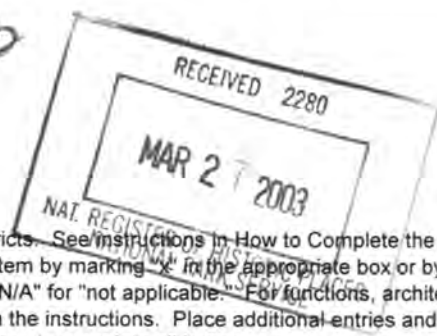


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

383



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Summer Sts not for publication

city or town Haverhill vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Cara H Metz
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

03/03/03
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

5/9/2003

Haverhill Main Street HD
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	building
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>13</u>		objects
<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

LANDSCAPE: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: city hall

RELIGION: religious facility

LANDSCAPE: park

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

SOCIAL: meeting hall

COMMERCE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival Stick Italianate

Greek Revival Renaissance Revival

Classical Revival Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

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Main Street Historic District

Part 7: Description

The Main Street National Register Historic District is located near the center of Haverhill, an industrial city on the Merrimack River in Essex County, Massachusetts. Main Street is one of the primary corridors within Haverhill's densely developed urban core, an area which extends several blocks to the east and west, spreading north from the river road now known as Washington Street, Merrimack Street, and Water Street. This section of Main Street runs north from the bridge that crosses the Merrimack, part of a long commercial corridor that runs through most of the city. The linear district includes the town common on the south and a dozen buildings along the east and west sides of Main Street. This includes a group of public buildings that have long provided Haverhill's civic and religious leadership. Nearby, town leaders erected ambitious residences along the street; these now serve commercial purposes.

The land within and beyond the district rises toward the north, up from the banks of the Merrimack. The section of Main Street nearest the river was subject to urban renewal redevelopment in the 1970s, and so has been excluded from the district. The district thus begins two blocks up the hill with the town Common, now known as the Grand Army of the Republic Park (G.A.R. Park), on the west side of Main Street. It then extends north from the important intersection of the cross streets Winter and Summer north to the intersection of White and Arlington streets. Two narrow streets divide the area into one large and one small block on each side of Main, Newell Street on the west and Cherry Street on the east. All of the buildings face Main Street, with the exception of the former Haverhill High School, now the City Hall, which faces instead to the south across Summer Street and down to the river.

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Most of the buildings in the district are set fairly close to Main Street, with a uniform frontage. The exception is the Baptist Church, a complex set farther back from the street. In keeping with the high status of the area, some of the properties have retained granite or concrete retaining walls (First Church/St. Gregory's, 110 Main Street; Wadleigh Home, 170 Main Street; First Baptist Church, 217 Main; and at 132, 148, and 160 Main Street), and granite posts (148, 185, and 193 Main Street). The commercial character of the area has led to incursions on the properties' lawns, which have in many instances been sacrificed to parking lots on the rear or the sides of the buildings, but occasionally on their fronts as well. Most properties now have small front and side yards with foundation plantings but few trees.

Public Buildings and Spaces

Grand Army of the Republic Park (MHC#921) is one of Haverhill's most important open spaces in the downtown commercial district. Situated at the intersection of Winter and Main streets, on a hill overlooking the Merrimack River, this rectangular park measures 1.68 acres. Now roughly square in shape, for much of the 19th century the park was a triangle, consisting of the northeast half of the present park. It was expanded to its present size and shape as part of the urban renewal of the area in the 1970s. The park's present landscape is fairly level with a slope at the southern border. It is sparsely planted with mature chestnut, elm, and maple trees, and a few shrubs. There are a number of benches along concrete walkways which cross through and surround the park.

A number of structures and monuments are located in the park, most dating to its 19th century heyday, a few to its more recent expansion. At the southwestern corner of the park rises

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Main Street HD
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a contemporary **concrete band shell (MHC#922)** used for summer concerts. A scrolled, stone **drinking fountain (MHC#923)** stands nearby to the north, a Civil War memorial dedicated May 30, 1925, honoring the veterans of the Union Army; the fountain is no longer operational. Early photographs show the fountain at the southern tip of G.A.R. Park at the junction of Winter and Main streets, suggesting that the fountain was moved to its present location after the park was reconfigured. A roughly hewn, rectangular, **stone monument (MHC#924)**, given by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915, stands at the northeast corner of the park to commemorate soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War; annual flowers bloom at its base. At the eastern edge of the park lies a **black boulder (MHC#925)** on which is a bronze plaque inscribed by the Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, dedicated in memory of Civil War soldiers in November of 1939. A few yards to the south stands the bronze **Hannah Dustin Monument (MHC#926)**, erected in 1879 to commemorate her escape from captivity in March 1697 during the Native American conflicts (Chase, 185-186)(photo #1). [The monument spells the surname DUSTON; both spellings are common and interchangeable.] Four bronze bas-relief panels installed in the granite base depict her journey. Annual plantings and shrubs and an iron fence encircle the statue. In front of the Dustin Monument to the southeast is an iron **cannon (MHC#927)** resting on wooden wheels. Behind the cannon stands a **flagpole (MHC#929)** on which flies the American flag. To the southeast of the cannon, adjacent to the sidewalk on Main Street, is a **stone planter (MHC#928)**, currently without any plantings or interpretive information. Most recently a Korean War Memorial was added to the park.

Sitting just to the north of G.A.R. Park is the **First Parish, Unitarian Church**, now **St. Gregory the Illuminator, Armenian Apostolic Church (MHC#703)**(photo #2). It now faces **Main Street, 110-130**, but was originally oriented toward the Park. Constructed in 1847 and 1848, the building was designed by Alpheus Cary Morse, and represents an early example of the Romanesque Revival style. The

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main block of the building is a gable-roofed nave, six bays in depth, lit in the first bay by an oculus and with compass-headed windows in the other five. The central front tower projects from the façade for about half of its depth, provides an entry porch, and is surmounted by a pyramidal-roofed belfry. Its openings are round-headed, including the wide main entry, and paired openings in the belfry. The cornices of the main block and the tower are enriched with modillion blocks, while a molded belt course encircles the main block at the level of the windows and the levels of the tower as well. On the façade, the raking cornice is treated with arched corbelling, supported by pilaster strips to create a recessed panel effect. The church retains its original bell, marked "George H. Holbrook, East Medway, Massachusetts, 1848." In 1884, the church was turned ninety degrees, from facing to the park on the south to Main Street on the east. At the same time, the church was raised on a brick basement faced with granite on the façade and stained glass windows were added, designed by Redding Baird & Company of Boston.

The frame building takes the longitudinal nave plan common in 19th century New England, but modifications to its interior making it suitable for Armenian Apostolic church services began shortly after the congregation bought the church building in 1943. The changes included adding an altar and bema, enclosing the open choir loft at the rear of the church, and adding appropriate altar lights and paintings, as well as covering the wooden ceiling sheathing with plaster; they were completed in 1945. At the front of the church is a small wooden altar with a sanctuary lamp suspended above it; twelve similar lamps are suspended above an altar rail that separates this area from the rest of the church. The altar is flanked on the left by an organ and organ pipes. A small balcony protrudes from the rear wall, a remnant of the former open choir loft, and a vestibule containing the front double doors sits between the sanctuary and Main Street. Among the elements of the interior that have not changed is the framing of the ceiling, which includes four decorative rafters with collar beams and king posts. On the walls beneath them and

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centered in the sections beneath them are five rounded-top stained glass windows on each side. Over the years since 1945, members of the congregation have donated funds for the stained-glass windows, carpeting the church, and providing new oak pews.

