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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name GILMAN, MAJOR JOHN, HOUSE
other names/site number ODIORNE, DEACON THOMAS

2. Location

street & number 25 CASS STREET N/A not for publication
city, town EXETER N/A vicinity
state NEW HAMPSHIRE code NH county ROCKINGHAM code NH015 zip code 03833

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (3), Noncontributing (0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, Total 0)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Stuart Walker, New Hampshire
Date: April 28, 1988
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[checked] entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper: Patricia Andrews
Date of Action: 6/14/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONEwalls WOOD/weather board

roof ASPHALTother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Major John Gilman House is a significant example of colonial period residential architecture in the Georgian style, utilizing the gambrel roof form. It was built c. 1737 by Colonel John Gilman, who willed it to his son John, in 1738.¹ The 5 x 3 bay main block measures a full 40 x 30 feet but gives the appearance of being thinner due to the extreme height of the gambrel roof. The unusual fenestration also adds to its feeling of verticality as the windows are exceptionally narrow. The symmetrical facade is graced by a well-proportioned classical doorway, topped with a full pediment. The house is significant for its high degree of integrity, and although successive layers of ownership have left their mark, the original mid-18th century elegance clearly dominates its character. A careful restoration and modernization, c. 1965, left the house in excellent contemporary condition. Additions include an ell, c. 1780, that extends from the southwest corner, and another single cell ell that projects from the northeast corner and is connected to a large 1½ story barn by a shed roofed enclosed space. Two other structures document the evolution of the site; a 1½ story carriage barn, c. 1880, and a small spring house, c. 1880.

The 2½ story main block is supported by a rubble foundation which divides into two distinct parts. The north half of the structure is over a crawl space, and the chimney here is supported by a large granite boulder and rubble. The south side, remodeled c. 1780, has a dug basement with brick walls and mortared rubble extending under the ell. The chimney stack in this section is supported by a high brick arch. The northern chimney is smaller, square with one corbelled course and painted white, and the southern chimney which was rebuilt above the roof, c. 1979, is substantially larger. The entire structure is sheathed in clapboard. The gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt.

In addition to its proportions, the house is architecturally distinguished by its use of ornament, typical of that found in the best houses of the mid-1700s. Its main entry features a six-panel door with raised panels and ovolo molding. This door was recreated, c. 1965; the original door was moved and is currently hanging on the east elevation of the barn. The door is topped by a five-paned transom with "bull's eye" glass. This doorway was a grontpiece composed of elegantly fluted pilasters which support a full classical pediment. The windows are unusual for their particularly tall, narrow proportion, which is accentuated by the unusual sash which is 4/4 configuration with narrow echious profile muntins. (This sash is clearly a Greek Revival, c. 1830 replacement. It is unique in the town.) The windows have molded surrounds and are capped with a projecting crown molding. The second story window caps jog out over the cornice at the eave. The eave lines on both the lateral and raking eaves project to allow a full cornice.

 See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1737 - 1880

Significant Dates

1738, 1769

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Major John Gilman House in Exeter, New Hampshire, is a handsome colonial residence in the Georgian style which still retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was built c. 1737 by Colonel John Gilman, who willed it to his son John, in 1738.¹ This property is significant under National Register Criteria C for its contribution as the most intact example of the gambrel roof form, Georgian house surviving in the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire. Both the interior and exterior retain a high degree of integrity from the 18th and 19th centuries. Although the name of the joiner responsible for the quality of the craftsmanship employed in the construction and ornamentation of this house is not known, the high level of skill required for its execution is evident. The quality of its detail stands with some of the finest Georgian houses in the Piscataqua region.

Historic Context

The Town of Exeter, New Hampshire was settled in the early 17th century on the Squamscott River, a tidal estuary of the Great Bay. It was originally part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and later one the of first four towns of Hampshire. It prospered throughout the 17th and 18th centuries as a lumbering and ship building center, exporting lumber via the Squamscott River to Portsmouth and from there, points in Europe.

As the town grew and prospered, fashionable residences were constructed in the Georgian style, but only three examples of the gambrel roof form survive. Besides the Major John Gilman House, these are the Nathaniel Gilman House at 46 Front Street, c. 1735, which was substantially remodeled in the 1960s by Phillips Exeter Academy;² and the Judge Jeremiah Smith House, c. 1750, at 77 Park Street. This house is of a scale and grandeur similar to some of the great houses in Portsmouth, however, it has been substantially modernized and most recently converted to condominiums so that its integrity, while not ruined, has been seriously compromised.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ames, Constance Le Neve Gilman, The Story of the Gilmans and a Gilman Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Gilman of Hingham, England 1550-1950. Shields Ranier Printing Company, Yakima, Washington, 1950.

Bell, Charles H., History of Exeter. J.E. Farwell & Co. Boston: 1888.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
Exeter Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.18 acres

UTM References

A

1	9	3	4	0	6	4	0	4	7	6	0	7	0	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Major John Gilman House lies on the parcel designated as Map #09-09, Block #02, Parcel #003 in the tax records in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. This parcel contains 1.18 acres of land. The boundary of this parcel is described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the parcel, on the east side of Cass Street, the boundary proceeds north for 227 feet to the northwest corner of the parcel and the

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire surviving town lot, historically associated with the Major John Gilman House. This lot contains the house, carriage house, spring house and landscape elements contributing to the integrity and significance of the nominated parcel.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title LYNNE EMERSON MONROE

organization PRESERVATION COMPANY date _____

street & number 5 HOBBS ROAD telephone 603-778-1799

city or town KENSINGTON state NEW HAMPSHIRE zip code 03833

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DOMESTIC/Secondary structure
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

DOMESTIC/Secondary structure
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

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On the north gable end the fenestration is more regular, featuring two vertical rows of windows with full window caps. A secondary entry on this elevation features a six panel door topped by a four paned transom with simple board surrounds, topped by a crown molding like the windows. The south gable elevation displays one of the more interesting features of the house, a one story, five foot deep projection with a shed roof shape which extends the length of the elevation to include the 12 x 15 foot ell. This section was built c. 1780 by Deacon Thomas Odiorne for use as a store. There is a four panel door on the southeast corner of this section, topped with a four paned transom light. The windows on this elevation contain a variety of sash: on the first story of the main block, the narrow windows have 4/4 thin muntin sash, c. 1840; on the second story the windows are 9/9 and 9/6 sash irregularly placed, and two gable windows have 6/6 sash with federal period muntins, c. 1780. The windows on the south elevation of the ell have 9/6 sash, c 1780.

The rear (east) elevation is characterized by the irregular projection of the two gable roof ells. These are connected by a raised, wooden deck, c. 1965. The raking eaves of the southern ell are molded, while the raking eaves of the northern ell have a plain board frieze. A shed with a sloping roof connects the northern ell to the barn. This shed is sided in vertical board siding. The barn has irregular proportions, and is probably 18th century, although its exact construction date is impossible to determine. It is of post and beam construction in fair to good condition. Its siding is board and batten on three sides and wood shingles on the fourth (north). Irregular multi-paned sash is randomly distributed. This structure is currently used as a garage.

The house is sited on a 1.18 acre lot. The landscaping involves lawns and a gently rolling topography, extending to woods in the southeast quarter. Mature shade trees grace the western perimeter. The north and western boundaries are defined by a board fence. Southeast of the house stands a 1½ story carriage barn, c. 1880. This barn is distinctly Victorian in character and contributes to the documentation of the evolution of the site. The building is sheathed in clapboard, detailed with narrow corner boards and a wide frieze. The eaves project with returns on the gable ends. The carriage barn is entered on the west gable end through double doors made of diagonal boards. Above this entry is centered a hay door of a similar style and a large double hung window which currently has 12/12 sash, possibly replaced c. 1965. The entry is flanked by two windows with similar sash. The south elevation has one 2/2 window, and two plain vertical board doors; the east elevation has two windows, each with 2/2 sash and there is one door on the east elevation. Except for the replacement 12/12 sash, the building retains complete integrity.

