

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

1. Type of Area Form
Town-wide:
Historic District:
Project Area:
2. Name of area: Exeter Great Dam Area
3. Location: Roughly bounded by the areas and streets bordering the Exeter River, bounded on the north by the high tide mark between the Exeter River and Squamscott River and Gilman Park to the south
4. City or Town: Exeter
5. County: Rockingham
6. USGS quadrangle name(s): Exeter
7. USGS scale: 24,000
8. UTM reference: See page 2
9. Inventory numbers in this area:
EXE 0018 (15 South Street) - adjacent
EXE 0019 (164 Water Street) - adjacent
EXE 0020 (154 Water Street) - adjacent
EXE 0021 (156 Water Street) - adjacent
String Bridge (inventoried, no # assigned)
EXE 0043 (Great Dam)
EXE FSRS (Franklin South River Streets Historic District)
10. Setting: 0.75 linear mile along both sides
of the Exeter River in Exeter's village
center, characterized by densely developed
groups of mostly 19th and 20th commercial,
residential and institutional properties
11. Acreage: 77 acres
12. Preparers: Rita Walsh, Nicole Benjamin-Ma
13. Organization: Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.
14. Date(s) of field survey: November 2011

15. Location Map See page 3

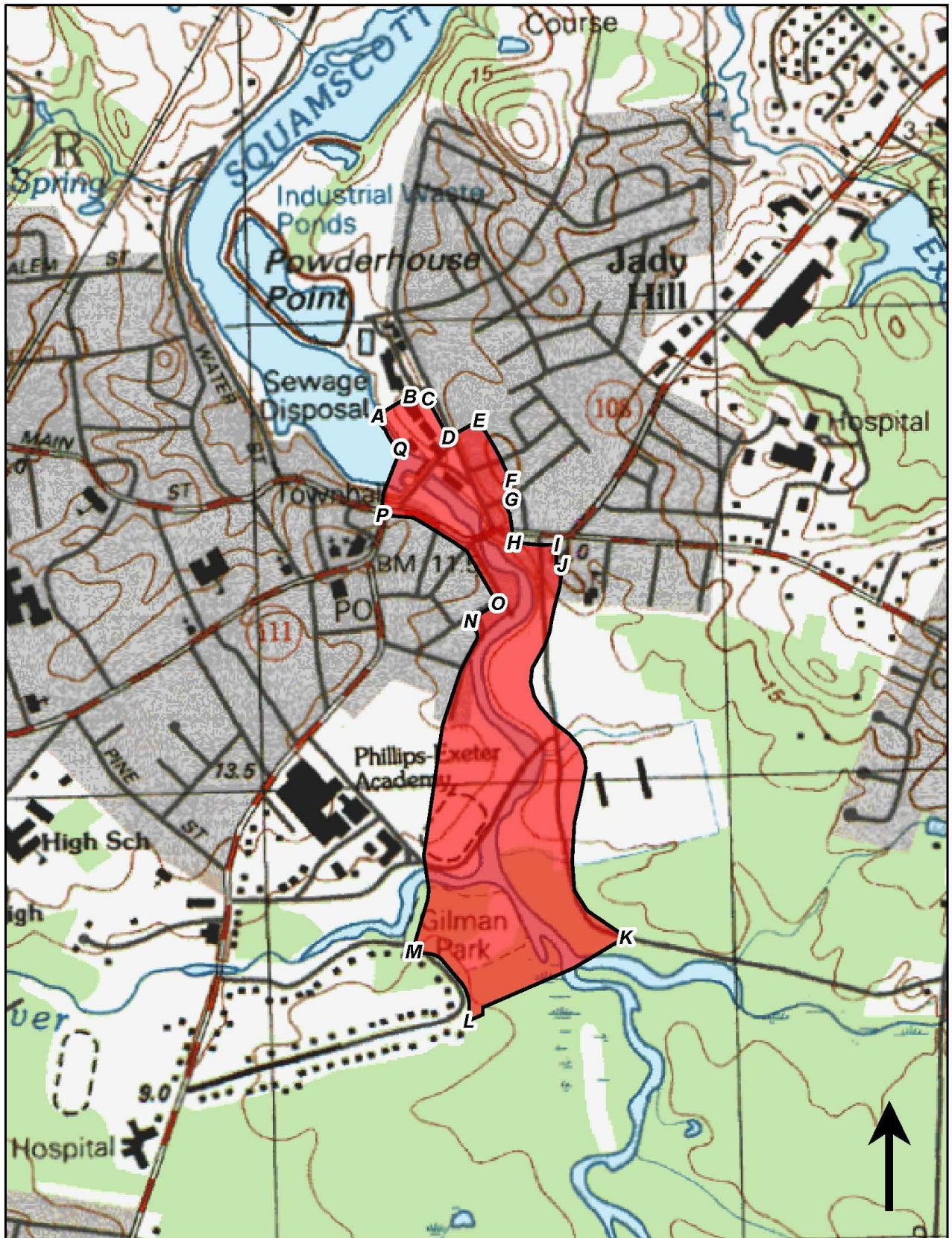
AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

8. UTM references (continued)

UTM Point	Longitude	Latitude
A	341274.616839361	4760803.13521025
B	341344.349542673	4760842.73491213
C	341381.574444441	4760836.32611183
D	341424.252846468	4760752.28260783
E	341491.65364967	4760785.89300943
F	341555.916952722	4760654.49450319
G	341554.966452677	4760615.09490132
H	341556.92645277	4760521.91779689
I	341649.485457166	4760514.06439652
J	341659.701657652	4760470.49669445
K	341771.314362952	4759667.88645633
L	341428.871246688	4759499.56254833
M	341312.519441161	4759651.56945555
N	341458.662448103	4760356.86728905
O	341518.243350932	4760392.48069075
P	341276.872339468	4760589.12350009
Q	341318.569241448	4760731.15660683

15. Location Map



ed.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

17. Methods and Purpose

This project area form was originally prepared in 2012 during development of the Exeter Great Dam Removal Feasibility Study, which examined the specific possible impacts of the dam's removal (VHB 2013). At the time of the study, impacts were thought to be possible from the high tide mark of the Squamscott River at String Bridge, south (or upstream) to the area of Gilman Park along the Exeter River. The properties adjacent to both the Squamscott and the Exeter Rivers, which may be visually affected, were also included in the project area. A decision regarding the dam's removal was made by the Town of Exeter after the feasibility and impact studies were completed in October 2013. In March 2014, the Town's voters made the decision to remove the dam. A separate individual inventory form has been prepared for the Great Dam (EXE0043).

Information for this form was compiled from a variety of sources. The holdings at the Exeter Historical Society served as the primary source of information, including photographs, maps, histories, town records, books, and a number of subject files. Barbara Rimkunas, the curator of the historical society, provided a great deal of research on the background of the residents of the area identified locally as "Franklin Street," located south of the central business district on the west side of the Exeter River. A site file search was conducted at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources in September 2011, in order to identify previously recorded resources in the area as well as properties and districts listed in the National Register. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services' Dam Safety Bureau has a large file of documents relating to the history and condition of the dam, which were extensively used. The Exeter Public Library provided a large collection of town directories and local histories. Online resources, such as the Town of Exeter's website and indexed historical records available via Google Books, were also utilized as references.

Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian review of every street in the project area, including the identification of any previously unidentified districts or areas that could be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. Photographs consisted of both individual buildings and streetscapes in order to capture all buildings and structures within the project area. The extent of the field survey was defined by the understanding that the primary impact of the project would be the removal of the existing dam, fish ladder and concrete weir, which are all within both a local and National Register district. The removal of the dam would lower the level of the Exeter River upstream, with water levels dropping approximately 5.5 feet in the immediate vicinity of the dam, with the magnitude of the change varying upstream depending on the distance from the dam and the flow condition. There are no impacts anticipated at the head of the tidal Squamscott River, at Kimball's Island and String Bridge.

The study of impacts to historic properties due to the dam's removal is based on data and analysis presented in the Feasibility Study (VHB 2013) and is valid as of January 2015, when this form was last updated. The reader should note that the information concerning effects stated in this form could change in the future if the design of the dam removal changes.

18. Geographical Context

The Town of Exeter is located in Rockingham County, in the southeast corner of New Hampshire. Exeter is bordered on the west by the Town of Brentwood; on the south by the towns of Kingston, Kensington, Hampton Falls and Hampton; on the east by the Town of Stratham; and on the north by the

AREA FORM**AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA**

Town of Newfields. The town is located approximately eight miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean, and four miles south of Great Bay, which borders the Town of Newington, the City of Dover, and the City of Portsmouth before meeting the ocean.

The project area is located in downtown Exeter at the confluence of the Squamscott and Exeter Rivers and extends south to Gilman Park. The flat topography of the area, along with abundant local timber and the opportunities afforded by the rivers, attracted settlers from the nearby Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their first settlement in Exeter was located in the project area at the Great Falls.

The major geographical features in the project area are the Squamscott and Exeter Rivers, which meet at the project area at Great Falls. Exeter River, which begins approximately 40 miles west in the Town of Chester, generally follows the town's south boundary starting at Pickpocket Falls, before bending north (downstream) toward downtown Exeter, where it flows into the Squamscott River. The head of the tidal Squamscott River is in downtown Exeter at Kimball's Island, and flows into the town of Newfields before entering the Great Bay.

19. Historical Background

Summary

Throughout Exeter's nearly 400-year history, the area around the Great Falls (also referred to as "Squamscott Falls" in town histories) has served as the town's municipal and commercial town center. Great Falls has also served as the town's industrial center for much of its history. The earliest Euro-American settlement in the town was adjacent to the falls, which became the site of the town's first mills. In 1828-1830 the Exeter Manufacturing Company constructed a large mill on the east side of the falls, gradually taking over the various smaller mills along Great Falls as well as a 40-mile-stretch of the Exeter River. The mill dominated Exeter's employment base for decades, and the steady availability of jobs attracted immigrants who settled nearby throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1842, the establishment of the Boston & Main Railroad, more than ½ mile west of the town center at Great Falls, drew focus away from the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill as the industrial heart of the town, adding a new industrial center along the railroad. By the 1930s, most of the other factories had closed down, once again leaving the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill near Great Falls as the primary industrial enterprise in the town. Shifts in production sustained the Exeter Manufacturing Company throughout much of the 20th century, but by the 1960s the mill was facing stiff competition from factories located in southern states. In addition, the increased use of private automobiles allowed residents to live in Exeter but work in the Boston or Portsmouth areas. After the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill was sold in 1966, the new owners of the factory continued production for another two decades, after which time the Great Falls area's prominence as the industrial heart of the town ended. However, the area's role as the commercial and municipal center of Exeter has continued unabated to the present.

Early Settlement of Great Falls Area (1630s – 1827)

The first two centuries of development in the vicinity of Great Falls revolved mostly around family-run mills and some small commercial enterprises along Water Street, on the west bank of the Exeter River, and on the east bank as well. During the 1630s, Reverend John Wheelwright moved from Newburyport, Massachusetts, with his small congregation, seeking more religious freedom than allowed by the

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

Massachusetts Bay Colony. The first settlement was by Great Falls, which allowed residents to take advantage of the water power provided by the falls, the availability of abundant lumber, and the navigability of the Exeter and Squamscott Rivers for transport. The Town of Exeter began granting mill privileges as early as 1647 as run of the river operations for grist, fulling and sawmill operations, which is presumed to have involved some form of damming. The first mill established in Exeter was Thomas Wilson's grist mill at Great Falls, which was constructed in 1638 (Monroe 1998, 2). Edward Gilman built two saw mills soon after, one on each side of the river. Other members of the Wilson and Gilman families also established mills in the Great Falls vicinity of downtown Exeter, including Humphrey Wilson's saw mill on the east side of the river, and John Gilman's grist mill constructed on the small island at the lower falls (now in the center of String Bridge; Bell 1888, 331-332). Several types of mills utilized the falls during the 18th century: the 1802 Plan of Exeter indicates a grist mill, a saw mill, an oil mill, a fulling mill, and two unspecified mills along the banks of the river at Great Falls (Merrill 1802). The 1802 map indicates a mill dam upstream of the High Street bridge, and two mill dams on each end of the upstream side of the String Bridge. A nail factory was located in Hemlock Square, near the east bank of the river near High Street. A starch factory, which provided starch to textile factories in Lowell, Massachusetts, was constructed at the foot of Great Bridge and Franklin Street (Perry 1913, 18-19). In 1822, the tenement building now known as the "Long Block" was constructed by Nathaniel Gilman on the site of the former starch factory (Historic Exeter Associates 1994; Perry 1913, 19; N. Merrill n.d.), testifying to the growing population of mill workers in the Great Falls area by the end of the first quarter of the 19th century.

Transportation and its associated infrastructure within the new settlement were also concentrated in the Great Falls area of downtown Exeter. The predecessors to the two bridges now serving the area, Great Bridge and String Bridge, were first constructed during the 17th century around the same time as the mills. The first predecessor of Great Bridge was likely the first bridge constructed in what is now downtown Exeter, during the mid-17th century (Bell 1888, 124-125). Originally, the bridge was constructed to handle pedestrians and horseback riders, but when the bridge became part of the "county way" ca. 1675 (Water Street and High Street), the bridge was widened to accommodate carriages. By 1693, the bridge was referred to as the "Great Bridge," indicating the presence of a second smaller bridge nearby (Bell 1888, 125). This second bridge – known as the String Bridge - was for pedestrians only, with a rough design consisting of wood planks laid across the river and rope used for handrails. The two parts of the String Bridge – one part extending from the west riverbank to the island, and the second part extending from the island to the east bank - were likely constructed separately to serve different mills established on the island. The east portion was constructed to allow residents to carry materials to Thomas Wilson's grist mill. Capt. John Gilman established a second grist mill on the west side of the island soon after, and in 1709, the town ceded water and property rights associated with the Gilman grist mill, along with "the privilege for a bridge to go on the island" (Bell 1888, 125). String Bridge was not upgraded for carriages until the 19th century.

The first two highways in Exeter likely correspond to the current Front Street and Water Street (Bennett and Beard 1980, 7-1). The 1802 Plan of Exeter shows a number of residences along Water Street and Mill Street (now lower Water Street; Merrill 1802). Several of the owners associated with these houses – Clifford, Fulsom, Gilman – are also associated with the mills along the riverbanks at Great Falls, including the Gilman Garrison and House (NR #76000131), located on the west side of Water Street, which also served as an inn around 1720 (Chapin, 1974, continuation sheet 5). The 1802 Plan of Exeter shows that settlement in the town center mostly occurred on the west side of the river, extending north along Water Street to a number of shipyards, and west along Front Street to the Exeter Academy (established 1781).

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

While the few buildings on the east side of the river were generally limited to mill buildings, a number of residences extended east along High Street and north along Jail Street (now Pleasant Street), named for the county prison located near the intersection of High Street (Merrill 1802).

By the early 19th century, Water Street was also used for commercial purposes, due to its close proximity to the mills, dwellings, churches, and town buildings clustered in the Great Falls area of downtown Exeter. The 1802 Plan of Exeter shows a series of stores along Water Street, and a building used as a wool factory was adapted for use as a machine shop during the early 19th century (Perry 1913, 25). A compilation of New Hampshire cabinetmakers between 1790 and 1850 shows approximately ten furniture makers in Exeter (Giffen 1968, 78). It is likely that several of these were active in the town center, primarily along the densely settled Water Street and Front Street. Shipbuilding joined lumber production as a primary industry in the Great Falls vicinity and north along the Squamscott River, prompting several of the commercial and industrial structures on Water Street to be constructed with basements and sub-basements along the waterfront in order to allow goods to be loaded directly to and from the wharves (Bennett and Beard 1980, 8-6).

Rise of the Exeter Manufacturing Company at Great Falls (1827 – World War I)

The establishment of the Exeter Manufacturing Company and its mill along the west side of Great Falls marked a major turning point for the town, forming a major influence in Exeter's economic and social development as the town shifted from the export of lumber to large-scale manufacturing. The Exeter Manufacturing Company was incorporated by several of the town's business leaders on June 26, 1827. The Exeter Mill and Water Power Company was formed at the same time, with the purpose of securing water rights to guarantee a water supply for the proposed larger mill. In February 1828, the Exeter Manufacturing Company agreed to "build within nine months a good & sufficient new & permanent dam at or near the place where the present upper dam is and which shall raise the water in said river to the same elevation and height as it is raised by the present dam" (Deed 253/142).

In 1828, construction began on the mill building, a three-story structure housing four water wheels and 5,000 spindles imported from England, along with additional machinery built in shops along Water Street (Tardiff 6/4/1980). When the mill opened in 1830, it was capable of producing more than a million yards of textile sheeting per year, at approximately ¼ of the price of similar handwoven material (Tardiff 6/4/1980). The company utilized a number of buildings along the river in the vicinity of Great Falls throughout the 19th century, including the "Long Block" built for Nathaniel Gilman's mill workers. In order to secure a sufficient water supply, the Exeter Mill and Water Power Company purchased the existing mills at the upper falls at Great Falls, including a grist mill, saw mill, dye house, oil mill, and woolens factory, and reconstructed the upper falls dam at Great Falls in 1828-1829 (Book 253, page 142). The company worked its way inland along the Exeter River, purchasing mills and water rights along the waterway until it owned all of the water rights along the river between Pittsfield, NH and Exeter (Tardiff 6/4/1980). In 1831, the Exeter Manufacturing Company hired a surveyor to evaluate the entire river and make recommendations to increase the water flow for the company's use. The surveyor's suggestions of creating a reservoir, straightening the river, and raising the dam at Great Falls were not carried out (Tardiff 1986, 24-25).

Although the Exeter Manufacturing Company was the earliest and often the most influential manufacturer in Exeter during the 19th century, it was not the only large industrial enterprise in the

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

town. By the mid-19th century, the silting of the Squamscott River made the waterway too shallow for most ships to travel upon (Monroe 1998, 3), causing the decline of Exeter's shipbuilding industry. Attention turned to manufacturing, especially along the Boston & Maine Railroad in west Exeter approximately 0.6 miles from the town center, which was constructed in 1842. The 1896 Moore birds-eye view of Exeter shows that by the end of the century, the cluster of factories along the railroad included the Exeter Machine Company, Exeter Brass Works, the Gale Brothers Shoe Factory, the Cogswell Boot and Shoe Company, and a large-scale grist mill. The Exeter Manufacturing Company, however, continued to anchor the manufacturing center in the Great Falls vicinity of downtown Exeter.

The Exeter Manufacturing Company continued to be a major influence in the town throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century and was one of the three largest industrial firms in New Hampshire (NR nomination 1984). In 1876 steam power was added to the mill, allowing the factory to continue production year-round, even through the dry season when water levels became low (Exeter Historical Society, MSS72 file). The company also purchased the Pittsfield Mills in 1895, using the Pittsfield location to manufacture materials for bleaching, dyeing and finishing at the Exeter mill (Textile Age 1942, 31). In 1914 the company built the present dam, (Department of Environmental Services, 7/12/2000); it is unknown if the dam that was replaced was the one that the Exeter Manufacturing Company pledged to build within nine months of February 1828 or if there had been earlier replacements later in the 19th century. The Kent family became involved with the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill in the late 19th century, beginning a century-long family legacy as managers of the mill. Hervey Kent became manager of the mill in 1862, and helped the company recover from two disastrous mill fires in 1887 and 1893. Hervey Kent's son George Kent ran the mill until his death in 1905, after which George Kent's wife Adelaide appointed agents to manage the mill until her sons were old enough to take over the responsibility during the late 1910s. As the mill was one of the town's primary economic stalwarts, the Kent family reportedly held great sway over the bank, newspaper, and town government (Carman 1987, 22).

