

1779
The Town of Andover is incorporated.

1822
The Noyes School is started in the First Academy Building that would later become Proctor's first building.



1847
The Northern Railroad completes service from Concord, NH to White River Junction, VT through Andover, connecting the Town of Andover via rail for the first time.



1854
Smallpox outbreak in Andover and at the Academy causing those attending the school to scatter. Andover Academy ceases to exist for two years.

1857
October: The Academy has 196 students registered.

1820-1822
The Tyler School is formed as a private school in town, supporting the further education of the town's citizens.

1825
16 unique school districts are supported in the Town of Andover, each having a one-room schoolhouse.

1848
June 23: Original charter of the Andover Academy in the Town of Andover issued including a course of study of English, Latin, Greek Literature, Music, Drawing, Mathematics, Moral, Natural, and Ethical Science, Elocution, Voice, Penmanship, Surveying.

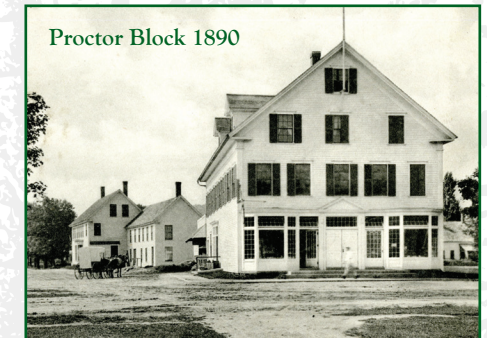
1856
February: The Academy seeks to reopen under the Christian Conferences of New England. The Board of Trustees voted to transfer all properties of Andover Academy to the Christian Conferences of New England, reopening in February 1857.

1860
October: Name is changed to the Andover Christian Institute.

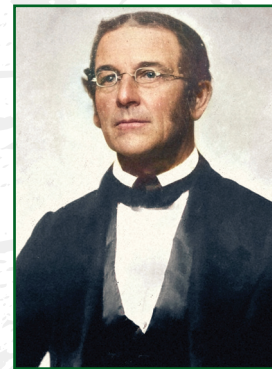
History of Andover and Proctor

A Look Through Our Past as We Move Forward

Since its inception in 1848, the brainstorm around a sewing circle in the home of Samuel and Eliza Butterfield on Main Street, the existence of Proctor Academy has been intricately intertwined with the Town of Andover, New Hampshire. For 175 years, Proctor has helped educate the children of the Town and has served as the largest employer in town. In return, the Town of Andover has supported Proctor's growth and evolution as a school, while providing valuable services to the school and its employees. In so many ways, Proctor is Andover, and Andover is Proctor because of the relationship that exists between the two entities. In order to fully understand Proctor's history, one must study it within the context of Andover's history.



1861
June 27: The name once again is changed to Andover Academy.



1874
June 26: The Governor reissued the original charter to a group of citizens in Andover led by John Proctor and Proctor Academy was relocated to Andover center.

Proctor Academy operated on a floor of the Moulton Hotel on the village green until the Academy Building was renovated for the school to move into during the winter of 1874-1875 with roughly 50 students.

1865
September: The Board of Trustees voted to close the school in Andover and move to Wolfeboro, NH under the name of Wolfeboro Christian Institute until December 1873 when it was unanimously voted by the Board to discontinue.

1875
The Proctor House Hotel opens on the site of current day Maxwell-Savage, becoming a destination for many looking to escape to the countryside from the city. The Hotel burned to the ground in 1882.

1878
Proctor Academy has just twenty-two pupils.



1884
Congregational Chapel (now the Health Center) built for a cost of \$800.
First record of the Proctor Academy Alumni Association.

1881
First Boarding Houses at the school open.

1886
Luella Scales begins her 25 year career as a teacher and administrator at Proctor.

1887
A library of 600 volumes is donated by wealthy Unitarians like Oliver Wendell Holmes and Charles Elliot.

1888

Enrollment down to 46 pupils, with four teachers. No head of school/principal named.

1894

The State of New Hampshire mandates every town provide a free high school education for its youth. The Town of Andover had already been supporting pupils attending Proctor and was ahead of the game, with more than half its tuition responsibility paid by wealthy Unitarians. Three fifths of Proctor's students are Andover residents at this time and Proctor represents the only secondary education opportunity for local towns.