The **Haverhill City Hall, 4 Summer Street (MHC#711)** (photo #3), is a well-preserved, monumental structure in the Beaux-Arts Classical style, originally built in 1909 to serve as the city's **High School**. The building covers the entire lot between Main and Newcomb streets and its location on the hill at the intersection of two major streets, Summer and Main, makes it visible from many points in the city. The U-shaped, 3½ story block main mass has a 2½ story block inset between the stems, producing a largely square mass overall. The massing and detailing on the south facade declares its importance as the primary access into the building. The five-part design has a central projecting pavilion of five bays and the outer three bays project as well. The central pavilion is pedimented over the inner three bays and three arched openings on the first story are centered under two-story Ionic columns in antis. The pavilion's deeply-eaved pediment is balanced by triangular parapets set on the outer projecting bays. The secondary entrances on the side elevations are less elaborate but still differentiated from the otherwise regularly fenestrated walls. The classically derived decorative detailing includes rusticated basement and first stories, and primarily emphasizes the window openings and cornice lines. Executed in contrasting stone, it includes a denticular cornice under the broad eaves; a wide, molded belt course above the rusticated lower stories; a narrow belt course under the second-story window sills and above the third-story lintels; and keystone lintels above the large-scale, double-hung sash windows.

Between 1974 and 1976, the High School was converted for its new use as City Hall. Few changes were made to the exterior, and with the exception of the former gymnasium, the overall layout of the City Hall is that of the former High School. Only the lights on either side of the exterior and the

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statue "The Thinker" that stood in front (which was moved to the new high school) have been removed. The entrance lobby, with its terrazzo floor, heavy wooden doors, marble paneling and pilasters framing the entrance, remains almost as it looked when the building served as a high school. Former classrooms now serve as offices and conference rooms, albeit frequently divided into smaller spaces by intermediate partitions and cubicle walls, and the two-story high school auditorium retains its former use, modified only by the replacement of the wooden seating with upholstered theater seats. Within the former classrooms, chalkboards have been covered by bulletin boards and wooden floors have been carpeted, tiled, or sanded and refinished, but the original cupboards with their lower drawers and upper shelves enclosed in glass-front doors remain. All the interior doors and window sashes have been replaced by more modern ones, and the slate sinks and other equipment have all been removed from the science laboratories to create additional office space and conference rooms. The original exposed heating pipes and the stained and varnished door and window trim have been retained, suspended ceilings have been placed in all of the rooms and corridors, and additional wiring for the building has been hidden beneath dropped ceiling sections that run along the corridor walls. The two-story gymnasium that occupied the center of the building was divided into two usable levels by the addition of a floor between stories and converted to office space for school administrators.

The **Wadleigh Home at 170 Main Street (MHC#1032)** (photo #7) is a large, two-story, gable-roofed building situated with its gable end fronting on the west side of Main Street. The nursing home was built in 1953 to replace an earlier building on the site, and the building takes generalized Colonial Revival ornament. The exterior features a brick first story, a shingled second story, and vertical wood siding on the gable. The first story façade features triple-windows on either side of a central doorway surmounted by a pedimented portico supported by square Tuscan posts and pilasters, while the second story includes three single windows centered over the lower story windows and doorway, with a small

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octagonal window centered in the gable. The long, south side is screened by two shed-roofed porches, an older one on the rear or west end and a larger and newer one on the front east end. Regular and alternating single- and double-windows pierce the second story along its seven bay length, while on the first floor, where the rear of the building includes an exposed basement level, there are doors at ground level at the west end, small windows at two levels in the center, and four windows lighting the eastern half.

The **First Baptist Church at 217 Main Street (MHC#708)** (photo #6) is set back on its lot at the corner of Arlington Street at the north end of the district. It a well-preserved late Romanesque Revival brick church, heavily massed, with round-arched windows and low, wide, arched entrances, constructed in 1883. The facade includes three substantial massed elements: a broad, centered facade gable; a left-corner massive tower; and a right-side square stair bay. A large round stained-glass window under a broad raised-brick arch surround covers much of the facade gable. A triple-arcaded porch is centered below the window between the corner tower and stair bay. Each arch springs from a floral-patterned terra cotta capital. The design is dominated by a massive, 140 foot square tower, which includes very large griffins on each corner at the base of its lantern. The largely Romanesque-styled lantern has a single arch under a ribbon of smaller arches on each elevation and a projecting bartizan on each corner. Decorative brickwork accents the gable's apex and the tower at the cornice line. The tower's interior is illuminated with varying combinations of elongated, recessed windows. This fenestration form is also used in stepped fashion on the stair bay and on the auditorium's gable ends. The gable ends have a raised parapet and a large, round stained-glass window that bisects the cornice line under a molded brick arch surround. A ribbon of extremely elongated stained glass windows with granite sills is centered under the round window and bounded by an even more elongated stained-glass window on each side.

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A two-story gabled rear ell connects the auditorium to the one-and-one-half story brick, gable block, the Fellowship Hall, producing an H-shaped footprint. The side elevations of the Fellowship Hall project beyond those of the auditorium. Regularly spaced, full-story gothic windows with granite sills illuminate the hall's interior spaces. Several additions have been made to the south side of the church: a one-story brick addition which dates to 1886-1892 filled in the space between the auditorium, ell, and fellowship hall. This addition now connects the church with the 1955 Education Building, a two-story, brick, eleven-bay modernist structure.

The interior of the auditorium is especially well-preserved. The nearly square sanctuary interior has plaster walls and the ceiling is sheathed in pale wood supported by dark beams and braces. Pilasters with rosette-decorated capitals frame the raised semi-circular pulpit platform, which sits directly before a recessed choir loft flanked on either side by organ pipes at the east end of the church. The floor's incline measures nearly two feet with the seats in a semi-circular arrangement around the raised pulpit platform. The sanctuary is lit by stained glass windows and glass hanging lights overhead. The three windows depict The Good Shepard, the Sistine Madonna and Child, and Hope. Two of the Memorial stained glass windows were designed by the Boston artist Lewis B. Flagg. Recently discovered windows from the original 1765 Baptist church building have been illuminated from behind and mounted in the choir loft. Balconies running along the side walls are reached by stairways at the sides near the pulpit; they terminate in curved sections above doors on the west end, which includes a single wooden door under each balcony and double wooden doors in the center.