The availability of jobs at the mill encouraged a number of immigrants to settle in Exeter, including in the area surrounding Great Falls. In its earliest years, the Exeter Manufacturing Company required females employed at the mill to live within a five-minute walk of the mill, so development of housing for mill workers in the area was not merely a convenience (N. Merrill n.d.). Some of the earliest immigrants to arrive were from Ireland, but during the mid-19th century people moved to Exeter from Poland, Lithuania, and Italy to take advantage of the steady work. German and French Canadians also started moving to the town during the late 19th century, when additional industries were established in Exeter (N. Merrill, 12/15/76). Although it is not clear whether the Exeter Manufacturing Company constructed extensive numbers of houses for its workers, a variety of housing for immigrant workers was constructed in the vicinity of the mill and Great Falls (N. Merrill, n.d.). Tenement housing along the river rented for five dollars per month during the late 19th century, while double-family homes nearby rented for a slightly higher rate (Tardiff 1986, 25). Later immigrants were able to establish businesses outside of the factories – Italians Domenico Poggio and Luigi Gaiero were fruit merchants, with three markets in the commercial district along Water Street during the early 20th century (N. Merrill, 12/22/1976). As immigrant populations grew, so did the opportunity for community-based cultural organizations. The Polish population was served by two major aid societies, the Brotherly Aid Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary (established 1903), and the companion Polish Ladies' Society of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (established 1909). These organizations served as the social center for the Polish

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

community, and helped newly-arrived immigrants get established. Later during the 1920s, the Polish American Citizens Club was established to help immigrants become United States citizens.

In addition to supporting mill workers and their families, the downtown area around Great Falls also hosted smaller industries such as carriage-making and carpentry. Several of the businessmen who became prominent carriage makers in the Great Falls vicinity moved to Exeter in the 1830s -1850s, attesting to the growth of the area around Great Falls and along the Exeter River. Much of the area southwest of Franklin Street near the Exeter River was laid out and settled in the decades immediately following the construction of the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill in 1828 and the growth of the carriage industry.

The first carriage shops in the area were established along Franklin Street, where Daniel Melcher, Lewis Mitchell, and Orin Head had carriage shops by the mid-19th century. Several of the carriages were sold within New England in Maine and New Hampshire, with carriages often traveling out for sale in “caravans” of four or six strung together (Exeter Historical Society, SC399 file). By the late 19th century, the area southwest of Franklin Street also hosted a number of carriage manufacturing and painting shops; the 1872 town directory lists more than 40 people in Exeter employed in carriage shops (Exeter Historical Society, SC399 file). When Orin Head’s carriage shop was established on South Street in the early 1840s, the Town selectmen took the opportunity to call for road improvements along both South Street and South River Street (Swazey, 1/2/1914). The Brown and Warren families also ran carpentry shops in the vicinity of Great Falls: Sebastian and Isaiah Brown conducted their building and housing business from a shop along Pleasant Street near the river during the mid-19th century, while Charles Warren and John Brown established their carpentry business on South River Street in 1858 (*Exeter News-Letter*, 1896). Warren and Brown were the builders of a number of prominent structures in Exeter, including the Town Hall, Episcopal Church, Baptist Church, public library, court house, and the gymnasium at the Exeter Academy (*Exeter News-Letter* 2/18/1898). Deacon Josiah Batcheler had a carpentry shop on Water Street during the mid-19th century (*Exeter News-Letter* 8/7/1870).

The commercial area along Water Street near Great Falls continued to develop during the 19th century due to a number of factors, including the population growth caused by the opening of the Exeter Manufacturing Company mill. There were several large fires along the upper block of Water Street during the 1860s and 1870, which destroyed most of the existing wood frame residences and buildings. A number of masonry commercial blocks were constructed during the rebuilding effort, reflecting the growing mercantile nature of downtown Exeter and the vicinity of Great Falls, while the lower block along Franklin Street retained many of its wood frame residences and shops. The Norris and Wellge 1884 birds-eye view of Exeter shows a number of businesses along Water Street, including the Exeter Coal Company office and wharf, the Granite State Savings Bank, Exeter Gazette, and the post office. The Exeter Manufacturing Company experienced two fires in the 1887 and 1893, which caused several transformations in its appearance and operation, especially the largest brick mill building in the complex that dates to 1894. The company appeared to also be planning dam improvements in the late 1890s, although whether they actually carried these out is not documented. Transportation was facilitated in the late 19th century when the Exeter-Hampton Line for streetcars opened in 1897, traveling from the Exeter railroad station, along Front Street into downtown Exeter, across Great Bridge, and along High Street out to the town of Hampton.

The 1896 Moore birds-eye view of Exeter shows grocery and dry goods shops along Water Street, along with a pharmacy and offices. Sanborn Fire and Insurance maps for 1892, 1898, 1904, and 1913 reveal

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

that nearly the entire east side of Water Street along the river was lined with businesses, including tailors, hardware shops, book shops, grocers, tobacco shops, antique dealers, and billiards halls among other services. On the east side of the river, some storefronts surrounded Hemlock Square at the intersection of Pleasant Street and High Street, but the stretch of Pleasant Street along the water was dominated by single-family houses. The 1904 Sanborn map shows that the bridges and dams along Great Falls were still prominent features. Great Bridge is noted as iron, and the two portions of String Bridge are noted as wood, with the old mill building on Kimball's Island being used for storage next to a blacksmith shop. A dam was located at or near the current location of the Great Dam on all of the 19th and 20th century maps; two smaller dams were located on both sides of Kimball's Island on most of the maps; although the east side dam is shown sporadically. South of the commercial center, Gilman Park was established in 1891 along the Exeter River, on 10 acres of land donated by Daniel Gilman. Town residents had approached Gilman about the gift of land after learning that a large wooded parcel of his land was going to be used for timber, and Gilman agreed to donate a portion of the land to the town (Aten 2003, 11). The park became popular for picnics, and displayed three Civil War canons along the river (two are extant; Tardiff 1986, 55).

In 1914, the Exeter Manufacturing Company replaced their major dam at the Great Falls with the current concrete gravity dam. Whether this dam replaced the one they originally built in the 1820s, or one that might have succeeded that one later in the 19th century is unknown.

Post-World War I Industrial Decline of Exeter (1918-1966)

The Exeter Manufacturing Company managed to stay afloat long after the other large manufacturing companies in Exeter went out of business, which helped to maintain the prominence of the downtown area around Great Falls as a commercial, municipal, industrial and residential center. Most of the factories established along the railroad in Exeter did not last much past World War I. Gale Brothers Shoe Company, which had become quite prominent in the early 20th century and employed a number of immigrants, was sold in the 1920s and its factory eventually closed (Rimkunas 5/29/2009). By shifting focus away from producing cotton textiles, the Exeter Manufacturing Company managed to avoid the same fate. The extensive bleachery operations at the mill kept it in demand between the two world wars, and the company began selling products overseas (Carman 1987, 52).

In 1934 a spin-off company called the Exeter Handkerchief Factory was established in west Exeter on Lincoln Street, which used remnants from the mill along Great Falls to produce handkerchiefs, gas mask bags (during World War II), and later tablecloths and curtains. During World War II, the Exeter Manufacturing Company shifted to the production of industrial fabric for the military and government. After the war, the company found that it could no longer price its cotton products competitively against materials produced in the southern United States, and in the 1950s switched its production from cotton to synthetic fabrics (Tardiff 1986, 25). Rather than produce the materials in-house, the company used fabric that was manufactured elsewhere, and bleached and finished the products in their facilities (Tardiff 7/9/1980). The company produced faux leather for automobile interiors, vinyl-coated screens for General Electric, and materials for Johnson & Johnson and Westinghouse. In 1952, the company boasted \$18 million in sales and 450 employees in the mill (Tardiff 7/9/1980). Despite the strength of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, by the 1960s manager Hervey Kent, Jr. was unable to appoint a successor and sold the company and mill to Miliken Manufacturing Company in 1966.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

The area around Great Falls in downtown Exeter remained the heart of the town, supported by the continued prominence of the nearby Exeter Manufacturing Company mill. The 1924 and 1943 Sanborn maps show that Water Street continued to be lined with stores along the east side, as well as a theater, fire station, and a bakery. Franklin Street was populated mostly by single and multi-family dwellings. Pleasant Street, on the east side of the river, was still lined with single-family residences. Great Bridge and String Bridge were replaced with rigid frame concrete structures during this time period. Great Bridge, formerly an iron structure, was replaced in 1934 (and has subsequently been replaced again in 2003) (Aten 2003, 12). The two portions of String Bridge, leading to Kimball's Island from the east and west river banks, were replaced in 1935. Outside of downtown Exeter, the town was beginning to shift more dramatically from farmland to suburban settlement (Monroe 1998, 6). The increased use of the automobile after World War II allowed people to live in Exeter but work within the metropolitan Boston area. As demand for housing increased, former farmland on the outskirts of the central area of Exeter was subdivided for the construction of new residential areas.

The Vicinity of Great Falls During the Late 20th Century to the Early 21st Century (1966-present)

When the Exeter Manufacturing Company was sold to the Miliken Manufacturing Company in 1966, it marked a major change in the industrial development of the town. In addition to the symbolic loss of an industrial name and family that had dominated the town for more than 100 years, the new factory included many more automated processes (Exeter Historical Society, MSS72 file). Although the Miliken Manufacturing Company specialized in similar industrial products as its predecessor, the factory required fewer workers and was no longer such a dominant employer in the town. In 1981, the Miliken Manufacturing Company sold the factory to the Nike Company, and donated the water flowage rights and the Great Dam and Pickpocket Dam (which is 7.6 miles upstream of the Great Dam) along the Exeter River to the town, along with the area of the Squamscott River along Great Falls (Tardiff 1986, 61). Nike manufactured simulated suede in Exeter for two years before closing the factory permanently (Carman 1987, 55) in 1983, ending the factory's nearly 160-year production history. During the late 1980s, the former factory buildings were converted into a mixed-use residential and commercial complex, with a small number of new buildings added.

By the early 21st century, downtown Exeter and the area of Great Falls had long been established as the town's municipal and commercial center. Despite the decreased prominence of the former Exeter Manufacturing Company factory and its eventual shift in use, the vicinity of Great Falls has continued to serve as the center of activity in the town. The town offices were moved in 1966 from the Town Hall along Court Street to the intersection of Water Street and Front Street, when the Town purchased the former Rockingham County Probate and Deeds building. In addition, several of the former dwellings along Franklin Street have been converted for commercial use, supported by the close proximity of the Exeter Academy, a major institutional entity in the town. The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department added a fish ladder and concrete weir on the west side of the Great Dam ca. 1968 as part of a fish passage and spawning restoration initiative and raised the spillway two feet on the west. In the 1980s, the Town constructed a new public library and park along the east side of the riverfront, on land donated by the Miliken Manufacturing Company, where previously tenements and earlier mills had stood. The park was named Founders' Park in honor of the 350th anniversary of the settlement of the town. During the first decade of the 21st century, the NH Fish and Game Department subsequently altered, modified and enlarge the fish passage facility and filled in 20 feet of the impoundment behind the dam with a concrete retaining wall.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

20. Applicable NHDHR Historic Context(s)

- 18. Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1920
- 46. Carriage and wagon manufacture, 1820-1900
- 90. Water supply, distribution and treatment in New Hampshire, 1850-present
- 130. Commerce, industry and trade in New Hampshire village and town centers, 1630-present

21. Architectural Description and Comparative EvaluationSummary

The photographs of buildings and areas within the project area are generally arranged from northwest to southeast and their locations are indicated on Figure 1. The National Register nomination for the Exeter Waterfront Commercial District, in which the northern sections of the project area are included, divides the immediate area around the Exeter Great Dam as the Lower Block, the Upper Block, and the Residential Area. The Lower Block lies west of the intersection of Water and Front Street, on the west side of the Exeter River. This area contains the impressive brick commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Upper Block, east of the Water and Front Street intersection and the northern tip of Franklin Street, is mostly composed of smaller scale wood frame gable front buildings which have been converted to commercial use; this area escaped the late 19th fire that destroyed most of the Lower Block, so retains its smaller scale and mid-to-late 19th century buildings. The Residential Area, which includes west end of High Street, and Pleasant and Chestnut Streets, is characterized by mostly early 19th century residences, mainly from the Federal period, although there are several Georgian style houses as well.

The project area is focused on Exeter's earliest area of settlement at the Great Falls on the Exeter River, which provided water power for industrial enterprises soon after the town was established. The ledge outcroppings in the river which produced the falls and formed the base of the dams which have been located here since the 1640s and that of Kimball's Island downstream of the falls are prominent features in the project area. Granite retaining walls line both sides of the river downstream of the High Street bridge, with more sporadic instances of retaining walls upstream within the river's impoundment area. On the west side of the Exeter River within the project area, the land is mainly level; the topography east of the river, especially along Pleasant Street is much higher, with a relatively gentle incline down to the river from these streets. As a result, the early 19th century houses on these streets, within the Residential Area described above, have a more imposing appearance and elevated front view of the river and Great Dam. The 1987 brick public library and open space to the south, known as Founders' Park, established in 1988, provide a more tranquil and open setting for the Pleasant Street houses; the area was previously filled with tenement houses and, even earlier, mills. The buildings on the west side of the river, along Water Street and Franklin Streets, in contrast, face away from the river with their rear elevations closest to the river. Two low-scale concrete bridges – the 2003 High Street (or Great Bridge, which replaced the one built in 1934) and the 1935 String Bridge – cross the river on both the upstream and downstream sides of the Great Dam.

The north end of the project area, which includes both the Lower and Upper Blocks defined above, where these bridges are located, is characterized by a dense arrangement of masonry commercial blocks

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

and wood frame former residences, now used commercially, on Water Street. The houses, still serving as residences, fronting on Pleasant Street on the east bank are generally larger and less densely spaced. Just to the south, at the intersection of Pleasant and High Streets, a tight cluster of early 19th century brick and wood frame buildings characterize Hemlock Square. To the southeast along High Street, a series of wood frame, mostly early 19th century houses densely line the street, most with shallow setbacks from the street.

Franklin Street, which begins south of the intersection of Water and High Street, on the west side of the river, holds a number of early to mid-19th century double and single side gable houses. Two automotive-related buildings at the north end of the street are the 20th century successors to the former carriage factory activities that dominated this area in the mid-19th century. South of the Franklin Street area, on both sides of the Exeter River, the land is undeveloped, dominated by the expansive athletic fields of the Philips Exeter Academy. An early 20th century concrete arch bridge connects the fields to the north, while a simple metal footbridge, likely from the mid to late 20th century, leads from Gilman Street on the west bank to Gilman Park, the southern boundary of the project area.

Trees and vegetation within the project area are relatively sparse in the northern end, except for along the east bank in the vicinity of Founders' Park and on Kimball's Island at String Bridge. South of the High Street bridge, trees line the west bank of the river behind Franklin Street. Further south, larger clusters of trees line both banks of the river, which curves several times before branching into the Little River on the west at Gilman Park.

The condition of buildings and structures in the project range from excellent to poor; a direct correlation can be observed regarding the condition of the buildings within the three local historic districts that converge on the north end of the project area and those seen in the Franklin Street area to the south.

Early Settlement of Great Falls Area (1630s – 1827)

As the site of the town's earliest settlement, the project area and areas adjacent to it, are distinguished by the collection of 18th century and early 19th century Georgian and Federal style buildings. The town's oldest extant building, the Gilman Garrison at **(12 Water Street, Photo #14)** dates to ca. 1709 and was a refuge from Indian attacks and as an early inn, while also serving as a residence. The house has been a museum since its acquisition by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (now Historic New England) in 1966.

An early mill building on Kimball's Island (**Chestnut Hill Street, String Bridge, Photo #24**) has an ascribed date of 1710. The building is just east of the lower falls, where a grist mill first operated in 1638, followed by sawmills at the upper falls (location of the Great Dam) in the late 1640s (Garvin et al, 1994). Its low side gable profile fronting on String Bridge differs markedly from its downstream (north) side, which is two stories in height with a high raised brick foundation. The building is joined by a newer structure to the east from 1978, whose design reflects the earlier modest side gable structure. On the east side of the project area, two houses at 13-15 High Street (c. 1786) and 17 High Street (1765) are representative of the handsome side gable Georgian houses in the area, but otherwise the majority of the buildings within the project area that predate the establishment of the Exeter Manufacturing Company are early residential examples of the Federal style. The most imposing is the 1816 Simeon Folsom House, 8 High Street, at the intersection with Pleasant Street (**Photo #41, 42, 43**). The building

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

is distinguished by its prominent curved façade at a major intersection, brick construction, and delicate and detailed wood cornice. The simple wood frame house to the east, also estimated at 1816, represents another early Federal style building, with a side gable form and steeply pitched roof with twin inset chimneys; the building, like many others in the area, has received later 19th century additions in the form of bay windows and porches (**10 High Street, Photo # 42**). The ca. 1820 five-bay house at 23 Pleasant Street (**Photo #34, 35, 37, 39**) represents an early Federal house, albeit with Italianate bays and door hood, that also preceded the mill buildings that would soon be built nearby to the north. Another prominent example of Federal architecture in the area is the Long House at 4-10 Franklin Street, built in 1826 on the site of an earlier starch factory (**Photo #50, 51, 53, 54**). The building's name is derived from its 12-bay façade and it exhibits classic Federal elements in its slender elongated pilasters at the entrances and 12/6 sash. Built on the eve of the Exeter Manufacturing Company's establishment, the building was owned and used for many years by the company as mill workers' housing.

Rise of the Exeter Manufacturing Company at Great Falls (1827 – World War I)

The Exeter Manufacturing Company's dominance from its establishment to the early decades of the 20th century greatly impacted the appearance of the project area during this period. The company and other developers built or moved structures that accommodated workers housing near the mill and other factories in Exeter's center. Other important factors, though, were the Boston & Maine Railroad's location west of the river and central commercial district, which drew factories and their workers; fires in the Water Street business area and in the Exeter Manufacturing Company complex; and the decline of the carriage manufacturing industry in the Franklin Street area.

The project area was the site of most early construction efforts soon after the Exeter Manufacturing Company, including the company's earliest buildings to the north of the Exeter Great Dam on the east side of the river. Although their earliest buildings are no longer extant, due to two large fires in the late 19th century, the distinctive main brick mill building with a Federal style cupola survived until 1893. Only one antebellum building, formerly known as Building #3 remains and is a simple Greek Revival building that dates to 1840.

Numerous houses were built near the mill soon after its establishment, both to comply with the company's requirement that workers live within a five-minute walk and to manage the influx of people arriving in the town. The area still retains many examples of substantial Federal and Greek Revival wood frame houses, which are both side and front gable examples with simple door and window trim and massive multiple chimneys. An example of early mill worker housing dates to ca. 1826-1827 and has its two-bay gable end oriented to Pleasant Street and contains two center entrances on the long south-east elevation (**25-27-29 Pleasant Street, Photo #35**). Nearby, a five-bay Greek Revival multi-family building features a pedimented front gable and central entrance with simple frame (**15-17 Pleasant Street, Photo #38**).

The Franklin Street area on the west side of the Exeter River, south of the Water Street business district, has a number of houses, mostly multi-family, that date to the mid-19th century. By 1845, both sides of Franklin Street, which backs on to the west side of the Exeter River, were lined with both side and front gable houses. Examples of early houses on the street, which are estimated to date to the 1820s-1830s, include several with a Federal style form, some of which have their end gables fronting the street (**26 Franklin Street, Photo #55; 29 and 27 Franklin Street, Photo #61; and 47 Franklin Street, Photo**

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

#64). The ca. 1840 house at **30 Franklin Street (Photo #55)** represents an example of Greek Revival with its wide gable front and wide frieze and corner boards.

Further south, River Street also parallels the Exeter River; its modest wood frame residences are relatively similar to those on Franklin Street, although they appear to date from at least 10 years later, beginning in the late 1840s. Likely two of the earliest houses on the street are **20 and 22 River Street (Photo #67)**, which both have a side gable form, simple detailing, and brick foundations.

Water Street displays several examples of Greek Revival front gable buildings, including the ca. 1840 three-bay building with on the east side of Water Street at the String Bridge; the building has wide wood corner boards and unadorned window trim framing the 6/6 sash; its multi-paned storefront windows are presumed to either be original or date to later in the 19th century (**69 Water Street, Photo #11**). Another prominent Greek Revival building is the rambling wood frame building at the High Street Bridge at **1-9 Water Street (Photo #12, 21, 22, 49)**. The building, like so many others is sided with clapboard and has simple trim around the windows and doors.

