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November 22, 2002

James McConaha
Director
NH Division of Historical Resources
PO Box 2043
Concord, NH 03302-2043

Re: Factory Village (Area G), Belmont
Determination of Eligibility

Dear Jim:

Enclosed please find a completed historic district area form for Factory Village in Belmont, NH for consideration at the next possible DOE meeting. Soon to follow are approximately 25 individual forms for properties within the district that are located within the NHDOT project area (Project #12792) that generated this study.

As always, please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Liz

Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

encl.

xc: ✓ Joyce McKay, NHDOT
Domenic Ciavarro, Rizzo Associations

hand-delivered

NHDHR Area Letter: G

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES – AREA FORM

Name of Area Factory Village (Belmont Village)

_x_ Project Area

Town/City Belmont

_x_ Historic District

County Belknap

Inventory form numbers in this Area
18-24, 53, 56, 60-75, 77-85, 87-89, 91-93

Uses:
Present: residential, civic, commercial, educational
Original: residential, civic, commercial, educational, industrial, religious

Period of Significance 1833-1953

General Condition good

Setting mill village & town center

Acreage approx. 150 acres

UTM Ref. Zone
A: 19/298500/4813040
B: 19/298800/4812820
C: 19/298710/4812460
D: 19/298960/4812320
E: 19/299400/4812480
F: 19/299540/4812900

USGS Quadrangle Belmont
Scale 1:2400

Surveyor Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date of field survey July - November 2002

NB: This form revises an Area G form completed in 1992-93 and on file at NHDHR

See accompanying sheets for maps & photos

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

INDIVIDUAL & AREA FORM SHEET

Preservation Consultant: LIZ HENGEN **Date:** 11/22/02

Contracting Engineering Firm/Address: RIZZO ASSO.

Project Name: 12792 - BELMONT RT 140 **State No.** 12792
Federal No. _____

Are there additional forms to submit for this project: **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Note the purpose of the transportation project and the project location (provided in the letter of introduction):
study road improvements & bypass for RT 140 through Belmont

List forms submitted in this transmittal by name of property or area and form type. For individual and district area forms also indicate recommended eligibility:

Name of property	Type of Form	Recommended Eligibility	NHDHR Determination**

District Area Form - Name	No. of Properties Contributing	No. of Properties Noncontributing
Factory Village - NR eligible	116	23

Please enclose this transmittal sheet with each copy of the submittal plus an additional transmittal sheet.

****NHDOT will complete this column after the DOE meeting.**
Joyce: Belmont H.S. would like copy of all forms. Send to:
Wallace Rhodes
433 Hurricane Rd.
Belmont

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This Historic District Form for Factory (or Belmont) Village, the village center of Belmont, was completed in the summer and fall of 2002 as part of the environmental assessment conducted by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation in connection with a study to improve traffic flow along Route 140 (known variously as Gilmanton Road, Main Street, and Depot Street) as it flows through the town of Belmont. The form provides the basis for an evaluation of historical/architectural significance for the village district and helpful visual data for that study (NHDOT Project #12792).

The form revises and builds upon an earlier Historic Area Form ("Factory Village Historic Area: Area G") completed by Lynne Emerson Monroe in 1992-93 and on file at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources. Monroe prepared that form, also at the request of New Hampshire Department of Transportation, as part of an environmental assessment for planned improvements along Route 106. Because the project area at that time was mostly east of the village, her work focused on properties on the east side of the Tioga River and particularly those that fronted on Route 106. The defined historic village area was larger than that defined in this form, extending north to Church Street and the section of Main Street beyond Church Street. Monroe's findings, corroborated by New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, concluded that Factory Village was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district, due to an overall loss of integrity.

Since her report was filed, Factory Village has undergone some positive physical changes. The most significant was the rehabilitation of Belmont Mill in 1998, which returned the focal point of the village to a vital building that again conveyed its industrial heritage. Elsewhere in the village, other buildings have been rehabilitated, so that the appearance and integrity of the district has shifted in the intervening years.

Accompanying the district form are inventory forms for all resources that are located within the project area – all have frontage on Route 140. In-depth, or "intensive-level," inventory forms were completed for properties that retain a high level of integrity and/or which have a high level of historical significance, while briefer forms, or "form fronts" were completed for properties that retain a moderate or low level of integrity and which lack historical significance. These forms are on file at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

METHODOLOGY

The 1992-93 Area Form provided the base for this Historic District Form and much of the research and analysis of historical resources within it was extracted and then both updated and expanded. Since that form was prepared, the assessors' tax map numbering system, the local street addresses (due to 911) and the Division of Historical Resources' inventory numbers have all changed. Current data is used exclusively in this form, and resources are referenced by street address and, where applicable, inventory number.

Similarly to the 1992-92 Area Form, this form includes an analysis of the district's historic architecture and building types, as well as an overview of its historical development patterns. The district's history is broken into chronological periods, based on general local trends. The narrative sections are followed by an assessment of the district's eligibility for the Register. Because the northernmost section of the village has undergone substantial alterations within the past fifty years, and the village today reflects its 19th century textile industrial heritage, rather than its earlier small-scale mill history, the boundary for the district is more constricted than that proposed in 1992-93. It does, however, extend to the west to include resources on the other side of the river, unlike the earlier study.

Accompanying the text is a table of resources that presents each property within the district, arranged by street in geographical order, roughly north to south, and then westward across the river. The table, as well as the district map, provides street addresses, inventory numbers (if applicable) and indicates whether or not the resource contributes to the

district. The table further provides tax map/lot numbers, approximate construction dates and a brief description for each resource.

While much of the research was already covered in the 1992-93 Area Form, additional material, most of it published since then, was consulted and incorporated. A full bibliography is included in this form. The scope of the project did not allow in-depth research on individual properties, with the exception of those for which comprehensive inventory forms were completed. (The ability to assemble in-depth historical material for the town is thwarted by the lack of a comprehensive history.)

A final piece of revision was a new set of photographs of the district. Nearly every resource was photographed, either individually or as part of a streetscape. Photographs are arranged in the same manner as the table of resources and are appended to the end of the form, as well as keyed to the district map.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND COMPARATIVE EVALUATION:

General Description

Belmont Village, historically known as Factory Village, is located in the southeastern corner of the town of Belmont. The village is located in the valley of the Tioga River and developed along both sides the river. Route 140, or Gilmanton Road, runs east-west, intersecting Route 106 and passing through the north end of the village center. The commercial and industrial center is located on the east bank of the river along Main Street, which parallels Route 106. Main Street and its continuation to the south, Concord Street, were historically part of the major north-south road through the area with the village located directly along the road. The village center was bypassed by Route 106 to the east in the late 20th century. The village is a densely settled commercial, municipal, and residential area, laid out in a linear pattern along Main Street, with short, residential, dead-end side streets rising uphill east of Main Street; in the latter part of the 19th century, its development extended westerly out Depot Street. The structures are arranged in urban scale, i.e., in close relationship to the streets and are located on small lots, generally less than one acre.

Historically and visually, the focus of the village is the factory, set back from the west side of Main Street on the east bank of the river. A bridge connects the village center on the east side of the river with the residential area and former railroad depot location on the west side. Belmont Village is surrounded on all sides by scattered farms on rolling hills and extensive mid-late 20th century residential development.

Within the village is the Factory Village Historic District, a collection of approximately 139 historical resources that include residential, commercial, industrial, municipal, and religious structures built between 1833 and 1953. (One resource, the Badger House, was built in the 18th century, but moved to the village in 1846.) The vast majority of the resources in the district date from the last quarter of the 19th century, a period of great growth tied to the hosiery industry. Resources from the 1920s through 1953 are less common. With few exceptions, buildings are wood-frame structures. Nearly all of the resources are residential, exclusively wood-frame and almost exclusively single-family. While a few of the houses are good representations of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, most are vernacular buildings with. few pretensions towards particular architectural styles. During the first two decades of development, the cape form predominated, after which gable-front houses were the norm, many with ells and attached small barns.

NB: Photograph sheets at the end of this form illustrate the range of resources within the district. Images are arranged by street, starting with Main Street, and then alphabetically by street name.

1790-1833: Settlement and Beginnings of Industry

Settlement of the village began during the 1790's when saw and grist mills were established on the river (no standing resources). Though several houses were erected in the general village vicinity, primarily at the north end, beyond the bounds of the district, none were none to have been built within the district. One 18th century house is located in the district, the Badger House at 175 Main Street. Built ca. 1784 on a hill to the east, the cape was moved to its present site in 1846 and updated with Gothic Revival vergeboard.

1833 –1865: Early Years of the Textile Industry

After the textile factory was built in 1833-35, Belmont Village underwent a period of rapid development. The original brick factory building (Inv. #01[1]) remains standing and the focal point of the district, rehabilitated in 1998 following a fire in 1992 that gutted it. (The fire also badly damaged the mill's various additions, which were removed during the rehabilitation.) Its current appearance reflects its mid-19th c. state, with a pitched gable roof, dormers and front stair tower.

[1] All inventory nos. cited are preceded by BEL00 and are on file at the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

Other resources surviving from this earliest period of development are residences, all of which are 5-bay capes. Most are clustered at the northern end of the district and feature vernacular Federal or Greek Revival characteristics (Inv. #69, 71, 72 & 73). Another cape, the Daniel Lakeman House at 17 Spring Street, was built at 128 Main Street ca. 1830 and moved to its present site ca. 1890 where an additional story was added. Other capes, 153 Main Street and 17 Fuller Street, also likely date from the mid-1830s-'40s.

By the 1850s, the cape form was modified with a high-posted frame, which allowed extra head room on the upper story. A number of examples of this house type are found in the village, including a row of five on the east side of Main Street (nos. 153, 155, 169, 171 and 173). Throughout the district, there are approximately a dozen of this building type, most of which appear to date from the 1850s and '60s. As with the earlier capes, attached rear ells and barns are common. Several flirt with the Gothic Revival style, primarily through the use of facade or wall gables (15 Sargent, 36 Depot, 4 Johnson and 111 & 168 Main). 123 Main Street features elements of the style in its entrance surround.

Another building type that emerged in the 1850s is the more familiar gable-front, sidehall plan house, a form that remained popular throughout the 19th and into the first decade of the 20th century. During this period, there are few extant examples: 23 Sargent St., a 2-1/2 story Italianate house, and 19 Gale Street, a 1-1/2 story building, probably date from the early 1860s.

Other than the factory, the only non-residential resource surviving from this era in the district is a schoolhouse at 2 Lawrence Court, built ca. 1860 and moved here in 1888.

1865-1910: Peak of the Hosiery Industry

Belmont Village experienced a building boom in the late 19th century, after the factory converted to hosiery production. Virtually all the houses erected between 1865 and 1910 in the district were gable-front, sidehall plan buildings, either 1-1/2 or 2-1/2 stories in height. Porches, ells (usually flush, sometimes offset) and barns were typical extensions on the buildings. Since Main Street was largely developed by this time, most of the residential growth moved onto the side streets or westward along Depot Street. Examples of gable-front dwellings from these decades abound throughout the district. Most of the houses, which often included an ell and attached barn, are vernacular and lack stylistic distinction, but their form is characteristic of many northern New England mill villages. (Historic photographs indicate that many of the houses originally featured simple Italianate or Queen Anne details that have since been obscured or removed by the application of synthetic siding.) In the early 1870s, the manufacturing company built four identical gable-front workers' dwellings in a row along Mill Street (nos. 22-28).

While the gable-front form predominated, the more traditional 1-1/2 story, side-gable, high-posted dwelling continued to be employed, particularly in the 1860s and '70s, and typically with rear ells and connected small barns. At least a half-dozen examples are represented in the district, including 15 School Street, 16 Nelson Court, 11 & 15 Gale Street, and 18 Spring Street. 57 and 63 Depot Street are later examples, dating from the ca. 1880s and ca. 1900 respectively.

A few of the residences exhibit identifiable architectural styles. The Sargent House at 125 Main Street (Inv. #70) and 181 Main St., both 2-1/2 story buildings, are particularly well-developed examples of the Italianate style. 151 Main Street and 4 Concord Street are more modest examples. The Gothic Revival style is sparsely represented and identifiable largely by the use of steep wall gables, seen on 4 Johnson Street, 111 Main Street and 15 Sargent Street. Queen Anne residences are more common and range from vernacular examples, such as 5 High Street, 8 High Street, 4 Brookside Circle, and 30 Depot Street, to more highly developed examples, such as 6 High Street, 134 Main Street, and 14 Gale Street. Character-defining features on the simpler examples are typically limited to a cross-gable or gable-front-with-wing plan, decorative shingles in the gables, and porches with turned millwork, while the more ambitious examples of the style include asymmetrical massing, turrets, varied wall treatments, Stick Style elements and barns with distinctive ventilators.

