

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

77 000 179

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME** HISTORIC

Bradford Common Area

AND/OR COMMON

Bradford Common Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Multiple

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Haverhill

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
6th

VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

025

COUNTY
Essex

CODE

009

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Haverhill

VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Essex County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

32 Federal Street

CITY, TOWN

Salem

STATE

Massachusetts, 01970

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth

DATE

1975

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts, 02108

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bradford Common Historic District is located on high land, above the south bank of the Merrimack River and south of the center of Haverhill. The Common area is the center of the former town of Bradford, which merged with Haverhill in 1897. The focus of the district is the triangular common. This green is defined by South Main Street (route 125), which enters from the southwest, and Salem Street, which approaches Bradford from the southeast. It is predominantly residential with no commercial or industrial uses. It is composed of residential, religious and educational structures, ranging in style and period from mid-Georgian to Californian Mission Style. All the structures are well-preserved, highly competent examples of their individual styles. The few intrusions are mid-20th century Colonial Revival houses and a simple brick convent.

In addition to the residential structures, there are three churches, two public schools, a public library, and a small college campus. An early firehouse, three early stores, an old post office, and the old town hall are all now serving other purposes.

On the west side of the green, facing east, is the White Church (1), 10 Main Street. It was built in 1848 as the fifth meeting house for the congregation. The graceful Renaissance Revival structure was designed by Richard Bond, a Boston architect and erected by Jedediah Perkins Carleton, a local carpenter. The 100' deep by 63' wide structure is a simple rectangular block with a ridge roof. On the facade is a partially projected Corinthian portico with pilasters and columns. Atop all is a 174' high three-stage tower and spire. The middle stage of the tower is an octagonal bell tower with Corinthian pilasters at its corners.

A chapel was added on the south elevation in 1874 and was built in a similar style. To the rear is a modern addition.

Around the corner from the church, at 22 Salem Street, is the John Peabody House (6). Constructed prior to 1788, it is 5 bays wide, with a center entry, ridge roofed, with gables to the side. It is two stories high and has a center chimney. There is a rear ell and a screen porch was added to the east.

West of the Peabody House and diagonally opposite the white church is the Kimball Tavern (12) on the corner of Salem and South Main Streets. Benjamin Kimball, a carpenter, built the house about 1690 for his son, Richard. It is a 5 bay center chimney house and has a ridge roof with gables to the side. The center entry is a two story enclosed porch with a gabled roof. Structural evidence suggests that the oldest portion of the house is the eastern side and was composed of single rooms on 2 floors. The present appearance dates from the mid-18th century. Also added at the same time was the small lean-to on the east, which served as a taproom. In 1873 a 1761 schoolhouse was moved here for use as a rear ell. A rear 2-story ell on the west was added in 1968. The porch on the eastern end is also a 20th century addition.

Northwest of the Kimball Tavern is the William Nelson Kimball House (28), 9 Cogswell Avenue. It was built in 1820 by a local carpenter, James Bartlett. It is 2-story, hip roofed, and 5 bays wide. It has been converted to a two family house.

The Leverett Kimball House (36) is located at 229 South Main Street, across from the Kimball Tavern. This carpenter Gothic style house was built between 1849 and 1851. It is

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1½ stories with an L-shaped plan. The gable roof projects to create deep eaves which are decorated with repeating S-curve barge boards. At the apexes are pendants. Above the 6/6 sash windows are simple hood moldings. On the first floor facade is a triangular (2 sided) bay with floor length paired sash windows. In the space created in the L is a one story porch with open Tudor arch spandrels; this is the main entrance.

Just south of the Leverett Kimball House, on the corner of South Elm and South Main Streets is the Alfred Ordway House (37), 239 South Main Street. This double house is 3 stories high, brick and has a ridge roof with gables to the side. The facade is six bays wide. The two center bays, at the first floor, are paired entrances, which are framed by granite post and lintel. Above the entries is a wrought iron balcony with floor length windows. There are four interior end chimneys. An ell to the rear is a later addition. The house was built jointly in 1831 by William Kimball and Guy Carleton. It now contains several apartments.

To the west of the Ordway House, at the corner of South Elm and Chadwick Streets, is the William Kimball Farrar House (40), 27 South Elm Street. It was built in 1868 in the Italian villa style. It is 2 stories and has a cross axial plan with intersecting ridge roofs. Fenestration is capped by segmental arches. In the southwest corner is a 3 story tower with a curved hip roof with a pineapple finial and round arch windows and balconies at the third floor. The other corners are filled by 1 story porches. Under the deep eaves are brackets, a wide fascia and dentil molding. There is an attached barn.

The Horatio Pearl House (48) is at 259 South Main Street, directly south of the Ordway House. It was constructed in 1836 by Isaac Morse, a local carpenter. This 5 bay wide, 2½ story house has a ridge roof with the gable facing the street. It is an example of a popular Federal/Greek Revival transitional mode. It was built as a double house. Since the 1930's, it has housed the Bradford branch of the Haverhill Public Library.

Further south, along South Main Street, is the William R. Evans House (59), 351 South Main Street. This two story hip roofed house was built in 1913 in the Georgian Revival style. It is 5 bays wide with a projecting center bay entry with attic gable. The entry is framed by paired sidelights and sheltered by a flat roofed, open Doric porch. At the second floor, above the entrance, is a Venetian window. Under the eaves are modillions, and there are slender pilasters at the building's corners.

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The George Cogswell School (64), on the southwest corner of South Elm and South Prospect Streets, was designed by W.P. Phillips and built in 1891. The 2 story structure is square in plan with projecting stair towers. Its Romanesque style is exhibited in the corbeled table and segmental brick archivolt above the fenestration. A 2 story, more classical style wing was added about 1915.

Across from the Cogswell School, on South Main Street, is the Benjamin Greenleaf House (76), 356 South Main Street. This farmhouse was built in 1821 by Benjamin Greenleaf. It is 2 stories high and has a ridge roof with gables to the side. The facade is five bays wide with a center entry. The house is sheathed in clapboards and has wide cornerboards. The enclosed entry and side porches are early additions. The ell and barns are original to the house.

To the northeast of the Greenleaf House, and facing on Kingsbury Avenue, is the Dr. Hymen A. Mysel House (78). Built in 1914, this bungalow styled house has a L shaped plan, deep eaves with exposed rafters, and intersecting gables. The entrance is a deep porch. On the south elevation is a segmental bowed window. The house is sheathed in cedar shingles, but a brick foundation reaches to the bottom of the window sills. The house shows a definite influence from Wright's prairiehouses.