Prior to the beginning of the Civil War, the business area along Water Street was mostly lined with wood frame side and front gable buildings, many of which still exist at the lower (south) end of Water Street. These buildings escaped the fires in the 1860s and 1870s which claimed the northern portions of the street. Although a material sparingly used earlier in the century, brick was much more commonly used by the late 19th century, presumably due to the recent fires. Not surprisingly perhaps, a brick fire house that dates to 1873 is present in one of the commercial blocks, its modest vernacular design is offset by its more ornamented and prominent hip-roofed fire tower (**27-37 Water Street, Photo #16-18**). The east side of Water Street north of the String Bridge features a row of brick two and three-story buildings, most with Italianate detailing such as brick corbelling, decorated wood hoodmolds, and heavy cornices (**93-97 Water Street, 99-101 Water Street, and 109-113 Water Street, Photo #9**). South of the String Bridge intersection, the east side of Water Street contains two large brick buildings – the Richardsonian Romanesque Folsom Building, **59-65 Water Street** from 1896, which represents one of the few high style buildings in the project area, and the 1915 Mayer Building, which is Colonial Revival in style – which dominate a block filled otherwise with front gable wood frame buildings (**55 Water Street, Photo #11**). Otherwise, late 19th century/early 20th century buildings within the project area are rare.

Before and after the late 19th century fires, the Exeter Manufacturing Company had added several buildings, including one from 1875-1875, an Italianate brick structure with corbelling and narrow segmental arched windows, at the north end of the complex (Photo #1), the 1894 main brick factory building that features pier and spandrel construction and wide round arched windows (Photo #1, 30); and the ca. 1891 brick power plant at the southwest corner of the complex (**Photo #28, 30**), a two-story structure with the complex's iconic brick smokestack. Two other brick buildings were added in 1916 and 1918; a pier and spandrel structure at the northeast corner of the complex and an office structure, respectively, which front on Chestnut Street. Just before World War I, the company also rebuilt its main dam structure at the Great Falls. Completed ca. 1914, it appears the dam was rebuilt to replace an earlier aging structure, but whether this earlier structure dated to ca. 1828 or was a later 19th century replacement is unknown. The gravity dam and its outlet structures were constructed of concrete, a material used for dams beginning in the late 19th century (**Photo #17, 18, 19, 20, 39, 40**).

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

In 1914, a concrete arch bridge was built over the Exeter River south of the dam to connect the recreational fields on the west side of the river, known as the Plimpton Fields, to “the fields beyond” on the east side (**Photo #85 and 86**). G. A. Plimpton, a graduate of the class of 1873, bestowed the Plimpton Fields in 1905. The bridge, originally known as the Hill Bridge, was named for George Hill, an alumnus of the academy, who had provided the funds for its construction.

Exeter’s densely developed central area received its first official park in 1891, a gift of Daniel Gilman. Gilman Park at the southern end of the project area, and less than a mile from the High Street Bridge, now contains several recreational facilities, including baseball/softball fields and a basketball court, which are more recent. The park was privately owned until its acquisition by the Town in 2012. A constant feature of the park since 1897 are the cannons near the river’s edge that came from the United States Naval Department (**Photo #87**). A footbridge maintained by the Town connects the park to the Phillips Exeter Academy west play fields; recently renovated, it appears to date to no earlier than the 1960s.

Few buildings within the project area date from after 1900, as early 20th century development in the town was taking place outside of the historic village core. Buildings catering to automobile use are rare and only seen on Franklin Street within the project area. The earliest one dates to ca. 1915; the one-story ornamental concrete block structure that likely originally served as a automobile repair facility features a stepped front parapet (**1 Franklin Street, Photo #60**). A small number of new commercial buildings were added to the Water Street business area during this period, including the 1915 Colonial Revival Mayer Building at **55 Water Street (Photo #11)**, which also hosts the Ioka Theatre.

Post World War I Industrial Decline of Exeter (1918-1966)

New construction in the project area and in nearby areas was infrequent after World War I, largely due to the decline of industry in the area, in tandem with the early 20th century trend of development in outlying areas from the historic center. One important trend in new construction within the project area during this period was the construction or replacement of earlier bridges with modern infrastructure.

Assumed to date to the 1920s, if not somewhat earlier, is the concrete arch bridge owned by the Phillips Exeter Academy that links their athletic fields on both sides of the Exeter River south of the Great Bridge. It is a single-span arch bridge, topped with a closed railing with concrete panels (**Photo #85, 86**). A near contemporary is the 1935 String Bridge (NH bridge no. 102/074 and 103/074), actually composed of two separate bridges that connect Kimball’s Island with both sides of the Exeter River. The existing concrete rigid frame bridges replaced bridge with closed wood railings; this earlier bridges succeeded older structure that featured wood trusses (**Photo #4, 27, 30, 31**). Another infrastructure change in the project area was the addition of a concrete fish passage and weir by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department in 1968 and also raised the spillway two feet on the west. The fish passage, on the west side of the river, is a square-sided chute supported by square concrete piers; the concrete weir is composed of concrete piers that are aligned in a straight line across the river upstream of the dam.

A small number of buildings from the mid-20th century in the project area date from this period. A ca. 1940-1950, one-story plain concrete block structure, which originally and still provides automobile repair services, across the street from the earlier automobile-related facility on Franklin Street appears to

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

have been updated in the 1970s with shed roofs on the front (**20-22 Franklin Street, Photo #55**). Two small 1955 brick structures were also added to the Exeter Manufacturing Company complex, one on the roof of the 1870s section at the north end of the complex and one added to the early 20th century office building.

The Vicinity of Great Falls During the Late 20th Century to the Early 21st Century (1966-present)

Exeter's central area was the subject of several revitalization and historic preservation efforts in the later decades of the 20th century, with an eye to retention and rehabilitation of its character-defining buildings and structures. In the 1980s, the Town studied the utilization of the rear elevations and vacant areas behind the 19th and early 20th buildings on the east side of Water Street in an effort to restore a pedestrian and visual historic connection to the rivers.

The old mill structure on Kimball's Island was rehabilitated and a 1978 Georgian structure was built to the east to be sympathetic to the earlier structure (**Photo #23, 25, 29**). The east side of the Exeter River was improved by the construction of a multi-story brick library structure in 1987 at the east end of String Bridge (**4 Chestnut Street, Photo #32, 33**), which clearly took its design cues from its contemporaries designed around the same time at the former Exeter Manufacturing Company, seen in their 2- and 3-story height, prominent angular roofs, narrow grouped windows, brick exteriors and wide white trim. These latter buildings at the Exeter Manufacturing Company were built in the late 1980s as well for a conversion of the vacant mill buildings for residential use (**Photo #1, 6, 30**). These improvements on the east side of the Exeter River were enhanced in 1988 by the construction to the south in 1988 of a small riverside park that was named Founders' Park, to acknowledge the town's 350th anniversary (**Between Pleasant Street and the Exeter River, north of High Street, Photo #33, 35, 36, 39**).

The tradition of sensitive new construction in Exeter's center continued in 2003, with the sympathetic replacement of the 1934 concrete High Street Bridge with a similar design in concrete with open railing (**High Street, between Pleasant Street and Water Street, Photo # 41, 44, 49**). Recognition of the earlier bridge is also presented in a plaque affixed to the new bridge.

Stone and concrete walls adjacent to the Exeter River and Great Dam

This section provides a description and information about the walls downstream (north) of the Exeter Great Bridge, which includes current (2014) photographs of the walls' condition and appearance. All of these walls are included within the boundary of the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District. Figure 4 shows the location of the series of walls in the vicinity north of the Great Bridge, along with a photo key and location of the numbered wall segments. The walls are described from south to north on the east side of the Exeter River, then north to south on the west side of the river.

East Side of the Exeter River

Wall No. 1

Wall No. 1 is a new granite wall along the east bank of the river installed at the time that the Great Bridge was last rebuilt in 2003. The wall is approximately 149 feet long and ranges in height from approximately 5 to 10 feet tall. The stone is relatively uniform in size and color. Granite blocks are typically 16 inches high by 18 inches deep and range from 36 inches to 48 inches long. The wall is not

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

considered to be a contributing resource due to its recent date of construction. (See Photos #99 and #100.)

Wall No. 2

Wall No. 2 is a cut granite mortared wall located on the east side of the river, just upstream (south) of the dam penstock and headworks. The wall is approximately 50 ft long and ranges in height from 3 to 4 feet high. The stone ranges in size, but is typically approximately 2 ft by 2 ft by 3 ft, although larger and smaller stones are incorporated into the wall. Drill marks from the cutting process are visible on some stones. Much of the mortar is missing from the wall, with about 25 percent remaining. Based on the construction type and condition of the stones, it appears that this wall has been in place for more than 50 years. The wall appears to have been a foundation wall for a dwelling formerly at this location. The area formerly contained mill buildings associated with the Exeter Manufacturing Company and mill housing on the east side of the Exeter River and west of Chestnut Street. The 1980 Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District nomination included this area, although by that date, the buildings were removed and the area was described as a small riverside park. Although the description of the area in the nomination does not note a "C" (to indicate contributing status) at the end of the description, it was not included in the non-contributing properties. The park area and associated granite wall is therefore considered to be a contributing resource. (See Photos #100, #101 and #102.)

Wall No. 3

Wall No. 3 is a rip rap slope on the west side of the river, just downstream (north) from the dam headworks. The wall is approximately 50 feet long by approximately 6 feet high, and is steeply sloped at a ratio of approximately 0.5:1. The rip rap slope is massive, with individual stones as large as 12 feet long by 3 feet wide by 2 feet deep. More typical stones are approximately 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 3 feet wide by 1 to 2 feet deep. This rip-rap wall was evidently installed to protect the headworks and an associated downstream dam abutment wingwall. Given its location, construction type and condition of the stones, it appears that the wall has been in place longer than 50 years. Given its apparent association with the dam's headworks, the wall is considered to be a contributing resource (See Photo #103.)

Wall No. 4

Wall No. 4 is a deteriorated concrete wall located on the east bank of the river, downstream (north) of the dam. The wall is approximately 46 feet long, and ranges from 3 to 3 ½ feet high. The concrete is severely spalled, to the degree that the front surface of the wall has largely collapsed. Thus, the interior of the wall, including gravel aggregate, is visible along much of its length. An 8-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe (culvert), which apparently serves as a stormwater discharge point, is set on top of the wall. The remaining components of the wall appear to be more than 50 years old, but its integrity issues result in its not being considered a contributing resource. (See Photo #104.)

Wall No. 5

Wall No. 5 is a U-shaped stone and mortar retaining wall adjacent to the Exeter Library, on the east side of the river downstream (north) of the dam. The wall is approximately 30 feet long and varies in height from approximately 6 to 7 feet tall on its downhill face. Two distinct stone types are present, indicating that the wall, the original portion of which appears to be more than 50 years old, was likely partially rebuilt during construction of the library in 1986-1987. The stone at the base of the wall consists of brown field stone, typically 9 to 17 inches long by 3 to 8 inches high, while the upper portion of the wall

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

consists of a lighter-colored granite with stone sizes typically larger at 10 to 18 inches long by 6 to 10 inches wide by 7 to 9 inches deep. A 12-inch diameter reinforced concrete culvert pipe extends through the wall. Although not associated with a contributing building, the wall is considered a contributing resource. (See Photos #105 and #106.)

West Side of the Exeter RiverWall No. 6

Wall No. 6 is a granite retaining wall which is approximately 82 feet long by 15 feet high along the west side of the river downstream (north) of the main dam spillway. The wall is located at the back of the building at 37 Water Street (now the “Green Bean” restaurant). The building, a former fire house with a north (rear) section with an east side ell, was noted as a contributing building in the 1980 Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District nomination (#33, Fire House, 27-37 Water Street, Section 7, page 9). The wall is built primarily from well-graded field stone, with sizes ranging from small cobbles (6 inch diameter) to boulders as large as 2 feet by 2 feet by 3 feet. Some portions of the wall also incorporate rectangular cut granite blocks as well, particularly at the northern and southern extents of the wall. The lower dam (i.e., fish weir) is connected to the northern portion of this wall at its base. Given its construction type, its location relative to the building and its physical appearance, Wall No. 6 is clearly more than 50 years old, and may date to the original 19th century construction of the building at 37 Water Street. As an integral component of the contributing building, the wall is considered a contributing resource. (See Photos #107, #108 and #109.)

Wall No. 7

Wall No. 7 is a new reinforced concrete retaining wall built in 2011 at the rear of 27-31 Water Street (now the “Chocolatier”). The new wall is approximately 40 feet long, 15 feet high and 4 feet thick, and replaced an earlier granite wall which was failing. The wall is not considered a contributing resource due to its recent date of construction. (See Photos #110 and #111.)

Wall No. 8

Wall No. 8 is a reinforced concrete wall adjacent to the west dam abutment and fish ladder on the property at 23 Water Street. The wall is approximately 30 feet long by 3 to 4 feet high and is approximately 2 feet thick. According to the property owner, the wall was installed within the last 20 years. As it is not associated with a contributing building, the wall is not considered to be a contributing resource. (See Photos #112 and #113.)

Wall No. 9

Wall No. 9 is the foundation of the building at 11 Water Street and is a more recent foundation wall that is less than 50 years old. The exterior face of the wall consists of dark granite field stone ranging in size from approximately 12 to 20 inches in diameter. The property owner installed a concrete wall against the inside face of the existing foundation wall. The foundation for the building adjacent to the river appears to be concrete; however the foundation for the larger structure appears to be concrete masonry unit blocks and brick with concrete infill sections. Despite its more recent date of construction, the wall is an integral component of the building, which is a contributing resource, and is therefore considered a contributing resource (see #36 Wooden Building, 9-11 Water Street, Section 7, page 10) (See Photos #113 and #114.)

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

Wall No. 10

Wall No. 10 is the foundation of the building at 1-9 Water Street (formerly the “Loaf and Ladle”), on the west side of the river upstream (north) of the dam. The wall is approximately 75 feet long, and is approximately 2 to 4 feet above the adjacent river bed. The wall is connected to the wingwall of the adjacent Great Bridge to its south. The foundation wall incorporates a concrete slab on grade, indicating the rocks visible from the exterior are cosmetic. While the building at 1-9 Water Street is older than 50 years, it is unlikely that the current foundation wall is original. But the wall is an integral component of the building, which was noted as a contributing building in the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District (#37 Wooden Building, 1-9 Water Street, Section 7, page 10) and is therefore considered a contributing resource. (See Photos #115 and #116.)

22. Statement of Significance

Previously Listed and Inventoried Properties

Within or adjacent to the project area are two National Register historic districts – the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District and the Front Street Historic District. The first named district encompasses the Great Dam and the properties bordering the Exeter and Squamscott River. Both of these areas are also designated as local historic districts; the boundary of the Downtown Historic District is similar to the National Register boundary of the Exeter Waterfront Commercial district, but excludes the Exeter Manufacturing Company property on the east side of the Exeter River, while the Front Street local historic district has identical boundaries to the National Register district of the same name. A third local historic district – the High Street Historic District – has its western boundary at the intersection of High and Portsmouth Streets, which is adjacent to the boundaries of the Exeter Waterfront Commercial district. The properties in the High Street local historic district will not be affected by the proposed project as they are too far away visually from the Exeter River.

Individually listed National Register properties adjacent or relatively close to the project area are the Gilman Garrison at 12 Water Street; the Gilman-Ladd House at 164 Water Street (also a National Historic Landmark); Dudley House, 14 Front Street; the First Church/Congregational Church, 21 Front Street; and the Samuel Tenney House at 65 High Street.

Individually inventoried properties are 154 and 156 Water Street, associated with the Exeter News-Leader, which were both determined eligible for the National Register and the State Register as contributing resources to the Front Street Historic District (DOE, 6/28/2006). The Folsom Tavern at 164 Water Street was also determined eligible as a contributing resource to the same district, and individually eligible for the NH State Register of Historic Places (DOE 3/27/2006). The 1935 String Bridge, which crosses the Exeter River at Kimball’s Island (Chestnut Hill Avenue) and serves as the connection between Front Street on the west side of the river to Pleasant Street on the east, was documented in the Historic Bridge Inventory, coordinated by the FHWA-NH, NHDOT, and NHDHR, in 1999, but no formal National Register eligibility recommendations were made.

The building at 15 South Street (EXE0018) was determined not eligible for either the State or National Register on 10/8/1997; it was reevaluated in 2014 as part of the Franklin South River Streets Historic District area form evaluation and determined to be a contributing property to the district (see page 19 of

AREA FORM**AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA**

the historic district area form by Preservation Company.) The Exeter Great Dam (EXE 0043), which is located within the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District, was determined to be a contributing resource to the district by the NHDHR on 6/12/2012. The Franklin Street area west of the river had not been investigated in 2012 when preparation of this project area form commenced. Since that time, the area was independently investigated by the Exeter Heritage Commission through the preparation of a Historic District Area Form in 2014. The NHDHR determined the area (which was called the Franklin South River Streets Historic District, EXE FSRS) was eligible for the National Register under both Criteria A and C on 8/13/14. There has been no Town-wide Area form, project area forms, or historic district area forms prepared for Exeter that relate to the project area.

Two properties adjacent to and within, respectively, the project area - Historic New England's Gilman Garrison at 12 Water Street and the Simeon Folsom House and Stores at 8-and 7-11 High Street near Pleasant Street – have been recorded in the Historic American Building Survey.

Significant Contexts, Architectural Patterns, and Property Types

The most significant historic contexts within the project area are associated with Exeter's industrial and commercial development and the concomitant residential and institutional development, which have already been discussed and recognized in the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District and Front Street Historic District National Register nominations. The three local historic districts in Exeter, with their boundaries dovetailed together, represent a comprehensive and intact display of the town's early and continued development from the 18th through the mid-20th century.

The architectural patterns of development within the project area follow the steady succession of 18th through early 20th century styles, with a small number of Georgian houses and a greater number of Federal houses and commercial buildings, which reflect the immediate impact of the establishment of the Exeter Manufacturing Company in 1827. Examples of Greek Revival buildings are prevalent throughout the project area in both residences and commercial buildings, which also illustrates the continued growth within the project area. In general, the examples of these late 18th and early 19th styles are quite modest and only exhibit some of the hallmarks of these styles, seen in their forms, window and door trim, and some details. Examples of Italianate architecture are mostly seen in the commercial block on the east side of Water Street north of the intersection with the String Bridge, the successors to earlier wood-frame buildings lost to fires in the 1860s and 1870s in the area. Italianate details, including bay windows and hoodmolds, can be seen on some older houses within the project area.

Late 19th century architectural styles are the least represented within the project area, those that were built were replacements of buildings lost to fire, as was the case for the Exeter Manufacturing Company's industrial complex. Within the project area, only one example of Romanesque Revival style is present. Similarly, early 20th century architecture is not common as development in Exeter during this time period was taking place further outside of the town's historic core.

Recommendations for Future Survey Work

The area directly impacted by removal of the Great Dam has already been listed in the National Register and is also within a local historic district. The dam was not mentioned in the National Register

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

nomination for the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District although it is located within it. The dam was documented and evaluated in 2012 and found to be a contributing resource to the district.

The initial DOE Committee recommended other areas adjacent to the Exeter River be considered for future inventory if they are affected. These recommendations were made in 2012, prior to the completion of the October 2013 Feasibility and Impact Report (VHB 2013), and therefore prior to a comprehensive understanding of the potential effects of the dam removal. With that impact analysis now completed, it is concluded that most of the recommended areas would not warrant further evaluation since they will not be affected by the dam removal. (For more information, see the Final Technical Report entitled "Exeter River Great Dam Removal Feasibility and Impact Analysis," VHB, October 2013.)

However, should further studies show that they are affected, recommendations for level of survey and form type for these properties are included in this Project Area Form.

Stone and Concrete Walls in the Vicinity of the Great Dam

The walls that line both sides of the Exeter River in the vicinity of Great Falls display a variety of construction materials (including stone and concrete) and construction periods. These stone and concrete walls north of the dam, which are also within the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District, are separately documented and discussed on pages 18-20 in the Architectural section (#21) of this Project Area Form. The Feasibility Study and ongoing design studies in 2014 indicate that some of these walls may be impacted, although these effect determinations may change in the future.

Of the 10 wall segments documented, only wall segments #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and possibly #10 are older than 50 years old. Wall segments #1, #7, #8 and #9 are of more recent construction. All of the older wall segments are either foundation walls for extant contributing buildings on the west side of the Exeter River within the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District or are the only remaining elements of former buildings that stood on the east side of the river prior to wide-scale removal of buildings and conversion to a park. As all of the existing buildings associated with foundation walls and the riverside park itself are contributing resources to the district, it is reasonable to say the older walls associated with them also contribute to the district. The only exception is Wall #4, which is a badly-spalled concrete wall which has also experienced some modifications; it is not considered a contributing resource due to its integrity issues. Therefore no further inventory work to evaluate any of the older walls for their National Register eligibility is recommended.