15 Johnson Street is a rare example of the square-plan form; erected at the end of this period, it is embellished with Colonial Revival stylistic details. A nearly contemporaneous house is 29 School Street, a cross-gambrel-front residence.

The district's few duplexes were built during this period. Those that could be identified as such from the exterior are 2-1/2 story, side-gable buildings with two entrances located in the center of the facade. They are located at 147 & 162 Main Street, 9 High Street, and 11 Spring Street. The only multi-family residences were the units found on the upper stories of the three larger commercial blocks on Main Street.

Six commercial buildings in the district date from this period, all located on Main Street and clustered near the intersection of Depot Street. Between 1891 and 1895, three large blocks were erected in the center of the village, all of which are extant: 139 (Johnson Block, Inv. #61), 141 (Inv. #60) and 143 (Town Hall) Main Street. Two are three stories high and one is two stories. All are wood-frame structures, square in massing, with flat roofs, bracketed cornices, and large storefront windows on the first story. Three smaller, gable-front commercial blocks were built between 1884 and 1890: 133 (Inv. #63), 135 (Old Post Office, Inv. #62) and 138 (Clough Store, Inv. #65) Main Street.

Other non-residential resources from this era include Gale School (Inv. #53) at the south end of the village, a striking, two-story, wood-frame building with Stick and Queen Anne stylistic details and featuring a hip roof and bell tower centered on the facade. In 1900, a small, wood-frame church with a short corner entry tower was erected at the corner of Sargent and Fuller Streets for the Advent Christians. A notable structure is the 1890s bandstand behind the library on Mill Street. Nearby is a granite watering trough that was moved a short distance to the north. At the far north end of the district, on the west side of Main Street, is the remains of a penstock pipe that ran from Fellows Dam to the mill.

There are no extant resources associated with the railroad.

1910-1953: Decline of the Hosiery Industry; Arrival of the Automobile

Beginning in the 1910s, development in the district slowed down, reflecting both the lack of available land and the gradual economic decline of the local hosiery industry. The most significant resources from this era are non-residential. In 1927-28, the Colonial Revival Belmont Public Library was erected on Main Street, one of the only brick structures in the district (and the only one listed on the National Register of Historic Places). A decade later, the town built Belmont High School, also a brick Colonial Revival building, and located in front of Gale School on School Street (see Inv. #53). Nearby is Lucier Mill, a modest, wood-frame industrial building at 10 Shaker Road. Another industrial resource within the district is the Belmont Lumber Company Mill (Inv. #81), a two-story, wood-frame building set below Depot Street and its accompanying office (now a dwelling, Inv. #80) directly on the road. Mid-20th century non-residential resources include the wood-frame town garage on Sargent Street and a small, brick structure erected by the telephone company on Gale Street.

Residential resources from this period are very limited in number and modest in scale. Since the village was already fully developed, houses were located on infill lots. A handful of capes, mostly dormered, were built in the 1940s and '50s; examples include 24 School Street and 41 Sargent Street.

1953-2002 : Modern Era

Development during this period, which falls beyond the period of significance, has been similarly minor. Some of the activity has been tied to demolition of earlier buildings, often to replace with parking lots. Circa 1968, a new, brick post office, combined with a bank, was erected on Main Street, across from Town Hall. The town built a fire station off Fuller Street, and the school district enlarged the school with two brick additions. Residential growth has been minimal; dwellings continue to be modest in scale – a mix of ranches, capes, split level houses and mobile homes scattered around the district on infill lots

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

1790-1833: Settlement and Beginnings of Industry

Belmont was originally part of the town of Gilmanton, which was incorporated in 1727 and settled during the 1760s. The rolling hills and well-drained soils were excellent for agriculture, and sources of water power were abundant. The Province Road, built in the 1760s, facilitated settlement and brought traffic into the region. Gilmanton was one of the largest towns in the state and became a thriving agricultural town with village centers in Lower Gilmanton, Iron Works Village, and Gilmanton Corners by the end of the 18th century. By contrast, Factory Village (or Belmont Village) in what ultimately became the town of Belmont, remained an "unbroken forest" for many years. Though large farms were established throughout Belmont (known as the Upper Parish or Upper Gilmanton until 1869), the land in the valley of the Tioga River was not suitable for farming as it was wet and rough and for the most part bypassed.. As the population of Gilmanton increased, it continued to spread out, accompanied by sawmills and grist mills. By 1820 there were fourteen grist mills and eleven sawmills in the town of Gilmanton.[2]

The first mill in Factory Village was a grist mill built in the early 1790s by Ephram Morrill, Jr. on the east side of the Tioga River, just north of Church Street. In 1794, Joseph Fellows of Sandown, New Hampshire arrived in Belmont and purchased a large tract of land from Joseph Badger, Jr.. The parcel included all the land on the west side of the Tioga River, from the Catholic Church parking lot south to Shaker Road. Fellows erected a house for himself on Morrill's land on the north side of Church Street and in 1798 added that land, including the grist mill, to his holdings. He apparently built a saw mill south of Church Street. Fellows eventually bought the land on the east side of Main Street, as well, so that at his death in 1817 he owned all of present-day Belmont Village. He could rightly be considered the founder of the village.[3]

Between 1790 and 1834, development in the village remained concentrated around the Main and Church Street intersection, where a store/post office, blacksmith shop, and a handful of houses were erected. Fellows' son, Joseph Jr., constructed a clapboard mill near the Depot Street bridge; it is likely several other mills also operated on the river. At Fellows' death, his Belmont land was split between his descendants. His son, Thomas Fellows, inherited 80 acres west of the river and his grandchildren, Simeon and Mary Copp, the approximately 100 acres on the east side of Main Street. Joseph Jr. received the land between the river and Main Street.[4]

In 1825, William Badger of Belmont (and governor from 1834-35) bought the grist mill north of Church Street, followed by a half-interest in the sawmill. In 1832, along with several partners, Badger established the Gilmanton Village Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton or woolen goods. The company immediately started accumulating land in the area, particularly the mill rights along the Tioga River, and constructed a dam in Gilmanton to create a reserve water supply (now Sawyer Lake) for the mills to come. The incorporators laid out lots for a new factory, a common in front of it (where a post office/bank building was erected ca. 1968) and a plan for nine house lots.[5]

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[2] Lancaster, 1845:132; Badger, 1876:38; Hackett, 1885:71; Rhodes, 1969: 12-15.
[3] Rhodes, 1999: 2-4.
[4] Rhodes, 1999: 4.
[5] Rhodes, 1999: 5.

1833 –1865: Early Years of the Textile Industry

In 1835 the new brick factory building, on which construction started in 1833, was ready to be put into service. The mill produced woven cotton sheeting. The mill was powered by water from the river that was dammed below the earlier mills and diverted into a canal that ran east of Main Street, merged into Judkins Brooks, and followed a stone-lined channel south to cross Main Street near the present town parking lot. For unclear reasons, the venture was not successful, and in 1836 the company re-chartered as the Union Factory Company. That company was struck with disaster in 1852 when a spring flood destroyed the dam at Sawyer Lake, causing considerable damage downstream. Within five months, William Badger died, leaving the entire company at risk. In November 1852 the company was sold at auction, but remained in decline for over a decade.

During the late 1830s and 1840s, the cotton mill stimulated growth in the village. Main Street (initially called Walker Street and laid out in 1821) began to develop in the mid-1830s, as the spine of the community with houses and commercial structures. By 1859, the village included a church, schoolhouse, factory, three shoe shops, blacksmith shop, two stores and approximately thirty-nine houses spread along Main and Church Streets. Though the church, schoolhouse, one store, post office, and hotel were all located at the north end (just beyond Area G), most of the residential growth had shifted to the area around the mill.

In 1859, the Town of Gilmanton was divided for political reasons, and Belmont was incorporated as a separate town known as Upper Gilmanton. Ten years later, the name was changed to Belmont.

1865-1910: Peak of the Hosiery Industry

In 1865, the textile factory was purchased by Moses Sargent, an experienced hosiery mill operator and manager. The cotton factory was immediately converted for the manufacture of cotton and wool hosiery and again began to prosper. By the 1870s, about 200 people were employed at the factory; most of them were American by birth. In 1872, a row of houses was built on Mill Street, just south of the factory to house mill employees. In 1875, the Gilmanton Mills Company was formed, and the factory complex was soon enlarged and dams and penstocks rebuilt. The company acquired the saw, grist, and shingle mill at the north end of the village and used them for the manufacture of wooden packing cases until a fire in 1885. That same year, the Gilmanton Mills turned out a larger annual product than any other hosiery mill in the state.[6]

In the 1860s and '70s, the core of the village's business district was still at the Church/Main Street intersection. but businesses, which included two grocery and dry goods stores, jewelry store, meat market, news dealer, millinery, drug store, two hotels, livery stable, blacksmith, and barbershop were spread throughout the village.

[6] Rhodes, 1969:27-28; Hackett, 1885:722-23.

The charter for a railroad between Tilton and Belmont was finally granted in 1883, though it did not arrive in Belmont in 1889. The depot was located on the west bank of the river and spurred some growth, especially a large grist mill and grain elevator, in its immediate vicinity in 1894 (burned 1913).[7]

The arrival of the railroad was immensely useful for the mill and spurred its expansion. The entire village district experienced a building boom during which it took on its current shape. Its population grew to between 500 and 600 residents, or nearly one-half of the town's entire population. In 1892 the village contained two churches, a hotel, two schoolhouses, five business blocks, a railroad depot on the west side of the river, and approximately seventy-three residences. Settlement was dense along Main Street and on Gale, Fuller, Spring and School streets, spurs that ran east of Main Street. During the 1890s, the village center migrated south and several new commercial structures were erected. The Johnson Block (Inv. #61) was built in 1891, followed by the Bryant Block, now the Town Hall in 1894 and a third block (Inv. #60) the following year. School districts were consolidated, and a large new school, Gale School, was built at the south end of the village in 1894. The Belmont Public Library was established that same year. The library was originally located in the Johnson Block, but soon moved to the second story of the fire station, which at that time stood on the site of the present library. This building also contained the town selectmen's offices. The village's attractive appearance prompted an historian to comment on its new and freshly painted houses and overall thrifty and attractive appearance.[8]

In 1908, the hosiery factory was the major employer of village residents; sixty-eight mill operatives, a mill boss, and three mill overseers were listed in the town directory. Other residents included two farmers, eight clerks and storekeepers, four carpenters, two painters and paper hangers, an electrician, two plumbers, two livery stable operators, a teamster, a printer, a barber, a dressmaker, a railroad station agent, two doctors, a fire insurance agent, a sheriff, and a lawyer.[9] As the population of the village grew and diversified, new churches were established. An Advent Christian Church was organized in 1899 and the following year a church was built on Sargent Street. In the late 19th century, Belmont, like other New Hampshire towns, experienced a period of immigration as large numbers of French Canadians came to work in the hosiery factory. By the mid-20th century, at least half of the population of Belmont Village were of French-Canadian descent. This influx of Catholic families into the village created a need for a Catholic church. Services began in the 1890s in an old schoolhouse until St. Joseph's Church was erected in 1907 at the north end of the village, just beyond the district.[10]

1910-1953: Decline of the Hosiery Industry; Arrival of the Automobile

In 1909 the Gilmanton Mills Company was taken over by the Ipswich Mills. In 1921 it was purchased and incorporated as the Belmont Hosiery Company. Despite an overall decline, the hosiery factory continued to be the focus of the village during the early 20th century and produced silk, lisle and woolen hosiery. In 1926 approximately fifty-six village residents were employed at the factory, along with a number of residents from outlying areas. By the 1930s, however, weak demand, cost-cutting, lower prices and

[7] In addition to serving the mill, the railroad proved beneficial to area farmers, as Belmont was still a thriving agricultural community. One property within the district, Weeks Farm on Depot Street (Inv. #84) benefited from its close proximity to the depot.