The Mysel House faces the south elevation of Academy Hall (82). The hall was built in 1868 for Bradford Academy, now Bradford College. It was designed by Emerson & Fehmer. It is 4 stories high including the Mansard roof. The five center bays project to distinguish the entrance, which is framed by a 2 story portico. Every third bay is doubled and the fishscale roof is punctuated by gabled and arched dormers. The entrance portico was added in 1892 as was the northern wing. The southern wing was constructed in 1915. The building was modeled after an 1865 Vassar College structure.

To the north, on the corner of South Park and South Main Streets, is the Nathaniel T. Kimball House (85). This shingle style house was built in 1888 and was designed by two local architects, James M. Bancroft and James A. Perkins. This 2 family house is 2½ stories high and is sheathed with clapboard on the first floor, and shingles at the second floor and gables. The apartments are two T-shaped units running front to back. The facade is dominated by a bow and a stepped out gable above the bow. The gable has curvilinear returns. To the sides of the bow are inset porches which are the entrances to each house.

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Facing Church Street, next to the White Church, is the Samuel W. Hopkinson House (90). It was built between 1856 and 1859 by Samuel Hopkinson in the Italianate style. The house is 2 stories high and has a flat roof with cupola. Siding is flush board. Paired brackets support the lintels, eaves, and cupola roof. On the face, the entrance is on the north; on the southern end is a 3 sided bay.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bradford Common Historic District is significant as a physical record of the history and growth of the community and for the wide span and high quality of its architecture. People and events important in Bradford history are closely associated with the district's structures.

Bradford was settled in 1649. One hundred years later the town center moved to this district when the Kimball family gave the parish land on which to build the third meeting house. This new site for the meeting house, at the corner of Boston Post Road (South Main Street) and the road to Rowley (Salem Street), was convenient to the ferry (est. 1655) across the Merrimack, and west of the site of the first two meeting houses. An east parish was established in 1726; this was to become the Town of Groveland.

Although the City of Haverhill maintains it, the parish still owns Bradford Common. On the southern end of the common is a marker commemorating June 29, 1810. On that day, the Association of Congregational Ministers met here and established the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The first missionaries were also chosen. Among those chosen were Adoniram and Ann Haseltine Judson of Bradford.

At town meeting of June 20, 1776, in the meeting house, it was voted to authorize representatives in Philadelphia to declare, "These United Colonies independent of that venal, corrupt and avaricious court forever." This was reinforced by a pledge, "At the risk of our lives and fortunes."

The earliest houses in the district are farmhouses. When the bridge to Haverhill opened in the early 19th century, the village entered a new phase of development. A number of shoe manufacturers appeared, such as the one located in one half of the Alfred Ordway House (37). A post office and new school were established. The parish established a co-educational academy for further education, now Bradford College. When the railroad bridge to Haverhill was built in 1839, the growth slowed. Most of the houses built after 1840 were built as homes for the wealthy leather and shoe industrialists of Haverhill.

The Kimball Tavern (12) was built by the first Kimball to settle in Bradford and is the oldest building in Bradford. Bradford Academy was established at a meeting here in 1803.

The Eliphalet Kimball Store & Post Office (14) was built in 1816 by Eliphalet Kimball, after his marriage. He was appointed the first town postmaster in 1831 and he conducted his duties from his store.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Morrison, Leonard, & Sharples, Stephen, History of the Kimball Family, Damrell & Upham, Boston, Mass., 1897.
- Pond, Jean Sarah, Bradford, A New England School, The Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, Revised and Supplemented, 1954.
- Rains, Albert and Henderson, Lawrence G., With Heritage So Rich, Random House, New York, 1966.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 38 acres

UTM REFERENCES

GA	19	329750	4737060	HA	19	330110	4737130
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
AC	19	330300	4736940	BA	19	330280	4736740
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point at the western corner of Chadwick and South Main Streets and proceeding north along Chandler Street, then proceeding east along the rear property line 367 South Main Street and across Leroy Avenue, then northwesterly along Leroy Avenue, then east along the rear property line of 353 South Main Street, then north along the west property line of 351 South Main Street, then east along the rear property line of 351 South Main Street, then across South

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE	Joseph R. Orfant National Register Editor	Anne Armstrong & Howard Curtis Haverhill Historical Commission
ORGANIZATION	Massachusetts Historical Commission	DATE November 2, 1976
STREET & NUMBER	294 Washington Street	TELEPHONE 617-727-8470
CITY OR TOWN	Boston, Massachusetts, 02180	STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth Reed Amadon

TITLE Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

DATE 11/10/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: <i>Charles [Signature]</i>	DATE 8/14/77
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE 7-13-77

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During the early part of the nineteenth century, a period of rapid growth in Bradford, many properties were built on speculation. The William Nelson Kimball House (28) was built in 1820 by James Bartlett, one of the local builders who constructed on speculation. In 1831 William N. Kimball bought the house after his marriage to Priscilla H. Hopkinson. Kimball later became a major land holder in Bradford.

The Frank Croston House (29) was originally built in 1797 as a schoolhouse. In 1832 the town replaced it and in 1850 Frank Croston bought the old schoolhouse and enlarged it. It was for many years the only school in the village. In 1814, Miss Mary Haseltine organized the Bradford Sunday School, third oldest in New England, in the schoolhouse.

Isaac Morse was another speculative builder in Bradford in the early part of the 19th century. He built the Edmund Kimball House between 1821 and 1826. Edmund Kimball purchased it in 1853 and his descendants occupied it well into the 20th century. Edmund Kimball was a dealer in Morocco. He spend more than forty years in public service as a state senator and as a leader in the abolition movement.

The Leverett Kimball House (36) was built about 1850 by Leverett Kimball, a Haverhill jeweler. He was also the last local silversmith. Some of his pieces are in the collection of the Haverhill Public Library.

The Alfred Ordway House (37) was originally built in 1831 by William Kimball and Guy Carleton to house a small shoe factory and a general store. Later it became a two family house. In 1880 Alfred Ordway bought the house and lived there until 1922. He was the leader of the Haverhill shoe barons, and his products were famous world-wide. He was also greatly interested in John Greenleaf Whittier and was a leader in the project to preserve Whittier's birthplace (NR 1975). He photographed local scenes to illustrate Whittier's works.

The William Kimball Farrar House (40) was also the home of a leading Haverhill shoe manufacturer. He is remembered for his innovations in the shoe industry. In 1849, at the age of sixteen, he was off to California to seek his fortune in the great Gold Rush. His journey took seven months, but he returned to Haverhill five years later to make his fortune in shoes.

The town built a town hall in 1884, now the Chadwick School (43). It served local government until the merger with Haverhill in 1897. The town fire department was housed in the Franklin Engine House (39) built in 1855.

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The Arthur Hall House (58) was built in 1820 and was for many years the home of the local historian, Arthur Hall.