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The other structure included on the site is the spring house for the Tuxbury spring, probably built c. 1880. This simple frame structure has a sloping shed roof and a four panel door (Georgian) with strap hinges (Victorian). Its most distinguished feature is the writing on its walls which says, "Spring established 1835" and "Tuxbury Spring for subscribers only". The spring itself is no longer in use. A set of concrete steps descends to the spring. This little building has elements spanning nearly 100 years of construction. It is impossible to determine its exact date of original construction. The date for the establishment of the spring is documented by advertisements and a receipt book in the collection of the Exeter Historic Society.

The post and beam framing of the Major John Gilman House is typical of other contemporary gambrel roof formats in the region, except that it is somewhat smaller and lighter.² The interior of the Major John Gilman House is distinguished by woodwork of the same quality and sophistication as the exterior. The rooms on the south side were remodeled in the Federal style when the foundation was dug and the small store added by Deacon Thomas Odiorne around 1780. These are modestly decorated without elaboration. The finest examples of Georgian style woodworking are found in the rooms north of the stairhall. The dining room, c. 1750, displays double studded walls to finish a well-executed, deep window reveal with panelled shutters and panelled window seats. The walls are finished with heavy, panelled wainscotings. All doors have six raised panels with ovolo molding. The fireplace is flanked by fluted pilasters with an interesting cornice detail created by reflecting and exaggerating the capitals. The fireplace is topped with two raised panels - a large panel above and a small panel beneath it. While it has not been possible to determine the name of the joiner responsible for this fine work, it is clear that it is of the first quality.³ The same attention to detail and high quality craftsmanship is displayed in the center staircase. This staircase also uses raised paneling, but is more Federal in style, and probably dates from later in the 18th century, c. 1770. It ascends in two wide runs, and a stacked effect is created by boxing the area of each tread and riser section. This is particularly dramatic on the second, returning run as the soffit area is boxed. The newell post is square and unembellished, and thin, turned balusters support the molded handrail. A particularly well-executed detail is the reflection of the handrail on the raised panelled wainscoting.

Both the interior and exterior of the house retain a remarkable degree of their 18th and 19th century integrity. On the interior, all 18th century woodwork is in beautiful condition. The house was "remodeled" in 1965, by Johnston McLeod. The actual "remodeling" was confined to installing two bathrooms and the kitchen on the northeast corner. General maintenance work was extensive as the house had become rundown through the 20th century. This maintenance included thorough scraping and repainting inside and outside, new roof and the installation of the wooden deck, new "recreation" front door and 12/12 sash in the Carriage Barn.⁴

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FOOTNOTES:

¹Col. John Gilman, June 19, 1738. Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire, Vol. II, 1718-1740. State Papers Series, Vol. 32, pp. 709-713.

²Dr. James Garvin, Architectural Historian, New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office. Interview September 24, 1987.

³Ibid.

⁴Edward B. Miles, Architect of the 1965 restoration. Interview. January 8, 1988.

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The Gilman family settled in Exeter in 1647. They were energetic and industrious and established sawmills in several locations, becoming one of the leading families in town. This fine house was built by Colonel John Gilman sometime shortly before the writing of his will in 1738.³ The house was possibly built as a gift for his son, John, who married in 1738 and was bequeathed the house in this will. The pretention of the architecture reflects the stature of the Gilman family, i.e. it is clear that these people living in the smaller town of Exeter had visited the grander houses of Portsmouth. One remembrance of Major John's experience involved the loss of his elegant wardrobe after the Battle of Fort William Henry. Published accounts of this loss inventory his wardrobe in detail, clearly showing him to have been a gentleman of the first standing.⁴ Major Gilman lived in the house until his death in 1773,⁵ but he deeded the property to his daughter and her husband, Thomas Odiorne, in 1769.⁵

Thomas Odiorne was the son of a prosperous mercantile family in Greenland, New Hampshire, who came to Exeter in 1761 and married Joanna Gilman in 1762. He is remembered as a conservative man with a true passion for religion, known always as Deacon Thomas Odiorne for his dedicated affiliation to the Congregational Church.⁶ He was successful as a merchant during the Revolution, but perhaps his most noteworthy contribution to the Town and, indeed, the region, was his initiation of a factory for the manufacture of duck (sail cloth). His duck factory (no longer extant) was located on the other side of the block from the house, on what is today known as Green Street. This was the first sail cloth factory in New Hampshire, and was considered sufficiently important that the legislature passed a bounty to protect it.⁷ Unfortunately, he was unable to compete in the open market, and the factory lasted only about fifteen years. Odiorne also had a shop which manufactured anchor cables and other materials used in ship building and fitting. After Odiorne's death in 1819, Joanna Odiorne Strong, his daughter, returned to care for her mother, Joanna Odiorne, who died ten years later in 1829. Joanna Strong inherited the house and owned it until 1835 when it was purchased by William S. Bickford. During her ownership, the tragic story of Charles Tash, the negro slave, was added to the collection of stories associated with the house. Charles Tash was well educated, intelligent, possessed a fair amount of property and was considered to be of fine moral character. He was in love with Sally Moore, a young caucasian servant woman in the house. The romantic story is that they were in love, but unable to marry because of the inseparable barrier of their color difference. In a fit of passion, Mr. Tash shot Ms. Moore and then himself in the front hall of the house. Both lived.⁸

The next period of ownership was by the Bickford/Tuxbury family, lasting from 1835 to 1942. Mr. William S. Bickford was a dealer in boots and shoes. He manufactured the shoes and sold them in the store in the Exeter downtown. A note of interest is that on Thanksgiving Day of 1839, Julia Brown, sister of Mrs. Bickford, was married at the house to Harvey D. Parker. Parker is best known as the founder of the Parker House,

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one of Boston's most famous hotels. Mrs. Parker (Julia Brown) was responsible for managing the restaurant of the Hotel and planning particularly "tempting menus". It was she who originated the famous Parker House roll!⁹ From 1910 until 1919, Helen and Willis Tuxbury, children of Helen A. Tuxbury, took over ownership of the house.

After the Tuxburys, the house had a series of short term owners until 1962 when it was purchased by Johnston L. McLeod. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod are responsible for putting in bathrooms, updating the electrical system and remodeling the kitchen area. All historic fabric was maintained in place during this renovation.¹⁰

Criterion C

Architecturally, the house is a fine vernacular example of colonial period architecture in the Georgian style, utilizing the popular gambrel roof form. Its classic 5 x 3 bay, 2½ story configuration is highlighted by its extremely high gambrel roof and unusually narrow windows with heavily molded window caps. A particularly fine period detail is the well-proportioned classical frontpiece. Both interior and exterior woodwork are extremely well handled, showing the work of an expert joiner. The two other comparable houses in town, the Nathaniel Gilman House and the Jeremiah Smith House, have both been substantially altered and do not retain as high a degree of integrity as the Major John Gilman House.

The Nathaniel Gilman House was remodeled in the 19th century with Italianate window surrounds and an elaborate porch. These were removed when the house was "restored" in the 1960s. At this time, Georgian period detail was applied, but much of it was imagined rather than thoroughly documented.¹¹ The staircase in this house is similar in proportion to the one in the Gilman/Odiorne House, but the balustrade detail here is more clearly Georgian.¹² The raised paneling and reflection detail is very similar. Major John and Nathaniel Gilman were brothers and the houses make a fine comparison.