The **First Congregational Church at 240 Main Street (MHC#709)** (photo #7) sits at the corner of White Street at the north end of the district. It exhibits elements of both its construction in 1859 and a major remodeling of 1916. The building takes the form of a large gabled nave fronted by gabled

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vestibules on either side of a center tower with steeple. Characteristic decorative and massing elements of its original Romanesque Revival ornament include large close-set brackets beneath the eaves, symmetrical fenestration with round-arched windows on the nave, and buttresses. Each of the tower's elevations rises to an arch and is framed by buttresses topped with pinnacles. A triple-arched window is centered above the recessed arched doorway and single elongated arched windows are centered on the side elevations. The arched imagery is continued in the paired galleries of the steeple, each topped by a clock, and in the lantern. The gabled vestibules replaced semi-circular ones that held curved stairways to the auditorium in the 1916 remodeling. The brick-faced basement story, illuminated with paired windows in some of the buttressed bays, was also modified to accommodate several classrooms. Entries at the second and fourth bays of the south and north side elevations provide access to this space. A polygonal bay window is located at the first bay on the south side elevation. A one-story brick guild room projects from the south front corner of the church, constructed in 1916 and lit with round-headed windows. In 1962 the 1½ story brick-faced Christian Education Center was added to the rear of the church to accommodate a nursery and Sunday school classrooms. Thirty years later an additional one-story stuccoed building was built in the re-entrant angle of the Education Center and church rear elevation.

The original interior decorative scheme included tromp l'oeil on the walls and ceiling, and the gray walls and ceiling were painted to resemble panels and a dome, respectively. Upholstered gray worsted damask pew seats continued the color scheme and contrasted with the black walnut finish on the pews' arms and tops. Today, the interior walls are plastered with visible organ pipes on either side of an altar niche for an organ that sits in the center of the rear of the church, flanked by double doors on each side. Three groups of curved pews separated by aisles fill the rest of the sanctuary, which has a decorative pressed-metal ceiling. The most notable features of this interior are the ten large, stained-glass side windows and triptych in the altar niche, designed by the Tiffany Studios and added beginning in

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1904. Each side window is in two round-top parts with a center circular window at the top, all within an arched window opening. The windows are of the Madonna, Christ in the Temple, Behold a Sower Went Forth to Sow, Christ and Nicodemus, The Master Has Come and Calleth for Thee, I Was an Hungered and Ye Gave Me Meat, the Good Shepherd, the Resurrection, and the Ascension, a triple window behind the choir loft. The fellowship hall beneath the sanctuary also has a decorative pressed-metal ceiling, as well as cast iron posts supporting the upper floor.

Residences

As the area around the Common and the meetinghouse grew more densely settled at the turn of the 18th to the 19th century, large houses were constructed by members of the town elite. Early examples usually took a two story height and employed center chimney and center hall forms, known at that time as double houses in acknowledgement of their ample size. Later houses also distinguished themselves in size and ornament, with many of the town's exceptionally fashionable houses constructed in this area. Few of these houses survived the area's shift to institutional and commercial purposes at the turn of the 20th century, and more were lost during the urban renewal efforts of the third quarter of the 20th century. While the area once included as many as twenty residences, five survive there today.

The **Carleton-Hunking House at 132 Main Street (MHC#704)** (photo #2) is one of the few surviving late 18th century houses in Haverhill, albeit considerably altered. The house in its original form was a 2½ story gambrel block with the gable end facing the street, a house type that was once fairly common in Haverhill's village center. In a major alteration sometime between 1893 and 1906 the house was re-oriented so the original gambrel block's ridge now runs

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parallel to Main Street. The Shingle style of the house derives from its complex massing, decorative sheathing, and to a lesser extent, its varied fenestration. The most significant massing addition is a large hipped-roof square bay that is centered on the three-bay facade. This bay has a broad polygonal oriel on the first story centered under a pair of widely spaced double-hung sash windows on the second story; a large hipped-roof dormer is centered above the second story windows. The left third of the facade has a series of extended and alternating roof slopes that allow for an entry bay on the first story and a stair landing at the second story. Less complex massing additions occur on the building's other elevations. Additions on the right-side elevation include a shed roof that extends from the gambrel block to the square bay's first-story cornice line; a one-story hipped-roof addition in the re-entrant angle between the gambrel block and square bay; and broad semi-circular hoods above the windows on the gambrel block's gable end. The small, one-story gabled rear ell has a sizable shed-roofed porch on its left-side elevation that serves as a connector to the pyramid-roofed garage that is sited parallel to the gambrel block. Characteristic of the Shingle style, decorative detailing derives primarily from the sheathing materials and fenestration. While much of the building is sheathed in shingles, the left and rear side elevations of the gambrel block are sheathed in clapboards. Window variations include diamond-paned casement windows in the hipped dormer; a bowed window on the right side elevation of the gambrel block; a two-sided oriel on the square-bay's right-side elevation; and a square and an oval window that illuminate the entry bay. Other characteristic detailing includes the flared skirt above the bracketed first-story cornice on the facade's massing additions.

Among the most common houses built in the area during the middle of the 19th century was the end house, the gable-fronted, side-hall plan type that dominated middle-class housing in New England. The **Bradley House at 193 Main Street (MHC#1033)** (photo #8) was originally a Greek Revival example of the form, a 2½-story end house that includes a narrower two-story ell at the rear, aligned with the north

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side, and a small, one-story extension at the rear of the ell. Although the building has been altered through the application of vinyl siding and the alteration of its openings, photographs of the building demonstrate its original and quintessential Grecian ornament, including the common pilaster-and-entablature entry treatment, paneled pilasters and the corners supporting a broad entablature. Today the first story façade has a left-side recessed entry and a right-side window with four side-by-side fixed sashes covered by a projecting awning. The second story façade retains three evenly spaced windows, now with one-over-one sash, with a single similar window centered in the gable.

The **Carleton House**, next door at **185 Main Street (MHC#707)**, (photo #8) is a large Italianate end house, better preserved than its earlier neighbor. The massing of this end house includes a two-story, single pile cross-gable on the south side, producing an L-shaped footprint and providing additional space to the rooms at the rear of the building. Familiar ornament includes paneled Tuscan pilasters, deep eaves with returns, a wide cornice with paired brackets, and molded window hoods supported by brackets above the second story facade windows. Additional massing includes a square bay window at the second pile on the north lateral wall. A hipped-roof hood with scrolled brackets and drop pendants shields the side entrance just behind the bay window. Several modifications have been made to the first-story bays on the south side elevation: a Colonial revival doorway at the first bay with a modern oriel centered between two sash windows at the second and third bays. The two-story rear ell has an offset, attached carriage house. The south side roof slope of the carriage house has been extended down to the first-story cornice line to accommodate a sizeable addition in the re-entrant angle between the ell and carriage house.

The **Hunking House at 160 Main Street (MHC#706)** (photo #5) is a good example of the changing popularity of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles, and in its present form the building combines Italianate and Classical Revival elements. In its original configuration and location,

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the house was probably a Greek Revival end house, but it was moved to this site in 1871 and remodeled as one of the late 19th century's most ambitious forms, the towered villa, richly ornamented with associated Italianate decorative features. When the building was changed from a residence to a meeting place for the American Legion in 1923, it received another dramatic remodeling. Thus, the predominate Classical Revival treatment includes the temple front that dominates the gable end of this 2½ story upright and wing house.

