

CHAPTER IV: HISTORIC RESOURCES

1 INTRODUCTION/ HISTORIC OVERVIEW

A plan for Claremont's future would not be complete without looking at its past. In terms of planning, historic structures and sites should be considered an integral part of the community's environmental resources for, like other resources of this nature, they are non-renewable. It is the responsibility of each community to plan a program of historic and cultural protection based on local needs and desires. This master plan incorporates the historic structures of Claremont for consideration in citywide development and long range planning. With many historic structures still in place, important buildings and neighborhoods will be identified in this report.

The evolution of Claremont's heritage can be seen in the traditional periods of national and regional architectural styles. The geography and economic (agrarian and industrial) development of the town helped create settlement patterns at different times for farmers and industrial workers. The geography of Claremont has also determined its residential neighborhoods and its mercantile and factory neighborhoods. An example of this transition occurred when the wealthy farmers in West Claremont built second homes on Broad, Summer and Pleasant Streets while less wealthy farmers, who also worked in the mills to augment their income and give their children the advantage of Stevens High School, built modest homes on streets off Broad such as at the west end of Summer Street.

Claremont received its charter in 1764 and was originally divided among the proprietors into parcels of land used for common land, farming, and timbering. Sawmills, gristmills, and related industries were developed at the same time. West Claremont with its fertile land was the center of this development. However, farms were also spread out along the banks of Sugar River and the slopes of Green Mountain. The oldest existing houses from this era are on Clay Hill Road, and Jarvis Hill (Route 12A) in the west end of town and on Winter Street in the northeast end of town. Some early houses on the 2nd New Hampshire Turnpike (North St.) remain or have been altered or moved. Within this neighborhood in the area between Washington, Broad, and Hanover Streets a great destruction of historic property, both old and contemporary, occurred as a part of an urban renewal project in the 1970's.

The early center of town was in West Claremont where the Congregationalists and Episcopalians came together to build a shared church – Union Church. This union ended when the Congregationalists moved to the southern end of town and built their own meetinghouse off Maple Ave. The Episcopalians remained in the old settlement area completing their church after the Revolutionary War. In 1823 the Barber family, former Episcopalians and a rector of Union Church, became Roman Catholics built the first Roman Catholic Church adjacent to their house which stood opposite Union Church.

In the early 1790's the town acquired from Col. Josiah Stevens, a portion of his land on the Plain (Broad St.) for a more centrally located town hall. Ichabod Hitchcock, master carpenter and builder of both Union Church and the Congregational Church, moved the Congregational Meetinghouse in 1790 to the site of the present day City Hall, thus securely establishing this area

as the center of town. The meeting house, like most early Congregational churches, served as both church and town meetinghouse. When the Congregationalists completed their new church on Pleasant Street in 1835, the old building became the Town Hall. It was replaced with a new brick Town Hall and Opera House in 1897 designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by Charles Rich, who also designed buildings at Dartmouth College, and whose firm later designed the Empire State Building. The downtown developed with a mix of industrial, mercantile and residential uses. At the time of General Lafayette's visit to Claremont in 1825, the Tremont Hotel (located in what is now Opera House Square) and other businesses fronted a small square, while the livery stables, "out houses or privies", and other related out buildings were in back of these buildings in the hollow (now Crescent St). This area became known as "dog hollow", a term used for many years even after the area was redeveloped with mill buildings and modern sewer system.

The main street, centered on Broad Street with its town park, had a mixture of uses including the first bank, a small shoe factory and churches, but was primarily an area of fine homes built by some of Claremont's leading citizens. Several of these were demolished to create the current parking area opposite Broad Street Park. Others have been removed as the pressures of commercial development increased, most notably the area of the Claremont Savings Bank. Although some of the remaining homes are still used as residences, many have been converted to professional offices. The building of Stevens High School on Broad Street in 1868, a decade after the town's petition to the state legislature, was financed in part by Paran Stevens. Space was allocated for a town library in the school. That collection was a gift of Mr. Fiske from his personal library. But, soon the school needed the space and the library was moved to Sullivan Street. With a gift from Andrew Carnegie, the Fiske Free Library moved back on Broad Street to its current location in 1903. The public land on Broad Street, purchased from Josiah Stevens around the same time as the old town hall has moved, was used for a park (Broad Street Park) and was divided by paths and roads establishing a very refined boulevard, and became the focal point of a civic, cultural, educational and religious center.