The Hatch House (63) was built in the 1840's by Rebecca Haseltine Emerson. Mrs. Emerson had returned to Bradford in 1840 after the death of her husband, the Rev. Joseph Emerson. She lived there until her death in 1856. During their married life, the Emersons were pioneers in women's education. Rebecca Emerson had a profound influence upon Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke College. The Hatch family acquired the house in 1857 and occupied it until 1939. This family was prominent in local politics and affairs.

The John Howard House (65) was built in 1917 by a local entrepreneur. The California Mission Style house is unique in the district. Mr. Howard made his fortune in mayonnaise. He began by selling his salad dressing from a wheelbarrow in 1891. By 1916 his product was in such demand that the firm was using 20,000 egg yolks a day. The Howard Salad Dressing Company's products were being sold world-wide in Australia, Europe, India and South America.

The Deacon John Haseltine House (72) was built about 1785 by John Haseltine, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Bradford. Deacon Haseltine was the founder of Bradford Academy and his four daughters continued on his work in religion and education. Mary was the founder of Bradford's earlier mentioned Sunday school. Rebecca and her husband were noted for their pioneering work in women's education. Abigail was associated for fifty years with Bradford Academy. Ann and her husband were the first American missionaries in a foreign land. A few weeks after her marriage in 1813, she and her husband sailed for Burma where she died in 1826. Her life in Burma was one of suffering, persecution, prison, illness and starvation.

The Benjamin Greenleaf House (76) was built by Mr. Greenleaf in 1821 when he married Lucretia Kimball. He was headmaster of Bradford Academy until the male section was closed in 1836. As a member of the General Court from 1837 to 1839, he pressed for a geological and natural history survey of the Commonwealth, and the adoption of a normal school system. He is most remembered as the author of National Arithmetic, which was for years a standard text that sold over a million copies.

Academy Hall (82) was built between 1868 and 1970 to house Bradford Academy, which was begun as a co-educational school in 1803. The school's alumnae association, third oldest in the nation, was founded in 1870. Bradford Academy, now a four year college, became the nation's first accredited women's junior college.

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Stackpole, Everett S., Historical Sermon Concerning the First Church of Christ, Bradford, Mass., 1908.

Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to Styles, Cambridge, 1969.

City Directories for Haverhill and Bradford, 1853 to 1974-75, Whittier Room, Haverhill Public Library.

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Records of the Town of Bradford, unpublished, City Archives, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Tax Assessors Records, Town of Bradford, 1811-1821 and 1855-56, manuscript books, Whittier Room, Haverhill Public Library.

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Wills of Essex County, 1640 to 1975, Probate Court, Salem, Massachusetts.

Maps of the Town of Bradford, 1831, 1851, 1872, 1892, Whittier Room, Haverhill Public Library.

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Prospect Street and continuing east along the rear property line of 333 South Main Street, then south along the eastern property line of 333 South Main Street, then east along the rear property lines of 327 and 323 South Main Street, then across Allen Street, then east along the northern property line of 3 Allen Street, then proceeding north along the western property line of 309 South Main Street and continuing north along the western property line of 48 South Elm Street, then diagonally southeast across South Elm Street and then continuing north along the western property line of Greenleaf School, then east along the northern property line of the Greenleaf School, then diagonally north across Chadwick Street, then southeasterly along the western edge of the Carleton Avenue right of way, then southwesterly along the northern line of the South Main Street right of way, then across South Main Street and proceeding southeasterly along the eastern property line of 200 South Main Street, then following the rear property lines of 10 and 14 South Green Street, then southeasterly along the southern property line of 14 South Green Street, then across South Chestnut Street, and proceeding southeasterly along the eastern property line of 48 South Chestnut Street, then southwesterly along the rear property line of 48 South Chestnut Street, and continuing southwesterly along the southern property line of 16 Salem Street, then southeasterly along the rear property lines of 18 and 20 Salem Street, then across South Pine Street, and continuing southeasterly along the rear property line of 22 Salem Street, then southwesterly along the southern property line of 22 Salem Street, then across Salem Street and continuing southwesterly along the southern property line of 23 Salem Street, then proceeding southwesterly along the rear property lines of 2 through 18 Church Street, then across Byron Street and continuing southwesterly along the rear property lines of 282 through 292 South Main Street, then proceeding southerly along the western edge of the South Park Street right of way, then proceeding northwesterly along the rear property line of 320 South Main Street (Bradford College), then northeasterly along the eastern edge of the Kingsbury Avenue right of way, then northwesterly along the southern property line of 11 Kingsbury Avenue, then along the southern property line of Haseltine House on Greenleaf Street (so called), then across Greenleaf Street and continuing along the southern property line of 23 Greenleaf Street, then proceeding northerly along the rear property lines of 23 through 15 Greenleaf Street, then west along the rear property line of 378 South Main Street, then northerly along the eastern edge of the Haseltine Street right of way and across South Main Street to the starting point.

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UTM References

Zone Easting Northing

~~CE~~ 19/329 900/4736 510
~~DE~~ 19/329 580/4736 450
~~EE~~ 19/329 480/4736 730
~~FE~~ 19/329780/4736840

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1. White Church, Church Street, 1848
2. First Church Parsonage, 6 Church Street, 1886
3. Kingsbury House, 2 Church Street, 1844-51
4. Goodell House, 21 Salem Street, 1853-57
5. Ellison House, 23 Salem Street, 1916
6. John Peabody House, 22 Salem Street, 1788
7. John C. Peabody House, 20 Salem Street, 1875
8. Francis Pearl House, 18 Salem Street, 1888
9. Wallace L. Kimball House, 16 Salem Street, 1906
10. Chadwich House, 12 Salem Street, 1836-37
11. Albert Kimball House, 8 Salem Street, 1846-51
12. Kimball Tavern, 2 Salem Street, c.1690
13. Robert Cogswell House, 59 So. Chestnut Street, 1897
14. Eliphalet Kimball Store/Post Office, 56 So. Chestnut Street, 1816
15. Sacred Hearts Convent, 48 So. Chestnut Street, 1961
16. Mary E. Kimball House, 51 So. Chestnut Street, 1909
17. Veasey House, 49 So. Chestnut Street, 1851-58
18. Deacon Fitts House, 14 South Green Street, 1837
19. Carleton House, 10 So. Green Street, 1845
20. Austin House, 7 South Green Street, 1875
21. Greene House, 5 South Green Street, c.1877
22. Bartlett House, 222 So. Main Street, 1837
23. Dr. Francis Anthony House, 210 So. Main Street, 1888
24. The Brick House, 200 So. Main Street, c.1820
25. Warren Ordway House, 6 Carleton Avenue, 1842
26. Sacred Hearts Church, South Main Street (corner of Carleton Street), 1910-14
27. Wm. Cogswell House, 5 Cogswell Avenue, 1886
28. Wm. N. Kimball House, 9 Cogswell Avenue, 1820
29. Croston House (School), 13 Cogswell Avenue, 1797/1832
30. Jewett House, 8 Cogswell Avenue, 1895
31. Taylor House, 6 Cogswell Avenue, 1895
32. Kingsford House, 4 Cogswell Avenue, 1904
33. Edmund Kimball House, So. Main Street (corner Cogswell Avenue), 1821-26
34. Hobson House, 221 So. Main Street, 1826
35. Apartment House, South Main Street, 1967
36. Leverett Kimball House, 229 So. Main Street, 1849-1851
37. Alfred Ordway House, 239/241 So. Main Street, 1831
38. Cahill House, 11 So. Elm Street, 1925
39. Franklin Engine House, 13 So. Elm Street, 1855
40. Wm. Kimball Farrar House, 27 So. Elm Street, 1868
41. Smith House, 49 Chadwick Street, 1913