[8] Hackett, 1885:722; 1892 Map of Belmont. The fire station-library was moved to Fuller Street in 1927 when the present library was built; in 2002 it was torn down for a parking lot.

[9] 1908 Town Directory.

[10] Rhodes 1969: 35, 57, 59. This church stood until it was replaced by the existing St. Joseph's Church on the same site ca.1990.

outdated equipment challenged its continued existence. The company survived the depression years, but barely.[11] Other village residents worked at a variety of jobs related to the running of the village center. They included a minister, eight storekeepers and clerks, a postmaster, two druggists, jeweler, three teachers, doctor, barber, four carpenters, plumber, six painters, two railroad workers, five teamsters, two chauffeurs, two auto mechanics, road commissioner, and sheriff. Local businesses in 1937 included five grocery stores and meat markets, wood and coal dealer, drug store, grain dealer, men's clothing store, barbershop, and three garages.[12]

A second hosiery factory, which made socks, was established in 1926 by Albert Lucier in the barn of his property on School Street. He later moved to a new factory at 10 Shaker Road. The factory was sold to the Fenwick Hosiery Company in 1949 and used until 1955 when Fenwick purchased the vacant Belmont Mill and moved operations there.

Despite the falling fortunes of the textile industry, the town invested in a new public library, constructed in 1928, and high school, built in 1935. Automobile traffic increased along Main Street, a major through artery, and at least one filling station was erected, on the site of a demolished house. With the increase in automobile transportation, coupled with the decline in importance of the hosiery factory, use of the railroad fell. The last train to Belmont ran in 1930.

1953-2002 : Modern Era

Post-World War Two prosperity did not extend to Belmont's hosiery mill. In 1955 the mill closed and was sold at auction. The following year, Fenwick Hosiery purchased it and continued to operate it, employing seventy people and manufacturing socks, until 1970. In ensuing years, varied small industries occupied the building, but none played a significant role in the village's economy. The building was completely gutted by fire during the summer of 1992 and stood vacant and at risk of demolition until rehabilitated in 1998 for use as a community center and offices. Despite the loss of its industrial backbone, the village continues to serve as the focus of civic and business activity in Belmont.

[11] Belmont Historical Society, 1998: 6-7.
[12] 1926 1937 Town Directories

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: Factory Village Historic District is eligible for the National Register under criterion A. Historically, and currently, it is the town center of Belmont. The village grew up around its water-powered industries, most notably its textile factory, which was the primary non-agricultural industry in the town and the village's driving force from its opening in 1835 until it closed in 1970. As the mill grew in importance, the village developed around it, with shops, business blocks, schools, churches, post office and residences. From the time Belmont was set off from Gilmanton in 1859, the village has served as the business, civic, industrial and religious heart of the town. Furthermore, the village is the only village in Belmont.

Criterion B: Although the district contains the residences and businesses of a number of individuals of local historical importance and interest, it lacks the requisite mass and depth of such association to be eligible under this criterion.

Criterion C: Factory Village Historic District contains a diverse number of building types, including dwellings, mills, business blocks, small shops, schools and a church, as well as several historic structures. While the buildings collectively continue to convey the history and character of the village, and there are some that retain a high degree of architectural integrity, there are many that retain only a moderate degree of integrity, primarily due to synthetic siding with the subsequent loss of architectural details, and/or alterations to porches. Sash replacement and additions, while they have occurred, are less common. Due to the overall moderate level of integrity of its buildings, the district is not eligible under criterion C.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1833-1953: 1833 reflects the year when development within the district first occurred and for which there are surviving resources; 1953 reflects the 50-year National Register cut-off date

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Factory Village Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. The village grew from a linear main street, near which was located the key industrial building, to spread out on short side-streets east of Main Street and, ultimately, to the west side of the Tioga River, where the railroad depot was built in 1889. The village reflects a common development pattern for mill villages: mill and company housing near the river, civic and commercial buildings somewhat farther away, and dwellings spilling out from the business center. When Main Street was the only street, residents of all socio-economic classes erected houses along it. By the end of the 19th century, the more affluent gravitated toward the higher elevations (High, Sargent and Johnson Streets) with views toward the mill and river to build larger, more fashionable houses, while the less wealthy filled in the lots on the side streets or built houses on the village fringe. That pattern of development, including the street patterns, spatial relationships, and diversity of building stock, remains clearly evident today. Nearly all of the district's key non-residential resources, including mill, library, school, business blocks, and post office, as well as associated structures, such as bandstand, watering trough, penstock and sections of the canal system, are extant. The district was nearly entirely built out by 1910, and little development – and no new streets – have occurred in the ensuing years. What little has appeared is on infill lots, and its scale and vernacular appearance are commensurate with the rest of the district.

While a number of the houses in the district have been sided and lost architectural trim, nearly all retain their original massing, fenestration and sufficient detail to identify when they were built. Nearly all, regardless of size, period or stylistic origins, were erected with ells, and many had attached (occasionally detached) barns. A high proportion of the houses throughout the district retain these historic extensions.

Due to the number of buildings that have been synthetically sided and/or lost historic trim details, the district lacks integrity of materials or workmanship.

BOUNDARY DISCUSSION

The district as defined in this form is the nucleus of the mill village that grew and thrived after the textile mill was erected in 1833. The buildings within its bounds occupy tight, urban lots, with minimal open space. For the most part, they were constructed prior to 1910.

The northern boundary stops just south of the Catholic church. Though the late 18th century origins of Factory Village were in this northern area, none of the buildings from the pre-1833 period east of the river have survived, and those that were built later in the 19th century have undergone substantial alterations. The church, though on its current site for 100 years, was replaced in the 1990s. Overall, this northern section has undergone sufficient change that its integrity has been severely compromised. Beyond Church Street, the character of the village shifts to a more rural, agricultural area with scattered, small-scale farms. While residents were often associated with businesses in the village, the shift in building type, density and land use patterns, as well as some significant new construction, led to the omission of this area from the district. The boundary could arguably be extended north to include the river and its banks as far as, and including the dam above Fellows Mills Road, which would include the various late 18th and early 19th mill sites, but it was not drawn as such at this point, as the degree of integrity of those sites needs to be determined by an archeologist..

The southern boundary reflects a distinct change in character, period and topography beyond 4 Brookside Circle. Along Concord Street, beyond the district, the amount of post-1955 construction significantly increases, and the level of integrity of the pre-1953 buildings drops.

The eastern boundary is clearly defined by the edge of village development and Route 106 just beyond.

The western boundary was determined by a change in density, period of development and building type on the north side of Depot Street beyond 50 Depot Street. The south side of the road continues the district's overall period, scale and integrity to a point farther west, stopping just east of a major multi-unit development and a clear change in density to a more open, rural area.

TABLE OF RESOURCES

Arranged geographically by street, north to south; then west of river

Inv. #[1]	Address	Tax map/ parcel #	Name of Property	Construction Date (approx)	Style/Form/ Description	C/ NC[2]	Photo #
-	155 Main St.	125/1		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	11
-	169 Main St.	125/2		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell	C	14
-	171 Main St.	125/3		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable, house	C	13, 14, 18
-	Main St.	122/10	watering trough	ca. late 19th c.	granite trough relocated to vacant lot (parking lot) in 1988; original site corner Mill & Main Streets	C	
-	Main St.	122/44	penstock	1890s	penstock pipe and supporting piers – on vacant lot	C	8
74	111 Main St.	122/85	Baptist Church Parsonage	1860	1-1/2 story, gable-front, vernacular Gothic Revival house; moved to site in 1992	NC	
73	115 Main St.	122/86	Greenleaf Osgood House	ca. 1838	Greek Revival classic cottage with ell & barn	C	1
72	117 Main St.	122/87	John Brown House	ca. 1836	cape with Federal entrance & ell	C	2, 3
71	123 Main St.	122/98	John A. Ladd House	ca. 1839	high-posted cape, Greek Rev. entrance	C	3
70	125 Main St.	122/99	Sargent House	ca. 1868	2-1/2 story Italianate house with ell & barn	C	3, 4
68	128 Main St.	122/43	Benjamin Lakeman House	ca. 1890	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	
69	129 Main St.	122/100	Forrest House	ca. 1839	Greek Revival cape	C	3, 4
64	131 Main St.	122/122	Moses Smith Barn	2nd half 19th c.	barn	NC	
63	133 Main St.	122/123		ca. 1890	1-1/2 story, gable-front shop	C	5, 6
67	134 Main St.	122/42	Stevens Fifield House	ca. 1887	2-1/2 story, Queen Anne, barn	C	5, 72
62	135 Main St.	122/124	Old Post Office	ca. 1890	2-1/2 story, gable-front shop	C	5, 6
65	138 Main St.	122/11	Clough Store	ca. 1884	1-1/2 story, gable-front shop	C	7, 12
61	139 Main St.	122/132	Johnson Block	1891	3-story commercial block	C	6, 8
60	141 Main St.	122/133		ca. 1895	2-story commercial block	C	7, 8
-	143 Main St.	122/1	Belmont Town Hall	1894	2-story commercial block	C	7, 8, 10
-	146 Main St.	122/9	Belmont Public Library	1927-28	1-story brick Colonial Revival library	C*	7, 12

[1] All inventory numbers are preceded by BEL00

[2] Denotes contributing/non-contributing to potential Factory Village Historic District (Area G)

* listed on the National Register of Historic Places

-	147 Main St.	122/2		late 19th c.	2-1/2 story, side-gable duplex	C	10
-	151 Main St.	122/3		late 19th c.	2-1/2 story, gable-front Italianate house & barn	C	10
-	153 Main St.	122/4		ca. 1850s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	11
-	154 Main St.	122/8	Post Office	ca. 1968	1-story commercial building	NC	9, 12
-	162 Main St.	122/5		mid-19th c.	2-1/2 story, side-gable duplex	C	12
-	168 Main St.	124/42		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	15, 17, 18
-	170 Main St.	124/41		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house	NC	16, 18
-	173 Main St.	124/1		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable, house with exposed basement	C	13, 14
-	175 Main St.	124/2	Badger House	ca. 1784/1846	cape with Gothic Revival vergeboard; moved to village in 1846	C	13, 14, 63
-	176 Main St.	124/31		late 19th c.	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	17, 18, 19
-	180 Main St.	124/32		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable, house	C	21, 22
-	181 Main St.	124/4		ca. 1870s	2-1/2 story, gable-front Italianate house with ell & barn	C	20, 22
-	185 Main St.	124/5		late 19th c.	1-1/2 story, front-gable house with ell	C	22
-	186 Main St.	124/31		mid-19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	21, 22
-	4 Brookside Circle	124/27		ca. 1890s	2-1/2 story, vernacular Queen Anne house	C	24
-	10 Shaker Rd.	124/30	Lucier Mill	ca. 1930	wood frame mill	C	23
-	22 Shaker Rd.	124/28		ca. 1940s.	house	NC	
-	4 Concord St.	124/12		ca. 1870s-90s	1-1/2 story, gable-front Italianate house with ell & barn	C	25
-	8 Concord St.	124/11		late 19th c.	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with detached barn	C	26
-	11 Concord St.	124/6		ca. 1880-90s	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	27, 28
-	17 Concord St.	124/7		ca. 1890s	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	28
-	21 Concord St.	124/8		ca. 1950s	cape	C[3]	29
-	24 Concord St.	124/10		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, side-gable, house	C	26
-	25 Concord St.	125/25		ca. 1960s	1-1/2 story house	NC	29
-	Concord St.	125/26		n/a	vacant lot (parking lot)	n/a	
-	Spring St.	122/97		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	11 Spring St.	122/88		ca. 1880s	2-1/2 story, side-gable duplex (former shop)	C	30, 33

[3] contributing, assuming constructed prior to 1954 (within period of significance)