The Jeremiah Smith House was "restored" during the first part of the 20th century by two ownerships of colonial revival enthusiasts; the Colonial Dames who used it as their headquarters, and William Perry Dudley, locally known restoration craftsman for having made extensive changes to the Gilman Garrison.¹³ In 1984, this house was converted to six condominiums which changed its traffic flow, and added six bathrooms and six kitchens. The interior, therefore, has lost most of its integrity. One other comparison is worth noting for interior joinery, the Gilman Garrison House, c. 1708. This museum house was where Major John Gilman was born. On his father's death, his brother, Peter, inherited the Garrison and Major John the house on Cass Street. Peter Gilman is responsible for building the 1772 wing known as the Council Chamber and state bedchamber. The woodwork in these rooms bears a striking

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resemblance to the Gilman Odiorne House. Specifically the well-executed deep window reveals with paneled shutters and window seats; raised panel wainscoting and six-panel doors.¹⁴ It seems possible that the three brothers may have remodeled their houses using the same joiner, although no records survive to document this supposition.

The Major John Gilman House exhibits the classic proportion and ornamentation indicative of the Georgian style, as executed in New England. It is symmetrical and composed for formal effect. Although it is more modest in scale, simple in form and cautious with its embellishment than higher styled examples found east in the port of Portsmouth, it is, nonetheless, of extremely high quality. Its materials, i.e. wood frame, clapboard sheathing and ornament, are of wood which is typical of the period and the region. Following the principle of formality, the house plan is composed of four rooms on the main floor, and four on the second, flanking the central stair hall that extends the depth of the house. This house displays intact, well articulated elements of the Georgian style as it occurred in New England.

The outbuildings associated with the Gilman/Odiorne House document the late 19th century evolution of the property. They retain their integrity despite minor changes, e.g. window sash.

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FOOTNOTES:

¹Col. John Gilman, June 19, 1738. Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire, Vol. II, 1718-1740. State Papers Series, Vol. 32, pp. 709-713.

²Dr. James Garvin, Architectural Historian, New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office. Interview. September 24, 1987.

³Col. John Gilman, June 19, 1738. Loc. cit.

⁴The Exeter News Letter. April, 1972, p. 12. Exeter in Perspective by Nancy Merrill.

⁵Rockingham County Court House, Registry of Deeds and Probate Records: Vol. 99, p. 170.

⁶James C. Odiorne. Genealogy of the Odiorne Family. (Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., 1875), p. 38.

⁷William Saltonstall. "Thomas Odiorne and his Duck Factory." Ports of Piscataqua, pp. 178, 179.

⁸The Exeter News Letter. June 7, 1831. "Tragical Affair"

⁹Ibid. June, 1900. Susan and William Bickford.

¹⁰Ibid. March 29, 1978. "Johnston McLeod; a life of adventure".

¹¹Dr. James Garvin, loc. cit.

¹²Exeter Historical Society, Repository. 1960 photograph of Nathaniel Gilman House staircase.

¹³Robbins P. Gilman. The Old Logg House by the Bridge. (Portsmouth, NH: Peter E. Randall), pp. 131, 132.

¹⁴Historic American Building Survey, Gilman Garrison, Exeter, N.H., NN-18, Sheet 29 of 38.

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The Exeter News-Letter. Repository: Public Library, Exeter, N.H.

June 7, 1831. "Tragical Affair"
July 5, 1831. Letter to the editor.
Dec. 13, 1831. "Trial of Charles G. Tash"
June 1900. Susan and William Bickford.
May 6, 1910, p. 10. House for sale.
July 4, 1919, p. 50. Photography.
Aug. 22, 1919, p. 4. Obituary of Mary E. Tuxbury.
Apr. 3, 1920. Social Note.
Oct. 31, 1924, p. 1. Mar. Helen A. Tuxbury dies.
May 13, 1927, p. 1. The Parker House Connection.
July 25, 1927. Garden party given by Miss Tuxbury.
Aug. 2, 1919, p. 1. Rockingham Rambles
Feb. 28, 1930, p. 1. "Thomas Odiorne and his duck factory"
Jan. 7, 1938. "The Sugar-Loaf Shaped Stone"
Aug. 21, 1941. Odiorne-Tuxbury ownership.
Dec. 18, 1952, p. 15. Social note.
Oct. 8, 1953, p. 5. Notice of sale.
Apr., 1972, p. 12. Exeter in Perspective by Nancy Merrill.
Mar. 29, 1978. "Johnston McLeod; a life of adventure"

Friedman, Adrienne, "Spirit of Runaway Slaves Haunts Exeter House." PEA Summer Times, p. 3. Repository: Exeter Historical Society.

Frost, Reginald and Evelyn. Interview. September, 22, 1987.

Gambee, Robert. Exeter Impressions. New York: Hastings House, 1980.

Garvin, Dr. James, Architectural Historian, New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office. Interview. September 24, 1987.

Gilman, Robbins Paxson. The Old Logg House by the Bridge. Portsmouth, N.H.: Peter E. Randall, 1985.

Granite Monthly, Vol. XXXVI, June 1904, No. 6.

Historic American Buildings Survey, Gilman Garrison, Exeter, N.H.

Merrill, Nancy, Exeter Historian. Interview. January 10, 1988.

Miles, Edward B., Exeter Architect. Interview. January 8, 1988.

Miles, Edward B. Plans for the restoration of the Johnston McLeod Residence, 1965.

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Odiorne, James, C. Genealogy of the Odiorne Family. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., 1875.

Pencil Points, June 1933. "The Monograph Series: Garrison Houses."

Perry, William Gilman. Exeter in 1830. Repository: Exeter Historical Society.

Saltonstall, William. "Thomas Odiorne and his Duck Factory." Ports of Piscataqua, pp. 178, 179.

Tolles, Bryant F., Jr. and Tolles, Carolyn K. New Hampshire Architecture. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England.

DEEDS

Rockingham County Court House, Registry of Deeds and Probate Records:

John Gilman to Thomas Odiorne, 2/11/1769, Vol. 99, p. 170.

Joanna Strong to Wm. S. Bickford, 3/23/1835, Vol. 277, p. 19.

Wm. H.C. Follansby to Helen A. Tuxbury, 1/29/1910, Vol. 650, p. 370.

Helen Tuxbury to Harry A. Sindell, 2/12/1919, Vol. 748, p. 258.

Harry Sindell to Helen & Willis Tuxbury, 2/13/1919, Vol. 748, p. 259.

Helen Tuxbury to Charles R. Small, 6/9/1942, Vol. 967, p. 303.

Charles R. Small to Irene B. Campbell, 9/21/1953, Vol. 1295, p. 84.

Irene Campbell to Herbert W. Irish, 9/21/53, Vol. 1295, p. 85.

Herbert W. Irish to Alma J. Irons, 6/19/1959, Vol. 1509, p. 256.

Alma Irons to Johnston L. McLeod, 10/3/1962, Vol. 1644, p. 311.

Johnston McLeod to Reginald R. and Evelyn C. Frost, 11/15/1978, Vol. 2326, p. 627.

PROBATE

Col. John Gilman, June 19, 1738. Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire, Vol. II, 1718-1740. State Papers Series, Vol. 32, pp. 709-713.

MAPS

Merrill, P. (Phineas), Engraved by A. Peasley. A plan of the Town of Exeter, at the head of the southerly branch of Piscataqua River, 1802.

Merrill, P. (Phineas), Engraved by A. Peasley. A plan of the compact part of the Town of Exeter, at the head of the southerly branch of the Piscataqua River, 1802.

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MAPS(continued)

Map of the Town of Exeter, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, 1857.

Hurd, D.H. & Co. Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire. Boston:
D.H. Hurd & Co., 1892.

Sanford & Everts, Engraved by Worley & Bracher, Printed by F. Bourquin. Map of
Exeter, New Hampshire. Philadelphia, 1874.

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Verbal Boundary Description (continued):

intersection with the southern boundary of Park Street. Here the boundary turns due east and proceeds 226 feet to a point at the northeast corner of the parcel. Here the boundary turns due south and continues 230 feet to a point at the southeast corner of the parcel where it turns west and follows the perimeter 210 feet to its point of origin.

