acquired on Proposed Site</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Angus Nolan</td>
<td>Angus Nolan</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7051-53</td>
<td>Property to be Acquired on Proposed Site</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>TC</td>
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<td>Angus Nolan</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-12</td>
<td>7051-54</td>
<td>Existing Property Map on Proposed Site</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>A.V.Evans</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-12</td>
<td>7051-55</td>
<td>Existing Conditions on Proposed Site</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>A.V.Evans</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-12</td>
<td>7051-56</td>
<td>Topography on Proposed Site (superseded)</td>
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<td>TC</td>
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<td>A.V.Evans</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<td>EH-12</td>
<td>7051-57</td>
<td>Topography on Proposed Site</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>TC</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>A.V.Evans</td>
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<td>EH-1a</td>
<td>7051-58</td>
<td>Section thru Main and Minor Streets</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>C.A.Blessing</td>
<td>C.A.Blessing</td>
<td>3/4&quot;-1.00&quot;</td>
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<td>B&amp;W</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH-1b</td>
<td>7051-61</td>
<td>Acreage of Land Needed for Streets, Parks and</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>B&amp;W</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>H.C.Person</td>
<td>1&quot;-100'</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX K

POSSIBLE INDICATORS
FOR TREND ANALYSIS
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1. Value of Homes
   (a) Tax structure

2. Industry
   (a) how many
   (b) types
   (c) # employed

3. Employed - Unemployed

4. Income Distribution

5. Homes
   (a) Primary
   (b) Secondary
      (seasonal)
   (c) rental

6. Farm Land
   (a) % of farm land
   (b) # of farm households

7. Small Businesses
   (a) percent
   (b) type

8. Employment
   (a) type (farm vs. other)

9. Town Services
   Town Reports
   Economic Profile
   (#s 15, 16 & 21)

SOURCE

Town Reports
Table #25, Economic Profile
(Lakes Region Plann. Comm)

"Made in New Hampshire"

U.S. Census

Economic Profile

U.S. Census

Agricultural Census

U.S. Census
SOCIAL INDICATORS

1. Number of organizations in the history
   (a) membership
   (b) recreational groups
   (b) frequency of meetings
   SOURCE: Local newspapers

2. Population
   (a) size
   (b) age structure
   SOURCE: Economic Profile
   Population Profile
town meeting minutes
   Town Reports

3. Town Meeting
   (a) attendance
   SOURCE: town meeting minutes
   Town Reports

4. Homes
   (a) Primary
   (b) Secondary
   SOURCE: Economic Profile
   Population Profile
   U.S. Census
   Town Reports
   (resident - non-resident hist)

5. Migration Patterns
   SOURCE: Town Reports.
   U.S. Census
   Population Profile

6. Birth/Mortality Rates
   SOURCE: Town Reports

7. # Commuting to work
   SOURCE: Economic Profile
   (subtract # people working in town)

8. Years a planning board existed
   SOURCE: Zoning & deed restriction ordinances

9. School Attendance
   SOURCE: Economic Profile (#s 23 & 24)
   Local School Board Meetings
   Town Reports

10. # Marriages
    SOURCE: Town Reports
ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS

1. Spatial
   (shape of Community)

2. Zoning

3. # Population
   land area density

4. Total Street Area

5. Transportation
   (a) # of routes
   (b) public

6. % of farm land

7. Town utilities
   (a) value
   (b) type

SOURCE

Aerial Photographs
USGS Maps
Master Plans
Existing Ordinances
Economic Profile (Table #1)
Population Profile
Economic Profile (Table #35)
U.S. Census
U.S. Agricultural Census
Cooperative Extension Service
Regional Planning Commission
Soil Conservation Service
Town Reports
### MEAN SCORES FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Total Hill</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
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<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td>2.904</td>
<td>3.103</td>
<td>2.171</td>
<td>3.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>50.26</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>50.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schooling</td>
<td>16.17</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section I.2.** How many other places besides Hill have you lived in the past ten years?  
- 0  1-2  3-5  6 or more
  - .575  .807  0.0  .826

**I.3.** How long have you lived in Hill?  
- 24.6  12.5  55.8  18.48

**I.5.** Are you a year-round resident? Yes No  
- .963  .949  1.0  1.0

**I.6.** Do you own your own home? Yes No  
- .952  .933  1.0  .87

**I.7.** Do you rent? Yes No  
- .048  .067  0.0  .13

**I.8.** How many people in your family are retired?  
- .482  .3  .957  .39

**I.9.** Do you now, or have you ever, held any positions in the town government of Hill? Yes No  
- .675  .526  1.043  .69

**Section II.**  
- SD = strongly disagree = 0  
- D = disagree = .25  
- DK/U= do not know/undecided = .5  
- A = agree = .75  
- SA = strongly agree = 1.0

**II.1.** As a whole, the town services in Hill are excellent.  
- .484  .46  .545  .65

**II.2.** Hill is a safe place to live in.  
- .759  .772  .728  .465

**II.3.** Hill is a better town today than it was 30 years ago.  
- .455  .5  .341  .631

**II.4.** Hill should remain a small town.  
- .732  .750  .685  .727
II.5. A person like myself has a lot of say in community decisions. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>.474</td>
<td>.487</td>
<td>.440</td>
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II.6. I hope my children will decide to live in Hill. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>.451</td>
<td>.388</td>
<td>.683</td>
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II.7. Of all the places I have lived, Hill is the best. 