The four two-story Tuscan columns support a full entablature and pediment with a wide raking cornice; full height Tuscan pilasters frame the corners and a fan light is centered in the tympanum. Otherwise, Italianate decorative detailing predominates on the main block and ell, including many facade windows with pedimented hoods supported by brackets and others, in the second story windows on the wing's facade, which have bracketed entablatures. The gable ends have paired segmental hooded windows echoing the shape of the windows in the square bay. Large paired brackets at the cornice emphasize the corners. The symmetrical fenestration of the upright section illustrates the interior layout of left side hallway and double parlors, where wide French mantles were probably added in the 1870s. One massing element, added between 1893 and 1906 provides the only variation to this otherwise rectilinear structure: a two-story octagonal bay that extends from the left side of the offset rear ell. The one-story shed-roofed addition replaced a balconied one-story porch and the tower sometime after 1949. A series of garrison colonials were added to the rear in the 1970s or 1980s.

The **Chase House at 148 Main Street (MHC#705)** (photo #4) is a well-preserved example of the Stick Style, exemplified by the decorative stick-work that outlines the stories and fenestration and constructed between 1878 and 1881. The Chase House is more symmetrical than many Stick styled houses, a hip-roofed main mass, five bays wide and double pile in plan, topped with a large square

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pyramid-roofed cupola that accents the vertical emphasis of this structure. The most extensive massing occurs on the building's facade and expands the interior spaces. A two-story polygonal bay with pyramidal roof covers the left third of the façade and a square bay with an open gable covers the right third. The facade plane is further extended by a shed-roofed entry porch centered between these bays, supported by square posts with capitals and braces; a cast iron balcony connects the facade bays at the second story. Additional stylish detailing includes broad eaves with exposed rafter ends and a cornice decorated with paired brackets separated by bulb-shaped vertical boards. Other additions to the building's massing include a two-story square bay augmenting the second pile on the south side elevation, a square oriel at the second bay on the north side, and gabled roof dormers centered on each roof slope. The three-bay, two-story, hipped-roof rear ell has several extensions which appear to be early: a one-story ell and an open porch. A one-story shed-roof extension that covers the left side of the ell was added after 1949. The front entry hall still retains its gothic-styled mahogany woodwork. A modern, flat-roofed, two-bay garage is located in the northwest corner of the property.

Unfortunately, demolition in the area has been significant, consistent with the city's experience of mid-20th century decay and urban renewal. In the 1950s, seven residences were demolished on the west side of Main Street to make way for the shopping center constructed at 200 Main Street. On the east side of Main Street, a row of four houses was demolished at the corner of Main and Arlington in the early 20th century, replaced by a filling station which has since been demolished as well. Behind the City Hall, a house, which had more recently been used by the YMCA, was demolished late in the 20th century. New construction after the period of significance has been rarer, and includes the shopping center and the large addition to the rear of 160 Main Street. In spite of these losses, Haverhill's Main Street retains many of the most important monuments to its vital and significant history.

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Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the district, sites may be present. Ten Native sites are located in the general area (within one mile). Most sites are located on riverine terraces bordering the Merrimack River southwest of the district or on terraces bordering several lakes to the northeast.

Environmental characteristics for some areas of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for locating ancient Native American sites. Good soil drainage and level to moderately sloping topography is found throughout the district, however, only the southern portion of the nominated area in the vicinity of the Common or Grand Army of the Republic Park is located within 1000 feet of the Merrimack River. Given the above information and the extent of historic land use in the district, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Grand Army of the Republic Park. North of the Park, locational criteria and poor integrity indicate a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on both sides of Main Street.

A moderate to high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district, however, integrity may also play a key role in whether any resources survive intact. Locating historic sites reported to be on the "Common" is also a problem since the dimensions of the Common changed over time growing continuously smaller. English settlers first settled Haverhill in ca.1639. The Main Street Historic District was included in common lands parceled out to Haverhill settlers in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Common, later known as City Hall Park and the Grand Army of the Republic Park consists of land that remains from the common lands described above. While structural evidence from early homesteads may survive in the district area dating from the 17th and early 18th centuries, no documented sites from this period have been identified. Much of the district likely remained common

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land used for agriculture, husbandry and woodlots into the 18th century. The Common was the site of military training and known as the training field as late as 1792. The area immediately north of the district east of Main Street and north of Kenoza Street was still known as “the Commons” during the 19th century. While archaeological evidence of earlier sites or farmsteads may exist in the district, the first documented settlement in this area dates to the late 18th and 19th century as the area was settled with large residential homes occupied by the town elite. Many of these homes, which lined both sides of Main Street, were lost in the 20th century to make room for new development. In the 1950’s, seven 19th century residences were demolished on the west side of Main Street to make way for a shopping center constructed at 200 Main Street. Structural evidence may survive from these residences and related outbuildings in that area. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and evidence of utilities (water, gas, electric) that serviced the residences may also survive. Similar archaeological evidence may also survive from a row of four houses demolished at the intersection of Main and Arlington in the early 20th century prior to construction of a filling station. Archaeological evidence of the filling station, later demolished, may also exist. Structural evidence may also exist from a house originally located behind City Hall demolished in the late 20th century. Archaeological evidence may survive at the original site of the drinking fountain/Civil War Memorial, moved during urban renewal in the mid-20th century.

(end)

Haverhill Main Street HD

Name of Property

Essex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

RELIGION

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1790s - 1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

C. Willis Damon Kilham & Hopkins John Stevens

Chester A. Brown Edgar A.P. Newcomb

Louis Tiffany studio

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

Main Street Historic District

Part 8: Significance

The Main Street Historic District is an institutional and commercial corridor in the City of Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, developed with important public buildings and ambitious residences in the 18th and 19th centuries. Three of Haverhill's oldest congregations built churches here, choosing large sizes and fashionable Renaissance and Romanesque Revival styles for their construction, and the city's Classical Revival High School now serves as its City Hall. Large houses of the city's elite survive here as well, with fine representatives of the Italianate, Stick, and Shingle styles. During the 20th century, these residences were turned to commercial purposes and a portion of the larger district was demolished during urban renewal, but this surviving section of the corridor preserves much of the character of the larger area. The Main Street Historic District meets criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the 19th century development of Haverhill's dense downtown, and criterion C for its association with the development of stylish urban building types and ornament, at the local level of significance. The district retains integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Haverhill is one of the Commonwealth's larger industrial communities, part of the string of large cities along the Merrimack River that includes Newburyport, Lawrence, and Lowell. The city sits astride the river and is bounded by New Hampshire on the north. The bulk of Haverhill's dense urban development is located at its geographic center, near the primary bridge across the river at the foot of Main Street. It stretches in a wide arc north of the river, extending about two miles to both the east and

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Main Street Historic District
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the west of the bridge and reaching about an equal distance to the north, an area now demarcated by the path of Route I-495. A smaller dense area is located across the river in the formerly separate town of Bradford, where a smaller arc of development extends under a mile from the bridge. Land in Haverhill rises from the riverbanks to a number of hills that remain clear of development, and the area is drained by a number of large ponds and reservoirs as well as the Little River, which flows into the Merrimack. These areas remained agricultural in character as the city grew in the 19th century and have experienced more recent suburban overlays.