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Bradford Common Map
Historic District ITEM NUMBER Key PAGE 2

42. Barnes House, 55 Chadwick Street, 1949
43. Greenleaf School (Town Hall), Chadwick Street, 1884
44. Wm. B. Kimball House, 48 So. Elm Street, 1860-65
45. Isaac Morse House, 12 So. Elm Street, 1849-51
46. Joseph Briggs House, So. Elm Street, 1903
47. Dr. Atwood House, 251 So. Main Street, 1849-51
48. Horatio Pearl House, 259 So. Main Street, 1836
49. Durgin House, 267 So. Main Street, 1894
50. Chadwick Manors, South Main Street, 1973
51. George E. Kimball House, 21 Chadwick Street, 1916
52. Morrison House, 25 Chadwick Street, 1926
53. Peoples Methodist Church, Chadwick Street, 1891
54. Paul House, 20 Chadwick Street, 1893
55. Samuel P. Horne House, 289 So. Main Street, 1936
56. Merrill-Horne House, 289 So. Main Street, 1865
57. Atwood House, 297 So. Main Street, 1910
58. Arthur Hall House, 301-303 So. Main Street, 1920
59. Evans House, 309 So. Main Street, 1913
60. Bly House, 3 Allen Street, 1886
61. Gilman House, 323 So. Main Street, 1886
62. Downes House, 327 So. Main Street, 1834-41
63. Hatch House, 333 So. Main Street, 1840's
64. Cogswell School, 351 So. Main Street, 1891
65. Howard House, 353 So. Main Street, 1917
66. Daniel Kimball House, 367 South Main Street, 1846
67. Lenox House, 378 So. Main Street, 1890/1900
68. Tatian House, 11 Greenleaf Street, 1953
69. Elliott House, 15 Greenleaf Street, 1904
70. Wood House, 19 Greenleaf Street, 1898
71. Chesley House, 23 Greenleaf Street, 1894
72. Haseltine House, Greenleaf Street, 1781-88
73. Crowe House, 18 Greenleaf Street, 1903
74. Sayward-Richardson House, 14 Greenleaf Street, 1900
75. Charles L. Briggs House, 364 So. Main Street, 1895
76. Greenleaf House, 356 So. Main Street, 1821-22
77. Hamel House, 350 So. Main Street, 1929
78. Mysel House, 7 Kingsbury Avenue, 1914
79. Forbes House, 9 Kingsbury Avenue, 1912
80. Chandler House, Kingsbury Avenue, 1890
81. Bicknell Chapel, 320 So. Main Street, 1958
82. Academy Hall, 320 So. Main Street, 1868-70
83. Denworth Hall, 320 So. Main Street, 1938-39
84. Haseltine Hall, 320 So. Main Street, 1938-39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 19 1977
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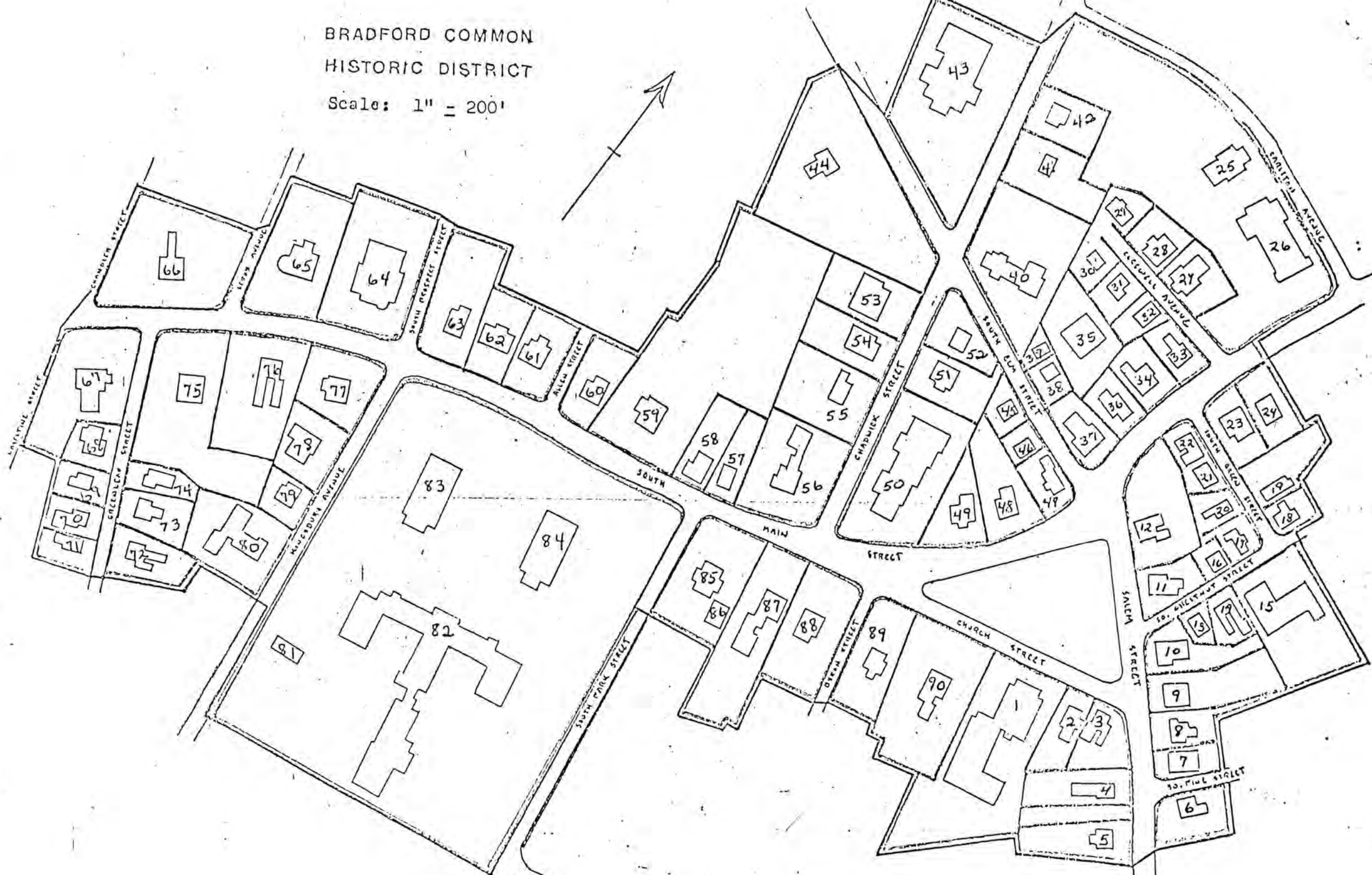
CONTINUATION SHEET Bradford Common Map
Historic District ITEM NUMBER Key PAGE 3