Gilman Park

Gilman Park is located approximately ½ mile upstream of the Great Dam site, well outside of the dam removal work area. Removal of the dam would reduce river depths and widths, but the magnitude of this change would be relatively modest in the vicinity of the Park. Currently, the maximum river depth in the vicinity of Gilman Park is approximately 7 to 8 feet under typical flow conditions (i.e., Median September and Median May flows, respectively). Based on hydraulic modeling results, the water depth would be lowered approximately 2 feet in this area, such that the maximum depth would still be between 5 to 6 feet. The width of the river would be reduced, but the river would still range from 75 to 100 feet across, depending on the specific cross-section. (Note: A photosimulation of the river at Gilman Park

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

was included in the Feasibility Study as Figure 3.12-3 to help visualize the river following dam removal.)

While the park originally dates to 1891 and retains its iconic cannons installed here in 1897, it is clear that all of the recreational amenities currently in the park, including a T-ball field, boat launch, basketball court, and small parking lot are much more recent. The park was operated privately until it was acquired by the Town in 2012 and is one of several parks in the town. While the dam removal project is not expected to adversely affect Gilman Park, preparation of a NHDHR individual inventory form to understand how much of its original design intent has been retained is recommended if the dam removal design changes and if project impacts increase.

Philips Exeter Academy (PEA) recreational fields and Stadium/Hill Bridge and more recent footbridge/Area on east side of Exeter River south of Gardner Street (East side of PEA recreational fields)

Hydraulic modeling results at the PEA recreational areas and footbridges are similar to those discussed for Gilman Park. At the PEA Stadium Bridge (originally known as the Hill Bridge) for example, the maximum river depth is approximately 9 feet under typical flow conditions, and the river is approximately 130 feet wide. The dam removal would decrease the river by about 2 feet in this area, such that its maximum depth would still be approximately 7 feet. The river would still be approximately 90 to 100 feet wide, depending on the flow conditions. Further, a structural engineer reviewed velocity and shear stress calculations in this area and concluded that there would be no need to modify or stabilize the bridge as a result of the dam removal (VHB 2013). Thus, there would be no direct effects to the bridge and its setting would not be significantly affected. (Note, however, that PEA may be planning maintenance work on the bridge in an unrelated project.)

PEA's recreational fields and athletic buildings are adjacent to and lie on both sides of the Exeter River. The fields date to as early as 1905 when the "playing fields" on the west side of the river were given to the academy by George A. Plimpton. The land on the east side of the river, known as "the fields beyond" were also bestowed by Plimpton for recreational use. The concrete arch Stadium/Hill Bridge was built to connect these fields in 1914. The west side, closer to the academy's core, contains the 1918 Thompson (now Love) Gymnasium, 1931 Thompson Cage, and 1986 Lovshin Track, along with several facilities buildings. The east side, south of Gardner Street, hosts the 1989 Grainger Observatory at the north end and the 1929 Phelps Stadium at the southernmost end of the area, with multi-purpose fields in between. The PEA property east of the Exeter River also contains three houses used for faculty residences. Two of these houses – the Harriet Tilton House and the Gardner-Gilman House are contributing resources within the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District (see item 7, continuation sheet 13 and 14 of the Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District Boundary Increase nomination). These houses are accessed off of Gilman Lane and are shielded from a view of the recreational fields by mature evergreens.

The recreational fields and other buildings and structures on either side of the Exeter River must be viewed as part of the entire campus, although they may be considered an ancillary element of the academy. The academy, which was founded in 1781, has a strong architectural core further north of the recreational fields, with academic buildings and residences dating mostly to the 19th and early 20th century. The campus also features prominent examples of modern architecture, notably the Class of

AREA FORM**AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA**

1945 Library by Louis Kahn. The campus extends from the north side of Main Street west of the Exeter River, and includes the Saltonstall Boathouse on the west side of the river, north of the Great Dam. The campus extends south and is intersected by Front and Court Streets, with the recreational fields and facilities buildings south and east of Court Street, crossing over the Exeter River to the east side. There are approximately 100 buildings, sites, structures and objects within the campus. While the current plans for the dam removal are not expected to adversely affect the PEA property on either side of the Exeter River, the recommended inventory form in which to evaluate the area would be a historic district area form if the project impacts change.

23. Periods(s) of Significance

N/A

24. Statement of Integrity

The project area possesses a high level of integrity at both the district and individual building level. Improvements to the business district that were implemented in the late 1970s and the 1980s, and in more recent years, have resulted in many rehabilitated commercial buildings and a revitalized waterfront area. The new Exeter Public Library building and the new Founders' Park on the east side of the Exeter River, which date to 1987 and 1988, respectively, were built on the site of 19th century workers' housing owned by the Exeter Manufacturing Company. The commanding presence of the brick mill buildings north of the library and park and its attendant Great Dam are important reminders of Exeter's leading industry in the town's center for nearly 150 years.

25. Boundary Justification

N/A

26. Boundary Description

N/A

27. Bibliography and/or References

Aten, Carol Walker.

Postcards from Exeter (Portsmouth, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 2003).

Images of America: Exeter (Dover, NH: Arcadia Publishing, 1996).

Bell, Charles Henry. History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire (Boston: J.E. Farwell & Co., 1888).

Bennett, Lance and Jack Beard. "Exeter Waterfront Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Place nomination form, 1980.

Carman, Rebecca W. Reflections: Exeter Mill (Boston: Arbor Development Company, Inc., 1988).

Chapin, Barbara, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (now Historic New England). "Gilman 'Garrison' House, 12 Water Street," National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1974.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

Exeter Gazette, "Exeter's Loss! Exeter Manufacturing Company's Mill Burned," March 17, 1893.

Exeter Historical Society

SC225 file – Gale Shoe Brothers

SC308 file – Head family

SC348 file – Builders

SC399 file – Carriage makers

SC423 file – Francis Ham

SC477 file – Towle family

MSS72 file – Exeter Manufacturing Company

SC129 file – Jewell family

MSS93, Folder 42 – Moving Houses Talk, Nancy Merrill

MSS2 file – Transcript of the First Records of the Town of Exeter, NH

MSS93, Folder 30 – 14 Bow Street

Merrill Notebook file

Exeter News-Letter

_____ December 11, 1891, "Exeter's New Shoe Factory, From a Photograph by Morse."

_____ May 3, 1907, "Joseph Newell Head."

_____ February 3, 1893, "Orin Head."

_____ April 18, 1940, "Honoré Willsie Morrow."

_____ 1896, "Sebastian Augustus Brown."

_____ February 18, 1898, "John Hillard Brown."

_____ February 19, 1897, "Josiah Batchelder"

_____ January 30, 1903, "Charles E. Warren."

_____ September 2, 1887, "Nathaniel Marston Jewell."

_____ February 16, 1917, "Lieut. Andrew J. Fogg."

_____ April 6, 1868, "Local."

_____ January 11, 1884, "Sudden Death – Francis Ham."

_____ January 6, 1888, "Toboggan Time."

_____ March 17, 1893, "Disastrous Fire."

_____ 1884, "Asa Jewell."

Garvin, James L. et al. "Walking Tour of Exeter, New Hampshire," (Exeter, NH: Historic Exeter Associates, 1994).

Giffen, Jane C. "New Hampshire cabinetmakers and allied craftsmen, 1790-1850," *Antiques*, July 1968.

Griset, Brian, "Mendez Trust-Kingston Road Property: Investigative Analysis of Impacting Factors Adversely Effecting (*sic*) Market Valuation and Use." No date, Griset & Sons Environmental and Boundary Consultants, report within NHDES Dam file for Exeter Great Dam.

Merrill, Nancy C.

"1884: A New Industry Comes to the Town," *Exeter News-Letter*, October 20, 1976

n.d., "History of Franklin, Court Sts.," *Exeter News-Letter*.

n.d., "Town Grows Out Court Street," *Exeter News-Letter*.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

n.d., "Town Grows Between Court, Front Sts.," *Exeter News-Letter*.

n.d., "Carriage Making, Taverns," *Exeter News-Letter*.

n.d., "Exeter In Perspective," *Exeter News-Letter*.

"The History of 14 Bow Street," prepared in 1981 for Muriel Simmons, Realtor.

"Ethnic Heritage: Populating a Community, Part II," *Exeter News-Letter*, December 15, 1976.

"Ethnic Heritage: Populating a Community, Part III," *Exeter News-Letter*, December 22, 1976.

Perry, William Gilman. Exeter in 1830, ed. Nancy C. Merrill (Hampton, NH: Peter E. Randall, 1972).

Philips Exeter Academy

Academy Chronology, http://www.exeter.edu/libraries/553_4389.aspx

Preservation Company, Lynn Monroe and Kari Laprey, Franklin South River Streets Historic District Area Form, Exeter, NH, April 2014.

Rinkunas, Barbara. "Gale Brothers Show town's big employer," *Exeter News-Letter*, May 29, 2009.

Schute, Henry A. "Horses and Other Things," *Exeter News-Letter*, January 15, 1932.

Tardiff, Olive

The Exeter-Squamscott: River of Many Uses (Rye, NH: CGC, 1986).

"A factory and its people, Part I," *Exeter News-Letter*, June 4, 1980.

"A factory and its people, Part II," *Exeter News-Letter*, July 9, 1980.

Textile Age, "Exeter Manufacturing Co.," Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1942.

VHB. "Exeter River Great Dam Removal Feasibility and Impact Analysis," Final Technical Report, October 2013.

Maps

1802 Phineas Merrill, "A Plan of the Compact Part of the Town of Exeter." Exeter Historical Society archives.

1845 Joseph Dow, "Plan of Exeter Village, New Hampshire." Exeter Historical Society Archives.

1874 "Map of Exeter, New Hampshire." (Philadelphia: Sanford & Everts). Exeter Historical Society archives.

1884 "Exeter, New Hampshire," birds-eye view (Brockton, MA: Norris & Wellge). Exeter Historical Society archives.

1892 "Exeter," Atlas of the State of New Hampshire (Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co.). Exeter Historical Society archives.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

1896 “Exeter, New Hampshire,” birds-eye view (Boston: A.W. Moore Co., Lith.). Exeter Historical Society archives.

Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, “Exeter, NH.” 1885, 1892, 1898, 1904, 1913, 1924, 1943 (updated from 1924). <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

28. Surveyor’s Evaluation – N/A for a Project Area Form

NR listed: district
 individuals
 within district
 Integrity: yes
 no

NR eligible: district
 not eligible
 more info needed

NR Criteria: A
 B
 C
 D
 E

If this Area Form is for a Historic District: # of contributing resources: _____
 # of noncontributing resources: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: **HP Photosmart 8050 Printer, HP Vivera 98 Ink, Hewlett Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper.**

The negatives or digital files are housed at/with:

VHB, 101 Walnut Street, Watertown, MA 02472.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rita Walker". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the "SIGNED:" label.

SIGNED:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 1 description: Exeter Manufacturing Company, from east from west bank

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 2 description: Rear of Water Street buildings and Squamscott River

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 3 description: North side of Kimball Island and buildings on both sides of Squamscott River

Roll: Frame: Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 4 description: North side of Kimball Island buildings, facing south

Roll: Frame: Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 5 description: East side of Water Street buildings, north of String Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 6 description: Exeter Manufacturing Company and Kimball Island buildings

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 7 description: Water Street, facing south from Swasey Parkway

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____



Photo 8 description: Water Street, facing south from Swasey Parkway

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 9 description: Water Street, east side, north of String Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 10 description: Water Street at String Bridge, east side

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 11 description: Water Street, south of String Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 12 description: Loaf and Ladle Building, northeast corner Water Street and High Street, 1-9 High Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 13 description: Water Street and High Street, facing north towards Water Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 14 description: 9 Water Street, and Water Street, facing northwest from intersection with High Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 15 description: Exeter Great Dam and falls, facing north from String Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 16 description: Fish ladder (on extreme left) and concrete weir, rear of Water Street buildings, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 17 description: Rear of Water Street buildings, facing west from Pleasant Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 18 description: Great Dam, fish ladder, and concrete weir, rear of Water Street buildings, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 19 description: Great Dam and fish ladder, rear of Water Street buildings, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 20 description: Rear of Water Street buildings and Great Dam and portion of fish ladder, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 21 description: High Street Bridge, Loaf and Ladle Building, 1-9 Water Street and 11 Water Street on right

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____



Photo 22 description: High Street Bridge and Loaf and Ladle building, 1-9 Water Street+ from Founders Park

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 23 description: West building on Kimball's Island

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____



Photo 24 description: West building on Kimball Island's and rear of Water Street buildings from String Bridge

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 25 description: East buildings on Kimball's Island, from west end of Kimball Island

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____



Photo 26 description: View west from east end of Kimball's Island

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 27 description: East end of String Bridge and Kimball's Island west building

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 28 description: East side of Exeter River, north of String Bridge, Exeter Mfg. Co. complex on right

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 29 description: East side of Kimball's Island and east building from String Bridge, east side of Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 30 description: Former Exeter Manufacturing Company buildings from String Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: NR Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 31 description: String Bridge towards Chestnut Street (new housing in former Exeter Mfg. Co. complex on left
Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 32 description: Exeter Public Library, 4 Chestnut Street, from String Bridge
Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 33 description: Founders Park and Library on east side of Exeter River, from south end of park

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 34 description: East side of Pleasant Street at Hall Place, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 35 description: East side of Pleasant Street north of High Street, from Founders Park

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 36 description: Founders Park, facing north from near High Street and Pleasant Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 37 description: East side of Pleasant Street, 23 Pleasant (on left) and 2 Hall Place, from Founders Park
Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 38 description: East side of Pleasant Street, 15-17 and 7-11, 9 High Street, High Street Bridge, from Founder's Park
Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 39 description: Exeter River, Library, Founders Park and east side of Pleasant Street, from High St. Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 40 description: Exeter River, Great Dam, Library and Founders Park. from High Street Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 41 description: View east of Pleasant and High Street intersection, from High Street Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 42 description: 8 and 10 High Street, facing north

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 43 description: 8 and 10 High Street, towards Pleasant Street and Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 44 description: High Street Bridge, from intersection with Water and Franklin Streets

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 45 description: 11 and 5 High Street, west of High Street Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 46 description: 11 High Street, facing west

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 47 description: High Street, on the right – 16, 20-22 and partial view of 24-26, and on the left – 25 High Street
Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 48 description: West side of 5 High Street and Exeter River Impoundment
Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 49 description: High Street Bridge, facing towards intersection with Water Street on right and Franklin Street on left

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 50 description: Intersection of High, Water and Franklin streets, facing towards High Street Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 51 description: Rear of buildings on east side of Franklin Street, south of High Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 52 description: East, rear sides of buildings on east side of Franklin Street, south of High Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 53 description: Franklin, High and Clifford Street intersection, 4-10 Franklin Street in foreground

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 54 description: East side of Franklin Street, just south of High and Water streets, 4-10 Franklin Street on right

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 55 description: 26 and 30 Franklin Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 56 description: East side of Franklin Street, 32-36 Franklin Street on right, foreground

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 57 description: Franklin Street, east side, 46 and 48 Franklin in right foreground

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 58 description: Franklin Street, from in front of 47 Franklin Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 59 description: Photo # not used

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: _____ Date taken: _____ Negative stored: _____



Photo 60 description: 15-17 Franklin Street, with 1 Franklin Street to far right,

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 61 description: 29 Franklin Street, west side of Franklin Street at South Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 62 description: 47, 43-45 and portion of 2 South Street (left to right)

Roll: Frame: Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 63 description: Franklin Street, west side, 47 Franklin and 43-45 Franklin Street on left

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 64 description: 47 Franklin Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 65 description: 12 River Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 66 description: River Street, facing northeast from in front of 19 River Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 67 description: 20 and 22 River Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 68 description: River Street, facing northeast, 26 River Street on right

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 69 description: East side of River Street, 28, 34 and 36 River Street from left to right

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 70 description: Southern end of River Street, 25-27 and 31 River Street on left and 36 River Street on right

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 71 description: 44 River Street, facing southeast

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 72 description: View of Philips Exeter Academy ballfields, from 44 River Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 73 description: 19 River Street from intersection with River Street Extension

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 74 description: 25-27 and 31 River Street, facing southwest

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 75 description: View of High Street Bridge, facing north from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 76 description: View north, east of High Street Bridge, 5 and 11 High Street in center from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 77 description: View of rear of 17 High Street from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 78 description: Exeter River Impoundment from High Street Bridge

Roll: Frame: Direction: S Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 79 description: View of Franklin Street rear yards, 32-36, 30, 26-28 and 20 Franklin Street from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 80 description: View of Exeter River and east bank from 12 River Street parcel

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 81 description: Exeter River and PEA property on east side, from rear of 43 Franklin Street parcel

Roll: Frame: Direction: E Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 82 description: View of 12 River Street on left and 47 Franklin Street on right from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 83 description: View of electric transformer station on River Street from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 84 description: View of rear of east side of River Street parcels from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 85 description: View of Phillips Exeter Academy footbridge, facing north from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 86 description: View of area south of PEA concrete footbridge on Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 87 description: View of Gilman Park, facing southeast from Exeter River

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 88 description: Outside of project area, 2 and 4-6 South Street, from Franklin Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 89 description: Outside of project area, north side of South Street, 9 South Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 90 description: Outside of project area, 11 and 9 South Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: N Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 91 description: Outside of project area, south side of South Street, 2, 4, 6 and 10 South Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 92 description: Outside of project area, 10 Bow Street, from intersection of Bow and Clifford Streets

Roll: Frame: Direction: NW Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 93 description: Outside of project area, 14 Bpw Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 94 description: Outside of project area, 19 and 21 Bow Street

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 95 description: Outside of project area, South Street at Bow street, 12-24 South St. and 3-7 River Street on right

Roll: Frame: Direction: SE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 96 description: Outside of project area, north side of South Street, east of Bow Street, 17 South Street in foreground

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 97 description: Outside of project area, 41 South Street on right, from River Street Extension

Roll: Frame: Direction: W Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:



Photo 98 description: Outside of project area, 8 River Street Extension

Roll: Frame: Direction: NE Date taken: 11-2011 Negative stored:

AREA FORM

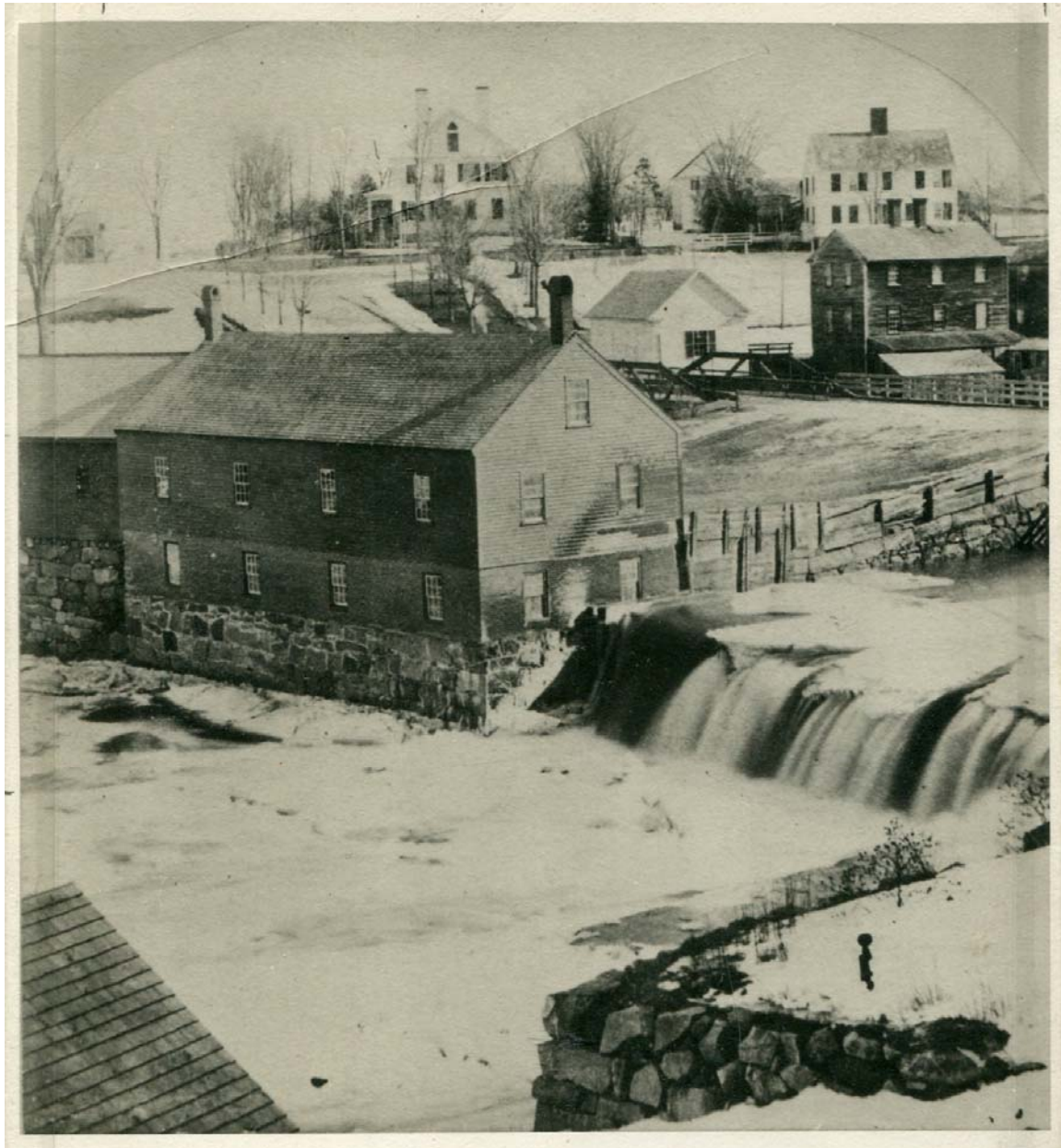
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

Historic Photographs (note: photographs are arranged chronologically as much as possible)

Photograph of Great Falls area facing north, ca. 1857. String Bridge and Kimball's Island on right; Great Falls and earlier dam on site of Great Dam just out of frame on right. Carol Walker Aten refers to this as the earliest known photograph of Exeter, an ambrotype copy of a daguerreotype (Aten 1896, 9). Exeter Historical Society, MSS10 Box3_1996.26.2 Dennis Waters collection.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Stereograph view of String Bridge and Kimball's Island facing southwest. Aten (1996) identifies the view as taken by Exeter photographer William N. Hobbs in the 1860s. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of earlier dam on site of Great Dam facing southeast, 1896. Great Bridge in background. Exeter Historical Society, photographer Lizzie G. Rollins, presented by Dana W. Baker June 1928.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of String Bridge facing north, Exeter Manufacturing Company mill in background. J.S. Mitchell, identified by Aten (2003) as 1882-1884. Exeter Historical Society, MSS91.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of earlier dam on site of Great Dam and the Exeter River facing southeast, 1902. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_83.23.33. Compare with photograph above taken in 1896.