-	17 Spring St.	122/89	Daniel Lakeman House	ca. 1830/90	2-1/2 story, side-gable house (originally cape – moved here ca. 1890 – Inv. #68)	C	31, 22
-	18 Spring St.	122/96		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house	C	31
-	20 Spring St.	122/95		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	31
-	22 Spring St.	122/94		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	33
-	24 Spring St.	122/93		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	32
-	25 Spring St.	122/90		ca. 1880s	1-1/2 story front-gable with wing	C	32
-	Spring St.	122/92		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
56	26 Spring St.	122/91		ca. 1947	cape	C	
-	Gale St.	122/101	Central New Hampshire Telephone Company Bldg	ca. 1941	1-story, small brick structure	C	
-	11 Gale St.	122/102		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	35
-	12 Gale St.	122/121		ca. 1960-70s	ranch house	NC	
	14 Gale St.	122/120		1890s	1-1/2 story Queen Anne house with barn	C	35, 36, 45
-	15 Gale St.	122/103		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house	C	37
-	17 Gale St.	122/104		mid-1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	35, 37
-	19 Gale St.	122/105		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	35, 37
-	5 High St.	122/106		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, gable-front Queen Anne house with barn	C	39
18	6 High St.	122/117	Dearborn House	1894	2-1/2 story Queen Anne/Stick Style house with ell & barn	C	38
19	8 High St.	122/116	Currier House	ca. 1898	2-1/2 story, tri-gable, vernacular Queen Anne house with barn	C	38, 40
20	9 High St.	122/107		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, side-gabled duplex	C	41
-	13 High St.	122/108		1988	cape	NC	41
21	14 High St.	122/115		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	41, 43
22	16 High St.	122/114		ca. 1910	1-1/2 story, tri-gable house	C	42, 43
23	18 High St.	122/113		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	42
24	20 High St.	122/112		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	42
-	22 High St.	122/111		ca. 1960s	2-story house	NC	
-	High St.	122/109		early 20th c.	garage	n/a	42
-	High St.	122/110		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	7 Nelson Ct.	122/125		ca. 1920-30ss	1-story house	NC	44
-	9 Nelson Ct.	122/126		mid-1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	44

-	11 Nelson Ct.	122/127		mid-1890s	1-1/2 story former shop/storehouse	C	44, 45
-	12 Nelson Ct.	122/129		mid-1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	NC	
-	16 Nelson Ct.	122/128		ca. 1870s	2-1/2 story, side-gable house	C	45
-	Fuller St.	122/134		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	10 Fuller St.	122/140		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	46, 47
-	11 Fuller St.	122/135		ca. 1870s	1-1/2 story, gable-front, vernacular Italianate house with ell	C	46
-	13 Fuller St.	122/136	site of former fire station & public library (moved here 1890s; demolished 2002)	n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	14 Fuller St.	122/139		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	46, 47
-	17 Fuller St.	122/137	J.B. Fuller House	ca. 1840	vernacular Federal cape with ell & barn	C	48, 49
-	Sargent St.	125/13		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	6 Sargent St.	122/119		1990s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house	NC	57
-	9 Sargent St.	122/118		ca. 1890s	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	56, 57
-	15 Sargent St.	125/9		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, side-gable, vernacular Gothic Revival house with ell & barn	C	55
-	16 Sargent St.	122/138	Advent Christian Church	1900	gable-front church with corner entry pavilion (extensively renovated)	NC	54, 57
-	16 Sargent St.	122/138	Fire Station/Police Station	ca. 1970s	1-story, wood-frame building	NC	
-	16 Sargent St.	125/8	Town Garage	ca. 1940s	multi-bay garage	C	
-	23 Sargent St.	125/10		ca. 1860s	2-1/2 story, gable-front Italianate with ell & barn	C	53
-	38 Sargent St.	125/7		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	50, 51
	39 Sargent St.	125/11		ca. 1860s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with end chimneys	C	50, 51, 52
-	41 Sargent St.	125/14		mid-20th c.	dormered cape	C[4]	50
-	Mill Street	123/7	Bandstand	1890s	wood-frame bandstand	C	
01	Mill Street	123/3	Belmont Mill	1833/1998	3-1/2 story brick mill	C	9, 58
-	Mill Street	123/2		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	59, 60
-	22 Mill St.	123/1	Gilmanton Mfg Co housing	ca. 1872	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	59, 60
-	24 Mill St.	124/40	Gilmanton Mfg Co housing	ca. 1872	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	60, 62
-	26 Mill St.	124/39	Gilmanton Mfg Co housing	ca. 1872	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	19, 61
-	28 Mill St.	124/38	Gilmanton Mfg Co housing	ca. 1872	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	19, 61, 62

[4] contributing, assuming constructed prior to 1954 (within period of significance)

-	2 Lawrence Ct.	124/37	Schoolhouse	ca. 1860	1-1/2 story, side-gable house (moved here 1888)	C	61, 62
-	3 Lawrence Ct.	124/34		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	
-	4 Lawrence Ct.	124/36		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	61
-	6 Lawrence Ct.	124/35		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	69, 71
53	School St.	125/19	Gale School	1894	Stick Style/Queen Anne school	C	69, 71
53	School St.	125/19	Belmont High School	1935-36/ 1960/1972	Colonial Revival brick school with two major additions	NC	68, 69, 71
-	7 School St.	124/3		ca. 1920s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	63
-	13 School St.	125/4		ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, x-gable house with barn & shop	C	65
-	14 School St.	125/24		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with 2-story ell	C	64
-	15 School St.	125/5		late 19th c.	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell & barn	C	65, 66
-	18 School St.	125/23		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	64, 67
-	19 School St.	125/6		late 19th c.	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	50, 66, 68
-	20 School St.	125/22		ca. 1960s	mobile home	[1]NC	67
-	23 School St.	125/15		ca. 1890s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	50, 66, 68
-	24 School St.	125/21		ca. 1940s	dormered cape	C	66, 67
-	26 School St.	125/20		ca. 1950s	1-story, side-gable house	C[5]	67
-	29 School St.	125/16		ca. 1910	1-1/2 story, gambrel-front house with barn	C	68
-	39 School St.	125/17		early 20th c.	1-1/2 story, gable-front house	C	70
-	49 School St.	125/18		ca. 1970s	split-level house	NC	70
-	Depot St.	122/13		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
-	10 Depot St.	122/41		1970s	mobile home	NC	
66	11 Depot St.	122/12		ca. 1870-80s	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	73, 74
-	23 Depot St.	123/5		ca. 1980s	pre-fab house	NC	
-	Depot St.	123/6		n/a	vacant lot	n/a	
78	30 Depot St.	123/57		ca. 1901	2-1/2 story, cross-gable, vernacular Queen Anne house	C	74, 77
79	36 Depot St.	123/56		ca. 1870	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with barn	C	
81	37 Depot St.	123/7	Belmont Lumber Co. Mill	ca. 1920	2-story, wood-frame commercial building	C	75
82	40 Depot St.	123/55		ca. 1890	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	72, 75, 77
80	41 Depot St.	123/8	Belmont Lumber Co. office	ca. 1920	1-story, gable-front house	C	75, 77

[5] contributing, assuming constructed prior to 1954 (within period of significance)77

83	46 Depot St.	123/54		ca. 1890	2-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	77
-	47 Depot St.	123/11		mid-20th c.	garage	n/a	
84	47 Depot St.	123/9	Weeks Farm	ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, gable-front-with-wing house with ell & barn	C	76, 78
87	49 Depot St.	123/12		ca. 1945	1-story, gable-front bungalow	C	78
85	50 Depot St.	123/53		ca. 1900-10	1-1/2 story, cross-gable house	C	
-	51 Depot St.	123/13		ca. 1960s-70s	mobile home	NC	
-	55 Depot St.	123/14		ca. 1900/1930s	2-1/2 story house with ca. 1930s front wing	NC	
-	57 Depot St.	123/15		ca. 1970s	mobile home	NC	
88	57 Depot St.	123/15		ca. 1880s	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with ell	C	76
89	63 Depot St.	123/16	Sturgeon House	ca. 1900	1-1/2 story, side-gable house with barn	C	69
91	71 Depot St.	123/17	David Sturgeon House	ca. 1908	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	80
92	81 Depot St.	123/19		ca. 1905	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell & barn	C	81
93	85 Depot St.	123/20		ca. 1905	1-1/2 story, gable-front house with ell	C	81
75	4 Johnson St.	122/40		ca. 1870	1-1/2 story, side-gable vernacular Gothic Revival house with ell & barn	C	73, 74
-	9 Johnson St.	122/14		ca. 1970s	mobile home	NC	
77	13 Johnson St.	123/58		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, gable-front Queen Anne with ell & barn	C	73
-	15 Johnson St.	122/15		ca. 1905	Colonial Revival Four-Square	C	74, 82
-	16 Johnson St.	122/39		ca. 1900	2-1/2 story, gable-front Queen Anne with ell & barn	C	82

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Photograph Collections

Belmont Historical Society (collection also known as Belmont Old Home Day Association)
New Hampshire Historical Society
Wallace Rhodes
Everett Weeks, Jr.

Interviews

Wallace Rhodes, Belmont native and local historian. Summer 2002.
Everett Weeks, Jr., Belmont native and owner of Weeks Farm. Fall 2002.

APPLICABLE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Locally capitalized textile mills in NH, 1720-1880.
The hosiery industry in New Hampshire, 1830-1970
Mixed agriculture and the family farm, 1630-present.
Grain farming and grist milling, 1650-present.
Pre-automobile land travel, 1630-1920.
The railroads in NH, 1842-1960.
Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.
Libraries in New Hampshire
Local government, 1630-present

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION

NR listed: ____ individual ____ within district

NR criteria: __x__ A ____ B ____ C ____ D

NR eligible: ____ individual __x__ within district ____ not eligible ____ more info needed

Integrity: __x__ yes ____ no

For Historic Districts only: **# of contributing resources:** 116
# of non-contributing resources: 23

SHPO office - Reviewed for Determination of Eligibility (date): _____

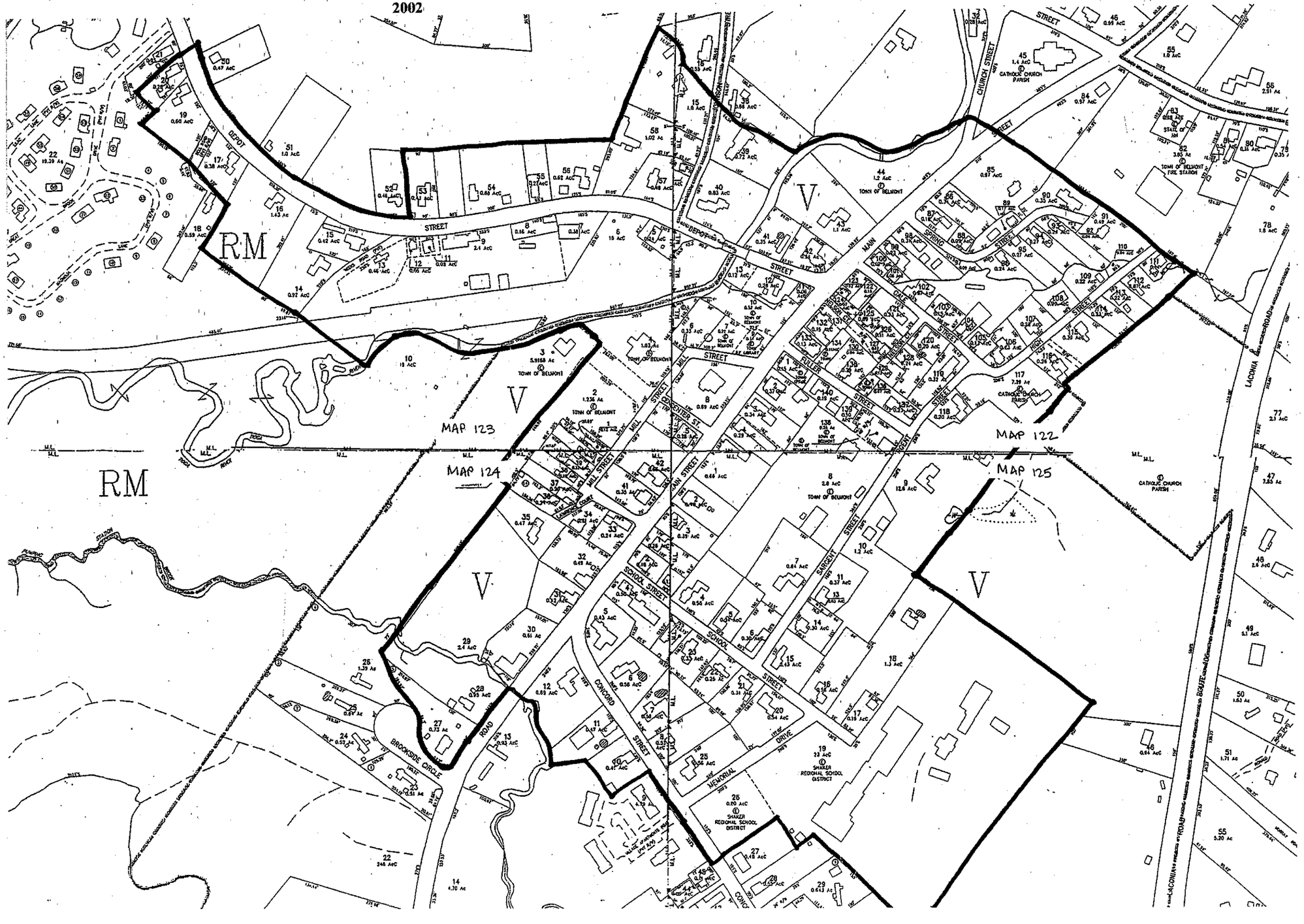
USGS MAP

(Belmont quadrangle, detail)