- 85. Nathaniel Kimball House, So. Main Street, 1888
- 86. McGovern Barn, 292 So. Main Street, c.1920
- 87. Carleton School, So. Main Street, c1850
- 88. Sarah E. Farrar House, 282 So. Main Street, 1894
- 89. Palfrey House, 18 Church Street, 1886
- 90. Hopkinson House, 14 Church Street, 1856-59

SEP 14 1977

BRADFORD COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Scale: 1" = 200'



*Bradshaw
9/9/77 photos
Aerial
views*

BRADFORD COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Scale: 1" = 200'

RECEIVED
19 1977
ATIONAL
GISTER



*Deane Hasen
X*

*Sirroway
X*

*John
X*

*John
X*

White Church

*Bradford
Academy
Hall*

*Frank
Kimball
Boston
Kimball
Kimball*

*John
Parbody*

Kimball stored PD

*John
Kimball
Boston*

*Hand with
School*

SEP 14 1977

Property

Bradford Common Area ^{Hist. Dist.}

Essex

State

Mass.

Working Number

1.19.77.120

TECHNICAL

Photos

15

Maps

1, sketch

CONTROL

OK ^{pl} 1.21.77

HISTORIAN

~~All~~ photos we have are in eastern section
see phone sheet for info on western section
Please expedite Almadon's assurance

Accept
Franklin
9.12.77

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Nice district, boundaries tight, few
intrusions, aerial photos make up for
lack of ^{enough} individual shots of structures

Accept
Braham
9/8/77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

ACCEPT
LEBOVICH
9/12/77

BRANCH CHIEF

Accept
9.13.77

KEEPER

W
9/14/77

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered SEP 14 1977

Federal Register Entry 10-4-77

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1975

Howard W. Curtis

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#1 of 15

View of Bradford Common from the steeple of the
White Church looking north toward Haverhill.

Bordering the Common from L. to R.: Pearl
House, Dr. Atwood House, Alfred Ordway House,
Kimball Tavern, Albert Kimball House

SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

Essex County

JAN
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1975

Essex County

Howard W. Curtis

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#2 of 15

View from the steeple of the White Church
looking west away from the Common. From L. to
R.: Sarah Farrar House, Carleton School, Nath-
anial Kimball House, Haseltine Hall, Denworth
Hall, Cogswell School, Downs House, Gilman

House, and Merrill- Horne House.

JAN 19 1977

SEP 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



UNITED
METHODIST
CHURCH

W. 11th St.
N. 11th St.

Bradford Common District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

Essex County

Ann F. Armstrong
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#3 *0715*

Looking east and north up South Main Street
from the corner of the Bradford College
campus toward the Common. The Common is in
the center, White Church to the right.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

JAN 19 1977

SEP 14 1977

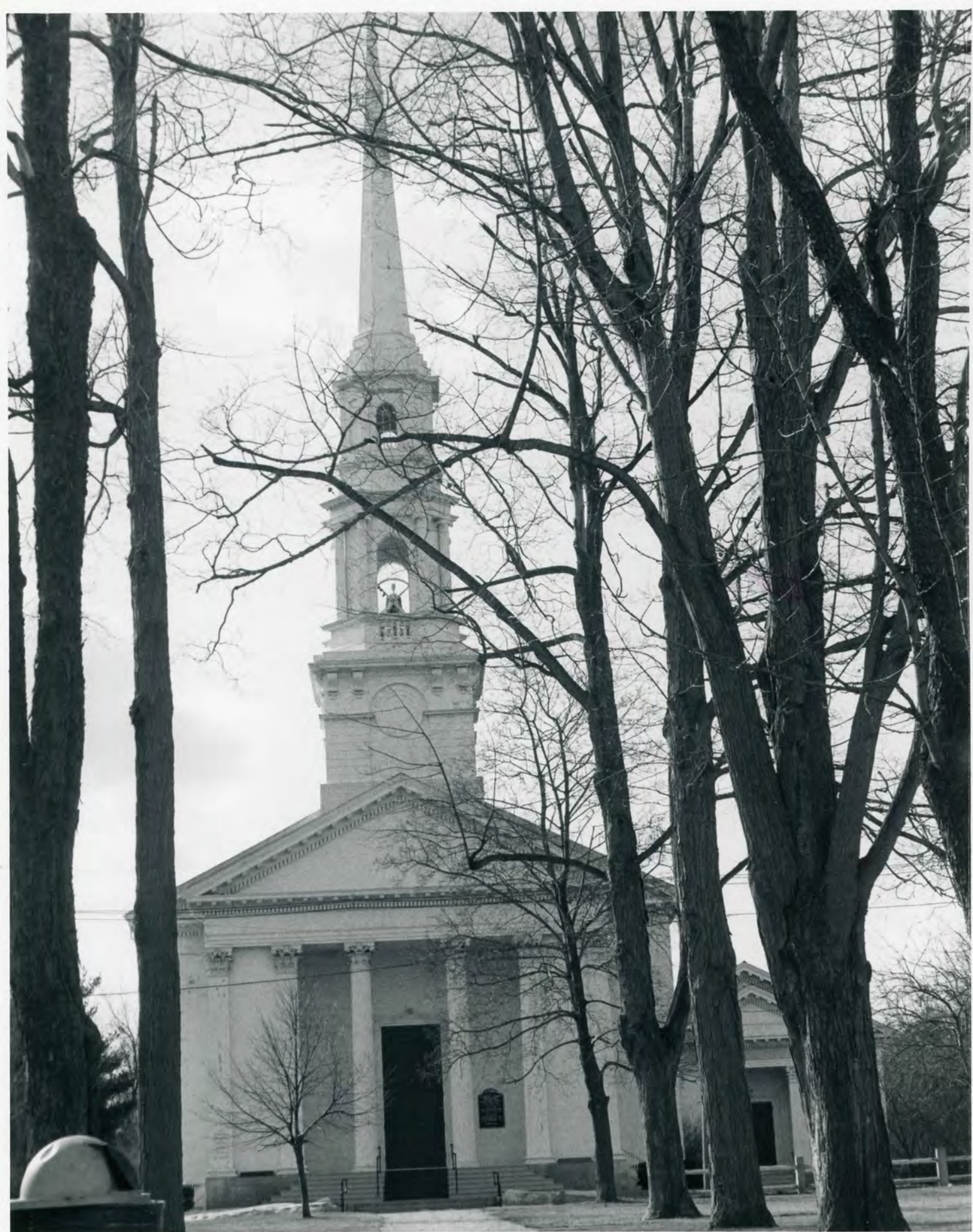
Essex County

Ann F. Armstrong
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#4 *0715*

Looking west and south from the point where
Salem St. meets the Common. In the fore-
ground is the Common and the Monument, From
left to right: Pearl House, Dr. Atwood House,
Alfred Ordway House.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

Ann F. Armstrong

#5 *15*

Looking from the center of the Common to the
southeast at the facade of the White Church
(1848) and its Chapel (1879).

SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1976

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#6 *of 15*

Looking from the Common at the facade of
Kimball Tavern.

SEP 14 1977

Essex County

JAN 19 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



→ 125 →
PLAISTOW, N.H.
TO RTE. 97

← 125 ←
BOSTON 34

Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1976

SEP 14 1977

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#7 *915*

Looking at the corner of Salem St. and
South Main St. at the facade of the
Alfred Ordway House.

JAN 19 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



FOR SALE
FRANK & MARY
352-6612

Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.

1976

SEP 14 1977

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#8 *of 15*

Looking from the Kimball Tavern parking
lot at the facade of the Leverett Kimball
House.

JAN 19 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass

1976

SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#9 *9/15*

Looking across the intersection of South
Elm Street and Chadwick Street at the
William Kimball Farrar House.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1976

SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong

#10 *of 15*

Looking from the corner of South Elm St.
and Chadwick St. at the Greenleaf School,
once Bradford's City Hall.

Negatives: Haverhill Public Library,
Haverhill, Mass.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#11 of 15

Looking from the front of the Bradford
College Campus across South Main Street
at the facade of the Evans House.

SEP 14 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District

Haverhill, Mass.

1976

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#120715

Looking south from the front of the
Bradford College campus at the facade of
Academy Hall.

#120715 - SEP 14 1977

JAN 19 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Essex County

Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

SEP 14 1977 JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#13 *9/15*

Looking from the west corner of the Bradford
College Campus at the corner of South Main
St. and Kingsbury Ave., across South Main
St. at the facade of the Hatch House.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



BIRTHPLACE
ANN
HASSELTINE
JUDDSON
-1769-

Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.
1976

JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

#14 *0715*
Looking across Greenleaf Street at the facade
of the Haseltine House.

SEP 14 1977

Essex County

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Bradford Common Historic District
Haverhill, Mass.

1976

JAN 19 1977

Ann F. Armstrong

Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.

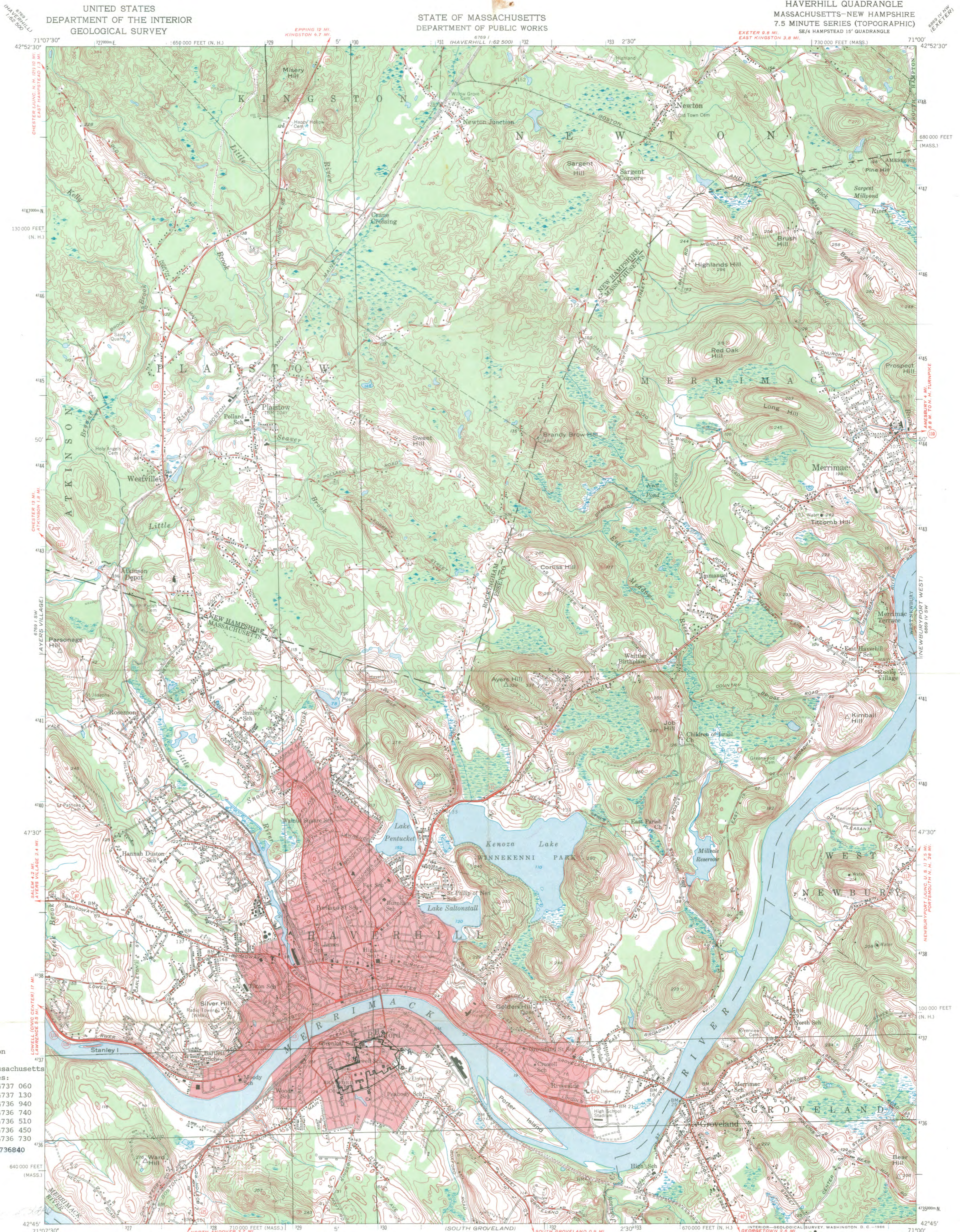
#15 of 15

Looking across Kingsbury Avenue at the facade
of the Dr. Mysel House.