Boundaries of the nominated property are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

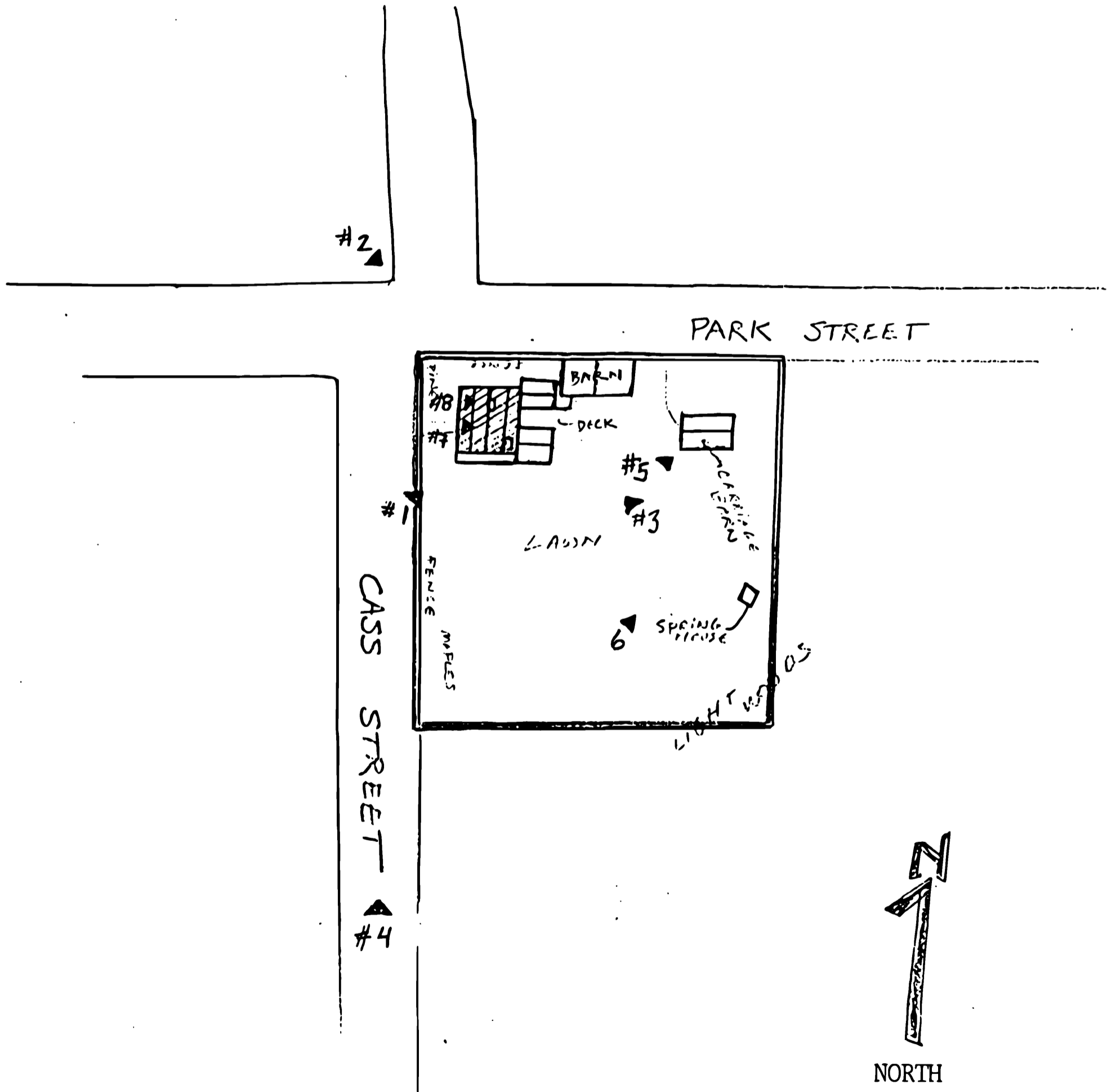
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MAJOR JOHN GILMAN HOUSE, Exeter, NH
Section number 10 Page 2

SKETCH MAP: MAJOR JOHN GILMAN HOUSE, Exeter, NH

#▶ = photo number and direction of view

==== = Boundary of nominated property



NORTH
SCALE: 1" = 100'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

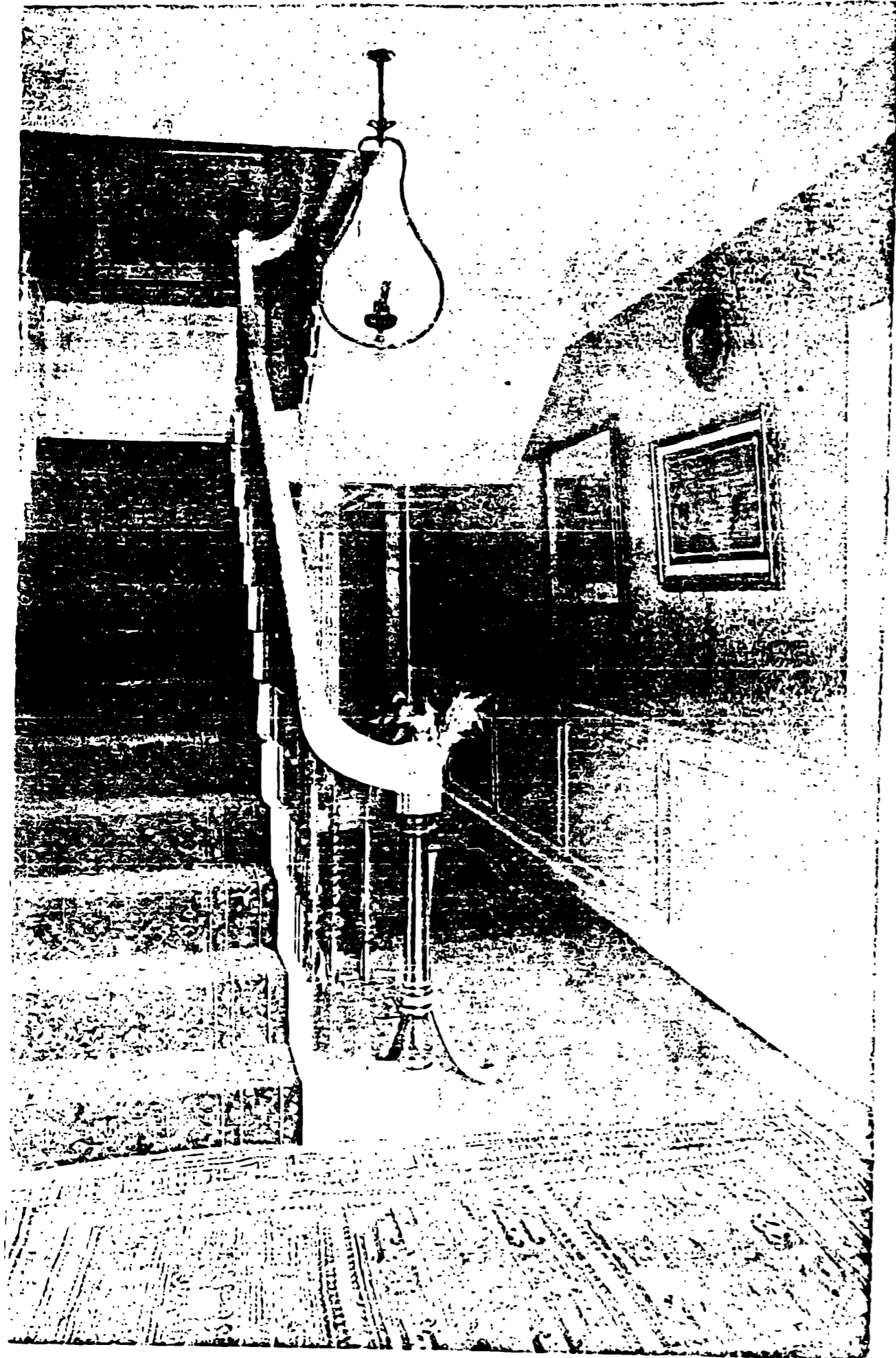
MAJOR JOHN GILMAN HOUSE, Exeter, NH

Section number _____ Page _____

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

REGINALD AND EVELYN FROST
25 CASS STREET
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03833