AREA FORM

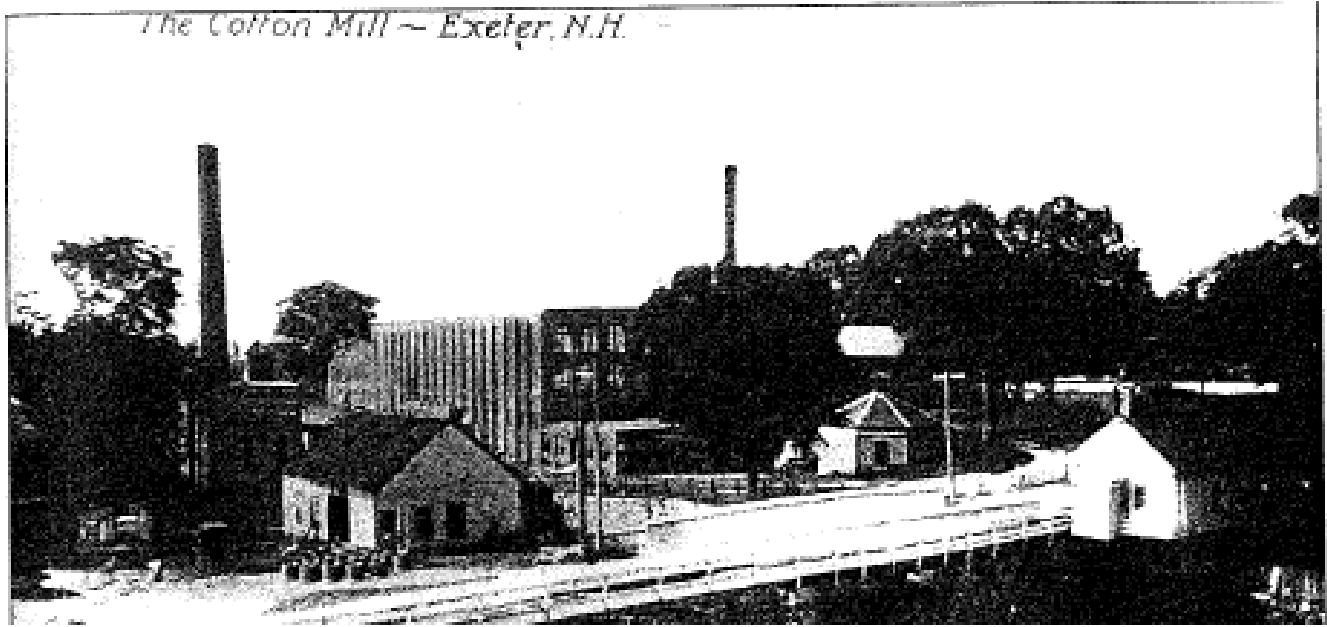
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Bridge facing east toward Hemlock Square, ca. 1900. Note electric railway car crossing bridge. Aten 1996.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of String Bridge facing north, with Exeter Manufacturing Company mill in background, ca. 1910. Aten, 2003.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Postcard of Gilman Park, 1910. Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1910_89.21.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Exeter River at Gilman Park, 1910. Aten, 2003.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing southeast, post-1915 (Ioka Theater visible on extreme right, constructed 1915). Great Bridge in background. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1990.35.2.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Bridge facing south, pre-1935 (concrete bridge constructed 1935). Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1995.45.3.

AREA FORM

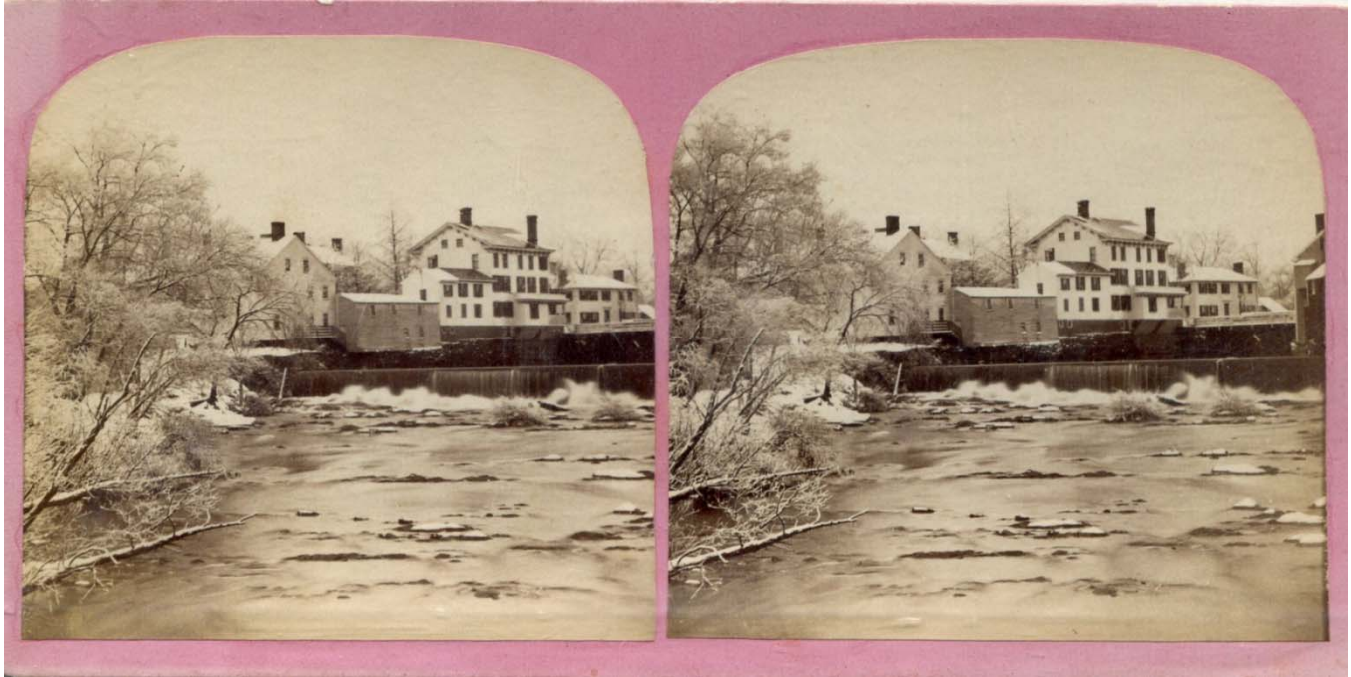
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of parade crossing over Great Bridge, 1923. Aten 1996.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of earlier dam on site of Great Dam facing east, photographer William N. Hobbs, no date (but likely 19th century). Exeter Historical Society, Water Street_MSS12_81.11.8a.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing east, post-1915 (Ioka Theater just visible on extreme right, constructed 1915). Great Bridge in background. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1995.109.5.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing northwest, taken from Great Bridge, J.S. Mitchell photographer, no date. String Bridge and Kimball's Island in background. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Exeter River along Franklin Street, facing south from area of Great Bridge, 1920s. Long Block on right, note wood frame houses left of the Long Block, currently occupied by automobile service shops.
Exeter Historical Society, MSS911999.08.06.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Exeter River along Franklin Street, facing west. Long Block in center, note wood frame houses left of the Long Block, currently occupied by automobile service shops. Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1999.08.09.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of 27 Franklin Street, 1920s or 1930s. Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1999.08.11.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of 47 Franklin Street, Major John Chase House, 1930s.
Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1999.08.08.

AREA FORM

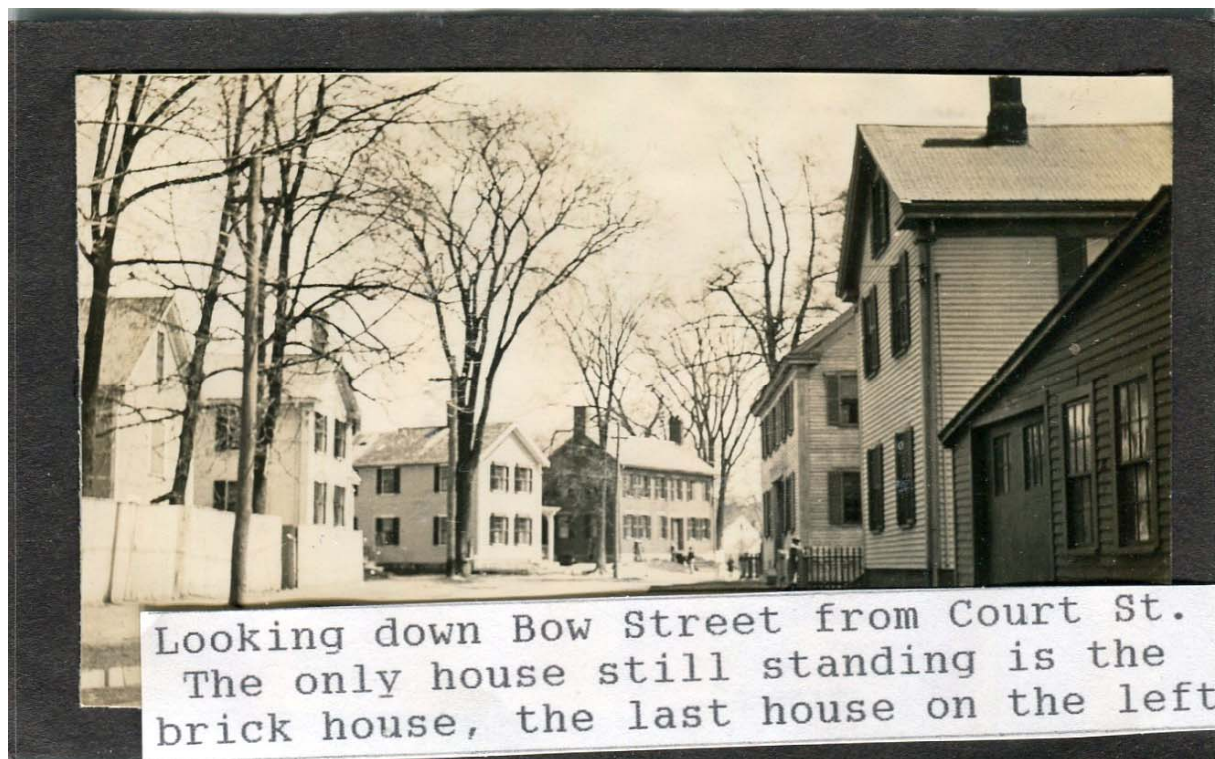
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of corner of Franklin Street and South Street, undated. Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1999.08.10.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of corner of Bow Street and Court Street, undated (Historical Society label on bottom). Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_1999.08.03.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Squamscott River facing west, Exeter Manufacturing Company mill on left, String Bridge and Kimball's Island in center, post-1935 (concrete String Bridge visible, constructed 1935). Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1990.35.1.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of String Bridge and Kimball's Island facing southeast, Great Dam visible in background through bridge, post-1935 (concrete bridge constructed 1935). Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1998.89.24.

AREA FORM

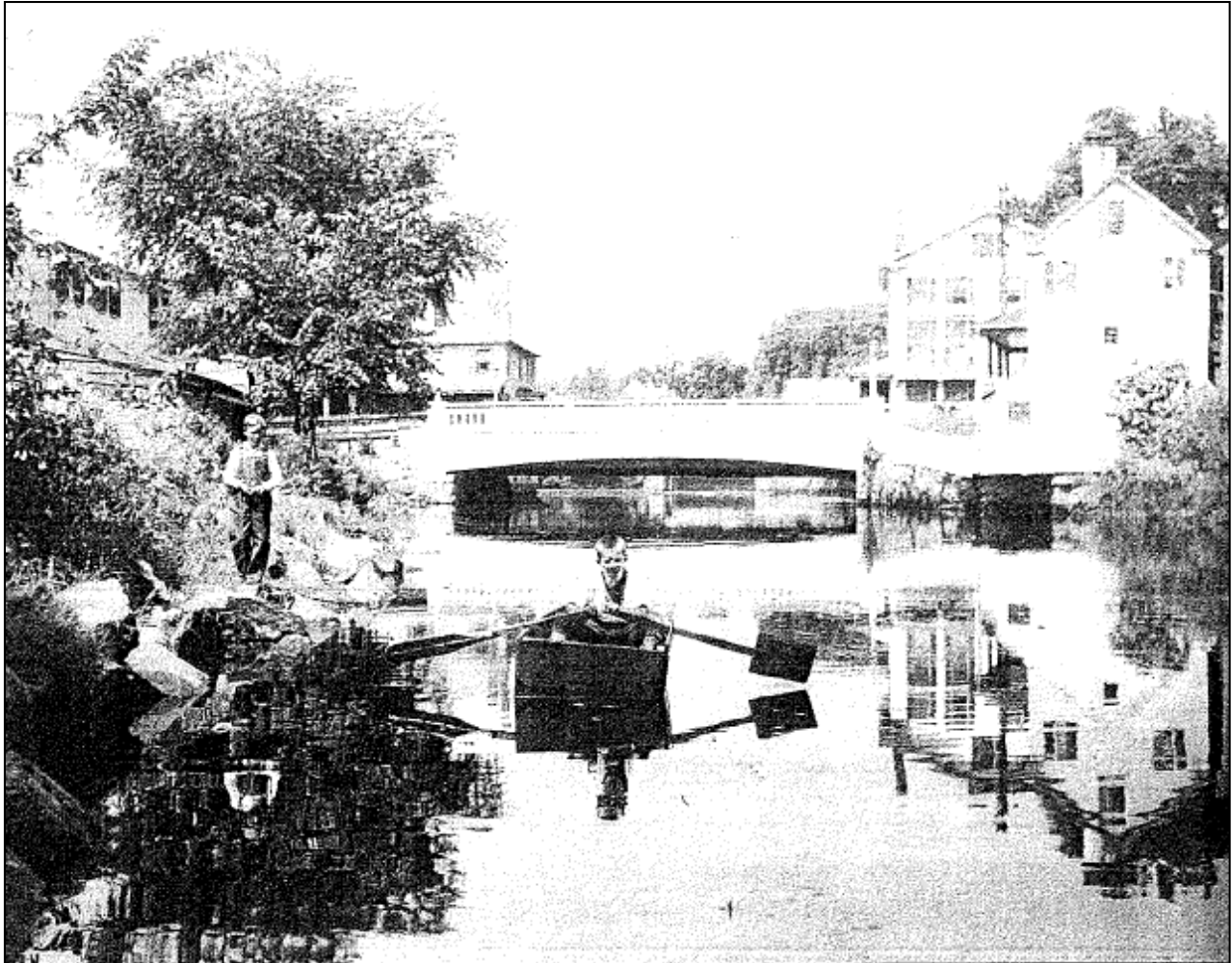
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of String Bridge facing east, pre-1935 (concrete bridge constructed 1935). Exeter Historical Society, MSS91_89.21.77.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Falls area looking southeast from dam to Great Bridge, ca. 1930s. Water Street and Franklin Street on right, Pleasant Street on left. Aten, 1996.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Exeter River along Franklin Street, facing west, c1930s Exeter Historical Society,
MSS91_1999.08.07.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Aerial photograph of Great Falls area and downtown Exeter, 1950s, Ben Swiezynski photographer. View is facing west. Great Dam is in the center of the photograph, between String Bridge and Great Bridge. High Street extends out of frame on the bottom of the photograph. Exeter Manufacturing Company mill is on the right along the river. Exeter Historical Society, Water Street_MSS12_1996.77.275.

AREA FORM

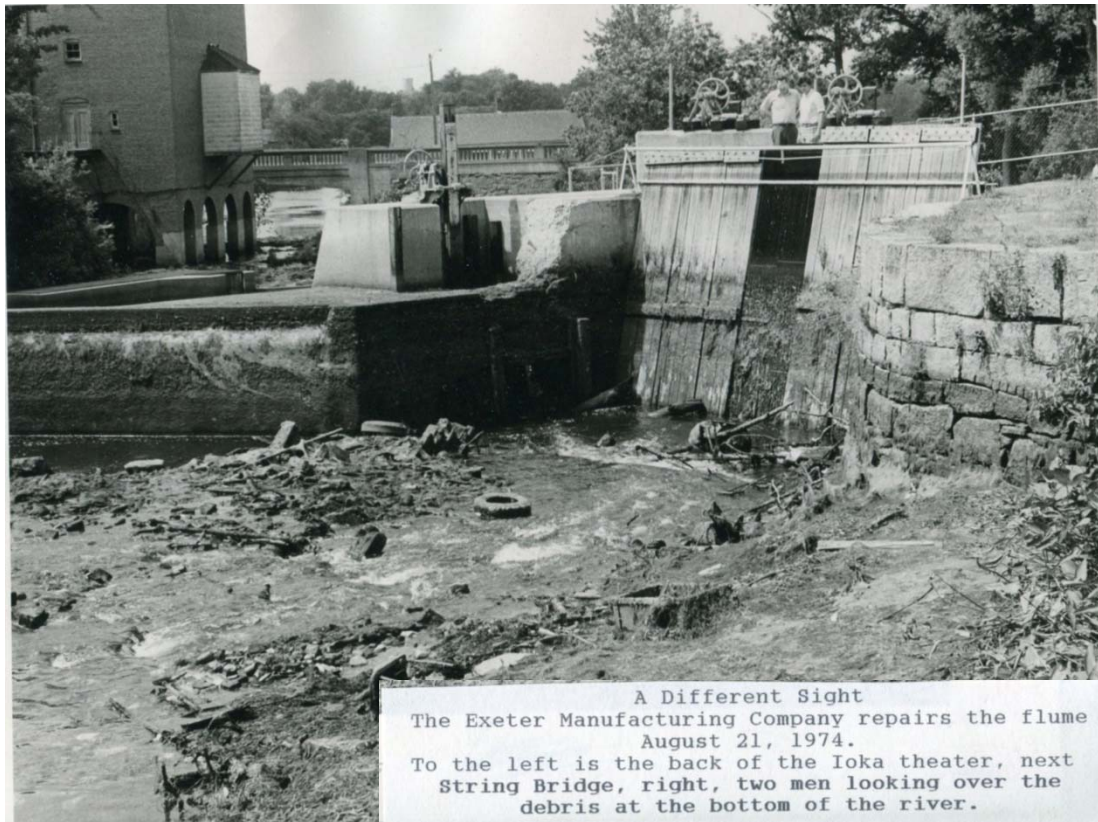
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing east, 1972, Pleasant Street in background. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1998.91.99.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing northwest, 1974, with Exeter Historical Society caption. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_1996.77.177.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photograph of Great Dam facing east, 1984, Pleasant Street in background. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_86.63.2.