The Main Street Historic District is a central and critical component within that large, densely settled section of the city. As the location of the town's Common and the First Church Meetinghouse, it was the focus for the early development along the river and remained in that critical role as the urban core expanded. Over the 19th century, as functionally separate neighborhoods developed, Main Street maintained its role as the site for civic buildings, the city's rich array of religious and cultural institutions, as well as many of the residents of the elite. By the end of the 19th century, Main Street was surrounded by these specialized areas: a long commercial corridor along the river roads and continuing along Main Street in Bradford; a shoe manufacturing and railroad zone at the western edge of the core; and extensive residential neighborhoods rising up the hillsides and providing distinctive communities for the city's diverse population. The 20th century saw a slowing of growth in Haverhill, with the decline of the shoe industry and the deterioration of industrial communities generally. The city suffered like its neighbors, and urban renewal took the lower section of the Main Street corridor. Still, the vast majority of the city's historic landscape remains intact, an important monument to the importance of the shoe industry in Massachusetts, and a well-preserved example of the urban industrial landscape of a century ago.

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English settlers first occupied Haverhill after citizens of Newbury petitioned for additional land in 1639 and were granted the new plantation of Pentucket along the Merrimac River. Many of the first settlers came from that nearby town and from Ipswich, and they quickly established a proprietorship that would control the distribution of land in the new community. Like other Massachusetts towns of the 17th century, Haverhill set aside a number of fields for communal use as commons, primarily for the grazing of livestock, as well as retaining the remainder of the land in common, held by the town's proprietors. From their bank of common land, the proprietors laid out parcels and rights to settlers in a series of land distributions over the course of the 17th and 18th century. The Common, later known as City Hall Park and Grand Army of the Republic Park, consists of land remaining from these commons, located in the central section of Haverhill on the west side of Main Street. In this vicinity, settlers' house lots were laid out, with other fields for plow land and meadow laid out further to the north, east, and west. Haverhill built its first meetinghouse, as was required of all Massachusetts towns, to the east of the house lots, where the Linwood and Pentucket burying grounds are now located, north of Water Street and east of Mill Street. Then, in the 1690s, the town decided to build a second meetinghouse and to relocate it to the west on the present Common. John Sergeant Hazeltine built the meetinghouse, which measured 50 feet long, 42 feet wide and 18 feet stud, at a cost of 400 pounds; it was patterned after the Reading Meeting House. The town's first bell was imported from England and hung in the belfry of the church in 1748.

During the colonial and early national period, the Common took on a number of special functions that distinguished it from the pasture commons, serving as a central location for a variety of town buildings and structures. A two-story watch house was erected at the rear of the church in 1723, which also served as the town's first schoolhouse. A new, third meetinghouse was constructed in 1766,

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measuring 66 feet in length, 49 in width, with a steeple and tower, at a cost of 1000 pounds. The Common was the site of militia training and was called the training field as late as 1792. The dimensions of the Common at this time are not known, as the area was part of the commonly held land and secondary sources have not described particular boundaries during this period. Like many commons of the colonial period, this one is likely to have become smaller with time, as roadways were laid in the vicinity and the density of the town center increased. Although the Common was hardly a park, as the 18th century progressed, discussion of sycamore planting presaged the new image that emerged during the middle of the 19th century.

The area around the Common was also changing during this period, becoming a distinct village within the town landscape. Unlike many Massachusetts communities, Haverhill's position on the Merrimack provided its citizens with additional employment opportunities provided by the river and the Atlantic outlet, in the fisheries and in trade. This diversity resulted in a clustering of settlement there that predated the general pattern in the region, more closely resembling the port towns than the agricultural towns of the interior, but stretching along the river banks rather than clustering at the harbor. By 1831, dense settlement extended along the Merrimack River on the road now known as Washington, Merrimack, and Water streets, to the east to the intersection with Mill Street and to the west to Washington Square. Development extended up Main Street as far as the present Kenoza Street, and a grid was beginning to develop in the area between the river road and the upper parallel roads, Summer Street to the east and Winter Street to the west. The eastern section included four parallel north-south streets, while to the west, was an intermediate east-west road, later Pleasant Street, and two parallel north-south roads. Nearest to the water, commercial development focused and brick blocks of the familiar three-story hip-roofed form were captured in photographs. The number of public buildings was

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**Main Street Historic District
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increasing, as the First Church was joined by the Eagle Hotel, on lower Main Street, as well as the first district school, just behind the First Church. The area east of Main Street, then still known as Common Street, and north of Kenoza Street was still known as "The Commons" and the powder house was still located there.

Although most of the houses that once occupied this area have not survived, there is graphic evidence that allows a reconstruction of the landscape at this time. As was the case in most villages of the early 19th century, housing here included some of the largest and ambitious in town. Main Street itself and the northern, uphill side of Summer Street were developed with Federal and Greek Revival styled, large-scaled elite housing. Among the most traditional were the center chimney houses, familiar from Haverhill's agricultural landscape as well as its emerging village. Some of these survived to be photographed, and the Carlton-Hunking House at 132 Main Street, said to have been built in the 1790s, was probably of this type before its later remodeling. The house's original configuration consisted of a gambrel block with narrow end to the street with two rear ells or additions. One early owner is said to have been Michael Carleton (1793-1838), a successful clockmaker and tinsmith, followed by William Carleton, presumably a son and the founder of Carleton College in Michigan. Larger houses, more likely to have employed the central hall plan favored by local elites, were also constructed, including the First Parish's parsonage, a 2½ story Georgian double house, which dated to 1773 and once stood at the corner of Main and Summer streets; it was later updated with a Greek Revival portico by Moses Nichols. The A.A. Sargent house on Summer Street was a two-story hip-roofed Federal style house, later altered to serve as the Elks Hall, while next door was the Hatch-Newcomb duplex, half of which was later moved to Newcomb Street. Perhaps the most ambitious house was that built by Moses Moody at the corner of Summer and Main streets, on the site now occupied by the Public Library. The large square Neo-classical

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main block was covered by a hip roof and entered through a recessed entry screened by Ionic columns, while a deep rear ell featured a two-story bowed porch with Ionic columns as well.

As the town and the region prospered and grew, the number of new social institutions grew as well, as schools, churches, and voluntary associations arose to serve the expanding and varied populace. Education was particularly important, and the center village could boast both the district school and later, after 1837, an academy as well. The region had also become more diverse in its faith, and Haverhill was no exception, with a Baptist church formed as early as 1766, located west of the Common on Merrimack Street, and a Universalist church formed in 1811, building their meetinghouse on Summer Street in 1825. Within the First Church, Congregationalists and Unitarians came into conflict, leading the former to withdraw and form their own church in 1832 and build off lower Main on Vestry Street two years later. As tensions developed between the Town and the First Parish over the separation of church and state, First Parish claimed the meetinghouse as its property in 1827, charging the town a fee of \$30 for use of the church for town meetings. When the town refused to pay in 1837, the Parish, in exchange for the Marsh Lot north of the Common, quit claimed to the town the land on which the meetinghouse stood for use as "an ornamental common" on which no new buildings could be built. The second meetinghouse was demolished, and the new one was constructed on the lot acquired for the purpose on the opposite side of Crescent Street, the short street that ran across the top of the Common, linking Winter Street, which turned to the south at that point, to Main Street.