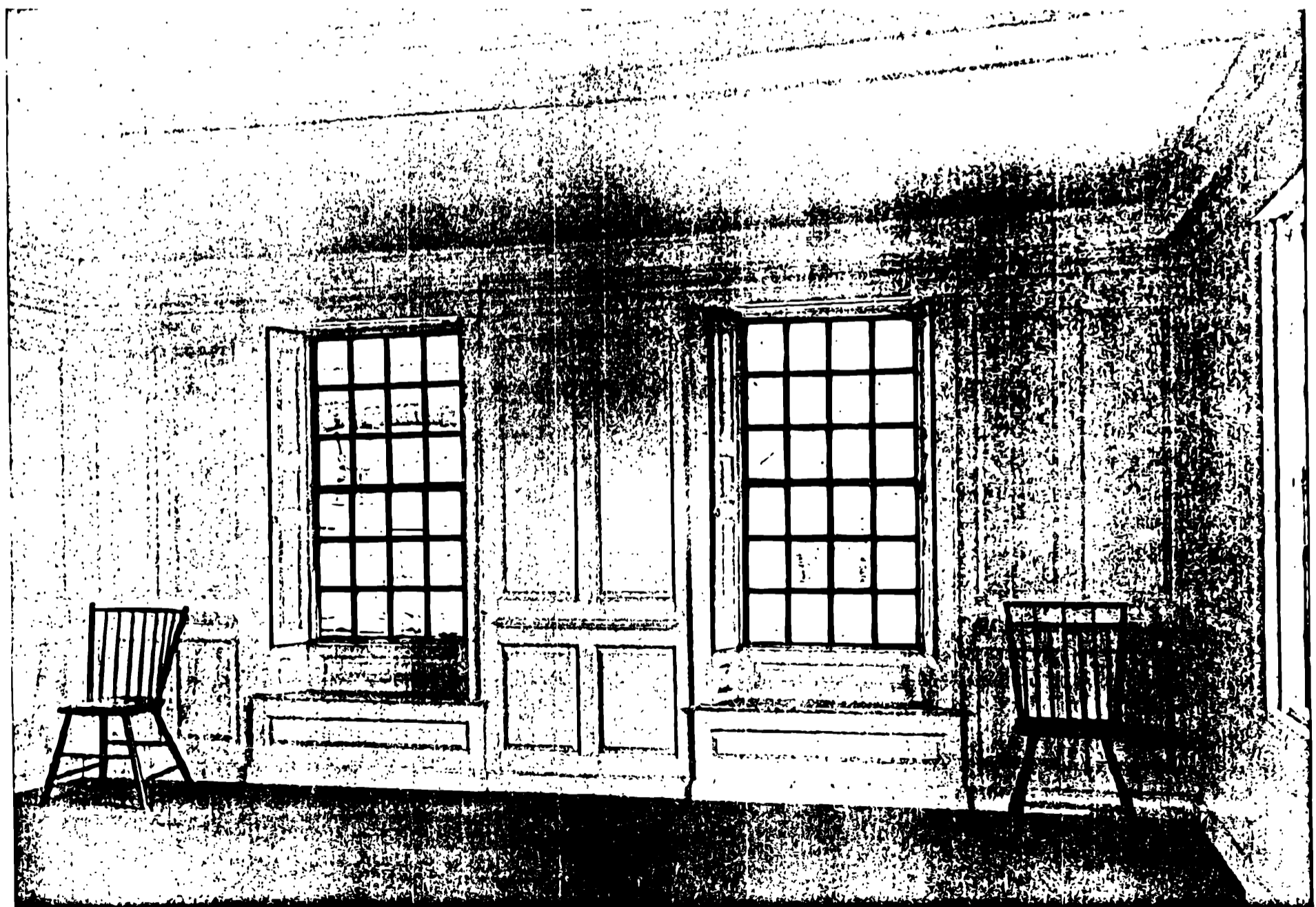
46 Front Street



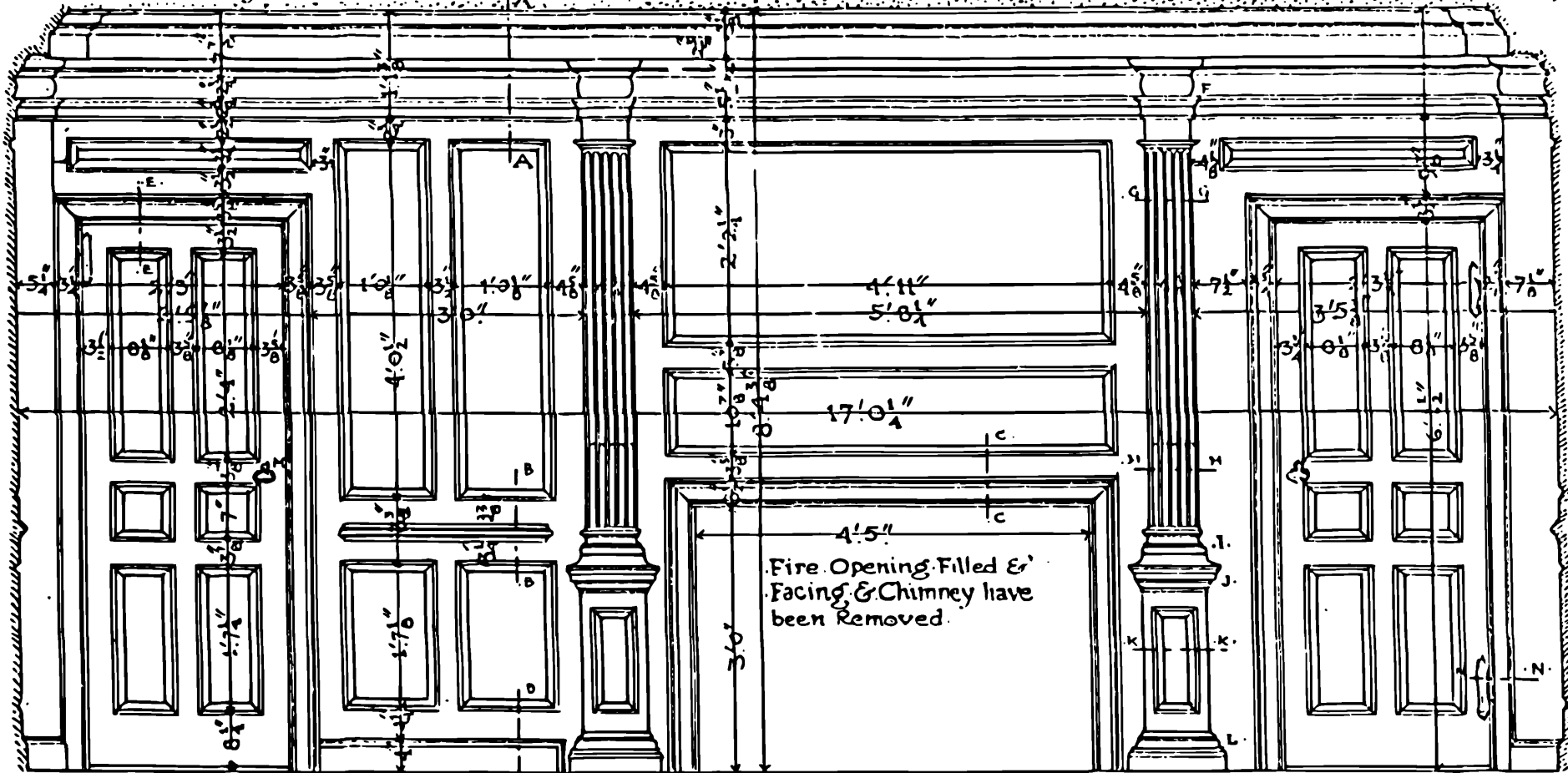
NATHANIEL
Staircase in the Gilman House.