Tremont Square (now Opera House Square) was the center of commercial enterprises. By the mid 1800's, besides the Tremont House which dominated the square, impressive commercial blocks such as the Farwell Block, the Brown Block and Brown's Wooden Block began to replace earlier modest structures. After fire destroyed the Tremont House in 1879, the square was expanded and redeveloped with a new grand hotel on the north side (now the Moody Building) and new banks and library around the corner. Brown's Wooden Block, also destroyed by fire around the same time was replaced by the Union Block. What were originally devastating events for the town became the impetus to redevelop the town's commercial center into an impressive European style square.

As the town continued to grow, due to the development of the mills in the late 19th century, the commercial center began to expand to Pleasant Street which had been primarily residential. Fine homes were eventually replaced with large commercial blocks all the way to the Congregational Church containing shops, professional offices, a hotel and Post office. Further commercial development on Pleasant Street continued past the church throughout the 20th century with less impressive buildings. A few of the fine older homes are still present on Pleasant Street, but have been converted to other uses. During the industrial boom in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Claremont was fortunate to have the builder/architect, Hira Beckwith. His building

design/style, primarily Queen Anne Style, was used for business blocks, civic, commercial, and factory buildings, and residential houses. It gave Claremont an architectural unity unknown to any other town in New Hampshire or Vermont during the Victorian Period. That architectural unity held until the late 1960s. It had been slowly destroyed by business sprawl and neglect until the late 1970's with the establishment of the Claremont Historic District Commission.

Tremont Square (now Opera House Square), Pleasant Street and Broad Street provided the business/residential mix in Claremont that was identified in the Historic District, the first multiple use historic District on the National Register. Also of great importance within the Historic District was the development of the area from Opera House Square to the Lower Village. This period starting in the 1830's began the transformation of Claremont from a typical New England village to an industrial city due to the expanded use of water power along the Sugar River with sites for up to nine dams. In 1832 the Claremont Manufacturing Company was chartered and purchased 15 acres of land between Sullivan Street and the Sugar River including four of the most valuable water falls in the village. They laid out three new streets, Main Street, River Street and Central Street, and engaged in widespread real estate speculation and development. Around the bridge on Main Street numerous industrial and commercial sites were developed over the next three decades, while both private and industrial housing lined Main Street to the east and west. River Street served the Claremont Manufacturing Company factories and housing. On a ridge on Central Street overlooking the developing Lower Village private residences were built including a series of fine Greek Revival mansions with temple style porticoes, built by noted architect Aaron Howland of Walpole and described at the time as the finest homes in a 50 mile radius. A new Baptist Church was built at the junction of Main Street and Central Streets, between the earlier town center and the emerging factories. Later, a Catholic church and Methodist church were also built on Central Street, the later of which was later destroyed by fire.

Some wealthy citizens of the older town center, fearing that the town's center would shift to the rapidly developing Lower Village, formed The Upper Falls Company in 1836. This company evolved into the Monadnock Mills Company in 1843 and developed several specialized mill buildings mostly along Water and Crescent Streets for the production of cotton goods as well as housing for their workforce. Thus began the development of various mill enterprises on both sides of the Sugar River which continued to transform the town's center through the 1930's. Other than the Monadnock Mills, the most notable set of industrial buildings were erected by the Sullivan Machine Company, which later became Joy Manufacturing, a leading employer and dominant force in the community until it closed in the 1980's. Over time Joy built a vast array of buildings on both sides of the Sugar River as well as rail lines to transport their goods to markets. Joy eventually closed its facilities in the center of town and built new ones along 12A in West Claremont leaving a vast array of empty brick buildings in the city center. While some of these were converted to other uses over the years, many remained vacant. Time eventually took its toll on many of these structures due to a lack of maintenance and various fires. On the north side of the river, all but the Sullivan smoke stack were eventually torn down and now serve as a park, visitor center, and parking for the mill area. The establishment of the Historic District in 1978 allowed federal funding and tax incentives for some buildings on the south side of the river to be converted to residential use.