This pattern, of turning the traditional Common into a town park, was repeated in many New England towns during this period and Haverhill townspeople took an active role in its conversion. In 1844, under oversight by the Ladies Association, the Common was "suitably enclosed and laid out,"

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improved with paths and fenced. The sycamores were replaced with elm trees and the hay scales were removed. In 1847 the Shenstone Society, named for an English horticulturist, formed to improve the park and created manicured walkways, installed benches to seat two hundred, and contributed plantings over the years. Photographs dated 1867 may illustrate the fences installed at that time, composed of narrow pickets joined by round rails, with pillars marking the corners and openings into the Common; to limit traffic into the park to pedestrians, the wide openings were screened by bollards. Small numbers of wooden backless benches can also be seen in these images, as well as tall lamps. The town pump was located at the Common and called into service during an unsuccessful attempt to save the neighboring First Church Unitarian from burning January 1, 1847.

When the church began to plan for rebuilding, they hired a local man, Alpheus Cary Morse (1818-1893) to provide them with plans, in collaboration with John D. Towle, a Boston contractor. Educated at the Haverhill Academy, Morse had trained in painting with Washington Allston and in architecture with Alexander Parris in Boston, and toured Italy earlier in the decade. He designed Haverhill's rural cemetery, Linwood, and took some Boston commissions, but the bulk of his career was spent in Providence, where he is best known for Rhode Island Hospital (1868) and Sayles Memorial Hall at Brown University (1879-91); he always favored the Renaissance Revival style. That same year the town constructed a Town Hall on the west side of Main Street south of the Common, an end gabled building with a bell tower and a portico of rusticated columns.

These improvements were paralleled by the growth of the village that surrounded it. The grid that was nascent in 1831 was fully formed by 1851, and extended from Whittier Square on the east at Mill Street to the present Essex Street at Washington Square on the west, and filled with perpendiculars as far

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north as White and Arlington streets. The riverside corridor remained a focus for manufacturing, retail stores, and warehouses, and the density there increased with the construction of more and larger brick blocks. The higher areas, overlooking the river, were primarily residential, with particularly ambitious houses lining Main, Summer, and Winter streets. More of the town's public buildings were located here, including the post office on the west side of lower Main Street, the Center Congregational church, on Vestry Street just off the eastern side of lower Main Street, and the First Congregational Church, which survives at the corner of Winter and Main streets. It was organized in 1859 as the North Church at the home of Moses How near the church's present location, by a group of 100 former members of the Center Congregationalist Church. The church building, designed by John Stevens, was constructed for \$30,000. Stevens (d. 1882), a Boston architect active in the 1850s, 60s, and 70s, designed many churches in New England, including the Old South Congregation Church in Andover, and building as far away as New Brunswick, Canada. Another body of his work were the buildings done for Cyrus Wakefield in Wakefield, MA, where Stevens also resided.

Several more houses were added along Main Street at this time, including two end houses surviving side by side. Probably the earlier of the two is the Bradley House at 193 Main Street, the property of Samuel Prescott and Emmeline Bartlett Bradley. Bradley was a successful dry good merchant, and his daughter, who occupied the house until her death in 1918, gave many family heirlooms to the Haverhill Historical Society. Jacob Caldwell, the original owner of the Caldwell-Carleton House next door at 185 Main Street, indicated in an 1850 sale notice that the house "has been built but a few years." At that time the 27 x 33 foot house had a piazza on front, and the interior arrangement included two parlors with folding doors, dining room, kitchen, and storeroom, five sleeping rooms, and a large attic. Outbuildings included a wood house and a new 20 x 22 foot barn, and the grounds included a

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garden and fruit trees. The next owner, James H. Carleton, with whom the house is historically identified, appears to be residing in the house by 1867, and like many area residents, he was a prominent and active citizen as a jeweler, businessman, and public benefactor. In 1840 he bought out his father's interests and established Carleton & Kimball, silversmiths, and by the 1860s he was the owner of the Haverhill Aqueduct Company that supplied clean water from Kenoza Lake to the village. Carleton resided in this house until his death in the 1890s. Other houses constructed in the area probably during this period include the How House on the east side of Main, probably originally a Federal double house, but expanded with a very high mansard roof and Italianate trim, and the neighboring Butters House, a large Greek revival double house with a large clerestory monitor.

Haverhill continued to grow, incorporated as a city in 1870, and another round of improvements occurred in the Main Street area. A new Town Hall was designed in 1861 by John Stevens, a large brick Italianate block with two asymmetrical towers on the façade; when it burned in 1888, it was replaced with a building differing only in the form of the towers. Similar in materials and ornament was the new High School, built in 1874 on Winter Street behind the First Church, and the Public Library built in 1875 on Main nearly opposite the City Hall. The park was improved as well, surrounded by an iron fence, a drinking fountain was added to the lower entrance, a Victorian style music stand was erected in the center of the park, and the Hannah Dustin Memorial was dedicated in 1879 as a gift from the Honorable R. J. M. Hale. The first and last of these survive; the music stand took the common octagonal form, with a turned rail, posts with jig-sawn trim, and a pointed roof trimmed with scallops. Newspaper accounts show that the cost of that fence (between \$5,000-\$7,000) and the use of the park as a frequent playground for school children of the nearby Whittier School were controversial issues, as the town tried to both retain the park for public use and maintain its landscape. Historic photographs from this period provide clear images of

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the park at its height in terms of plantings, landscape features, and other improvements. The fence was composed of shaped balusters, with pillars at the openings and new bollards across those openings.

Still more ambitious houses were added to the area at the end of the 19th century. The Hunking House was built by Caleb Duston Hunking in 1848 for his bride Sarah and was originally located at the intersection of Merrimack and How streets. Historic photographs suggest the house in its original form was a two-story end house sited perpendicularly to the street, with a one-story porch along the long wall. The building was moved to its present location in 1871 at which time the massing and decorative detailing were stylistically updated to an Italian villa form, among the most ambitious of the period. Hunking (1805-1872) died shortly after the building's relocation. A shoe manufacturer at Hunking & Hewes, Hunking was a prominent and active Haverhill resident. His wife Sarah resided in the house until her death after 1915. In 1878 the heirs of Rufus L. Chase, another shoe manufacturer, purchased the Dow and Ames' estates in order to construct an "elegant residence" replacing the preexisting structures. The house, begun the next year, was designed by local architect C. Willis Damon who designed a number of Stick styled houses in Haverhill. Italian artisans were hired to carve the woodwork and staircase. Jane P. Chase, Rufus' widow occupied the house until her death in 1912.