<table>
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<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>.571</td>
<td>.509</td>
<td>.750</td>
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</table>

II.8. I am involved with town government. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>.458</td>
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<td>.524</td>
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II.9. Not at all Completely satisfied satisfied Does not apply

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<tr>
<th>A. local ambulance</th>
<th>1.95</th>
<th>1.76</th>
<th>2.48</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. local road maintenance</td>
<td>.771</td>
<td>.757</td>
<td>.804</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. medical services</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. dental services</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>2.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. local schools</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. your neighborhood</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. local fire department</td>
<td>.99</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>.833</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. local police</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>.77</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. sports and recreation programs</td>
<td>1.115</td>
<td>.779</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. telephone</td>
<td>1.013</td>
<td>1.071</td>
<td>.877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. public transportation</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. information about local events in: local papers</td>
<td>.935</td>
<td>.991</td>
<td>.795</td>
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<tr>
<td>television</td>
<td>1.754</td>
<td>1.606</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.07</td>
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### II.10. If you were to move from Hill, would you move to a larger, same sized, or smaller town?

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<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.12. Do you have any current plans to move? Yes No

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<td>.087</td>
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<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.13. Do you receive the Franklin or Bristol papers? Any other newspapers?

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### II.14. Did you attend this year's town meeting? Last year's town meeting?

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<td>.619</td>
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### II.15. Did you vote in the last local town meeting election?

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<td>.783</td>
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### II.16. Please list the names of your selectmen? 1 2 3

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<td>2.102</td>
<td>2.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.17. Of all the people in Hill, how many do you know on a first-name basis? 0-10 (0) 11-20 (1) 21-40 (2) 41-80 (3) over 80 (4)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
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### II.18. On the average, how many times per week do you visit (or are visited by) friends in Hill?

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<td>3.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### II.19. Do you belong to any local clubs, groups or organizations?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.20. On the average, how many times per week are you involved with activities with these organizations?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.21. What church do you attend?

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<table>
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<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.22. Do you hold any offices in any of these organizations of church? Yes No

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
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</table>

### II.23. Do you use the Pemigwasset River for recreation?

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>.278</td>
<td>.316</td>
<td>.182</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II.25. When new people move to Hill, do you generally visit them? Never (0) Rarely (1) Sometimes (2) Often (3) Always (4)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### II.26. Description of the town of Hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Hill</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>非愉快的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安全的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非安全的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>享受的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非享受的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>经济稳定的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>经济不稳定</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>富有的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贫穷的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>快速的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慢速的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>太小的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>太大</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宗教的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非宗教的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被他们的城镇自豪的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>对他们的城镇感到尴尬</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有趣的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无聊的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II.27. Description of the people of Hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Hill</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>友好</td>
<td>11.27.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不友好</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宗教的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非宗教的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>为他们的城镇感到自豪</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>为他们的城镇感到尴尬</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有趣的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无聊的</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.27. Description of the people of Hill. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e. hard working</td>
<td>.827</td>
<td>.868</td>
<td>.882</td>
<td>.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. politically involved</td>
<td>.557</td>
<td>.424</td>
<td>.597</td>
<td>.614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. concerned about each other</td>
<td>.685</td>
<td>.684</td>
<td>.688</td>
<td>.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. well-informed</td>
<td>.645</td>
<td>.594</td>
<td>.788</td>
<td>.603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. prejudiced</td>
<td>.580</td>
<td>.607</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section III.1. Did you live in the town of Hill at the time of relocation? Yes No  

III.2. If Yes, did you live in the old hill village that was relocated? Yes No  

III.3. Do you know when Hill was relocated? Yes No  

III.5. All things considered, relocating Hill to protect the region from flooding was a good decision.  

III.6. Moving the entire community to a new location to preserve Hill, rather than each person going his or her own direction, was a good idea.  

III.7. The Corps of Engineers was fair in how they handled the relocation.
III.8. If Hill were relocated today because of a dam project, I would move to the new town.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.411</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.9. If Hill had to be relocated today because of a dam project for flood control most of my neighbors would move to the new town.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.10. The money spent building reservoirs exceeds the benefits we get from them.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.11. The benefits of building flood control dams and reservoirs is worth all of the inconveniences they cause.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.12. Local people should have more to say about flood control in their areas.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.12.a. More dams are being built than are necessary.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.014</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.13. Reservoirs should only be built where they will not take people's homes or good farmland.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.14. Decisions of where to build dams and reservoirs are best left to the experts.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.597</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.15. The federal government should be more helpful in relocating towns.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.716</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.16. Do you think flood plains should be moved to restrict use? Yes No  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>.442</td>
<td>.429</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.17. If Hill were to be relocated today, please number each statement from (1) to (5) to describe how you feel, (1) being the most accurate description and (5) being the least accurate.  

III.17.a. All of the ties I have established would make it difficult to leave Hill today.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Relocated</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
<th>Danbury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>2.887</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Items</td>
<td>Total Hill</td>
<td>Non-Relocated</td>
<td>Relocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.17.b</td>
<td>It is hard to leave all the businesses one has traded with for a long time.</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.17.c</td>
<td>It is hard to leave a place where you have spent most of your life.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.17.d</td>
<td>It would be nice to live in a place where not everyone knows all about you.</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.17.e</td>
<td>A chance to leave rural life would be pleasing.</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.18</td>
<td>In spite of what some people feel, the lot of the average man is getting worse. Agree (1) Disagree (0)</td>
<td>.557</td>
<td>.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.19</td>
<td>It is hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future. Agree</td>
<td>.394</td>
<td>.373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.20</td>
<td>Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself. Agree</td>
<td>.446</td>
<td>.462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.21</td>
<td>These days a person does not really know who he or she can count on. Agree</td>
<td>.493</td>
<td>.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.22</td>
<td>There is little use writing to public officials because often they are not really interested in the problems of the average man. Agree</td>
<td>.365</td>
<td>.365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adler, Steven P.


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