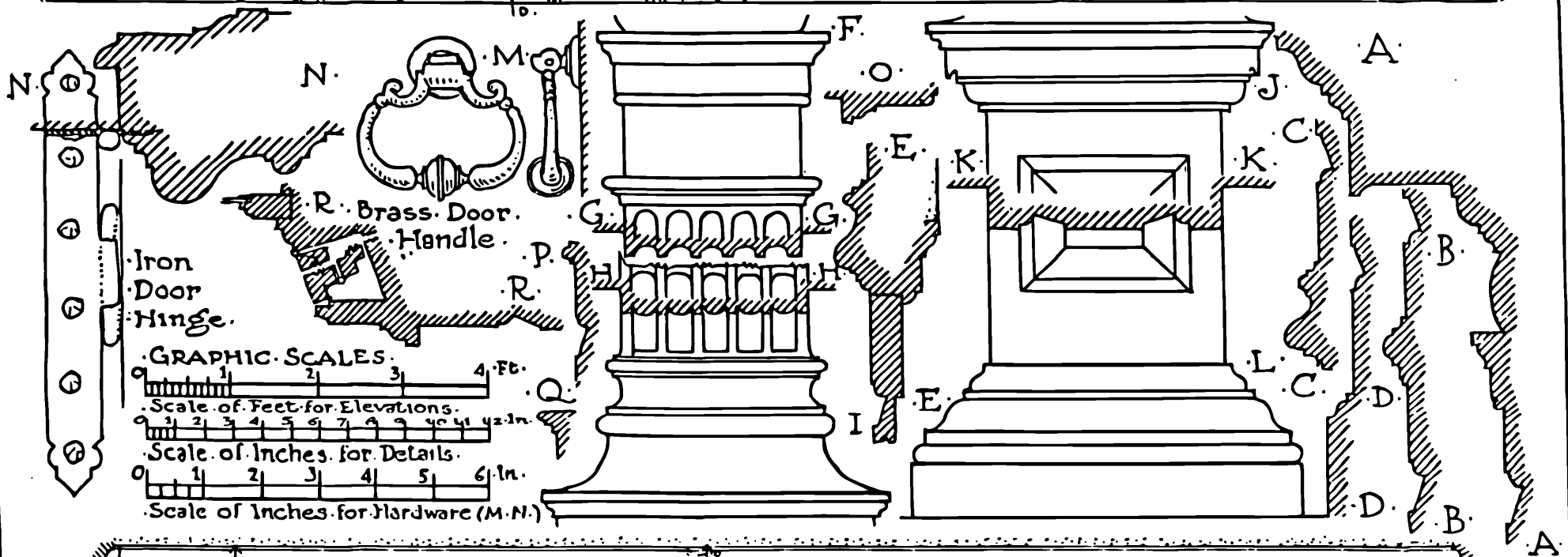
South (Fireplace) End.



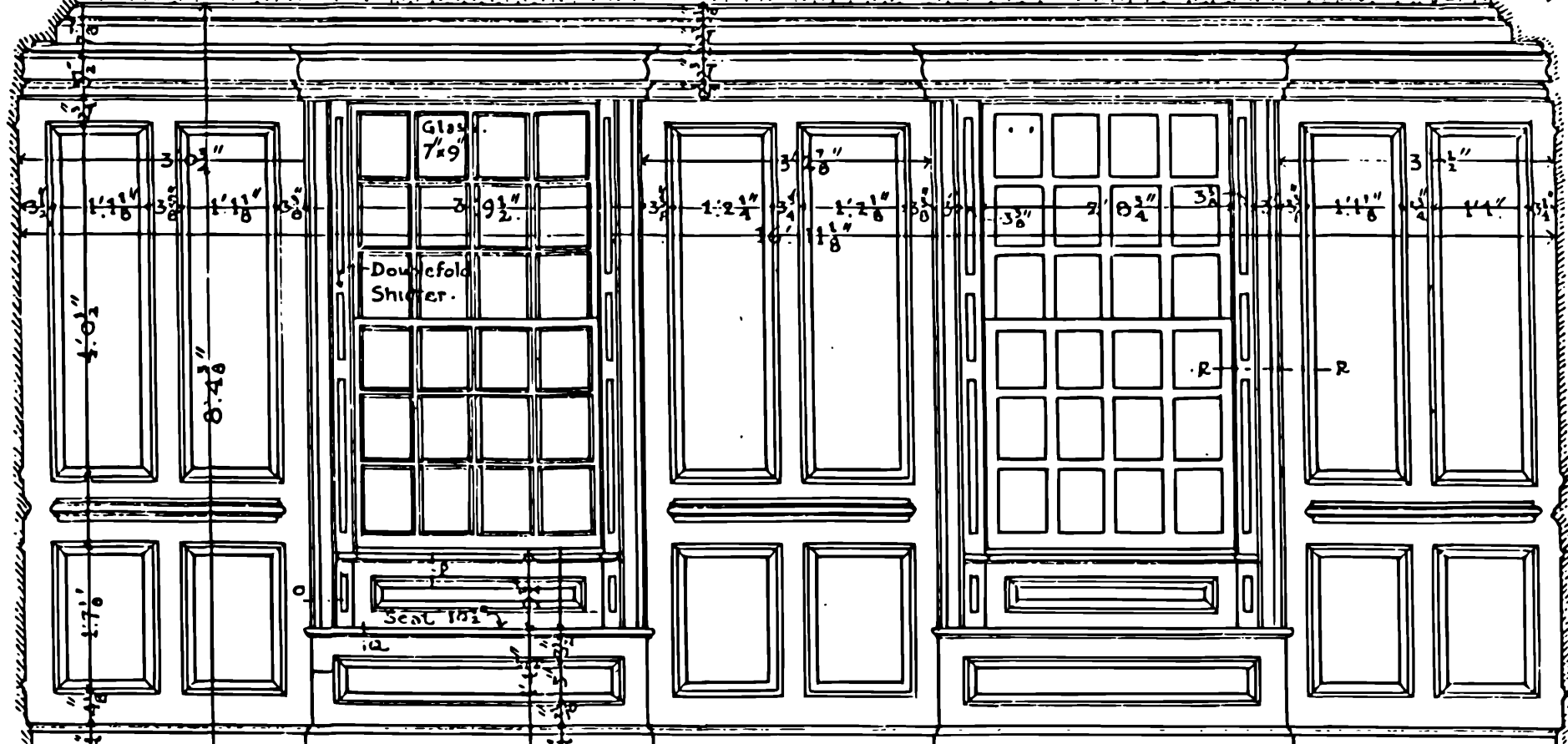
PETER GILMAN ELL—1750—GILMAN GARRISON HOUSE, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE



Fire Opening Filled & Facing & Chimney have been Removed.



GRAPHIC SCALES
 Scale of Feet for Elevations.
 Scale of Inches for Details.
 Scale of Inches for Hardware (M-N.)