Still more churches were added along Main Street, as the city accommodated larger numbers and a more diverse population. The construction of the First Baptist Church in 1883 demonstrated how closely identified with churches the area was, when the congregation chose to move from its Merrimack Street location, as that area became more uniformly commercial. The church was designed by Edgar A. P. Newcomb, a Boston architect. Newcomb was in partnership with his father Levi as L. Newcomb & Son, designing structures in mostly elaborate period styles. Newcomb had his own firm by the early

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1890s and in 1901 he moved to Hawaii. In 1886, the First Church, Unitarian, made a significant change by turning its building 90 degrees to face Main Street instead of the Common. At the same time, the basement was expanded and improved and a vestry was added to the west end. At the Congregational Church, plans were made for remodeling by Chester A. Brown of the Boston firm Cram & Ferguson in 1916. the building was raised on a brick, buttressed basement and the half-round sections of the vestibule was replaced by gabled ones. Tiffany stained-glass windows were also added to the sanctuary during this period. Methodist Churches were also built in the area, Gothic churches on both Winter and lower Main streets.

The last major public building added to the area, constructed in 1909, was the new Haverhill High School. It replaced two historic Haverhill houses that epitomized the early stages of development in this section of the Highlands. The original plans for the high school were made by C. Willis Damon, the well-known Haverhill architect who was responsible for many residences and public buildings. His designs most frequently used Queen Anne and Shingle styles. Damon's early plans were modified by the Boston firm Kilham & Hopkins, who at the time specialized in public schools, urban apartment houses, and large-scaled arts-and-crafts and colonial-revival styled homes primarily in the Boston area; after 1910 the firm became better known for its reform housing projects. Haverhill High School was later immortalized as Riverdale High in the "Archie" comic strip, beginning in 1941. Bob Montana (1920-1975), the strip's creator, was a Haverhill native and based the characters Archie, Jughead, Betty, Veronica, and Reggie on his friends and classmates. "The Thinker" sat in front of the school, just as it did in the comic strip, and was moved to the new high school in the 1960s.

The large building, designed to accommodate 900 pupils, included an impressive array of special

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spaces for the education of a large urban population, and its plan was organized around a large central space for the gymnasium and auditorium, with long corridors forming an outer ring on all sides. The main ground floor included the school's auditorium in the center of the building, with various school offices along the south or front of the building, and classrooms, with supporting toilets and closets, along the remaining corridors. The plan of the floor above was similar, including the auditorium's balcony, a library and rooms for clerical training along the south side, and classrooms arrayed elsewhere. The third floor is U-shaped rather than square, as the gymnasium and auditorium section does not rise to this height, and included the school's laboratories, science classrooms. The basement included the building's heating system along the north, the school's gymnasium, with flanking showering and locker areas in the center under the auditorium, and along the south, the kitchens and lunch rooms as well as the manual training rooms. The building was used as the Haverhill High School until 1963. For the next six years it was used by other educational institutions, including a community college.

Changes to the area during the 20th century can be noted in a number of patterns. Reflective of the City's changing population, the First Church Unitarian was dissolved in 1925, and the building was taken over by the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist. Nearly twenty years later, when that church merged with Trinity Episcopal, this building was taken over by the Armenian community, which had been meeting at Trinity since 1923. Armenians came to Haverhill beginning in the 1890s and especially after the Turkish massacres of 1915 sent many to the United States. Their church is part of the Monophysite branch of Eastern Orthodoxy, which emphasizes the single nature of Jesus Christ and which formed the majority in Armenia. The Armenian Apostolic Church in America became the largest and most prosperous of Monophysite groups. In 1945 the church was consecrated as St. Gregory the Illuminator Armenian Apostolic Church. Particularly telling were the changes to the residential

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architecture in the area, as some of the houses were subdivided into apartments and later shifted to commercial uses. The Bradley house was mostly vacant during the 1920s and 1930s, and was then subdivided into three apartments, as was the Caldwell-Carleton house. The Carleton-Hunking house was altered to its present configuration, and in 1910 the house was sold to Drs. George F. and Mary Barr Horne, homeopathic physicians. Demolitions of houses in the area occurred as well, including the houses on the east side south of the Baptist Church, to make room for the new Education center for the church. Built in 1954, the building included offices for the pastor and other church workers, a chapel, parlor, library, and classrooms; it was designed by Clinton Foster Goodwin.

The larger, more ambitious houses were turned into meeting halls or other more collective uses. After the death of the last Chase resident, the Chase House was sold to the Knights of Columbus in 1917 and the present owners, Dole & Childs Funeral Home, acquired the property in 1932. The firm has its roots in the partnership of Randall & Cummings, who did business on Merrimack Street through the middle decades of the 19th century. Later it was acquired by Fred G. Richards, the owner of a large and complementary livery business on lower Main Street. The firm motorized its fleet in 1919 and bought the house, they noted, because the bereaved needed more spacious accommodations for funerals than those provided by the period's smaller housing options. At the Hunking house, daughters Sarah S. Cheney and Clara L. Hunking resided in the house until 1923 at which time the building was sold to the American Legion of Honor. Mrs. Cheney left the Legion \$2,000 as a memorial to Hunking to be used for building maintenance, as long as the Legion owned the building. The Legion made a number of changes including removal of the carriage house and tower and the addition of the temple front. Nearby, the house at 170 Main Street was converted to the Sarah White Home for Aged Men in 1934, providing lounge and library,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

kitchen, dining room, and matron's apartment on the first floor and bedrooms in the two floors above. That building was demolished and the present building built in its place in 1953, after which it was known as the Griffen-White Home for Aged Men; it was taken over by the Y.M.C.A. in 2001 and is now known as the Wadleigh-Griffin Residence.

Changes came to the Common as well. The wooden bandstand, in a state of decay, was removed in 1915 after forty years of service. A granite boulder was installed in its place as a Revolutionary War memorial by the D.A.R. to commemorate the place where militia trained during Colonial and Revolutionary times. On May 30, 1925 the city voted to rename the park Grand Army of the Republic Park. Although the perimeter fence was removed, those around the Dustin monument and the cannon remained. Benches, with iron bases and wood slat seats line the paths. As the 20th century progressed, the plantings of the park diminished significantly in number and the iron benches were later replaced by cast concrete and wood benches.

In an effort to revitalize Haverhill's ailing downtown, to boost its economy and reputation as an urban cultural center, Haverhill approved a strategic urban renewal plan in June of 1959. In order to achieve these goals the city's physical landscape had to be altered. Older buildings that had fallen into decay were eventually demolished after being vacated or taken through eminent domain. A wide swath was cut through the city center, with the newly expanded G. A.R. Park at its center, as blocks of buildings were demolished, including City Hall. Haverhill's plan was put into action during the 1970s and GAR Park was expanded westward, increasing its size to 73,181 square feet. It was re-graded at Winter Street and vehicular traffic patterns surrounding the park were altered. Winter Street now runs straight through Crescent Place and no longer turns to the south. At the southern border of the park Bailey Boulevard

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 15**Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA**

(formerly Pleasant Street) runs west to east through the area that consisted of Pleasant, Court and Spring streets and Pleasant and Saltonstall courts, on which stood commercial, industrial and single and multifamily residential properties. In 1974 a two-year conversion was begun to accommodate the High School building's new use as Haverhill City Hall. Other demolitions included the houses on the west side of Main Street south of the Congregational Church, demolished to make way for the shopping center at 200 Main Street, and those behind the City Hall, to provide a parking lot for the City Hall. Primarily surrounded by office buildings and parking lots, GAR Park today serves as an oasis of greenery with summer music concerts at the new band shell and public events hosted periodically on the site.