Also of note during this period was the restoration of the Claremont Opera House, addition of the police station/atrium, and improvements to Opera House Square (then Tremont Square) and Pleasant Street. In the early 1970's talk of removing the upper floors of the City Hall/Opera

House due to deterioration and safety issues spurred local residents to form a committee to put the building on the National Register of Historic Places and secure funding for its restoration. Federal funding was essential in securing most of the monies needed for these efforts. Beside the restoration of the Opera House, the Square was improved by a new parking area and gardens in the center, repaving the sidewalks with pavers, the burying of power lines and addition of historic lighting poles in the square as well as along Pleasant Street, returning the city center to a more appropriate historic appearance. The Opera House was re-opened in 1979 and again after full restoration in 1983. It remains a vital part of the cultural and economic vitality of the city to this time.

In the first decade of the 21st century the city was finally successful in its attempts to develop a core of mill buildings along Water Street and Main Street. A complex public/private partnership was formed which converted two buildings into the Common Man Hotel & Restaurant, along with Red River Computer Company. Part of the old Sullivan foundry building was incorporated into a new parking garage and office space serving the mill complex. Unfortunately a forth building slated for high end housing was not completed due to the downturn of the economy and housing market in the second half of the decade. Despite the economic downturn, this development has set the stage for further positive development in the area once the economy recovers.

As the city moves into the coming decades it will face continued pressures from various forms of development. Many important buildings which help define the unique character of our community lie outside the area protected by the Historic District. Loss of these structures would mean a loss of community identity. As witnessed by the recent mill re-development, historic structures can provide the defining character that many developers desire and seek. They help define the community and connect us to our past. By taking note of our history and taking advantage of some of the tools available and described further in this chapter, the city can manage both desired growth and maintain our historic and cultural heritage that makes Claremont a unique and desirable place to live and do business.

2. HISTORIC PLACES PRESERVATION

2.1 Preservation Methods

There are various methods that can be used to encourage the preservation and/or restoration of historic resources. These include: 1) National Register of Historic Places; 2) New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places; 3) local historic districts; 4) Certified Local Government program; 5) local heritage commissions; 6) historic building rehabilitation federal tax credits; 7) historic markers; 8) easements; 9) protection of archeological areas; 10) Scenic Road designation; 11) innovative land use controls; and 12) building code provisions.

Historic districting can be an effective technique for protecting the character of an area. Unlike zoning which focuses on land use, an historic district emphasizes exterior appearance and setting. Yet unlike site plan review, historic districts allow officials to exercise authority over construction and alteration of single family dwellings. However buildings alone need not comprise a district. Effective district preservation should involve streetscapes, landscapes, contributing views and view sheds as well as buildings. It should be noted that historic districting is not an appropriate method for protecting all historical resources in an area, especially where properties are widely scattered.

2.1-1 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation. The National Register of Historic Places was established in 1966 and is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America’s historic and archaeological resources. Benefits of being listed on the National Register include:

- Recognition that a building, site, district, or object is of significance to the nation, the state, and the community,
- Some protection from impacts caused by state or federally funded, licensed or assisted projects,
- Eligibility for federal tax benefits if undertaking an approved rehabilitation project and the property is income-generating,
- Special consideration or relief in application of access, building and safety codes.

2.1-2 New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places

The New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places is one part of the state’s efforts to recognize and encourage the identification and protection of historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources. These irreplaceable resources may be buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, structures or objects that are meaningful in the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or traditions of New Hampshire residents and communities. Benefits of being listed on the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places include:

- Public recognition that a property is significant to the community,
- Consideration and advocacy in the planning of local and state funded or otherwise assisted projects,
- Qualification for state financial assistance for preservation projects, when funds are available,
- Special consideration or relief in the application of some access, building and safety code regulations.

3. HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES (see appendix)

4. GOALS RELATED TO HISTORIC RESOURCES

Preserving evidence of the past is one key to the future well-being of the community. Claremont’s unique land use mix of an urban downtown with outlying farms and woodlands is in itself a reflection of the past. The mill buildings and farms are equally representative of Claremont’s History.

GOAL #1: COMPLETE A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES FOR THE ENTIRE CITY INCLUDING BUILDING DIMENSIONS

GOAL #2: SAFEGUARD THE HERITAGE OF CLAREMONT BY PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF STRUCTURES AND AREAS REPRESENTING SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS OF THE CITY’S CULTURAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

RECOMMENDATION: Establish a plan and process by which local landmarks are nominated to and/or placed on the New Hampshire Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATION: Seek grant funding for the maintenance of landmark signs within City government.

RECOMMENDATION: Expand the historic landmark program by educating property owners as to the historic and aesthetic value of their properties, and by signing more properties.

RECOMMENDATION: Secure funding for the City or Historical Society to print a Self Guided Walking Tour booklet outlining the historical sites and buildings in Claremont. The booklets would be available in various locations, e.g. the Library and City Hall, Visitor's Center.

GOAL #3: ENCOURAGE THE REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS THAT REFLECTS AND RESPECTS EACH BUILDINGS HISTORIC CHARACTER

RECOMMENDATION: In accord with the mill history of Claremont, it would be appropriate, to designate space within one of the mill buildings, as they are developed, to provide a visual arts museum showing the town's waterfront development throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. This display could include still life photography memorabilia.

GOAL #4: ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT THAT REFLECTS AND RESPECTS THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

RECOMMENDATION: Develop and implement zoning and site plan regulations that preserve and protect the historic character of Claremont and to ensure historic blending to new or rehabilitated buildings on the perimeter of the City.

GOAL #5: REVIEW THE CITY OF CLAREMONT'S ZONING ORDINANCE AND THE CITY'S BUILDING CODE TO IDENTIFY REGULATIONS THAT WOULD UNINTENTIONALLY IMPEDE THE REHABILITATION OR REUSE OF HISTORICAL PROPERTIES

GOAL #6: ENSURE THAT EFFORTS ARE TAKEN IN SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS TO PRESERVE HISTORIC FARMSTEADS AND OPEN SPACE AREA

GOAL #7: ENCOURAGE ADAPTIVE REUSE THAT RESPECTS CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

RECOMMENDATION: Ensure that future development is sensitive to the historic character of buildings and landscapes within the City.

GOAL #8: ENCOURAGE THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC STONEMWORK INCLUDING STONE WALLS, FOUNDATIONS, AND CULVERTS

GOAL #9: CONSIDER CREATING THE CITY'S DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE STATE AND PROVIDE TO THE PLANNING BOARD TO INCLUDE AN HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMPONENT

GOAL #10: CONSIDER A JOINT HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION / HERITAGE COMMISSION.

GOAL #11: PROMOTE USE OF THE FEDERAL TAX CREDITS IN LOCAL HISTORIC REHABILITATION PROJECTS

GOAL #12: DEVELOP PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE LISTING OF PROPERTIES ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

APPENDIX A: HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES

3.1 *Inventory*

The inventory list that follows is a small list and doesn't encompass all historic properties but merely gently covers a few of the significant structures more well known to the area residents that are participating in the Master Plan writing. It is the committees' intention that one of the goals of the Master Plan be to include a more complete listing and research of the historic buildings and sites prior to the next update of the chapter.