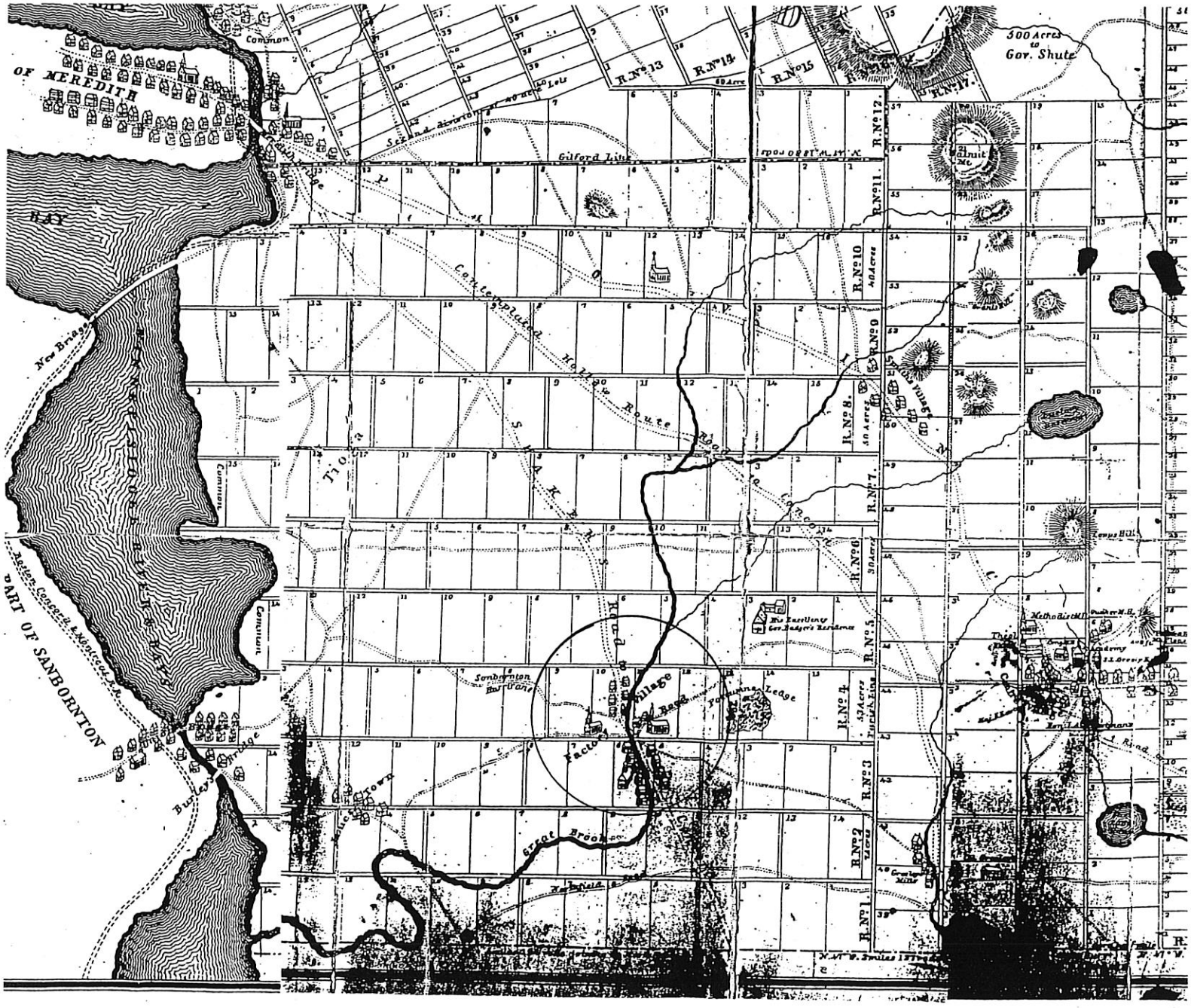
NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES - AREA FORM