1902

Clara Currier arrives on campus with her two young daughters in tow beginning a 27 year career at Proctor teaching English, Latin, and Greek, while serving as a defender of women's rights in New Hampshire.

1904

Reverend Henry C. Ives arrives at Proctor as both chaplain and financial steward. He raised significant funds for the school and established the footprint of the current campus.



1911

Steam Plant is built for heating and lighting of the school. For the first time it is possible to light the campus.

1891

James Frances Morton becomes principal, building Morton House himself in 1895 by clearing the land and creating a trail network behind the house on what is now Proctor's Woodlands.

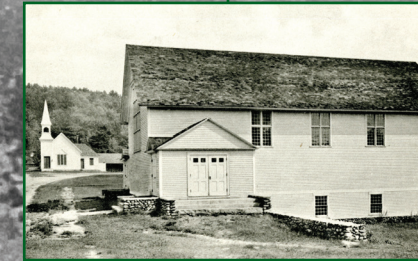
1909

Proctor's Boarding House burns to the ground and Gannett House is immediately built through generous support of the Unitarian denomination.

Slocumb Hall is given to Proctor by Miss Emma Monroe of Cambridge, MA including a gymnasium, two laboratories for physics, chemistry, and agriculture.

1912

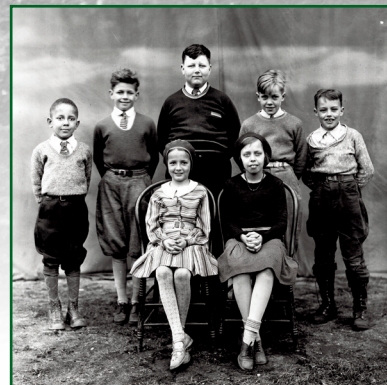
Mary Lowell Stone is acquired by the school. Originally built in 1828 by Samuel Butterfield, it was once called Franklin House and considered one of the finest homes from Boston to White River. It later became Mouton Tavern.



Andover from South of Blackwater River - Early 1900s

1912-1919

Francis T. Clayton serves as the school's first "headmaster" and institutes the school's first student government program, while also starting the first farm program for the school on the Fellows Farm where students learned about agriculture and animal husbandry, and the practical and domestic arts were highly attractive programs for Proctor.



1924-1926

Stanley Kelly assumes the role of headmaster, integrating classes for boys and girls, launching the faculty advisor system, instituting an annual "Mountain Day" hike up Ragged Mountain, and a mandatory one hour of community service each day for students, noting, "Pupils are required to do one hour of community service a day, because in the real world people work."

1924

Mildred Howard arrives at Proctor, launching a 50 year career as Business Manager and assistant to five heads of school.



1930

Proctor makes the decision to become an all-boys school, phasing out the junior school and female students by 1932.

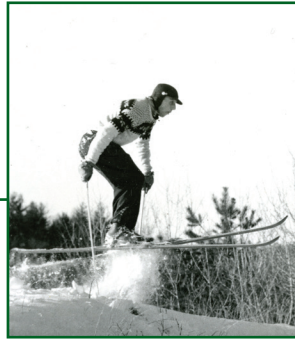
1922

The Proctor Academy Junior School starts.

1927-1935

Carl B. Wetherell serves as headmaster. Wetherell organized the Proctor Players and took them on tour around the United States. Wetherell also coined Proctor's motto, "Live to Learn. Learn to Live."

1934
Ski Program is organized by Roland Burbank for the first time.

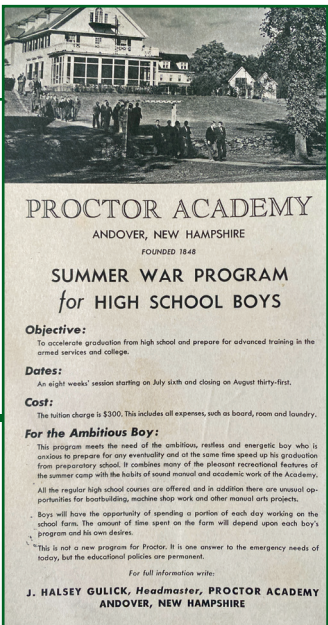


1936 - 1952
Halsey Gulick serves as headmaster combining vision, enthusiasm, and implementation of the "Proctor Plan" that saw boys engaged in practical art courses alongside college preparatory courses. Proctor became a preeminent boarding school in the country.