Tremont St./ Opera House Square

Masonic Hall – 8 Tremont Street, M/L 120/47

Interior design by Francis H. Marston, architect, who also designed the Nugget Cinema and Plaza in Hanover;

Claremont National Bank/Pleasant Restaurant – 56 Opera house Square, M/L 120/51

Designed and built by Hira Beckwith in 1876;

Union Block – 1 Pleasant Street, M/L 120/53

Designed and built in c. 1890 by Hira Beckwith and home to his business offices, some brownstone and terra cotta decorations located on the edge of the roof were removed and destroyed in the mid-1900's;

Bailey Block/Fiske Free Library – 2 Main Street, M/L 120/39

Home of E.E. and S.C. Bailey silversmiths, the second home of the Fiske Free Library, and The American Band, original building altered by Hira Beckwith;

Tumble in Diner – 1 Main Street, M/L 120/43

1940 Worcester diner;

Hotel Claremont/Moody Building – 16-34 Opera House Square, M/L 120/43

Designed and built by Hira Beckwith, renovated by Hira Beckwith after a fire, dining room torn off and building altered in the 1990's;

Opera House Square (formerly Tremont Square) -

Redesigned in the 1990's with federal revenue sharing funds, an antique fountain with a granite pool replaced the watering trough (moved to Mountain View Cemetery) using a bequest from a Claremont citizen to have a place for dogs, cats and horses to drink;

Lower Village

Sugar River Grist Mill – Main Street, 107/23

Home of an historic water turbine invented by John Tyler, first saw and grist mill constructed in 1767;

I.D. Hall/Esersky Building – 40 Union Street, 107/13

Tontine – Main Street

Foreman houses – 107-121 Main Street, 105/
Set of six identical Victorian cottages, a couple have most to all of their original trim while others have little to none;

Site of Ide Brick Yard – Lafayette Street area

Broad Street: East Side

Broad Street Park – Broad Street, 120/154

A war memorial park featuring a bronze Civil War Memorial figure sculpted by Martin Milmore atop a base of granite. This original soldier bronze was the first public sculpture erected in the State of New Hampshire and was copied or modified by the sculptor for other towns in NH and New England. Other sculptors may have used this sculpture as a model for other monuments all over the United States;

Claremont Town Hall/Opera House – 58 Opera House Square, 120/50

Designed by Charles A. Rich of the New York firm, Lamb and Rich. Hira Beckwith served as builder. The town hall/opera house replaced the original 1790's building, built and moved to the site by Ichabod Hitchcock and renovated in 1868 by Hira Beckwith;

Claremont Fire Station – 100 Broad Street, 120/161

Designed and built by Hira Beckwith;

Universalist Church/Conference Center – 106 Broad Street, 120/166

The original church built in 1832 in the Federal style with four blind arches on each façade with granite imposts. The original façade was flat with doors in the outer arches and windows in the inner arches. Hira Beckwith's alterations in the 1880's included a projecting entrance tower/steeple, interior alterations with stained glass windows;

Fiske Free Library – 108 Broad Street, 120/155

Built by Hira Beckwith from plans designed by H. M. Francis & Son of Fitchburg, MA and with funding from Andrew Carnegie;

Trinity Church – 120 Broad Street, 120/153

Built in 1852, designed by the New York firm Wills and Dudley, one of the best examples of Stick Style architecture in the state, extended and enlarged several times over the years, the church was further altered by the hurricane of 1938 when it lost its steeple;

Goodwin Community Center – 132 Broad Street, 120/

Original Trinity Church parsonage designed and built by Hira Beckwith;

Federal Post Office – 140 Broad Street 120/146

Built in 1931 replaced the original post office located on Pleasant Street;

Geo. Farwell/Stringer Funeral Home – 146 Broad Street, 120/145

Fine example of the Neo-Classical style

Claremont Bank/Spanos/Law Office – 158 Broad Street, 120/133
First Bank of Claremont now an Apartment house once offices of Charles Spanos in the Federal style with blind arches like the Universalist Church and a French Mansard roof alteration;

J. Rounsevel/Clarke-Mortenson House – 174 Broad Street, 120/120
Neo-Classical/neo-Colonial house owned by the Upham family as one of their in-town residences;

Series of important historic homes on the east side of Broad Street;

Broad Street: West side & South end

Buckley and Zopf – 233 Broad Street, 132/55
Neo-Colonial mansion built as a town house for the owners of the “Goddard Mansion” Daughter of Mr. Maynard;

Gov. Ralph Metcalf/ W. Howard Dunn Building – 221 Broad Street, 132/44
Italianate House design and built by Hira Beckwith;