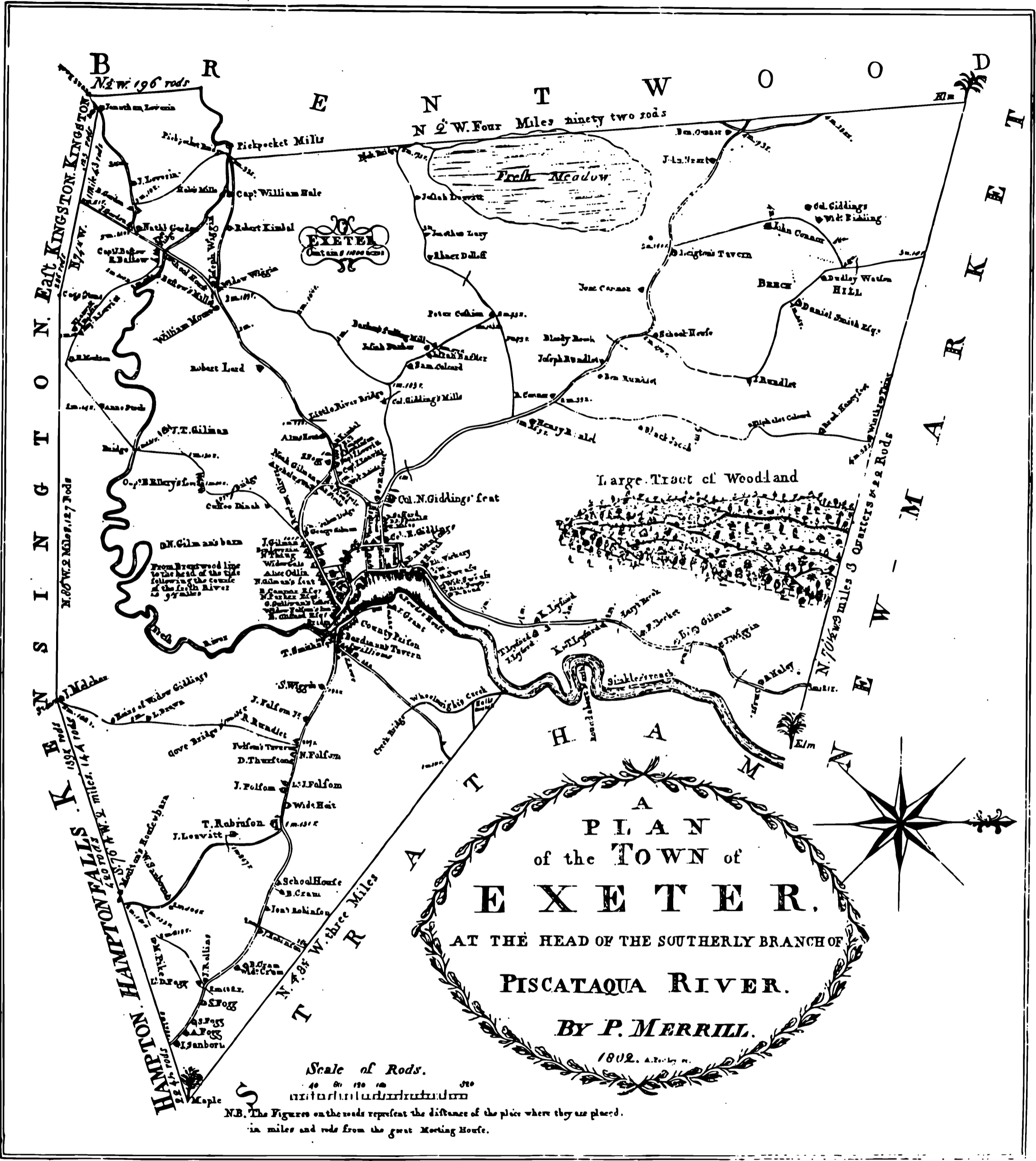


SOUTH (FIREPLACE) & NORTH ENDS OF PETER GILMAN ELL 1750 GILMAN GARRISON HOUSE 1655-57 EXETER NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pencil Points June 1933



Hiscox's Photograph, Gilman/O'Donoghue House
Exeter, N.H.
DATE UNKNOWN
Collection of the Exeter Historical Society



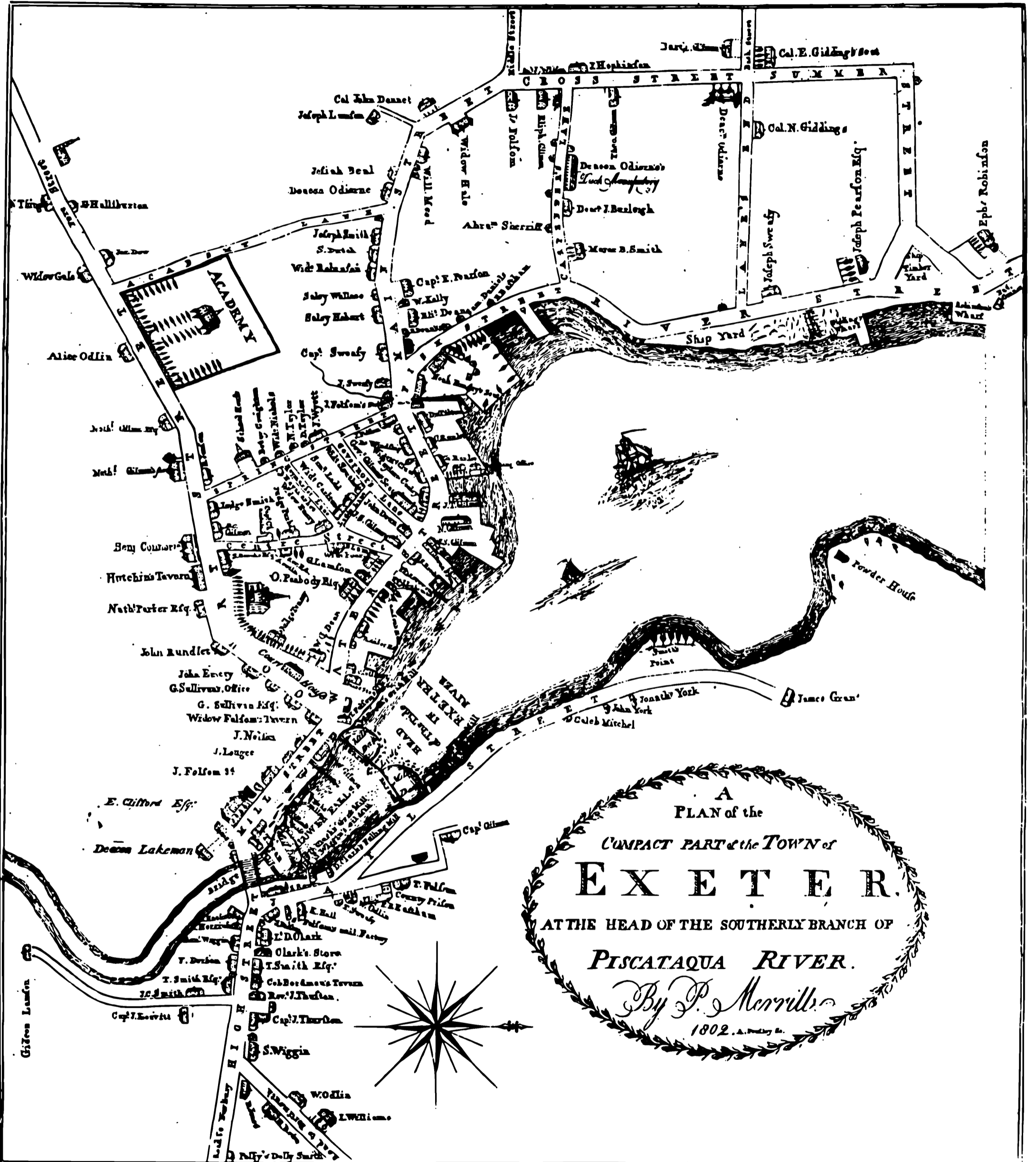
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 by Thomas Wilson
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 Wilson's creek.
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 Griffin Montague
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 did freely give and
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* This name, we learn fr
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HISTORIC MAD. REPRESENTATIONS.

- 1802 OGDEN
- 1802 GLENN OGDEN
- 1856 MRS. BICKFORD
- 1872 MRS. BICKFORD
- 1892 MRS. BICKFORD.



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EXETER VILLAGE

Scale of Rods.