NHDHR Area Factory Village (Area G)
Town/City Belmont
County Belknap

COMPOSITE TAX MAP OF FACTORY VILLAGE
2002

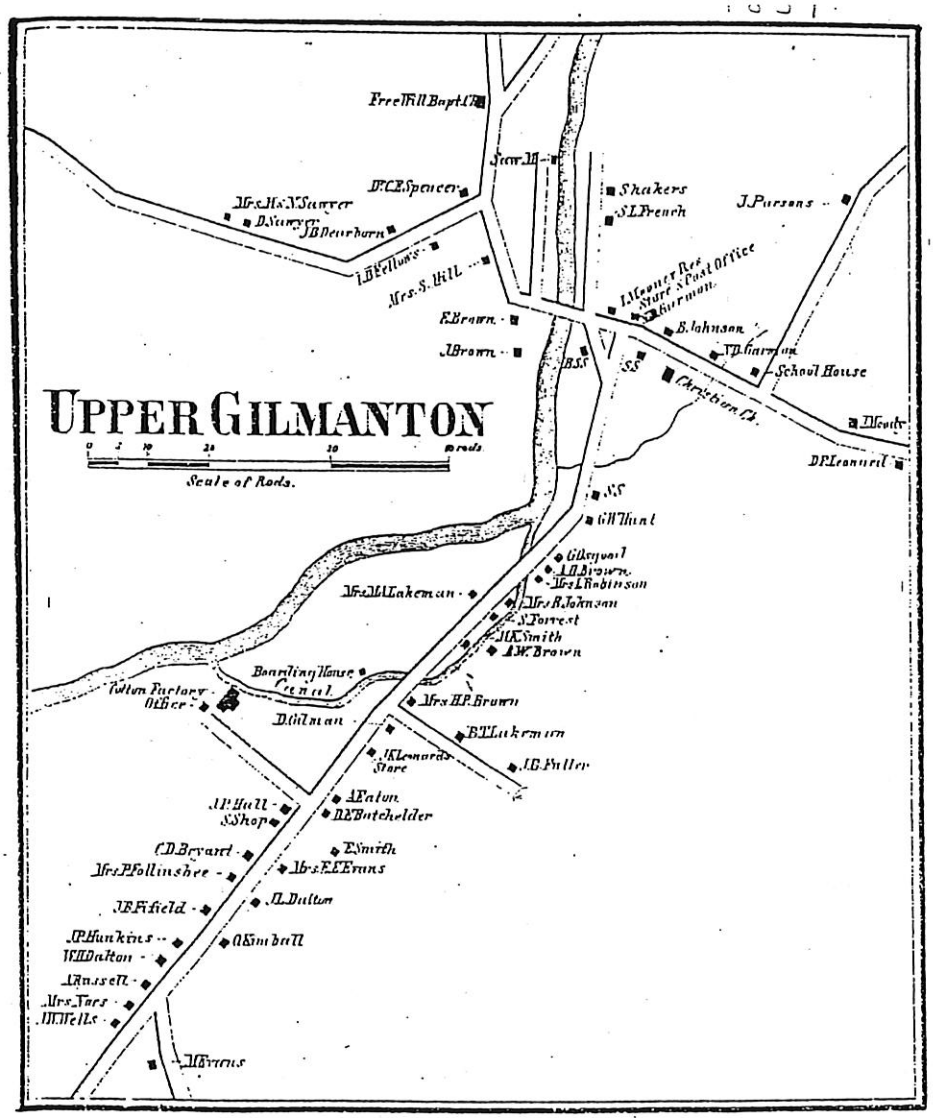


MAP OF GILMANTON
1845

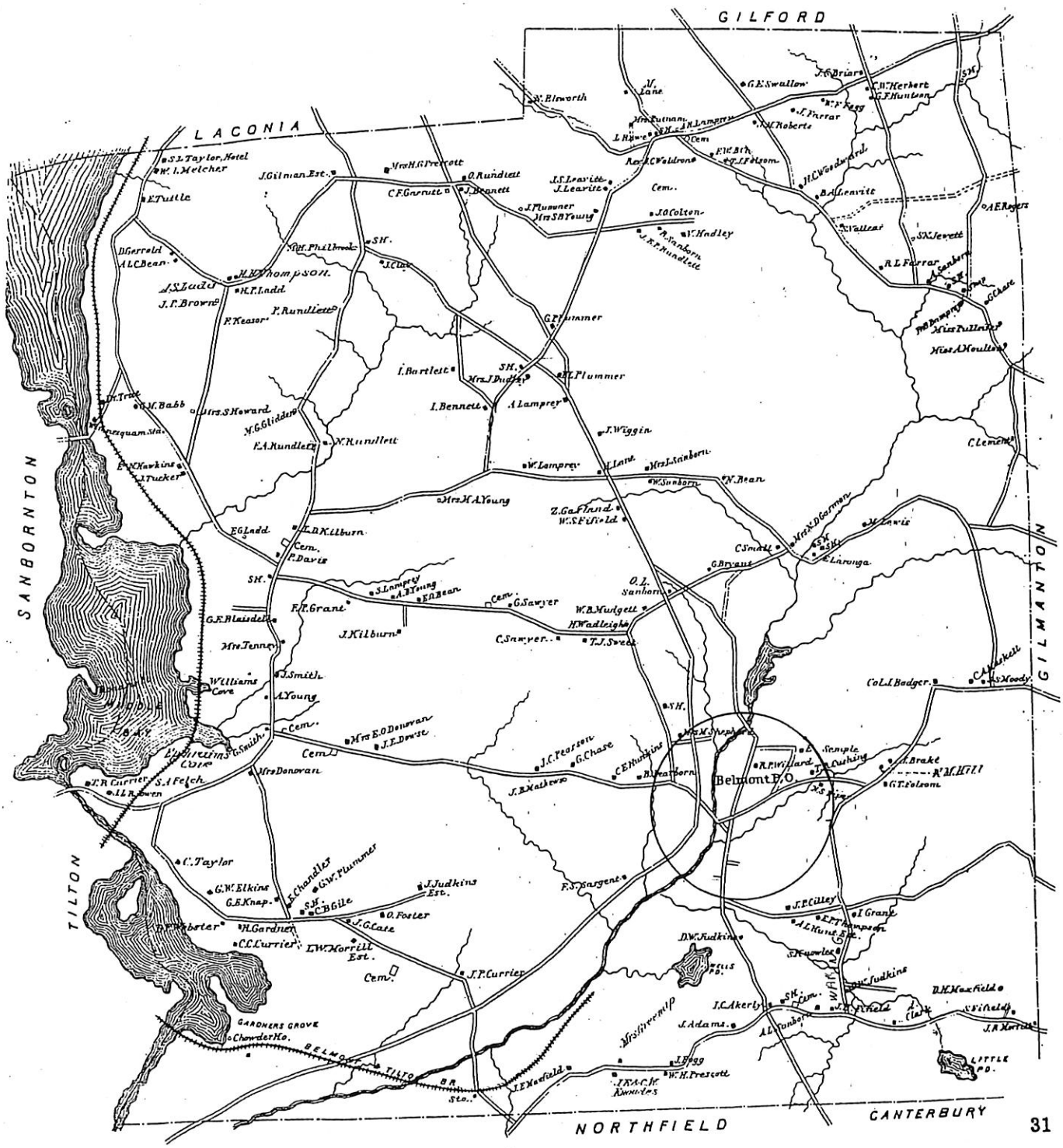


MAP OF UPPER GILMANTON (BELMONT) 1859

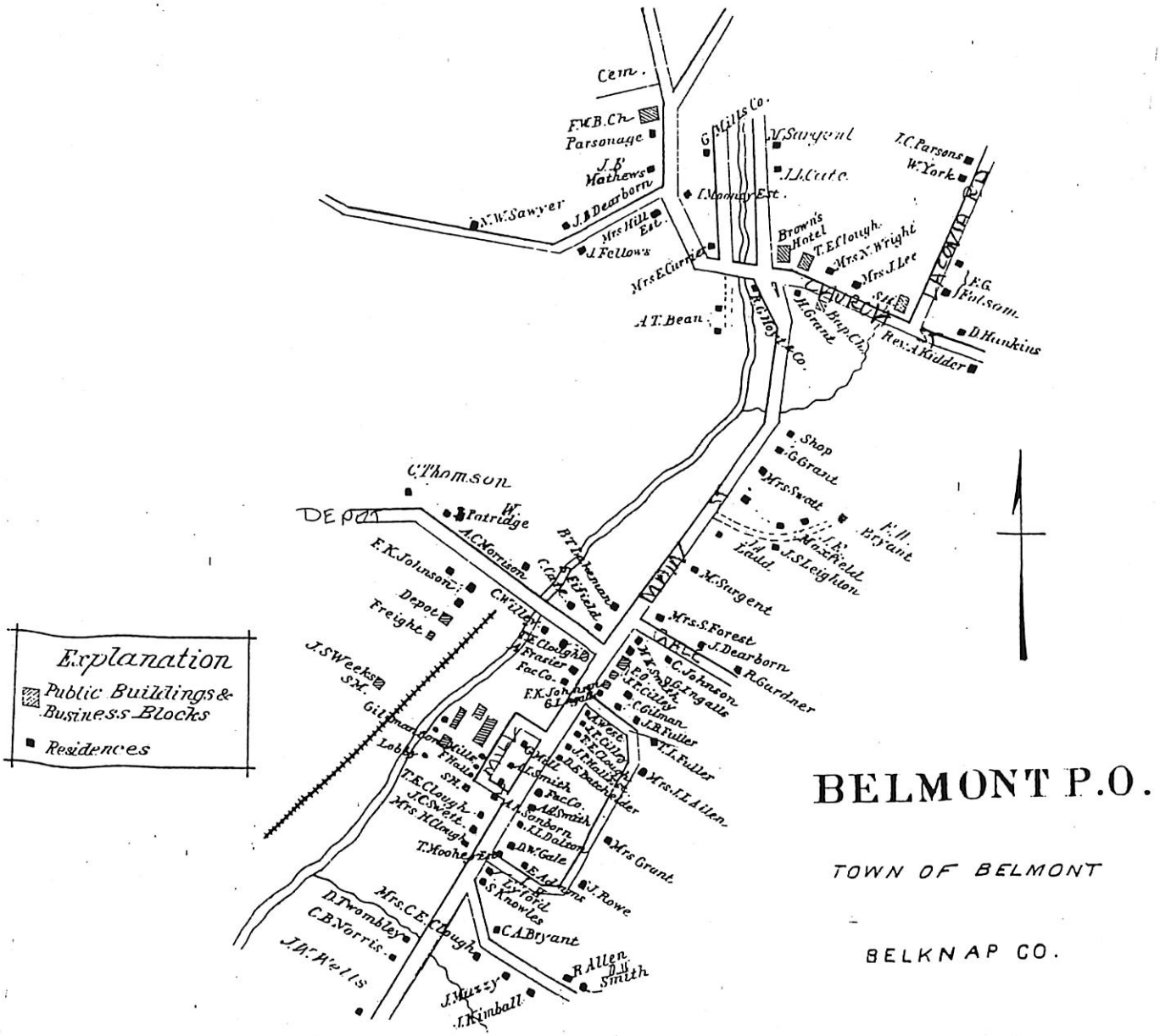
MAP OF UPPER GILMANTON (BELMONT)
Detail of Factory Village
1859



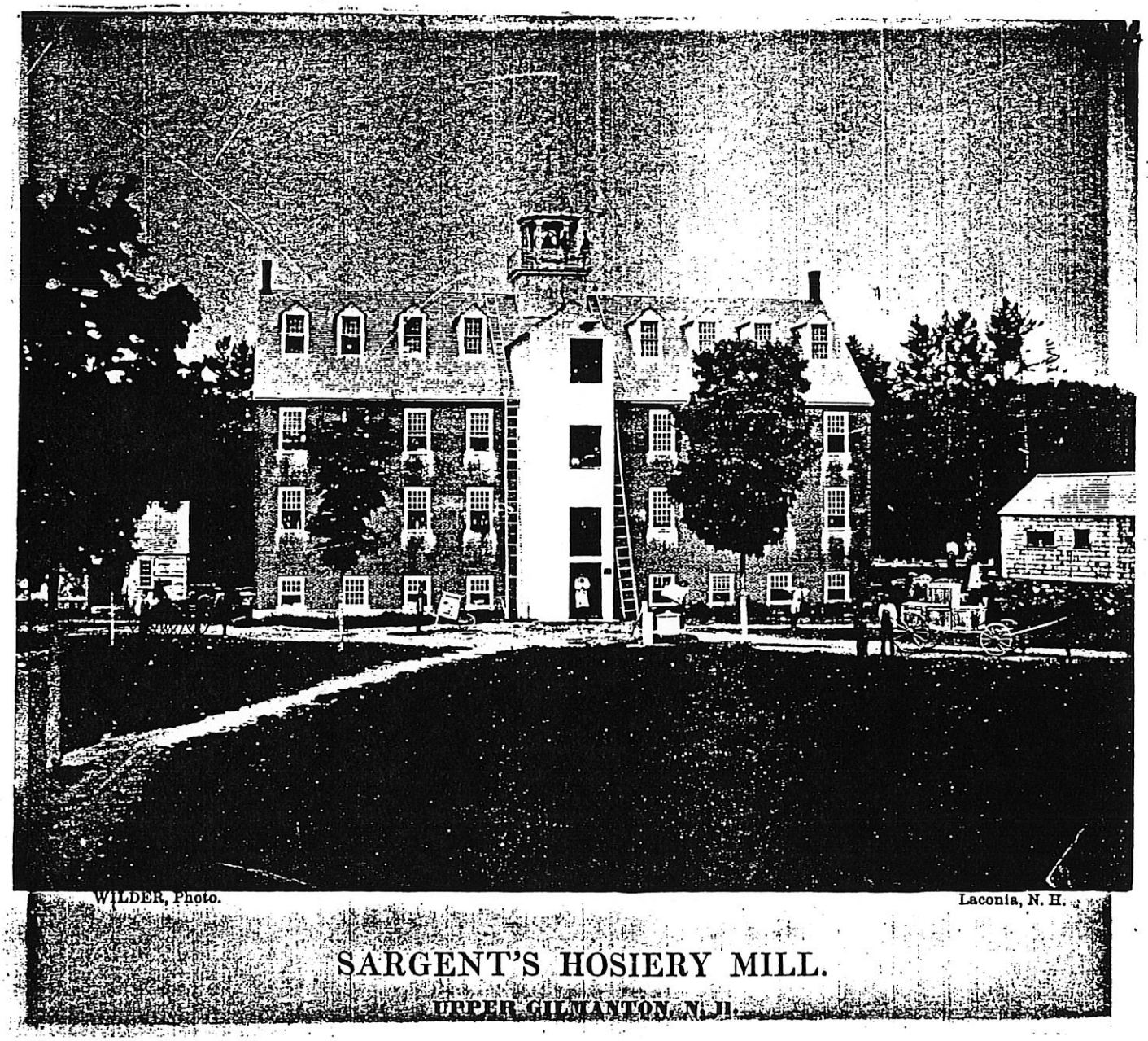
MAP OF BELMONT
1892



MAP OF BELMONT
Detail of Factory Village
1892

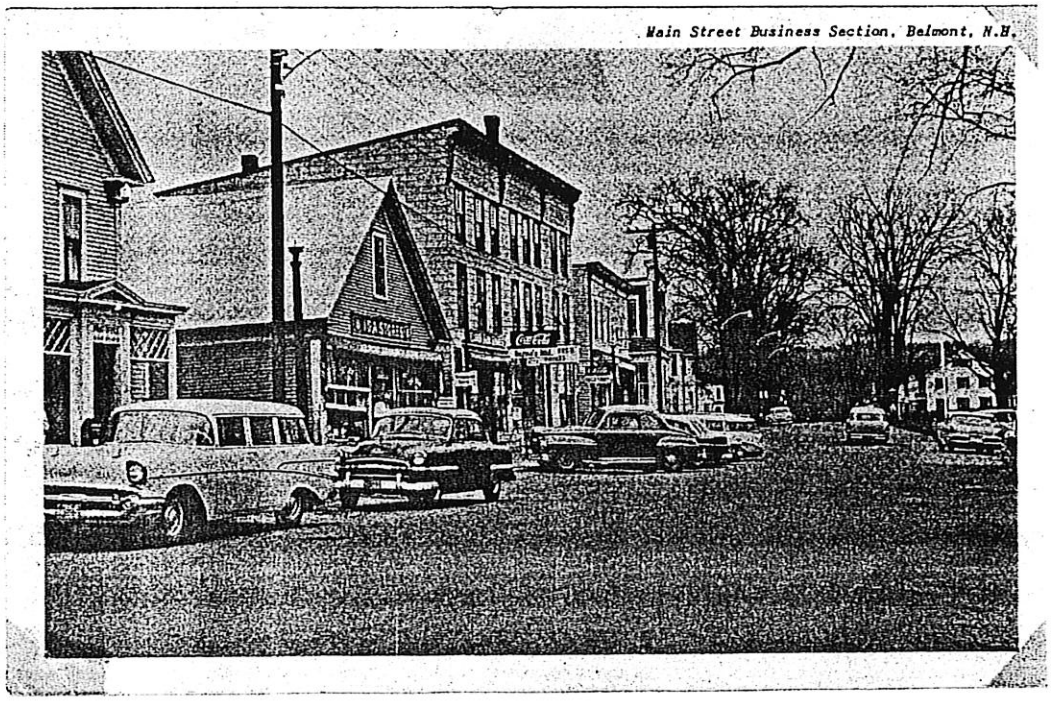


BELMONT MILL, ca. 1868
Collection New Hampshire Historical Society

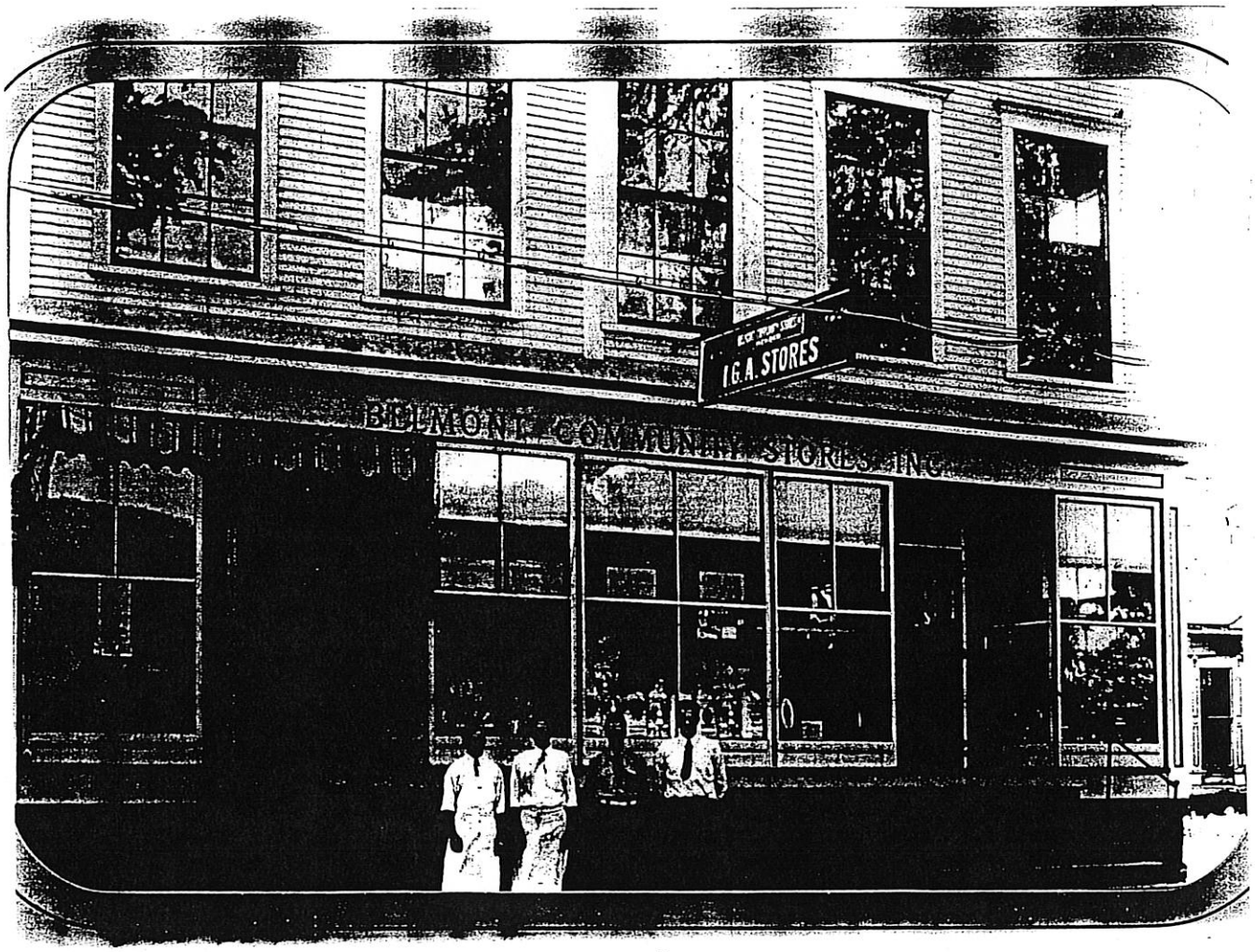


MAIN STREET, 1937
Looking north, showing Johnson Block in center
from Reminiscences of a New Hampshire Town