Hosea W. Parker/Moose Home – 209 Broad Street, 132/38
Remains of the Hosea W. Parker mansion designed and built by Hira Beckwith in the Queen Anne style;

Samuel P. Fiske House – 203 Broad Street, 132/37
Fine neo-classical house;

Samuel Fiske/Stevens House – 189 Broad Street, 132/35
A Federal style house influenced by Asher Benjamin with major Colonial Revival alterations;

Stevens High School – 175 Broad Street, 132/5
Original building designed and built by Hira Beckwith;

Tappan/Dow Building – 165 Broad Street, 120/119
One of the finest examples of Neo-Classical/Federal architecture in New England, copies of its Greek porch can be found in Hartland, VT and Old Deerfield, MA.;

Claremont Savings Bank – 145 Broad Street, 120/118
Site of several important historic homes including a Gothic wooden house in Claremont, twin brick Gothic houses, a Stick-Style Queen Anne mansion designed and built by Hira Beckwith and a Neo-Classical brick mansion;

Connecticut River Bank – 127 Broad Street, 120/93
Site of the first shoe factory in Claremont;

Michaud and Sammon – 107 Broad Street, 120/78
Early colonial home, one of a series of fine homes now parking lot and Veterans Club;

Summer Street

George B. Upham House – 14 Summer Street, 132/34

Upham family homestead house moved from Broad Street when Stevens High School was built, early Federal house near identical in style to the Fiske-Stevens House on Broad St., this house retains much of its original with the exception of the two Victorian bay windows, Upham family was connected with Sullivan Machine/Joy Manufacturing from its founding;

(names)

Federal Brick House with Greek porch (removed)

Howe/Johnson/Snow/Crandall house – 43 Summer Street, 132/2

Built about 1820 by Rev. Howe and expanded and updated on several occasions in the Second Empire/Italianate Style, this is the first example of a Hira Beckwith house, in collaboration with Mr. Freeman, in Claremont;

John Tyler/Elks Home – 54 Summer Street, 131/58

Designed and built by Hira Beckwith in the Queen Anne Style for John Tyler, inventor of the Tyler Water Turbine, a ballroom is on the third floor;

Four homes designed and built by Hira Beckwith and three homes altered and renovated by Mr. Beckwith starting with Century 21 (former home of Judge Ira Colby) on the other side of Pleasant Street ending at the Hira Beckwith residence.

Hira Beckwith/Bennett – 73 Summer Street, 131/53

Residence designed and built for himself (Beckwith) in the High Queen Anne Style;

Prospect Street

Otis Waite House – 33 Prospect Street, 131/47

Frederick Waite/Shulins House – 37 Prospect Street, 131/43

Fred Waite, no relation to Otis Waite, was a builder and superintended the building of several Cornish Colony houses, a fine example of the bungalow style;

Bowles House – 40 Prospect Street, 131/83

Queen Anne Style house at the head of Pearl Street;

Bailey Avenue

(Names) – 6 Bailey Avenue, 120/31

First on the left was designed and built by Hira Beckwith;

Several other significant houses on the street include a Shingle house (Upham), 15 Bailey Avenue, 120-122, and a Stucco house (Brooks), 19 Bailey Avenue, 120/123;

Historic Resources Chapter Page 48 City of Claremont Master Plan

Bond Street

(Names) – 1 Bond Street, 132/10

California bungalow;

Fay House(?) – 18 Bond Street, 132/25
Italianate house designed and built by Hira Beckwith at the head of Green Street;

Pleasant Street

Dow/Nason/Bannon Pharmacy – 109 Pleasant Street, 119/308
Neo-Classical Nason mansion once surrounded by a garden designed by the Olmstead firm with a companion garden at the Crandall house, 43 Summer Street, both of which now house a car service center/gas station;

Congregational Church – 72 Pleasant Street, 120/90
Built in the Gothic Revival Style with pointed arch windows and crenellated tower with square corner turrets;

A series of business blocks several of which were designed and built by Hira Beckwith two of which contain relief sculptures in their facades listed with the Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C.

