UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

HISTORIC	DEXTER, DAVID, HOUSE			
AND/OR COMMON				
	Dexter-Fitchburg House			
2 LOCATIC	N			
STREET & NUMBEI	^a Dexter Heights			
	beater hergitts		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Claremont	·	VICINITY OF	Second	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<u>New Hampsh</u>	ire		<u>Sullivan</u>	019
CATEGOR		STATUS		ENTUSE
XBUILDING(S)		OCCUPIED _XUNOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK
	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS			
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	X OTHER: UNOCCUDIEd
OWNER	OF PROPERTY			_unoccupied
	JI I KOI LKI I			
				•
	ank D'Amante	- <u>-</u>		
STREET & NUMBE				
	Claremont Road		STATE	
city, town Claren	ont	VICINITY OF		
	<u> </u>		<u>New Hampshire</u>	03743

STREET & NUMBER

6 REPRESENTATION IN	EXISTING SURVEYS
TÏTLE	
NONE	
DATE	
	FEDERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR	
SURVEY RECORDS	
CITY, TOWN	STATE



	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT GOOD X FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED _XALTERED	_ORIGINAL SITE XMOVED DATE 1975

•

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Present Physical Appearance:

The David Dexter House is a rectangular two-and-a-half-story house. It has a symmetrical facade of two windows on either side of a central entry, surmounted by five windows across the second story of the facade. Both east and west ends of the main house have four windows arranged symmetrically on the first and second story with three windows contained under the slope of the roof at the attic story. The rear wall of the main house has somewhat irregular window placement. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt tiles and has two dormers on the south (front) facade, and one on the rear. The foundation of the structure is concrete below ground level, surmounted by brick which has been faced with rectangular granite blocks.

The center entrance of the front elevation has an elaborate doorway consisting of a very wide raised six-panel door framed by sunken panel pilasters with moulded capitals supporting an entablature. The entablature is made up of (in vertical progression) two plain bands, a moulding, a rope moulding, a pattern band of interlacing arcs surmounted by another rope moulding, a frieze of triglyphs, one rope moulding, dentils, and a moulded cap. A one-pane light occupies the space above the door. On the east elevation of the main block, centered on the first floor, is a narrower entrance, similar to the front entrance, but less elaborate, decorated with rope mouldings, dentils, moulded door surround and moulded cap. One other enrance exists on the back of the house.

- 113 S + 133 F F

Most of the windows of the house appear to be original sash, double hung, with twelve panes over twelve panes.

The interior contains many raised six-panel doors and raised panel Indian shutters on the first floor, in addition to a variety of late Georgian/Federal mantel pieces. Of major importance is the southwest first floor parlor which is an elaborately decorated Federal interior. Its focal point is an ornamented mantel with a center panel containing an urn flanked by swags and smaller covered urns in the end panels. The vertical sides of the mantel are decorated by foliate chains which are surmounted by a pineapple; the surrounds of the fireplace opening are faced with marble. The sliding interior shutters of this room, the panels beneath the windows, the doors, baseboard, wainscot, and door and window surrounds all have reeded decorative trim; all panels are decorated with reeding. The cornice of the room is made of wood with modillions, a band of reeding, and a frieze of incised lines, resembling a triglyph motif. The room and its ornamentation survive intact.

Original ornamentaion of the exterior included window caps of the same design as the front entry cap in addition to a cornice entablature that extended around the entire main house and consisted of the same decoration used in the aforementioned caps. The structure's original rear ell was removed to facilitate

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	IEAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	
1500-1599	-AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
× 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_X1900-	-COMMUNICATIONS	<u>XINDUSTRY</u>	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	: !	INVENTION	••)
SPECIFIC DAT	^{ES} c. 1790-1800	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT	· · ·

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture:

Built on land purchased by David Dexter in 1790, the David Dexter House has a tradition of having been constructed over a period of years, resulting in its late Georgian and Federal detailing. Its elaborate southwest parlor and reeded, panelled stair trim seem to represent the last period of construction or alteration from the house's early history and are excellent examples of high style Federal interior design. The stair banister and its "echo" in an applied half banister on the wall side of the stair appear to be local eccentricities of design and are noteworthy features. The Dexter House with both its interior and exterior Federal details appears to be one of the last remaining, and highest quality Federal frame houses in Claremont.

Industry:

In 1790, Timothy Atkins deeded two parcels of land to David Dexter, then referred to as a blacksmith from Worcester, Massachusetts, and to Stephen Dexter, then a blacksmith from Newport, New Hampshire. The smaller of the two parcels was sold with dams and mills already existing (apparently for milling lumber). Around 1800 Stephen and David Dexter built a dam across the Sugar River at the base of the hill on which their houses stood and constructed "grist, saw, and oil mills and a scythe shop."² The Dexters are creditted with the establishment of manufacturing in in-town Claremont, whose later nineteenthcentury development was completely dominated by industrial mills, the buildings of which continue to dominate the town. The site of the Dexters' mills continued to be used for manufacturing after their deaths and eventually came under the ownership of the Monadnock Mills, the largest of the mills in Claremont.

