

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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JUN 27 1978

DATE ENTERED

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC WHIPPLE HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON  
WHIPPLE HOUSE

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
4 Pleasant Street

\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN  
Ashland VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
2

STATE  
New Hampshire CODE  
33 COUNTY  
Grafton CODE  
009 ✓

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
Town of Ashland

STREET & NUMBER  
10 Highland Street

CITY, TOWN  
Ashland VICINITY OF

STATE  
New Hampshire

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Grafton County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER  
Grafton County Courthouse, Route 10

CITY, TOWN  
North Haverhill STATE  
New Hampshire

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_FEDERAL \_\_STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This 1½-story dwelling rests on a cut granite foundation and is constructed of brick laid up in eight-course American bond. It is five by four bays; the central four-panel door is recessed behind a three-centered arch and framed by rectangular transom and side lights. The 12/8 sash windows have rectangular granite lintels, wooden sills, and louvered shutters. Two gable dormers punctuate the gable roof's front slope. Two interior chimneys in the end position are found on each slope.

Inside there is a first floor central hall with two rooms to either side. This plan is duplicated upstairs. The frame ell to the rear contains first floor kitchens featuring flushboarded walls, panelled overmantels, and large fireplaces with ovens and laundry kettles. There are two bedrooms above.

Frame sheds are located to the north and south of the block. Each contains a kitchen, woodshed, privy, and loft. That to the south has its gable to the street, while the northern shed has a shed roof.

Since its construction in 1837, the house has undergone some changes. Its present windows, for example, are a restoration and are at least the third set the structure has had. Dormers date from 1916. The rear ell, originally one story, had the second story added to accommodate two bedrooms. A later porch on the front face has since been removed. The house served as a dwelling until 1970, when it became a museum.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES      1837      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whipple House is typical of a 1½-story house-type prevalent in New England in the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a type which derives from the center chimney Cape, but reflects the change in heating technology from open fireplaces to stoves. Although the door treatment of transom and sidelights is common, the three-centered arch enclosing it is unusual.

This dwelling has added significance because of its association with Dr. George Hoyt Whipple - pathologist, researcher, and educator. Whipple, born here in 1879, was educated at Phillips Andover, Yale, and Johns Hopkins Medical School. Rather than become a practicing physician, he went into pathological medicine and joined the faculty at Johns Hopkins, becoming an Associate Professor in 1911. His work gradually came to concentrate on the liver and the blood.

In 1914 Whipple moved to San Francisco to organize and direct one of the first medical research institutes in America, the Hooper Foundation. He was appointed Dean of the University of California Medical School in 1920. In that year he was asked to organize and set up a medical school at the University of Rochester. He served there as Dean until 1953 and as chairman of the Department of Pathology until 1955.

Whipple's research at Rochester concentrated on the effects of diet on blood regulation. The studies he produced encouraged Drs. George Minot and Walter Murphy of Boston to work on a treatment for pernicious anemia, an incurable and invariably fatal disease which took an average of 5,000 American lives annually. They successfully used a liver diet to combat the ailment. True to Whipple's suspicions, pernicious anemia was a deficiency disease. The essential element has been isolated from liver extracts and is now known as Vitamin B-12. In 1934 Whipple, Minot, and Murphy received the Nobel Prize for Medicine for this work.

Dr. Whipple's later research was not as dramatic as his work on anemia, but contributed significantly to our understanding of human body functions. His work included studies on the role of iron in the body, bile salt metabolism, cholesterol elimination in the bile, hemoglobin production, plasma proteins formation, and the transfer of proteins across cell walls and other barriers. Dr. Whipple and two colleagues were the first to use radioactive iron in medical research. Dr. Whipple discovered the dynamic equilibrium of body proteins, and his research on amino acids in the blood led to advances in intravenous feeding.

Dr. Whipple received a number of honors in his lifetime, including election to the National Academy of Sciences and Board of Trustees of the Rockefeller Institute, as well as honorary degrees, medals, and other awards. He retired in the 1950's and died in 1976. Although Dr. Whipple's accomplishments are little known outside the medical profession, their impact is indirectly felt throughout the world.