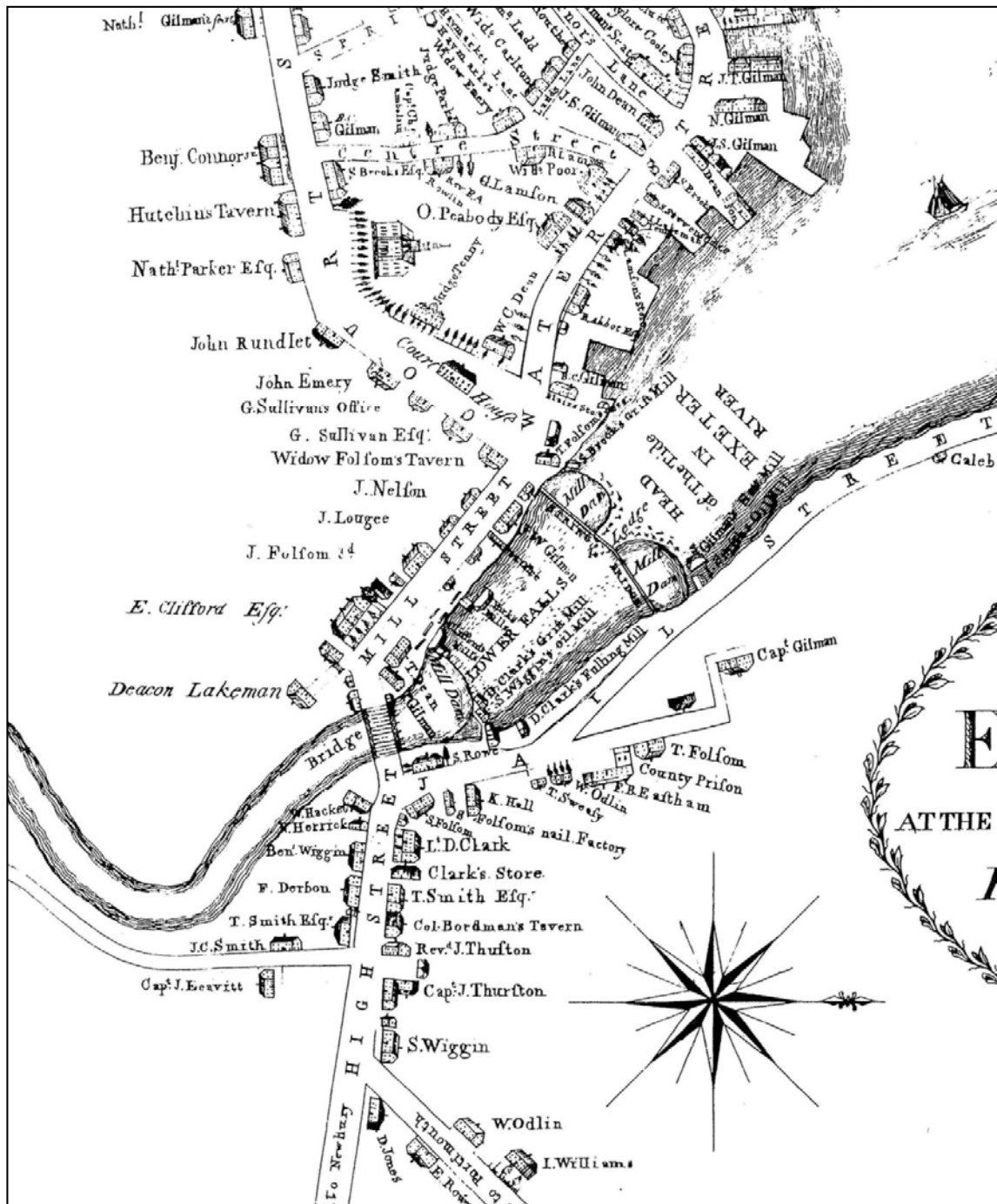
AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Aerial photograph of Great Falls area facing northeast, 1988. Exeter Historical Society, MSS12_83.23.

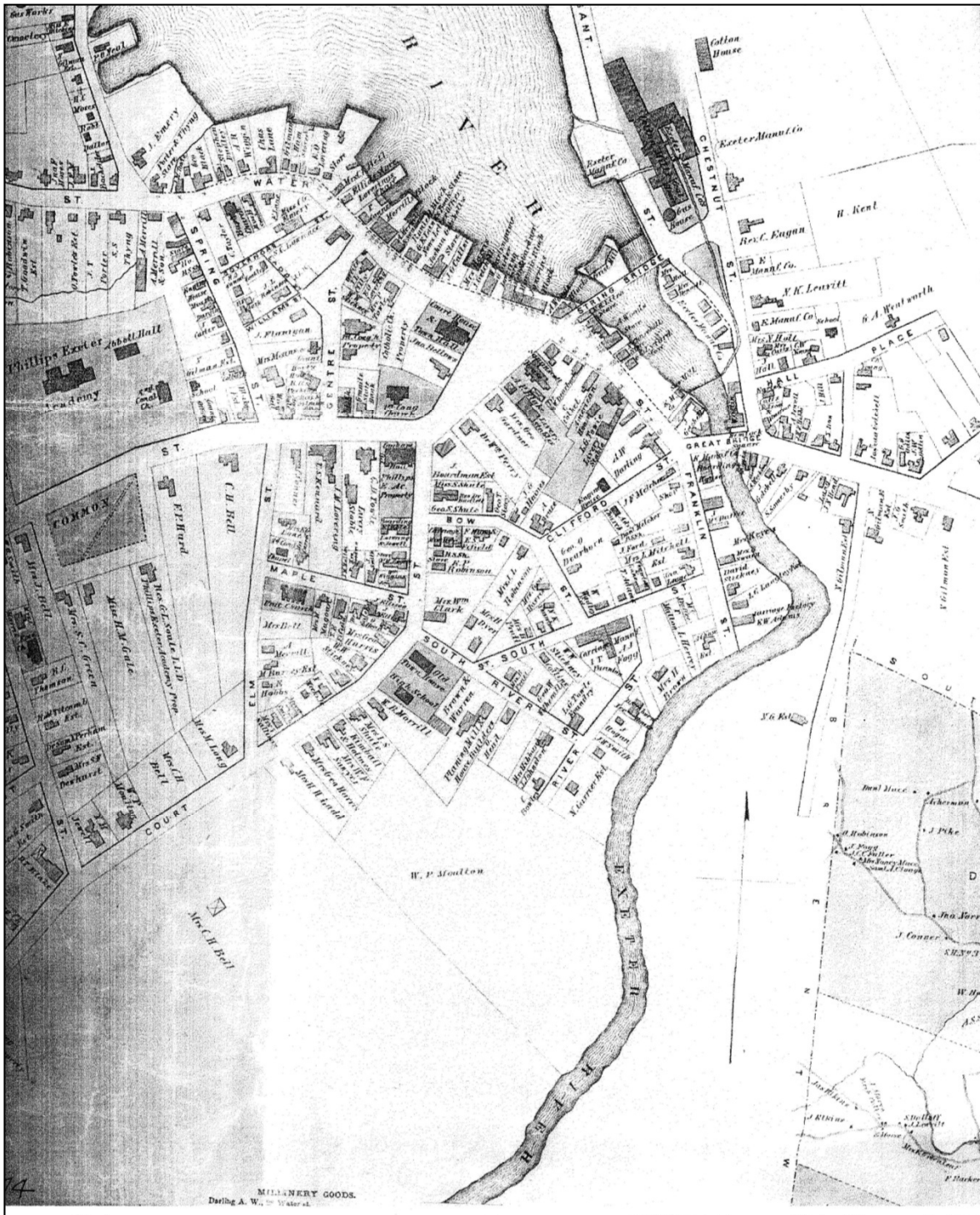
Historic Maps (arranged chronologically)



Phineas Merrill, "A Plan of the Compact Part of the Town of Exeter," 1802. Exeter Historical Society archives.

AREA FORM

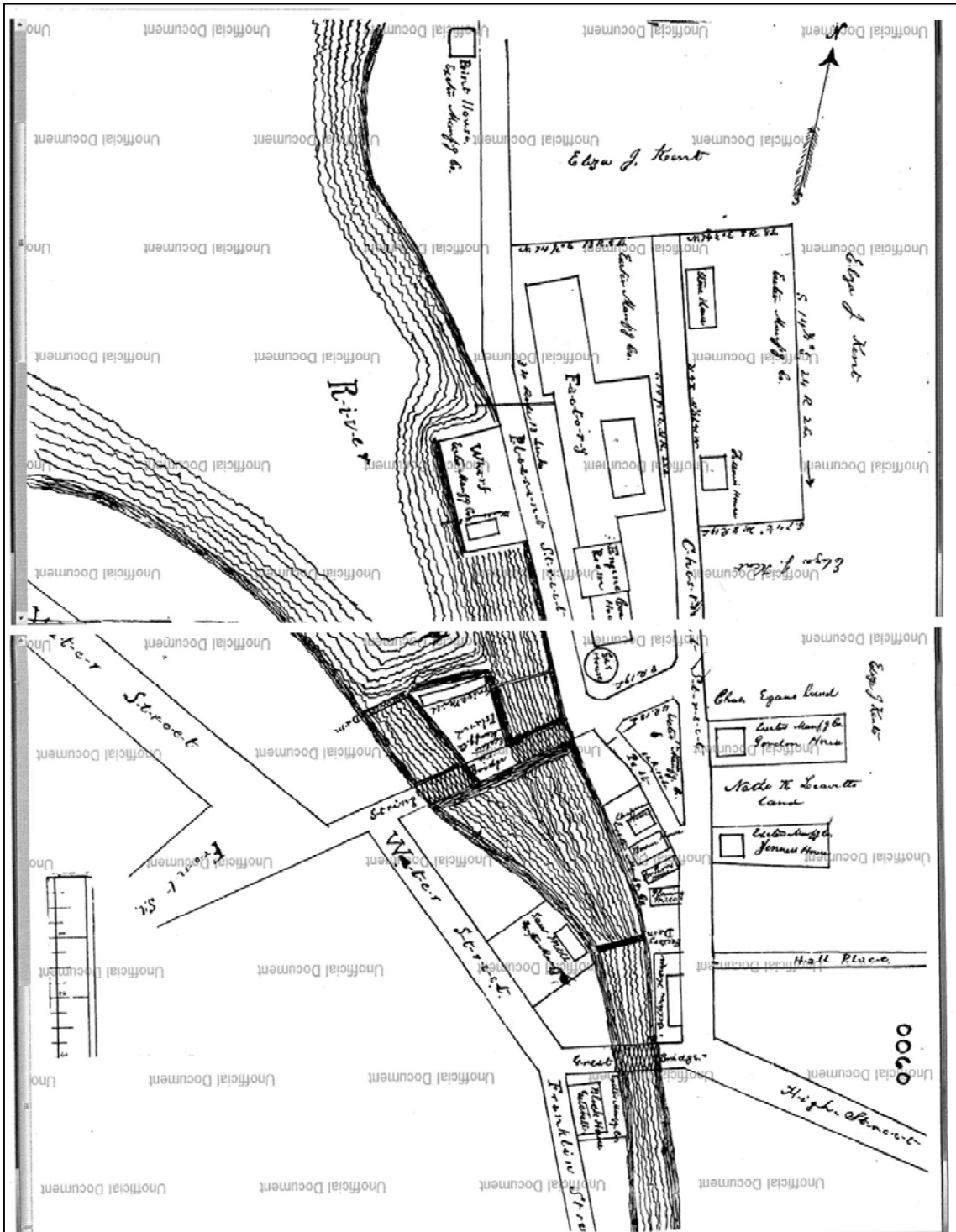
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanford & Everts, "Map of Exeter, New Hampshire," 1874. Exeter Historical Society archives.

AREA FORM

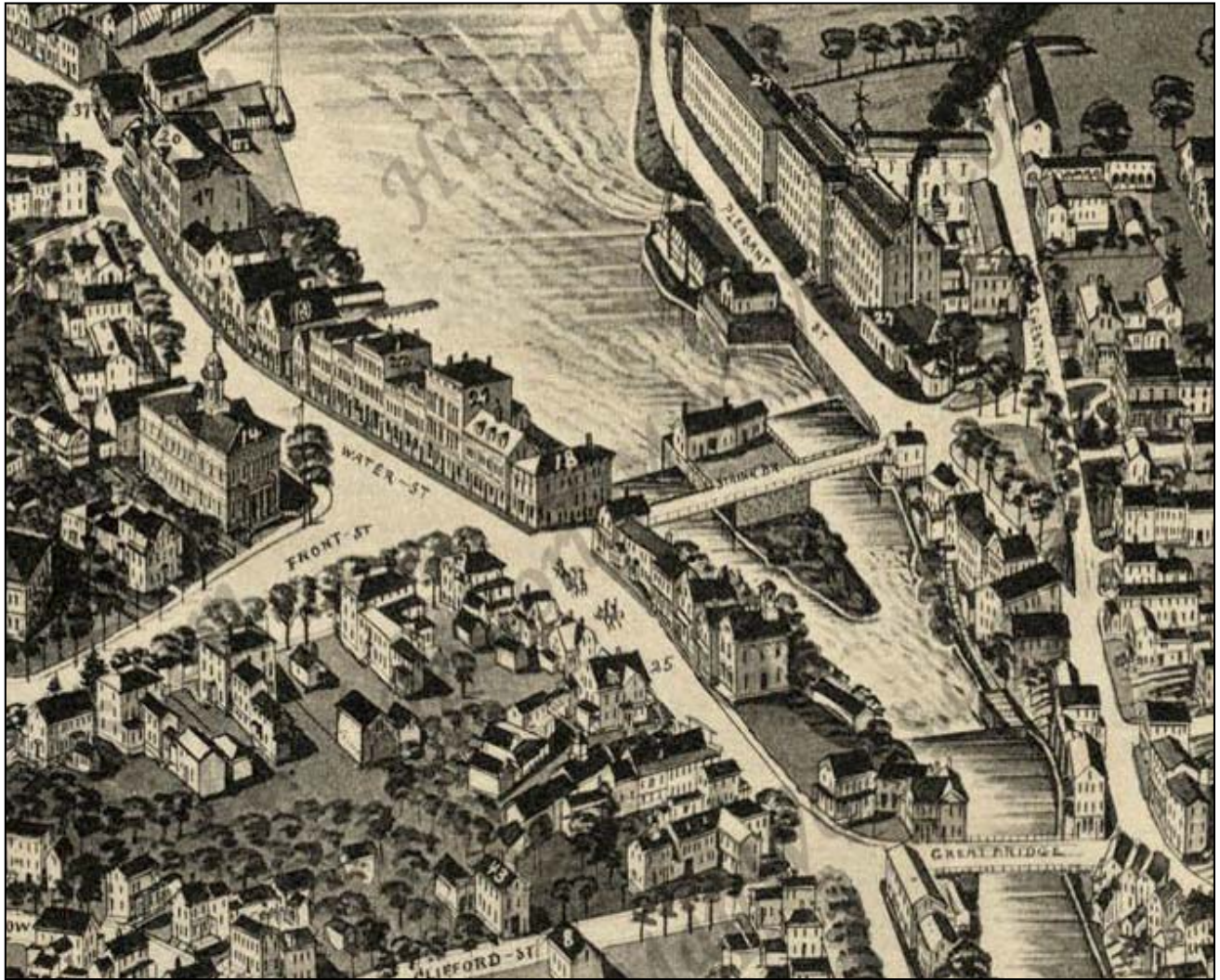
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Rockingham County Land Plan 0060, 1876. <http://nhdeeds.com/rockingham/RoHome.html>, accessed February 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Norris & Wellge, "Exeter, New Hampshire," birds-eye view, 1884, north view at Great Bridge and String Bridge.
<http://www.historicmapworks.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

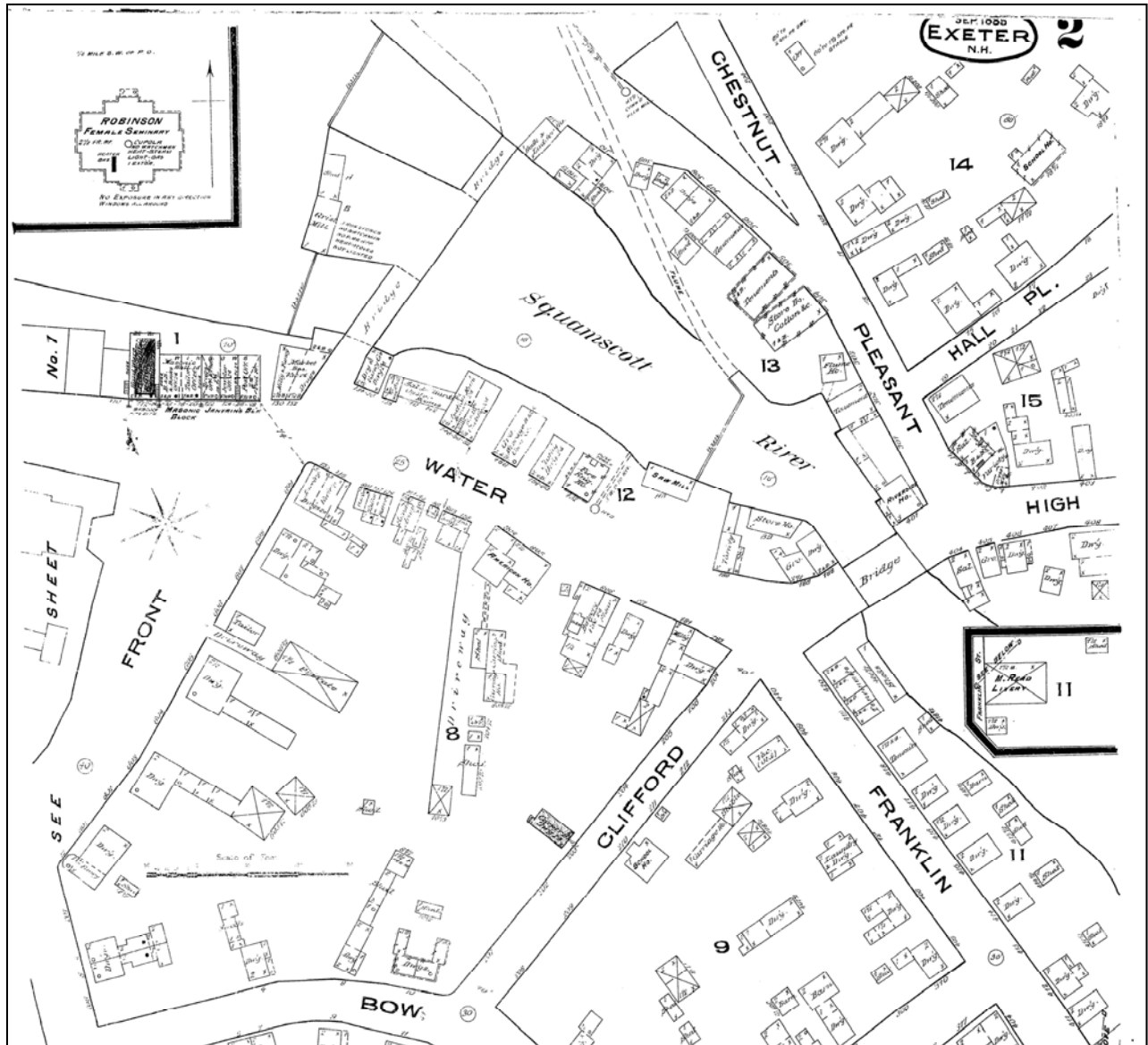
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Norris & Wellge, "Exeter, New Hampshire," birds-eye view, 1884, south view at Franklin Street and South Street.
<http://www.historicmapworks.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