Politics:

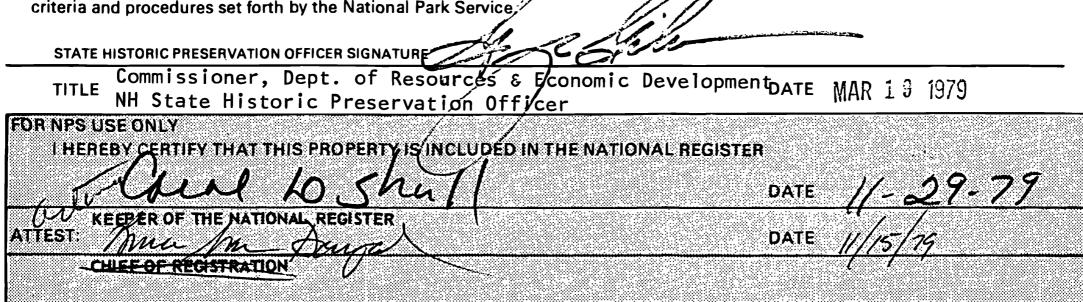


David Dexter was a "captain in 1776 in Colonel Lippitt's regiment"³, presumably Dexter's title of Colonel was given as a result of his activities in the Revolutionary War, for there is no evidence of further military activity after his move to Claremont. Dexter was active in both local and regional politics, being a selectman of Claremont for thirteen years and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen for eight of them. He also served as a representative to the New Hampshire Legislature from 1814 to 1820, and as director of the Claremont Bank.⁴

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

<u>Published Sources</u> Waite, Otis F.R. <u>History of Claremont, N</u> John B. Clarke Company, 1895.	lew Hampshire. Manchester, New Hampshire:
Unpublished Sources Cheshire County Registry of Deeds, Keene,	NH, Book 17 page 116. (see continuation
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than l acre	sheet)
QUADRANGLE NAME <u>Claremont NH-VT</u>	QUADRANGLE SCALE
A 1 S 7 15 675 4802 900	B L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
GLI LILLI LILLI	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	
	;;
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES (OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE C	COUNTY CODE
STATE CODE C	COUNTY CODE
FORM PREPARED BY	
Brian R. Pfeiffer	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Historic Preservation Consultant	9/17/74
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
147 Brattle Street	STATE
Cambridge	Massachusetts 02138
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION C	OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS	
NATIONAL STATE	

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service,



GPO 921-803

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY NOMINATION FORM

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Location of Legal Description:

Transactions prior to 1827 at: Cheshire County Registry of Deeds Cheshire County Courthouse 12 Court Street Keene, NH 03431

Transactions from 1827 to the present: Sullivan County Registry of Deeds Box 448 Sullivan County Records Building 24-A Main Street Newport, NH 03773

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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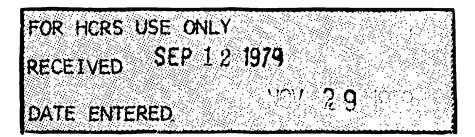
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moving. Asphalt siding, introduced in the first half of the 20th century, has been removed to expose the original narrow clapboards. Two chimneys of the main block have been reduced in size below the roof line. Some alterations have been made to the second story to provide for bath rooms; however, the house survives remarkable intact with details such as original hinges and shutter pulls preserved.

(11/78)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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



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PAGE

The David Dexter House was the focus of an intense and bitter local controversy over the Urban Renewal project which levelled its neighborhood and which also led to the deactivation of the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office and the dismissal of its first Director. The building was moved in early 1975 as a last resort when efforts by local citizen groups, the City Council, City Manager and City Solicitor to retain it in its original location were unsuccessful. When destruction was imminent (the building had already been vandalized), a City Council member purchased it and moved it a few hundred feet to a vacant hilltop site, just over the property line from the Urban Renewal project area. The effect of the move on the integrity of the building was to preserve the remaining original fabric, except for the immense masonry chimney stack and the ell, which could not be moved. However, the building was documented by the Claremont Historical Society and the City of Claremont (which commissioned an adaptive reuse study by a prominent historical architect). The loss of the ell did not significantly affect the main block; although interesting and potentially usable, the ell was clearly a subordinate service accessory to the architecturally distinguished dwelling. The building is now being rehabilitated by its owner for multi-family residential use, with the advise and assistance of the Claremont Historical Society and the City of Claremont. If the property is entered in the National Register, the owner anticipates applying for Tax Reform Act rehab incentives.

FHR-8-300A

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Community Planning:

The David Dexter House and the brick mill building at the foot of Dexter Hill which was a part of the Monadnock Mills and is one of the oldest mill buildings extant in Claremont⁵, are unique in their preservation of both the scale of early manufacturing enterprises as well as the relationship of the owner's private life to his business. Later usage of the David Dexter House as a mill workers' boarding house (under the name of the "Fitchburg") parallels the expansion of the scale of manufacturing in Claremont and the removal of the owner from immediate contact with the mills.

The effect of the move on the property's historic integrity has been minimal, although some damage to historic fabric--particularly the foundations and chimney base--was inevitable. Efforts have been made to mitigate unavoidable damage, including the reuse of original granite foundation blocks at the new site.

The new site is not known to possess historical significance which would be adversely affected by the placement of the David Dexter House.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Colby, Elinor and White, Mrs. Perley. "Research on "Fitchburg House" (so-called)". Claremont, New Hampshire: Claremont Historical Society, 1968. Garvin, James L. "Report on Two Early Buildings Within the Claremont (New Hampshire) Urban Renewal Area, "July 31, 1974. McCarthy Thomas. Personal Interview. Claremont, New Hampshire. July 26, 1974.