MAIN STREET, ca. 1960s
Looking south, showing 3-story Johnson Block in center
Courtesy Wallace Rhodes



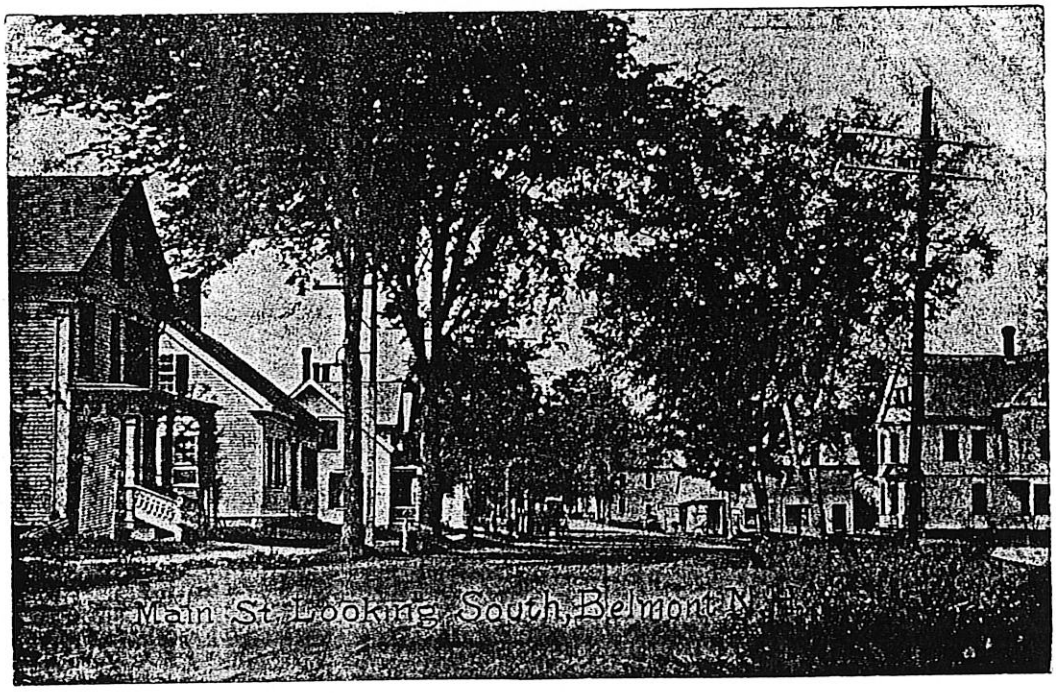
TOWN HALL, mid 20th c.
Detail of first story
Courtesy Everett Weeks, Jr.



MAIN STREET

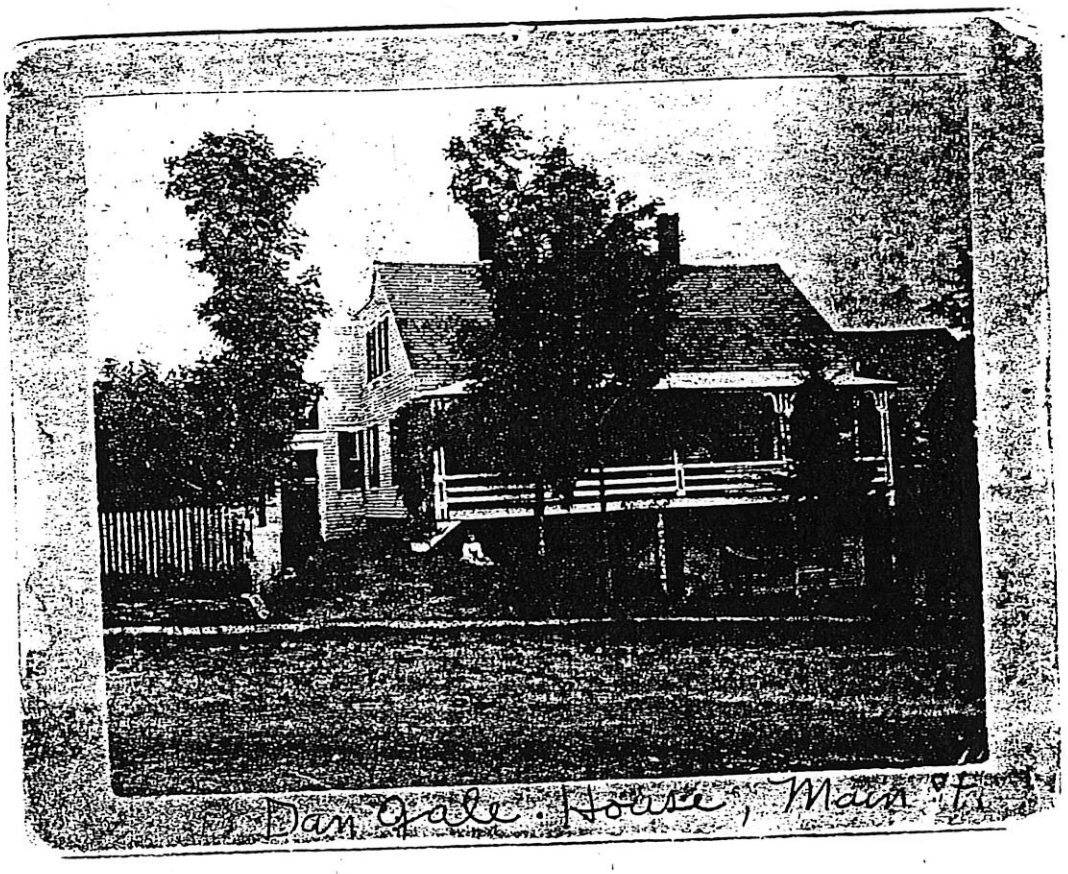
Looking south, showing Sargent House (125 Main) at far left