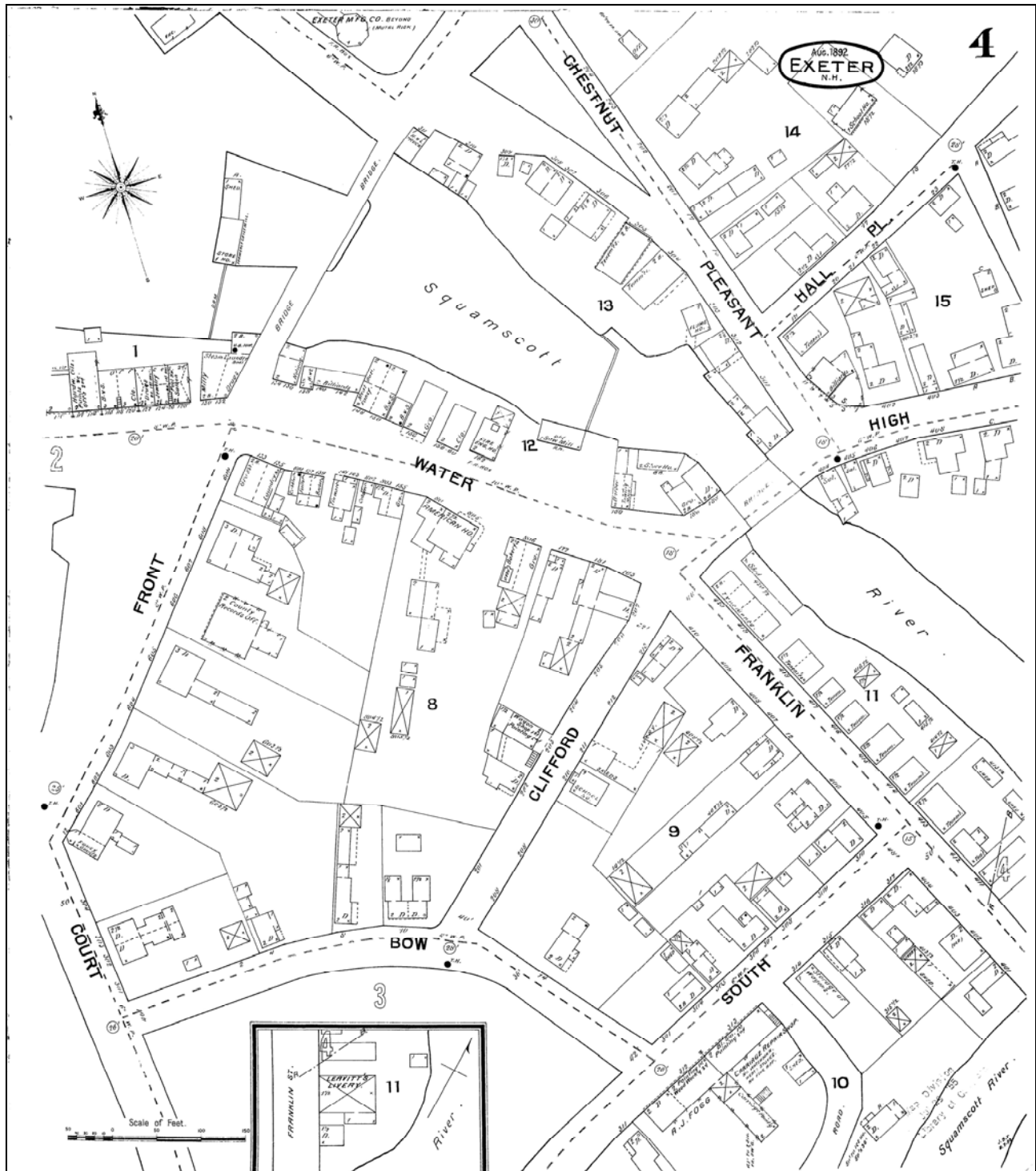
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 2, "Exeter, NH," 1885. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 4, "Exeter, NH," 1892. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



A.W. Moore Co., Lith., "Exeter, New Hampshire," birds-eye view, 1896, north view at Great Bridge and String Bridge. <http://www.historicmapworks.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

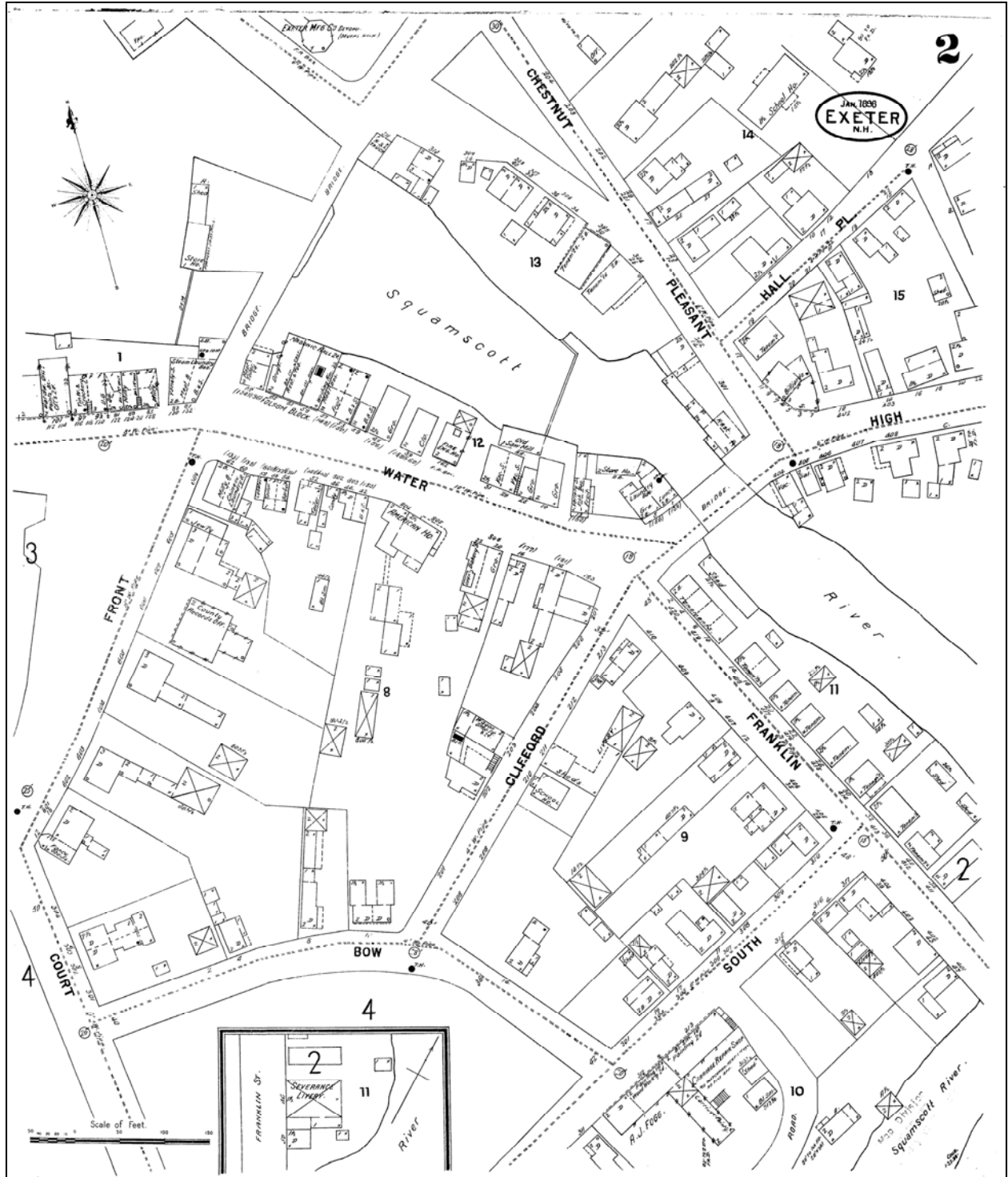
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



A.W. Moore Co., Lith., "Exeter, New Hampshire," birds-eye view, 1896, south view at Franklin Street and South Street. <http://www.historicmapworks.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

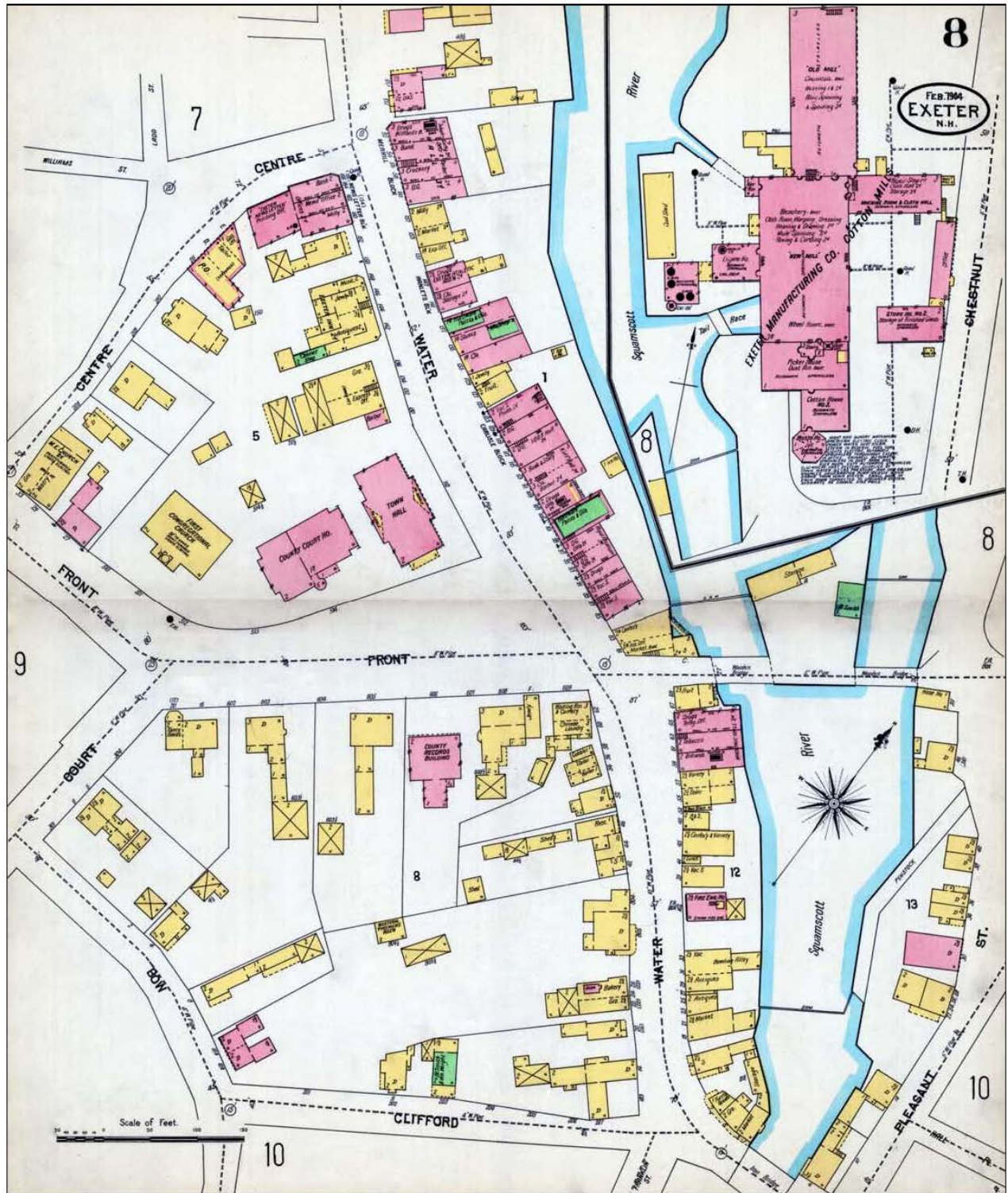
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 2, "Exeter, NH," 1898. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

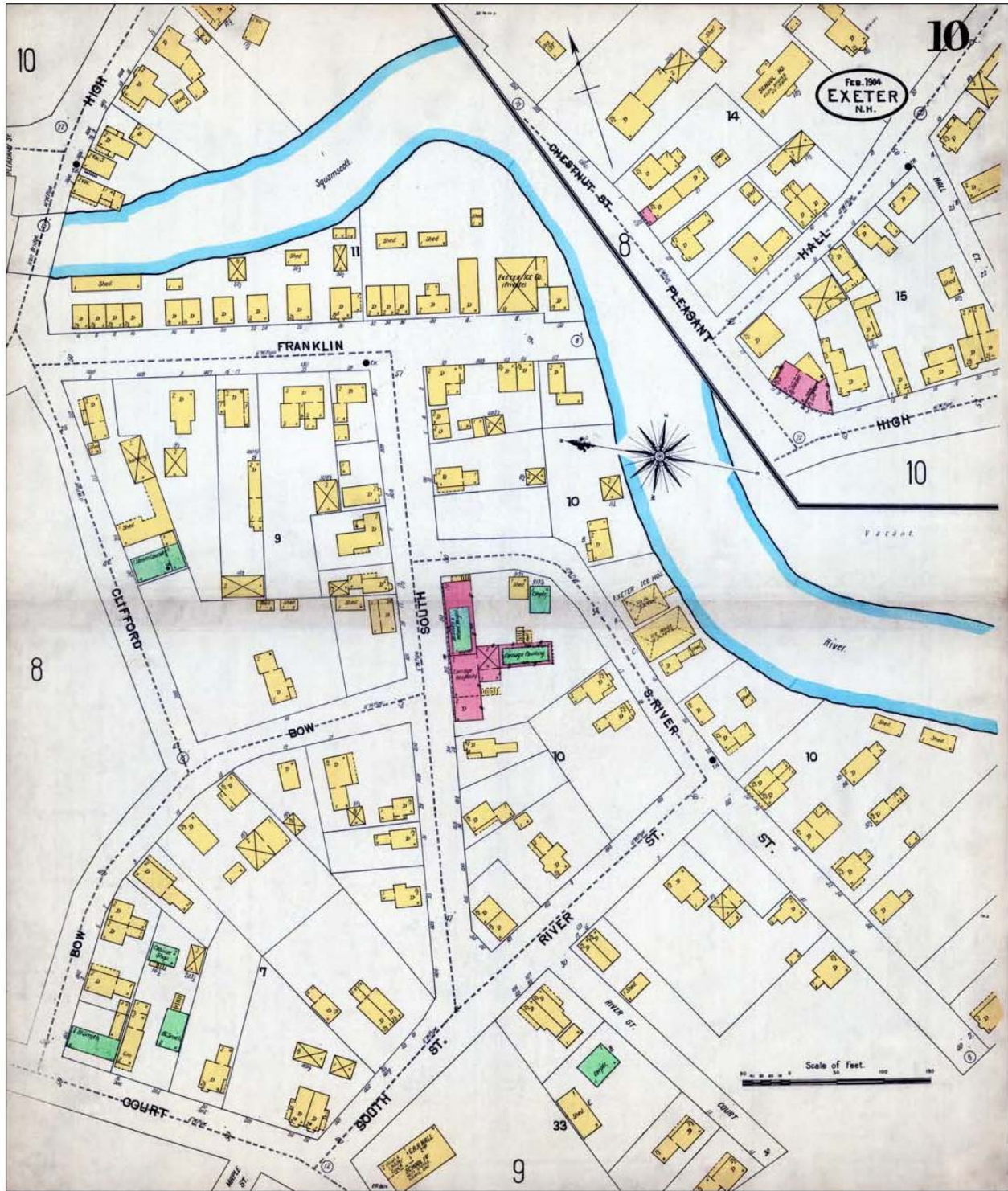
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 8, "Exeter, NH," 1904. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

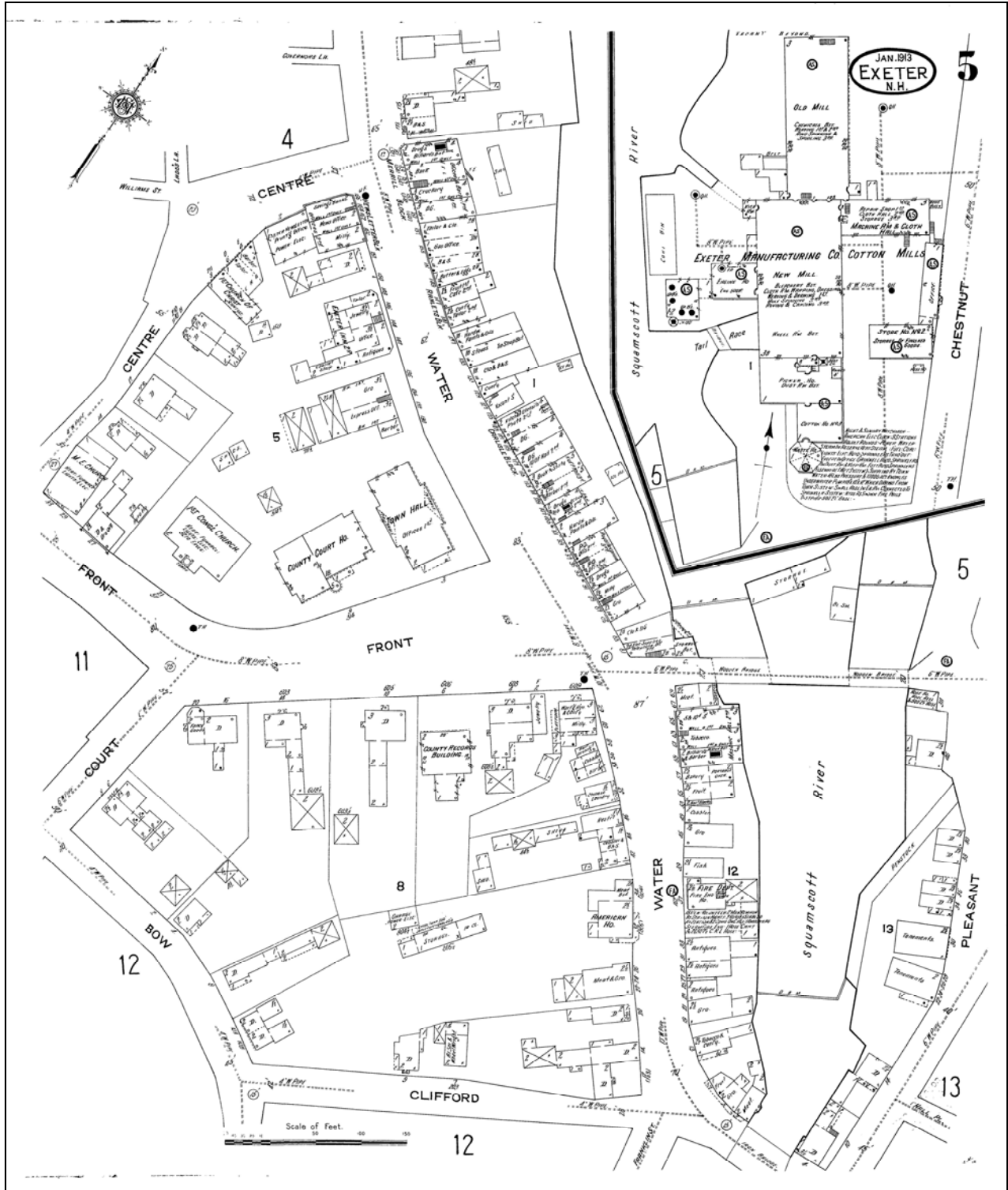
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 10, "Exeter, NH," 1904. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