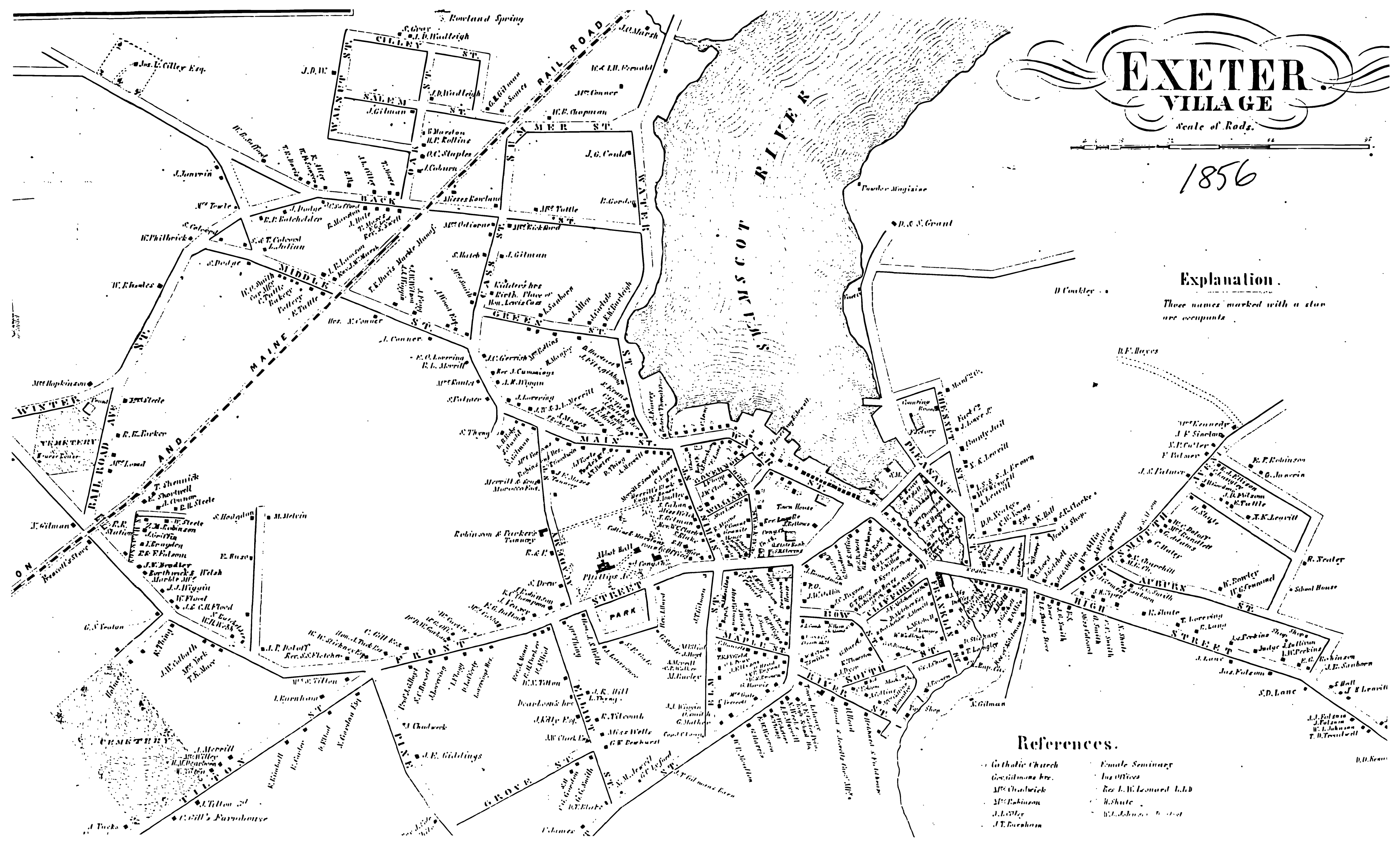
1856

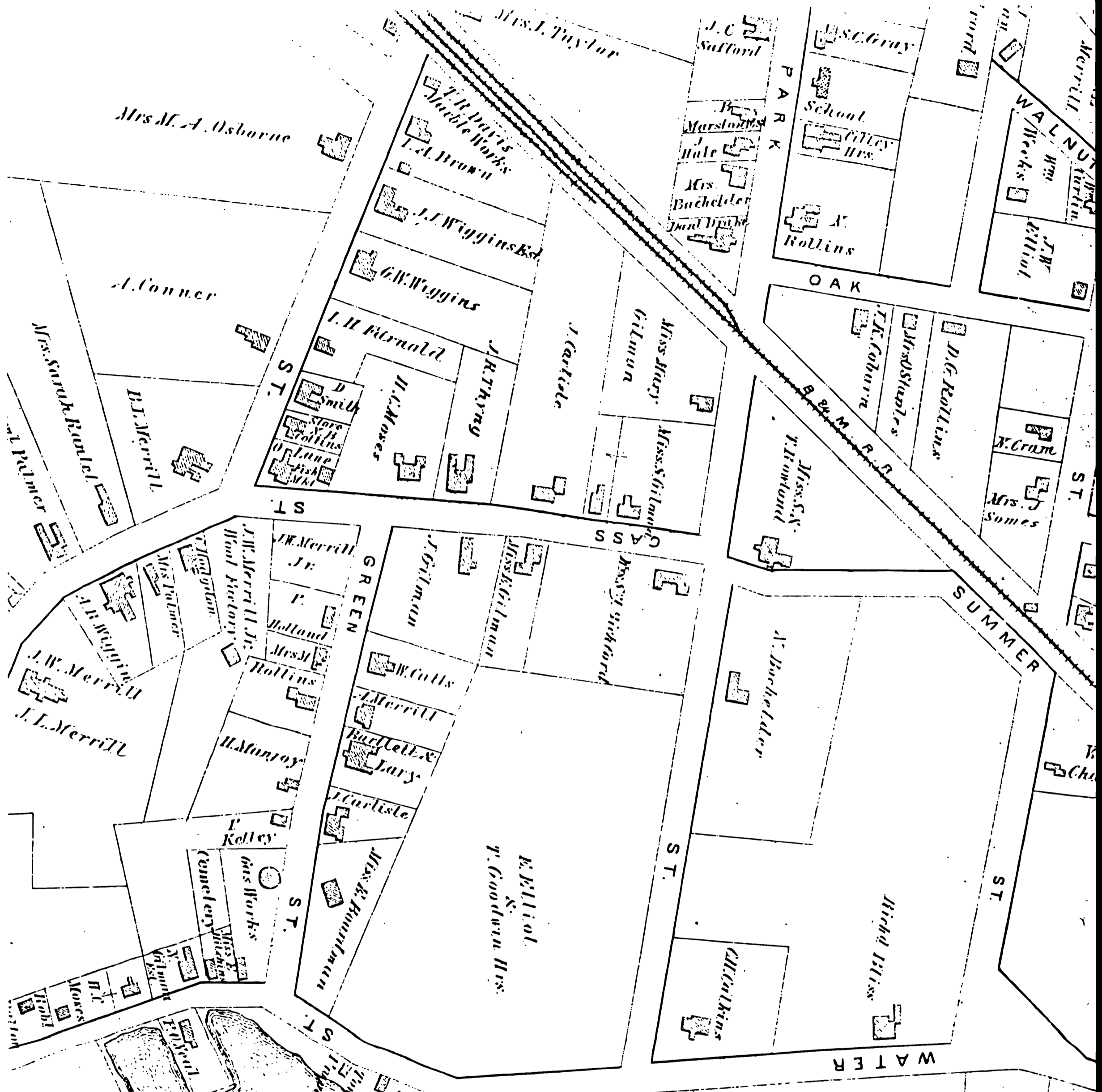
Explanation.

Those names marked with a star are occupants.

References.

- Gothic Church
- Female Seminary
- Gov. Wilson's hse.
- Ing. Office
- Mrs. Chadwick
- Rev. L. W. Leonard, hhd.
- Mrs. Robinson
- H. Shute
- J. L. Gilley
- W. L. Johnson, hhd.
- J. T. Burnham
- D. D. Keam





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