Mill District

Moseley Bowstring Arch Bridge – 120/6, 120/8
One of the few extant examples of this type of bridge, crossed over the Sugar River between Mill #6 and the former Monadnock Mill power plant and carried pipes and workers;

Monadnock Mill complex – Water Street
A textile mill complex begun in 1832, noted for producing the first dimity fabric in America, installed Jacquard looms to weave Marseille and matelesse bedspreads;

Sullivan Machinery/Joy Manufacturing – Main and North Streets
A machine tool industry established in 1850, noted for making a variety of machine tools before specializing in mining machines – cutters, drills, compressors, etc. – for the mining, quarrying, and construction industry;

Dutton-Ide-Russell/St. Mary buildings – 16 Central Street, 119/349
Built in 1835, four identical Greek Revival four-column, temple-front houses (3 remaining) built for industrialists, attributed to the master builder Aaron Howland, built on a raised plane the four houses were known locally as “Nabob Row”, a fifth three-columned Greek Revival house opposite (extant) is thought to be by Howland as well;

Several other properties exist in the historic district that are designated and protected by the Claremont Historic District Commission. A locally designated historic district is one of the most effective and comprehensive mechanisms to manage change in a historic area. Its purpose is to preserve the significant character of an area, while accommodating and managing change and new construction in accordance with regulations developed by local consensus.

Charlestown Road

W.H.H.Moody/Highland View Farm – 33-40 Arch Road, 154/3, 5, & 7

A 300 acre estate bordered by a stone wall, the stone arch over Arch Road was the main entrance to the estate, the main house and the caretaker's house remain, built in the Second Empire Style, Moody raised race horses and local legend says he once supplied horses for the U.S. Cavalry;

West Claremont

The junction of Sugar River and Connecticut River was a former living area of Native Americans 400-800 years ago;

Jarvis Hill road was the site of the original town building and school;

Ashley's Ferry landing, now a public access to the Connecticut River was one of two ferry crossings between Claremont and Weathersfield;

Tory Hole, off Main Street between North and Bowker Streets, a small secluded wooded swampy valley, is so named because it is where the Tories hid from the Whigs;

Godfrey Cooke/"Riverfields"/Hawkins House – 275 Windsor Road, 22/4

Considered one of New Hampshire's finest Federal houses, built in 1825, shows the influence of Asher Benjamin;

Tyler House – 17 Clay Hill Road, 69/23

Oldest standing farmhouse;

Union Church – 133 Old Church Road, 93/32

Begun in 1771 from plan by Royal Governor John Wentworth and built by Ebenezer Rice, designed in the style of Congregational churches, this is the oldest Episcopal church in New Hampshire, retains its original box pews, the tower was added in 1800 and the church lengthened by 20 feet in 1820, wooden horse stalls are located behind the church;

Old St. Mary's Church – Old Church Road, 93/22

Built in 1823 by Rev. Virgil Barber son of Rev. Daniel Barber former rector of Union Church, Federal in style with Gothic Revival touches as seen in the relieving arches over the windows, this is the oldest Roman Catholic Church in New Hampshire, a chapel is on the first floor, the second floor was used as an academy;

High Bridge – Main Street

Two railroad bridges, the original high bridge marked with the remains of its granite piers was built by George Washington Whistler in 1846, the current iron bridge was put in place when the railroad was realigned and graded;

Jarvis Hill

Ralston Tavern/Way/Peterson House – 365-379 Jarvis Hill Road, 104/3

Historic hostelry;

Upham Houses – 51-133 Homestead Place, 80/1

A complex of houses on a family compound, the Upham family founded Sullivan Machine Co.;

Sargeant House

A Victorian cottage on the Upham estate;

Colonial Homes from Baxter Upham book;

Russell Jarvis Homestead – 36-40 Russell Jarvis Homestead Road, 92/1

Originally the home of Judge Sanford Kingsbury built about 1780, bought by Dr. Leonard Jarvis, to this farm Dr. Jarvis' cousin William Jarvis, Consul to Portugal, sent the first large flocks of merino sheep to in 1810.