SEP 14 1977

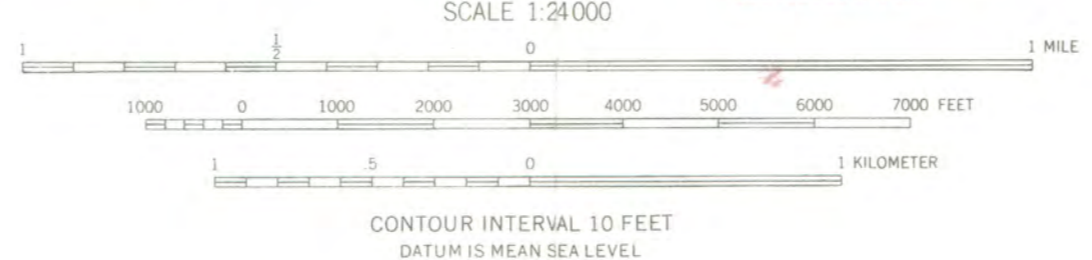
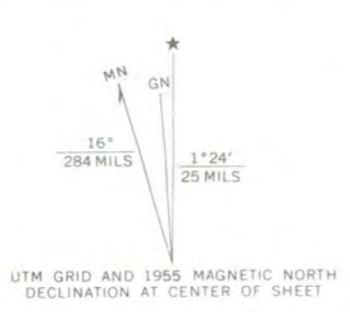
Essex County

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



Bradford Common
District
Haverhill, Massachusetts
UTM Coordinates:
CA 19/329 750/4737 060
HA 19/330 110/4737 130
BA 19/330 300/4736 940
BD 19/330 280/4736 740
CD 19/329 900/4736 510
DD 19/329 580/4736 450
ED 19/329 480/4736 730
FA 19/329780/4736840

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Massachusetts topography by planetable surveys 1942. Revised 1952
New Hampshire topography from aerial photographs by stereoplanigraph
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1955
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts (Mainland) and
New Hampshire coordinate systems
Red tint indicates areas in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route

HAVERHILL, MASS.—N. H.
SE/4 HAMPSTEAD 15' QUADRANGLE
N4245-W7100/7.5
1955
AMS 6769 I SE—SERIES V819

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SEP 14 1977-DOE





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

JUN 30 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

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On October 4, 1976, the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the first major revision of the Internal Revenue Code since 1969, was signed into law. Owners of properties listed individually in the National Register or included within National Register historic districts will be particularly interested in section 2124 of the act, "Tax Incentives to Encourage the Preservation of Historic Structures." This section provides for changes in Federal tax treatment of demolition costs, rehabilitation expenses, depreciation, and charitable contributions of partial property interests when historic properties are involved. The effect of these changes is to encourage rehabilitation, rather than demolition and replacement, of historic commercial structures, such as office buildings, stores, theaters, apartment buildings, warehouses, factories, and other properties used for the production of income including rental homes. Until the passage of this section, the Internal Revenue Code favored demolition of older buildings, regardless of their historic or architectural value, for replacement with newer structures. Under the new law, however, preservation will be encouraged in several important ways.

The provisions cover any "certified historic structure," which is defined as depreciable property which is either in the National Register, located within a National Register district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as contributive to the district, or located within a locally designated district established under a statute approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

One target of the Tax Reform Act amendments is to deter demolition of historic properties. Section 2124(b) provides that an owner of a certified historic structure cannot deduct from his income any amounts expended for its demolition or for any loss sustained on account of its demolition. Instead, these amounts must be capitalized and added to the basis of the property, thereby deferring the tax benefit and reducing it. For this section any structure located in a historic district is considered to be of historic value unless the Secretary of the Interior has certified, prior to demolition, that the structure is not of significance to the district.

Balancing this deterrent to destruction are incentives for the rehabilitation of historic properties. Section 2124(a) provides that a taxpayer may amortize over a 60-month period any capital expenditure incurred in a certified rehabilitation of a certified historic structure, in lieu of depreciation deductions otherwise allowable. Similarly, section 2124(c) prohibits use of the accelerated method of depreciation for any property wholly or partly on a site formerly occupied by a certified historic structure that is demolished or substantially altered other than by certified rehabilitation. The owner must instead use less attractive straight line depreciation methods. As an alternative, section 2124(d) allows owners of historic properties to use accelerated methods of depreciation for expenses incurred when they substantially rehabilitate their depreciable properties. There are certain requirements though, that must be met on the extent of investment in rehabilitation.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE
U.S. DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



NOT DELIVERABLE
ADDRESS. - UNDELIVERABLE
TO FORWARD.

Harold Goldman
9 Cogswell Ave.
Haverhill, Mass.

Bradford Common Historic Dist.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

JUN 30 1977

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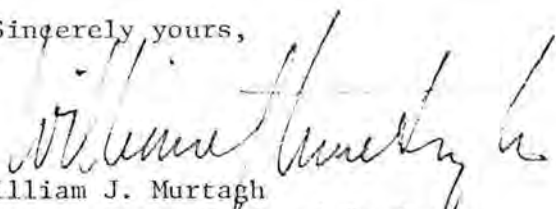
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



REASON CHECKED

- Unclaimed _____
- Address Unknown _____
- Insufficient address _____
- No such street no _____
- Moved, Left no address _____
- Moved not forwardable _____

POSTAGE /
U.S. DEPARTMENT
IN

Joseph F. Healy
21 Salem St.
Haverhill, Mass.

Bradford Common Historic Dist.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

JUN 30 1977

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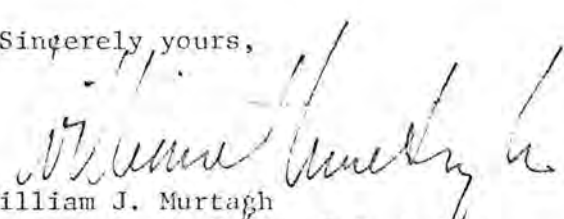
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Additional information on the Tax Reform Act, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluating Structures within Historic Districts and the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, may be obtained by writing your State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning Federal income tax consequences and requirements should be addressed to your regional Internal Revenue Service office.

This material was prepared by the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, and is for general information purposes only. The Internal Revenue Service, which has responsibility for implementing the Tax Reform Act, has not reviewed this material. Before using any of the tax advantages outlined, it is recommended that a tax lawyer be consulted.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



NOT DELIVERABLE AS
ADDRESSED. - UNABLE
TO FORWARD.

Gerald P. Conlon
9 Kingsbury Ave.
Haverhill, Mass.