Courtesy Wallace Rhodes



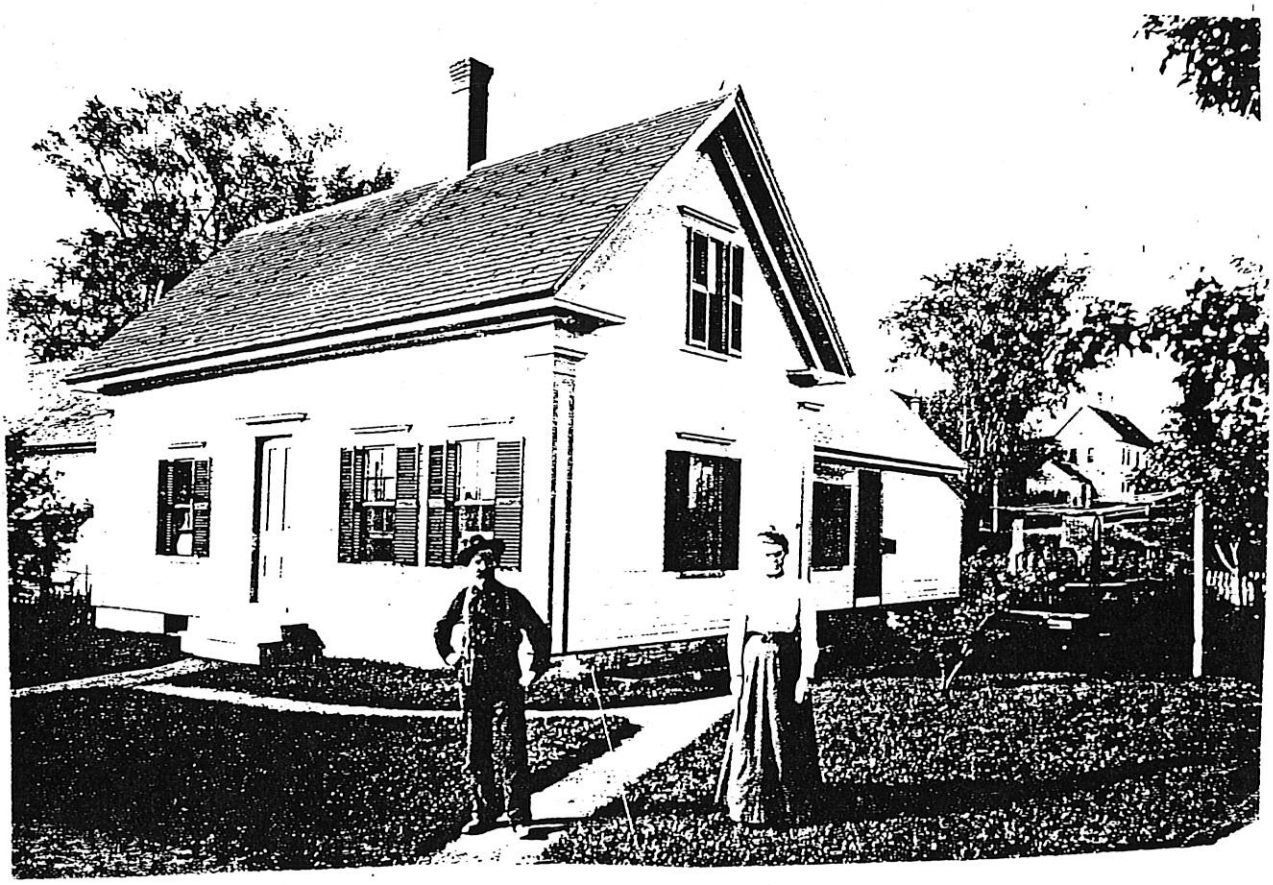
173 MAIN STREET

Belmont Historical Society collection



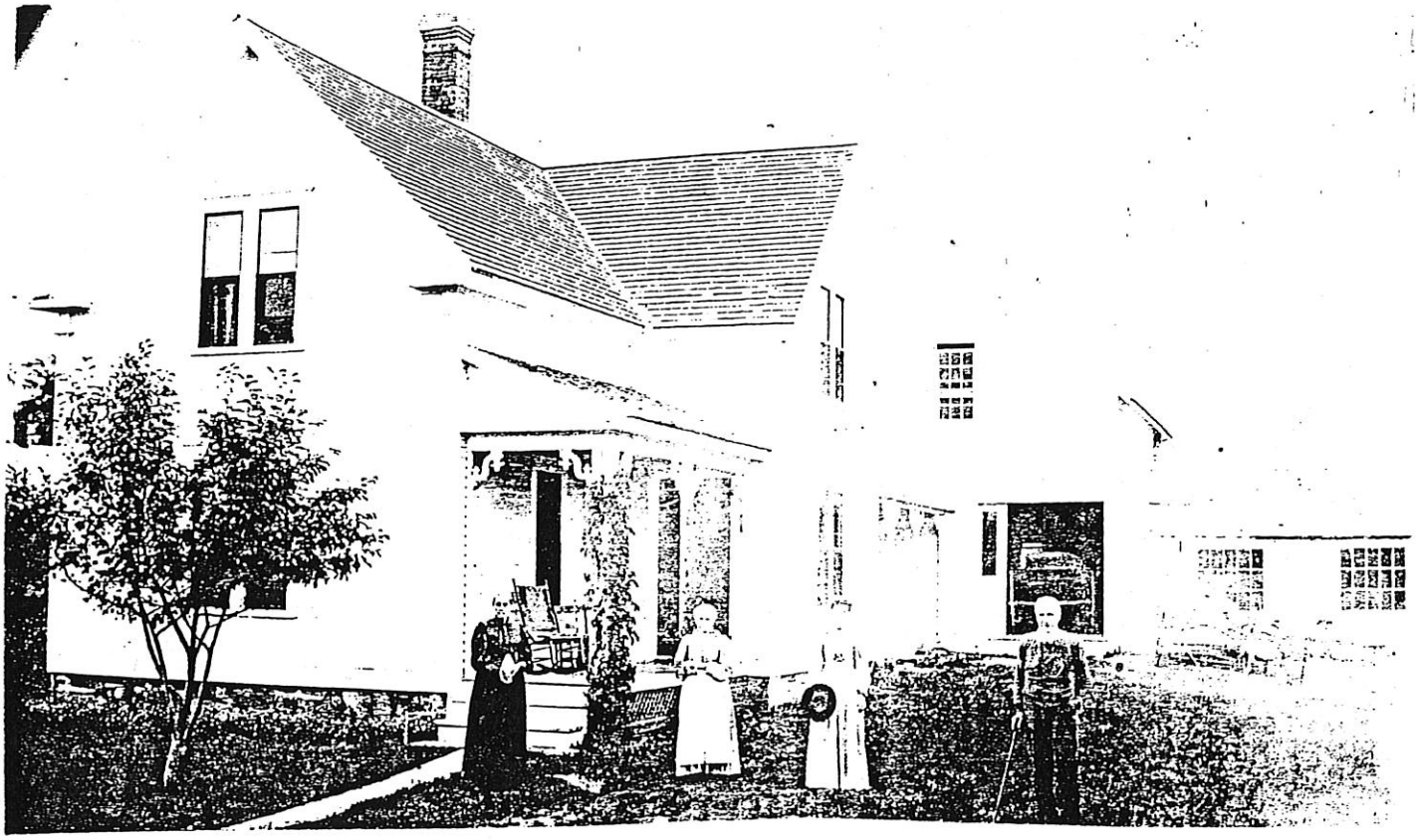
15 GALE STREET

Belmont Historical Society collection



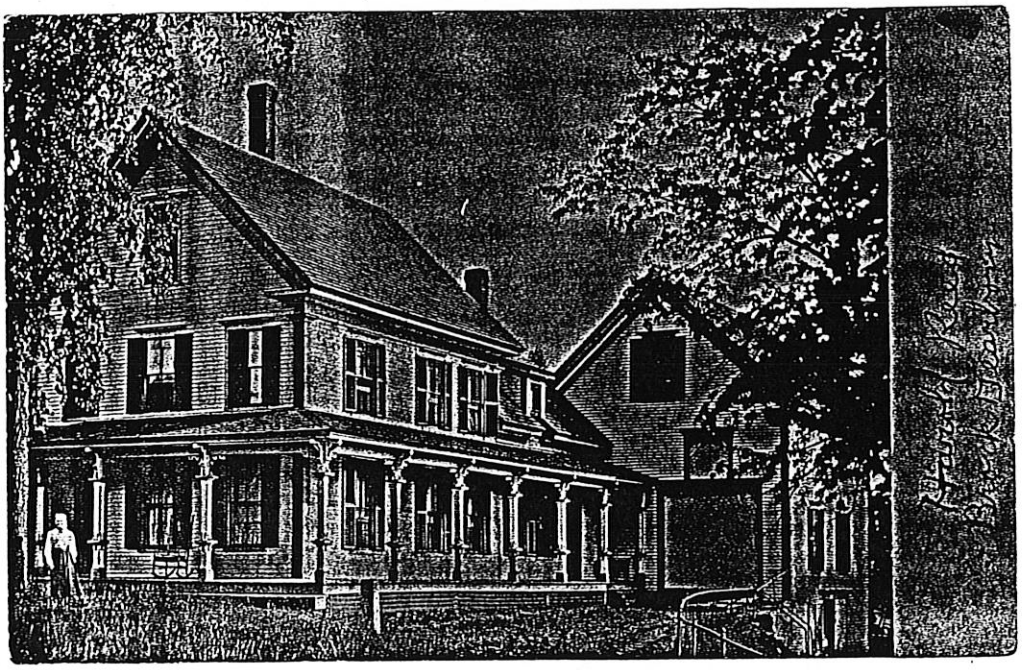
13 SCHOOL STREET

Belmont Historical Society collection



23 SARGENT STREET

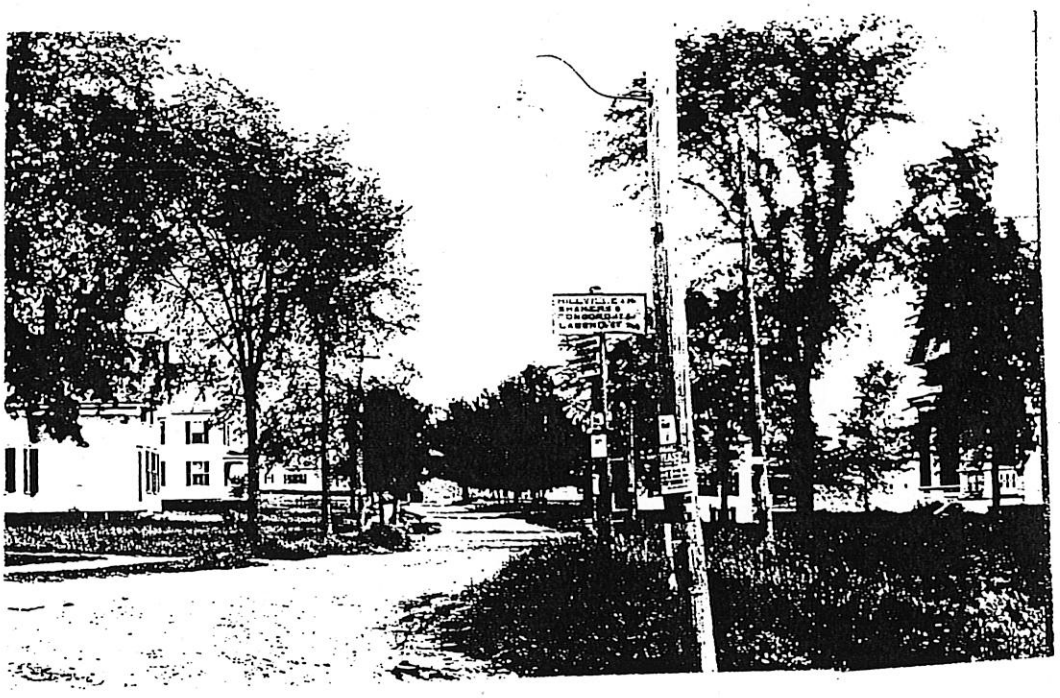
Belmont Historical Society collection



CONCORD STREET

Looking east from Main Street, showing 11 Concord at far left

Belmont Historical Society collection

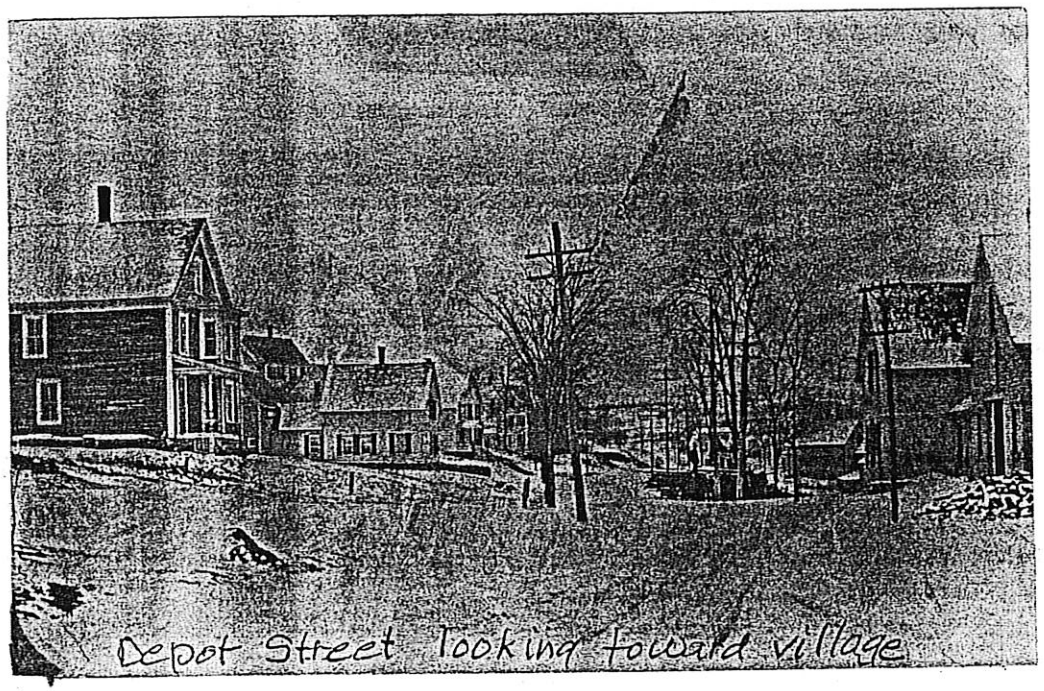
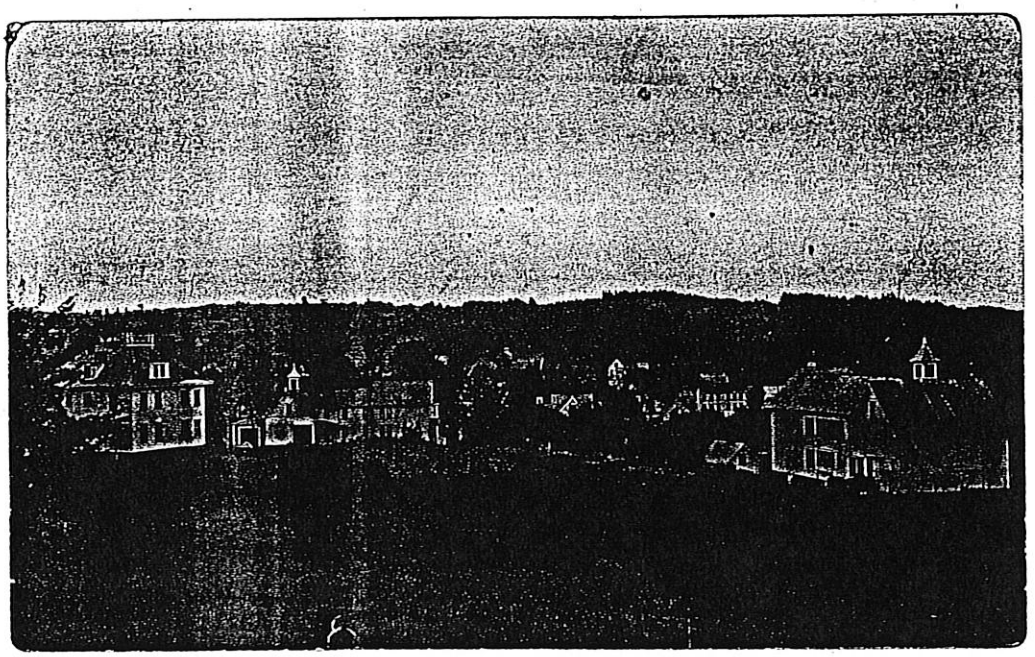


17 CONCORD STREET

Belmont Historical Society collection

DEPOT STREET

Looking east, showing 46 Depot at far left & Weeks Farm at far right
Courtesy Wallace Rhodes



VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARD MAIN STREET
Showing 15 & 16 Johnson Street at left
Courtesy Wallace Rhodes