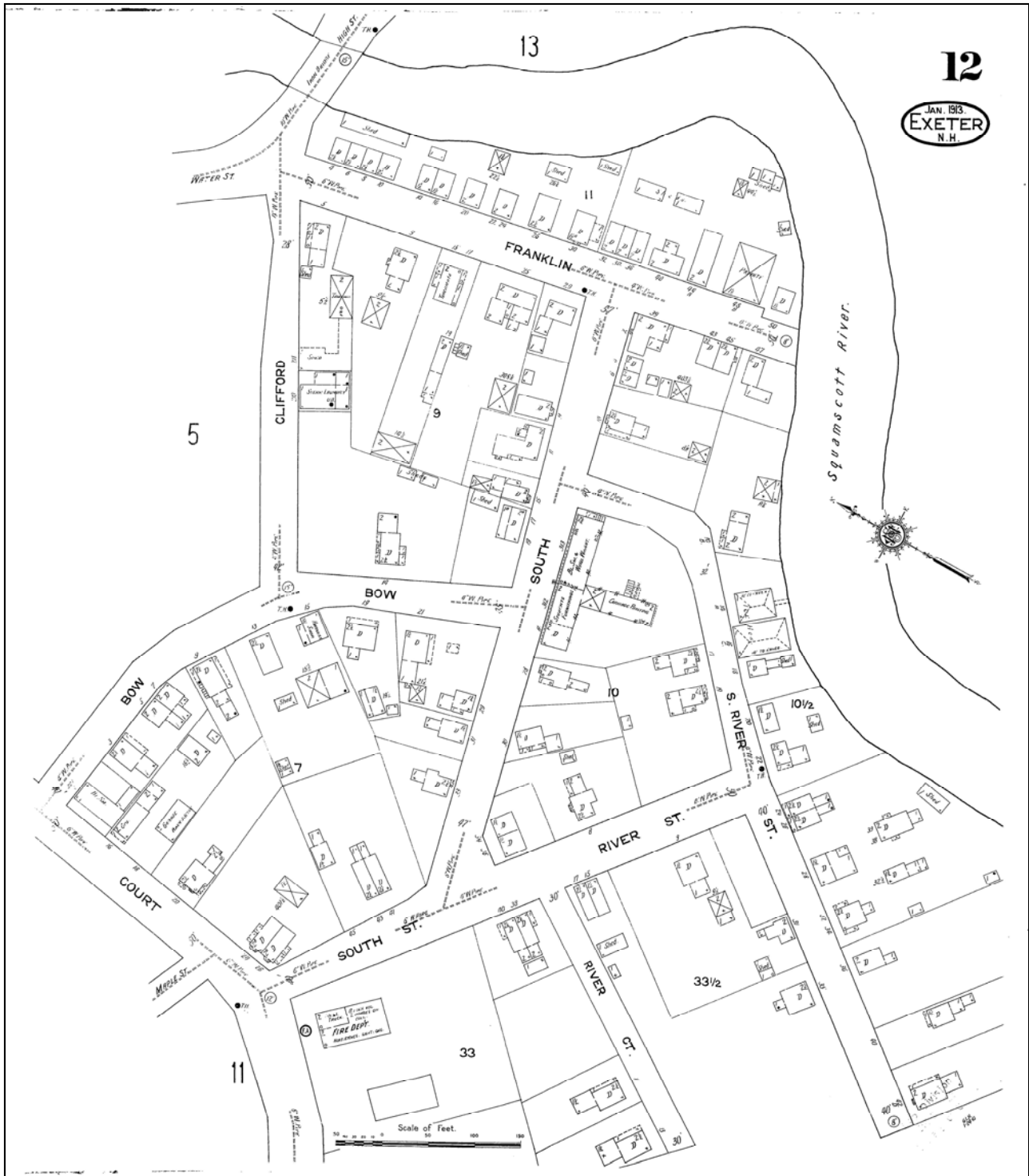
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 5, "Exeter, NH," 1913. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

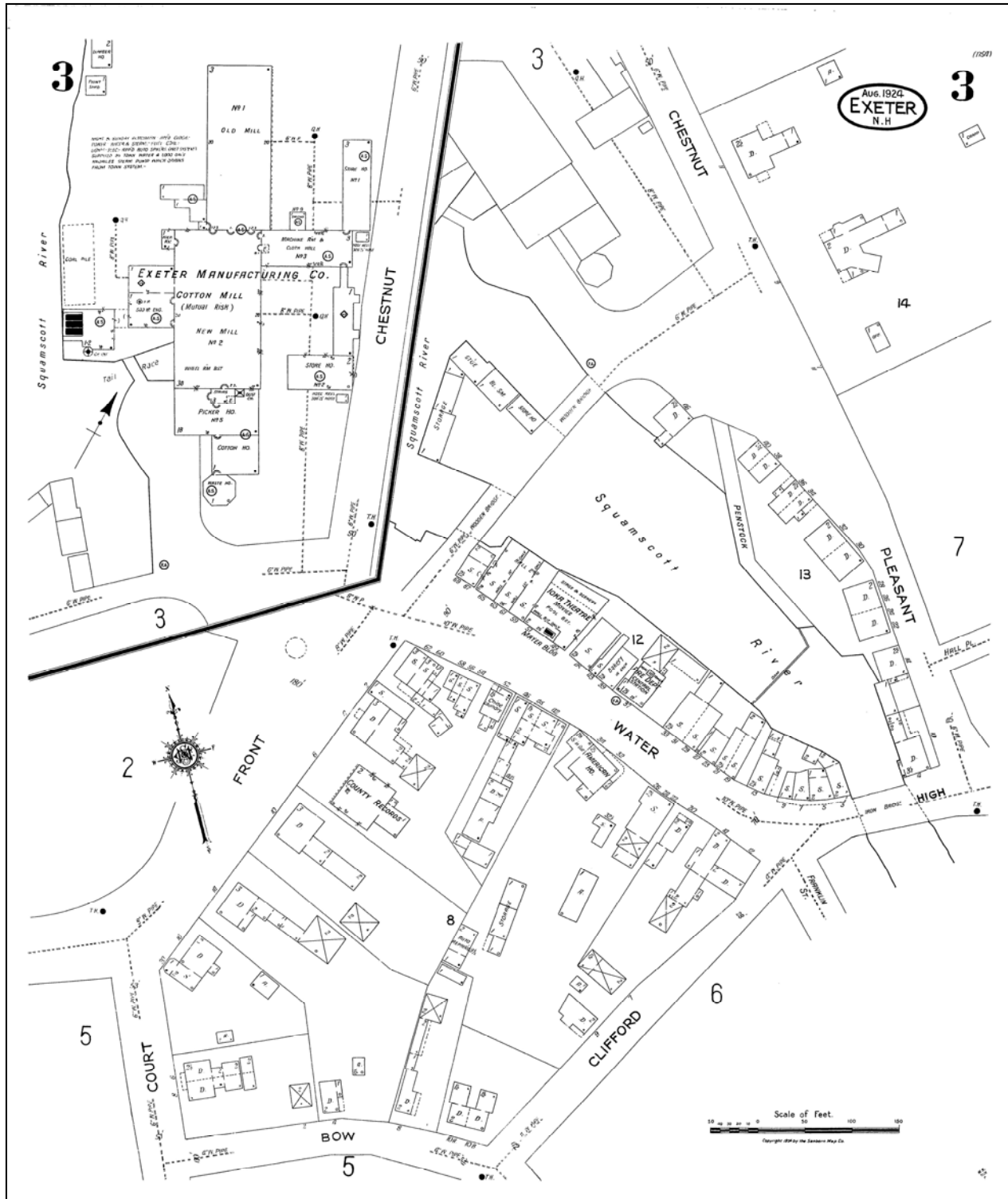
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



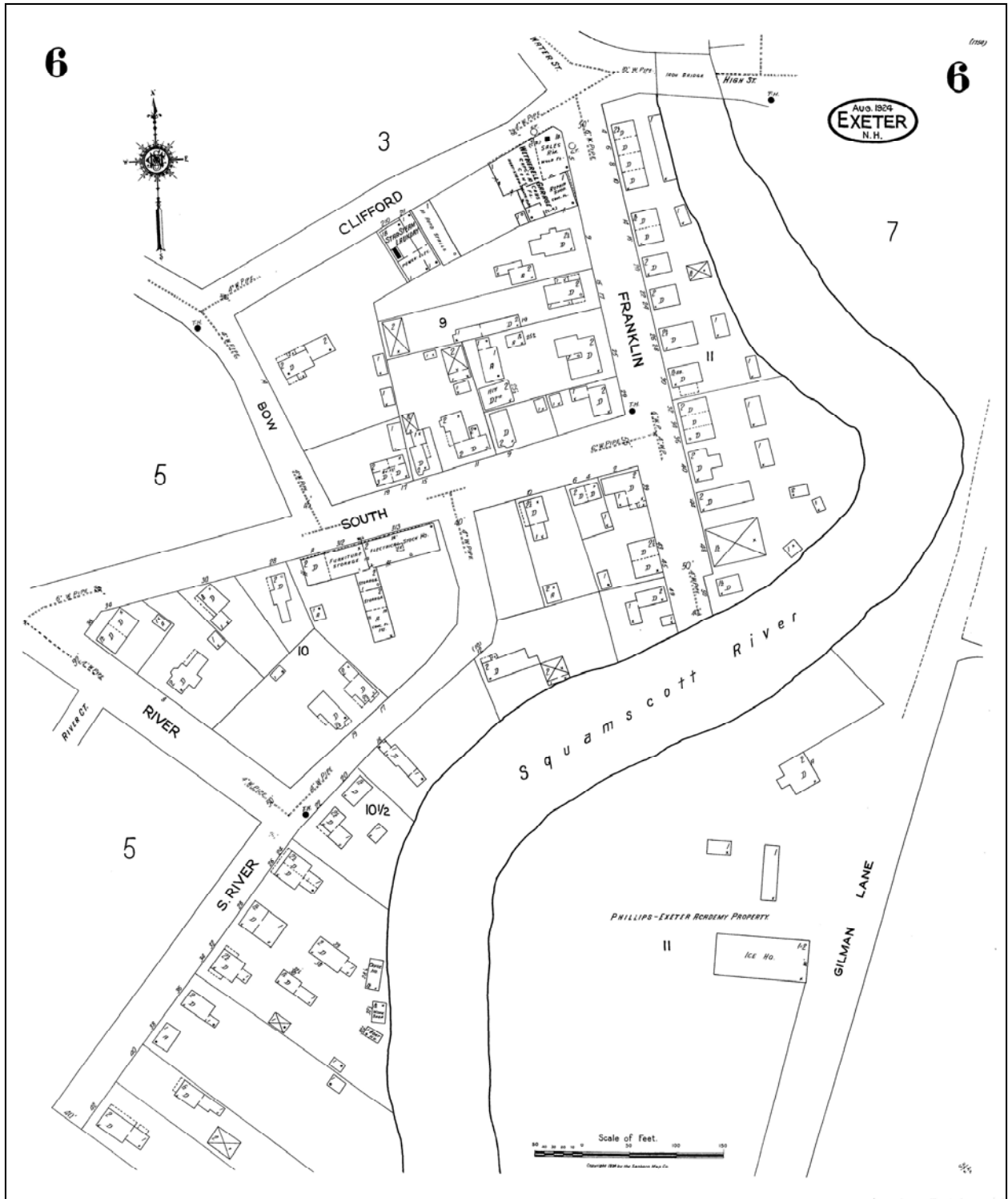
Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 12, "Exeter, NH," 1913. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



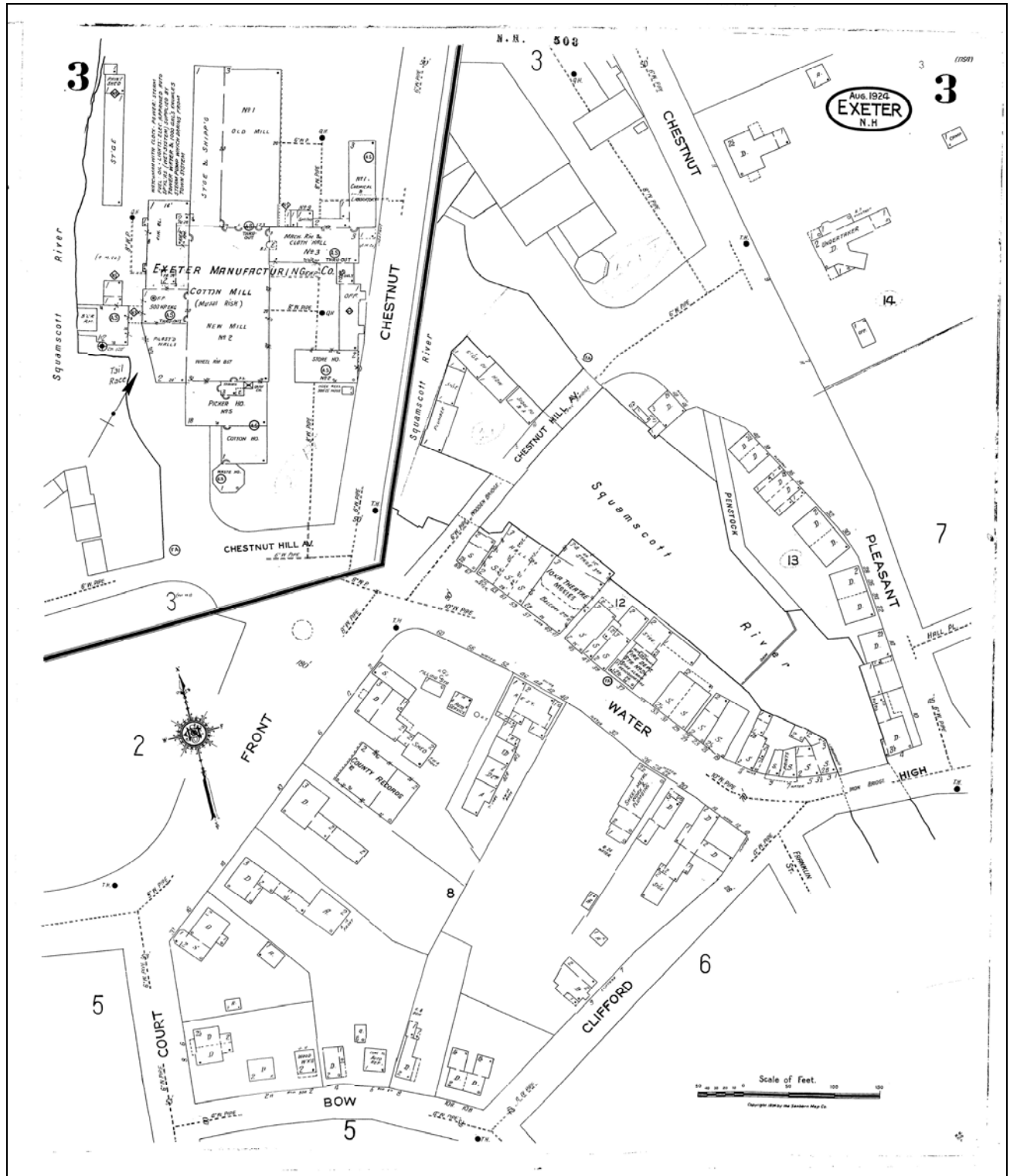
Sanborn Fire and Insurance Mill Company, Sheet 3, "Exeter, NH," 1924. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 6, "Exeter, NH," 1924. <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

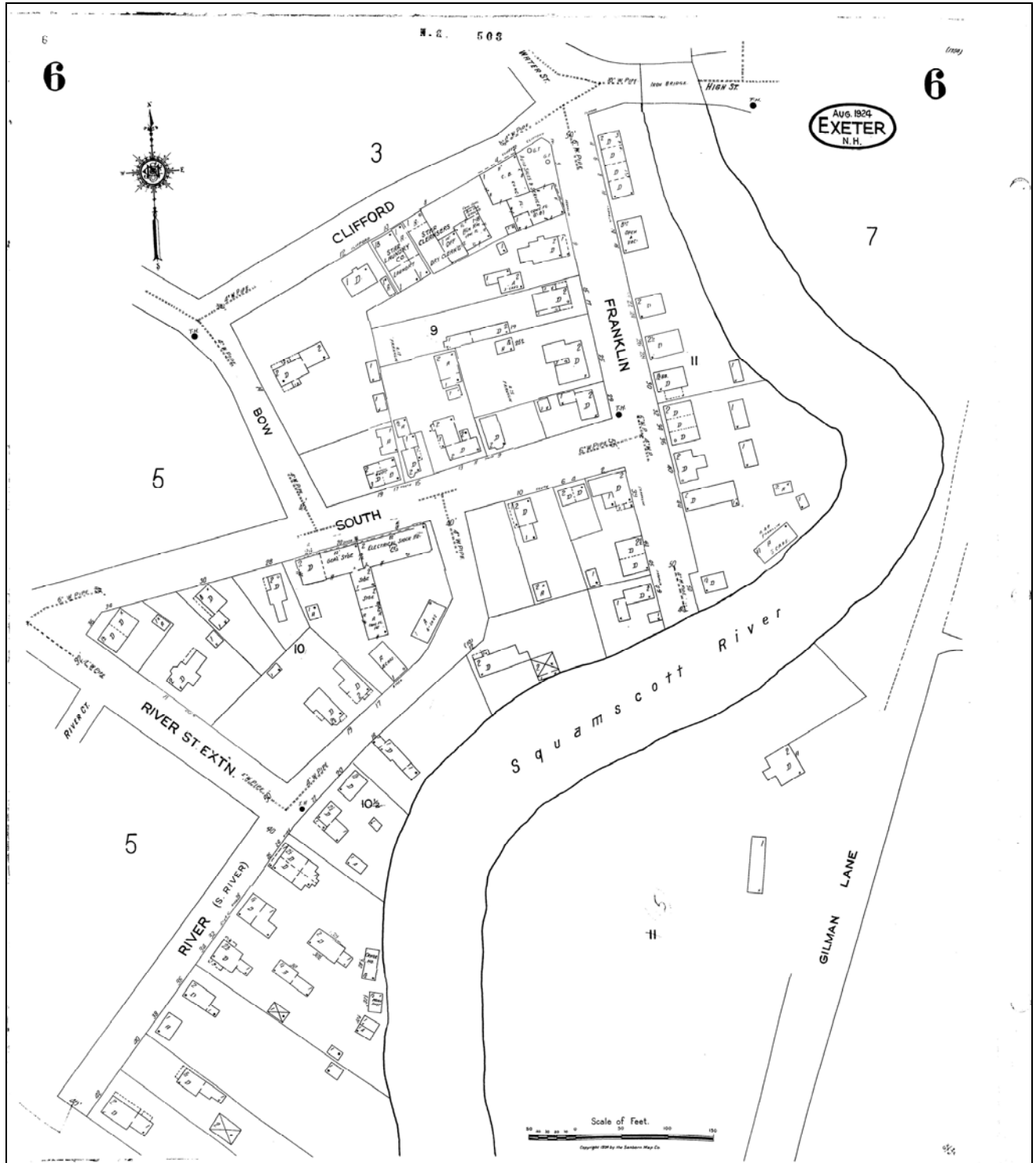
AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 3, "Exeter, NH," 1943 (updated from 1924). <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Sanborn Fire and Insurance Company, Sheet 6, "Exeter, NH," 1943 (updated from 1924). <http://sanborn.umi.com>, accessed January 2012.

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 99 description: New granite wall along east bank (Wall No. 1), with Great Bridge in background.
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: S Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 100 description: Detail at junction of Wall No. 1 (on right) and Wall No. 2 (on left).
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NE Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 101 description: View of Wall No. 2, looking north from the Great Bridge.

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: N Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 102 description: Wall No. 2 (granite), at junction with concrete penstock abutment.

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: E Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 103 description: View of rip-rap slope downstream of dam headworks (Wall No. 3).
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NE Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 104 description: View of Wall No. 4, showing deterioration and culvert pipe.
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NE Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 105 description: Wall No. 5, showing uphill face.

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 106 description: Wall No. 5, downhill face, showing two types of stone with culvert.

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NE Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 107 description: View of Wall No. 6, with fish ladder and northern portion of Wall No. 7.
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 108 description: Close up of Wall No. 6.
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 109 description: Detail of Wall No. 6, showing connection to lower dam (fish weir).
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: W Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 110 description: View of new concrete wall behind 27-31 Water Street (Wall No. 7).
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 111 description: View of concrete wall at 27-31 Water Street (Wall No. 7), showing footing.

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: NW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 112 description: Concrete retaining wall at 23 Water Street (Wall No. 8).

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 113 description: Foundation wall at 11 Water Street (Wall No. 9), with portion of Wall No. 8.
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 114 description: Foundation wall at 11 Water Street (Wall No. 9).
Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA



Photo 115 description: View of foundation wall at 1-9 Water Street (Wall No. 10).

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: SW Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____



Photo 116 description: View of foundation wall at 1-9 Water Street (Wall No. 10).

Roll: _____ Frame: _____ Direction: W Date taken: 10/2014 Negative stored: _____

AREA FORM

AREA NAME: EXETER GREAT DAM AREA

I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper:

Printer – Epson Artisan 1430

Paper – Epson Ultra-Premium Luster

Ink – Epson Claria Hi Definition Ink #79 Cyan, Magenta, Light Cyan, Light Magenta, Yellow, Black. (Color photos must be professionally printed.)

The negatives or digital files are housed at/with:

VHB, 101 Walnut Street, Watertown, MA 02472.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Rita Walker". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line that spans the width of the signature area.