Bradford Common Hist. Dist.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

JUN 30 1977

Dear Property Owner:

As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1976

On October 4, 1976, the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the first major revision of the Internal Revenue Code since 1969, was signed into law. Owners of properties listed individually in the National Register or included within National Register historic districts will be particularly interested in section 2124 of the act, "Tax Incentives to Encourage the Preservation of Historic Structures." This section provides for changes in Federal tax treatment of demolition costs, rehabilitation expenses, depreciation, and charitable contributions of partial property interests when historic properties are involved. The effect of these changes is to encourage rehabilitation, rather than demolition and replacement, of historic commercial structures, such as office buildings, stores, theaters, apartment buildings, warehouses, factories, and other properties used for the production of income including rental homes. Until the passage of this section, the Internal Revenue Code favored demolition of older buildings, regardless of their historic or architectural value, for replacement with newer structures. Under the new law, however, preservation will be encouraged in several important ways.

The provisions cover any "certified historic structure," which is defined as depreciable property which is either in the National Register, located within a National Register district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as contributive to the district, or located within a locally designated district established under a statute approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

One target of the Tax Reform Act amendments is to deter demolition of historic properties. Section 2124(b) provides that an owner of a certified historic structure cannot deduct from his income any amounts expended for its demolition or for any loss sustained on account of its demolition. Instead, these amounts must be capitalized and added to the basis of the property, thereby deferring the tax benefit and reducing it. For this section any structure located in a historic district is considered to be of historic value unless the Secretary of the Interior has certified, prior to demolition, that the structure is not of significance to the district.

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



REASON CHECKED
Unclaimed _____ Refused
Address Unknown _____
Insufficient address _____
No such street no. _____
Moved, Left no address _____
Moved not forwardable _____

Susan M. Scalese
58 So. Chestnut St.
Haverhill, Mass.

Bradford Common Historic Dist.

SS
USE, \$300



REASON CHECKED
Unclaimed _____
Address Unknown _____
Insufficient address _____
No such street no. _____
Moved, Left no address _____
Moved ~~not~~ forwardable _____

William J. O'Brien
10 So. Green St.
Haverhill, Mass

Bradford Common Historic Dist.

DATE 9.12-77

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL
1:00 PM

1. CALL TO: FROM (Name)

2. ADDRESS (T_e No. if needed)

Elizabeth Amador 617 727-8470

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Bradford Common H.D.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Asked if structures not mentioned
in ~~the~~ nomination or photographed
would be considered historic.
Only 4 photos of 18 are
of western section of H.D. -
are they in keeping w/ charac-
ter of District?

She said - Oh, yes!

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE

Lucy B. Franklin

Historian

850

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MASSACHUSETTS

Date Entered SEP 14 1977

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Bradford Common Historic District	Haverhill Essex County

Also Notified

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Hon. Edward W. Brooke
Hon. Michael J. Harrington
Regional Director, North Atlantic
Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Amadon
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

August 22, 83



National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Dept of Interior

Dear Sirs:

Please tell me if this home
is registered as a historic house?
282 South Main Street, Bradford
Mass.

This was proposed in 1977
known as Bradford Common
Bradford, Mass 01830.

My home is a Queen
Anne architecture built
in 1894. Any information
will be greatly appreciated
Norma Fitchell

ESSE4
9 14 77

Savage
10-19-83

MA

H32 (413)

OCT 20 1983

Ms. Norma Getchell
282 S. Main Street
Bradford, Massachusetts 01830

Dear Ms. Getchell:

Thank you for your letter of August 22, 1983, requesting confirmation that your house located at 282 South Main Street, Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. We apologize for not responding sooner.

We are pleased to inform you that your property is located within the boundaries of the Bradford Common Historic District, which was listed in the National Register on September 14, 1977. Enclosed is information on the National Register which we hope you will find helpful. If you have any questions, you may wish to contact Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer. Mrs. Weslowski's address is: Executive Director, Massachusetts Historic Commission, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Carol D. Shull (Sgd.)

Carol D. Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
Interagency Resources Division

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Patricia L. Weslowski, Massachusetts, SHPO

bcc: MARO
413
Reading File
Record Center

FNP:BSavage:mdj:10/17/83:343-9536

Sys. 8 (NRH) #11044

Basic File Retained in 413

NR Data Sheet

DATE: Reviewer INITIALS: 9/27
NR DOE SEP 14 1977

NAME AS IT APPEARS IN FEDERAL REGISTER: Bradford Common Historic District

OTHER NAMES:

LOCATION:

STREET & NUMBER S. Main St.

CITY, TOWN Haverhill

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6th

STATE Massachusetts

VICINITY OF 25

COUNTY code
Essex 09

OWNER OF PROPERTY: (Circle) PRIVATE STATE LOCAL GOV'T MUNICIPAL COUNTY OTHER

ADMINISTRATOR (underline)

FEDERAL (AGENCY NAME):

NPS REGION: (CIRCLE) N. ATLANTIC MID ATLANTIC SOUTHEAST MIDWEST

SOUTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST PACIFIC NORTHWEST

FEATURES:

INTERIOR EXTERIOR ENVIRONS
- Substantially intact-1 - Substantially intact-2 - Substantially intact-3
- unknown - 4 - unknown - 5 - unknown - 6
- not applicable - 7 - not applicable - 8 - Not applicable-9

- Interior, exterior, environs not intact-0

CONDITION - EXCELLENT DETERIORATED UNALTERED ORIGINAL SITE
GOOD RUINS ALTERED MOVED
FAIR UNEXPOSED Reconstructed Unknown
Unexcavated Excavated

ACCESS - Yes-restricted Yes-unrestricted No access Unknown

historic district? YES NO

WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NO
IF YES, NAME:

WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES NO
IF YES, NAME:

ADAPTIVE USE: YES NO Saved? YES NO

FUNCTION(S): (use vocabulary words)

then-

now-

SIGNIFICANCE:

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC CONSERVATION LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE RELIGION entertainment
ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC ECONOMICS LAW/Gov't/politics SCIENCE health
AGRICULTURE EDUCATION LITERATURE settlement
ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERING MILITARY SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN socio/cultural
ART EXPLORATION MUSIC TRANSPORTATION urban & commun
COMMERCE INDUSTRY PHILOSOPHY OTHER (SPECIFY) planning
COMMUNICATIONS INVENTION POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Claims

"first" YES NO "oldest" YES NO "only" YES NO

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

architect/m.builder:

landscape/garden designer:

interior decorator:

engineer:

artist/artisan:

builder/contractor:

ETHNIC GROUP:

NAMES:

(label role
&
appropriate date)

personal

events

institutional

DATES:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Specific date or 1/4 of century):

DATE(S) OF "MAJOR" ALTERATIONS:

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATE(S):

SOURCE:

(OF NOMINATION)

PRIVATE

STATE

LOCAL GOV'T

MUNICIPAL

COUNTY

OTHER

FEDERAL AGENCY:

ACREAGE:

(to nearest tenth of an acre)

COMMENTS: (include architectural information here)

SIGNIFICANCE: (maximum two sentences)