1938
Remedial reading program begins under the guidance of faculty member Lyle Farrell.

1942
First wartime session is held so that 14 boys could earn one year's credit in one course before entering the service. Program continues through 1945.



1945
VE Day is celebrated by planting seven memorial maples on North Street west of Cary House. Flying club organized in partnership with Laconia Airport.

1935
August:
Board of Trustees votes to close Proctor Academy due to financial distress, Wetherell announces his resignation at the first chapel service of the school year, and 45 of 72 boys enrolled were withdrawn by their parents.

September:
Lyle Farrell becomes acting headmaster while faculty determined the school should remain open. Young faculty member Roland Burbank pleaded with the Board to keep the school open. The Board obliged after heroic fundraising and budget management by Farrell, Burbank and Mildred Howard.

1937
Boat Building program begins.



1941
Boat and Woodworking Shop is built and infirmary begins its use of the old chapel building.



1947
Proctor's fire department begins with fire training and forest fire fighting excursions for students.



1952-1971
Lyle Farrell serves as headmaster, elevating Proctor's remedial reading program through the work of Dr. Samuel T. Orton, a pioneer in language disabilities and dyslexia. Proctor's Learning Skills Program was officially founded and Proctor specialized in a robust college preparatory curriculum with high level support systems. Farrell also expanded the campus greatly, building the Blackwater Ski Area, Holland Auditorium, Shirley Hall, Ives House, the Farrell Field House, and Leonard and Farrell Fields.

1962
Proctor acquires the Carr Farm property, doubling the size of campus and enabling the westward expansion of building projects.



1948
Proctor students learn world languages for the first time and take the school's first "off-campus" program in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico for six weeks of intensive Spanish study.



1956
Art and Music courses begin.



1965
Enrollment increases to 173 boys and relations between the Town of Andover and Proctor are notably strong, with Proctor using the town green as part of its campus and the Town using Proctor's campus to host 4th of July Celebrations annually.

1972

Proctor in Spain and Mountain Classroom programs begin, launching a 50+ year legacy of students studying off-campus.

1974

Proctor in France program is launched.

1977

April 11: Cary House burns to the ground.

1984-2012

Proctor in Morocco program is offered.

1992

Proctor's first computer network is installed and Proctor enters the computer era.

1995 - 2005

Steve Wilkins serves as Head of School leading Proctor on a decade of self-analysis studying everything from sleep needs and the academic schedule to gender issues in classrooms. He posited that increased support enabled increased academic challenge. A Capital Campaign saw the construction of Carriage House, the Teddy Maloney '88 Rink, the Wise Center, and state of the art Meetinghouse and theater. Enrollment grew from 280 students to 340 students during this time.

1971-1995

David Fowler serves as Head of School, immediately shifting the school back to a coeducational model, launching off-campus programs, Wilderness Orientation, daily assemblies, a new focus on diversifying Proctor's student and employee bodies, and introducing an informality of first name basis among students and faculty. Campus expansion continued under Fowler's leadership as a hockey rink was built, Cary House burned to the ground and was replaced by smaller, family-style dormitories, and Proctor acquired significant acreage of land at Elbow Pond. Enrollment in the school grew to nearly 280 students.



1989

Proctor's Environmental Program begins and Proctor becomes a tobacco-free campus.

1994

Proctor's Ocean Classroom program begins.



175
YEARS
PROCTOR
Est. 1848

2004

Proctor in Costa Rica program is launched.

2005 - 2021

Mike Henriques serves as Head of School championing the mission, values, and essential character of Proctor while guiding the community with a clear and exciting new vision for enhanced residential life program, a student wellness program, evolved snow sports offerings, as well as new off-campus program offerings. The school's market position became recognized with greater clarity resulting in increased demand for admission, low student attrition, and record-breaking annual giving as well as more than \$60M in capital projects: Brown Dining Commons, Farrell Field House, Outdoor Center, turf fields, major upgrades to the Proctor Ski Area, and three new dormitories. Enrollment grew from 340 students to 375 students.

2011

European Art Classroom program begins.

2013

Proctor begins offering Summer Service Learning trips to Southeast Asia, South America, and Rosebud, South Dakota.

2021 - Present

Brian Thomas serves as Head of School, evolving the school's leadership structure and challenging the school to extend access to students farthest from opportunity, while immersing himself in all Proctor has to offer.