In spite or perhaps because of these significant losses, Haverhill soon launched an important campaign to preserve other of its historic landscapes. The Whittier Homestead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, the City's first property to be so designated; its neighboring hay fields were protected by a preservation restriction in 1998. During the mid 1970s, the City established three local historic districts: the Rocks Village District at the town's eastern edge, an early riverside village (1974); Bradford Common, the center of Bradford's village and including portions of Bradford College (1975); and the Washington Street Shoe District, a section of the large downtown where shoe factories had been constructed after the fire of 1882 (1976). These areas were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well, in 1976, 1977, and 1982 respectively. Since then, four properties were added to the National Register during the 1980s, including the Primrose Street Schoolhouse, 71 Primrose Street (1983); the Peabody School, 170 Salem Street, and the School Street School, 50 School Street, (both 1986); and the Intervale Factory, 402 River Street (1988). In 1990 and 1991, five properties were listed on the National Register as part of the Thematic Survey of First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts, including the Davis House on Merrimac Road near Amesbury Line Road, the Dustin

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

House at 665 Hilldale Road, the Emerson House at 5-9 Pentucket Street, the Hastings Morse House at 595 East Broadway, and the Hazen-Spiller House at 8 Groveland Street. Beginning in the early 1990s, Haverhill's Community Development department has underwritten survey, particularly in the residential areas near the city center, including the Acre, Mount Washington, the Highlands, and more of Bradford. With this nomination, Haverhill adds its institutional center to this important list of historic properties.

Archaeological Significance

Despite a long history of amateur and professional archaeology in Essex County, one of the higher site densities for counties in the state, and the location of Haverhill within the tidewater zone of the Merrimack River, patterns of ancient Native American settlement are poorly documented in the town. Any Native sites that survive in Haverhill could potentially be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information on Native American subsistence and settlement activities in the Lower Merrimack River Valley, especially the downtown Haverhill locale between the confluence of the Little and Merrimack Rivers and several ponds near Kenoza Lake. Recent study of artifact collections at the Haverhill Historical Society's Buttonwoods Museum have indicated the above area, which includes the district, may be an important Native American core area, possibly for ceremonial or burial functions. Any sites that survive in the district may contribute scientifically collected and systematically controlled data to help better understand artifact collections from sites in the area.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important information on Haverhill's early settlement, including the division of its common lands. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate examples of 17th and 18th century

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

settlement known to exist in the district area. Deed research combined with archaeological testing may document when common lands were divided, what parcels were included in each division and the geographical relationship of structures and residential sites to common lands.

Historical and archaeological research in the district may also contribute important social, cultural, and economic information on Haverhill's more affluent 19th century population that constructed numerous, but now largely gone, two-story houses in the district. Archaeological research may recover information relating to the architectural details of individual homes, property layout, and changes that occurred to homes from the early 19th to early 20th centuries. Information may be obtained from Main Street houses no longer extant that documents when municipal utilities were provided to houses in the area and how these services may have varied within the Main Street neighborhood.

(end)

Haverhill Main Street HD
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 13 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 329880 4737900
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 329920 4738260
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 330060 4738260
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 330100 4738000
Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire Dempsey, consultant with Betsy Fruedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 2003

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9/10 Page 1

Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

Bibliography

Bartlett, Albert. *Story of Haverhill*. 1915.

Chase, George Wingate. *The History of Haverhill, Massachusetts*. Camden, ME: Picton Press; revised ed. 1997.

Dempsey, Claire, et al. Inventory of Haverhill Neighborhoods, the Acre, Bradford, the Highlands, Mount Washington.

Haverhill Public Library, Special Collections. Photograph files.

_____, Collections of maps and directories.

_____, Newspaper clippings from the *Bulletin*, *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, *Liberator*, and *Tri-Weekly Publication*.

O'Malley, Patricia Trainor and Tedesco, Paul H. A New England City, Haverhill Massachusetts.

Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1987.

(end)

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of this district follow the property lines that have been historically associated with the resources included within it.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of this district were drawn to include the City's important surviving public buildings along Main Street.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page

Main Street Historic District
Haverhill (Essex), MA

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Claire Dempsey

Date: August 2002

Negatives: with photographer

Photos 1 and 2 are 8" x 10".

Photo 8 was taken by Philip Bergen, November 2002, negative at MHC.

1. G.A.R. Park, commemorative cannon, Duston statue, view facing north
2. St. Gregory's Church, Carleton-Hunking House, view looking northwest
3. Haverhill City Hall, Old High School, view looking north
4. Chase House, 148 Main Street, view looking west
5. Hunking House, 160 Main Street, view looking west
6. First Baptist Church, 217 Main Street, view looking east
7. First Congregational Church, 240 Main Street, view looking northwest
8. Bradley, Carleton Houses, 193-185 Main Street, looking east

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, HAVERHILL (ESSEX), MA

MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	MATERIAL	STYLE	STATUS	TYPE
921	G.A. R. Park/Town Common	Main/Winter Streets	1844			C	Si
922	band shell			concrete	contemporary	NC	St
923	drinking fountain/Civil War Memorial			stone		C	O
924	DAR monument		1915	stone		C	St
925	Civil War Monument		1939	stone/bronze		C	O
926	Hannah Dustin monument		1879	stone/bronze		C	O
927	cannon			iron		C	O
	flagpole					C	O
928	planter			stone		C	O
703	1 st Parish/St. Gregory's Church	110 Main Street	1847-8, 1884		Romanesque Revival	C	B
	walls			granite		C	O
704	Carleton-Hunking House	132 Main Street	1790s, 1893		Shingle style	C	B
	walls			granite		C	O
705	Chase House	148 Main Street	1878-79		Stick style	C	B
	fence			iron		C	O
706	Hunking House	160 Main Street	1848, 1871		Gr Rev/Ital/Class. Rev	C	B
	walls			granite		C	O
	Wadleigh House	170 Main Street	1953		Colonial Revival	C	B
	Walls			granite		C	O
707	Carleton House	185 Main Street	mid 19 th c.		Italianate	C	B
	posts			granite		C	O
	Bradley house	193 Main Street	mid 19 th c.		Greek Revival	C	B
	Posts			granite		C	O
708	1 st Baptist Church	217 Main Street	1883		Romanesque Revival	C	B
	Fellowship Hall						
	Education Building		1955			NC	B
709	1 st Congregational Church	240 Main Street	1859, 1916		Romanesque Revival	C	B
	Christian Education Center		1962			NC	B
	Addition		1990s			NC	B
711	Haverhill High School/City Hall	4 Summer Street	1909		Renaissance Revival	C	B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Main Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/23/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/09/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/11/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000383

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/9/03 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patricia Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 5/9/2003

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Common / GAR Park
west of Main Street
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

8.96 8.96 8.96 8.96 8.96

882

27923

Dempsey 2002 August



west side of Main Street, #110-130, #132, #148
l-r First Church Unitarian / St Gregory's Armenian Orthodox Church,
Carleton-Hunking House, Chase House / Dole & Childs Funeral Home
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

Dempsey August 2002



Haverhill High School / City Hall
4 Summer Street
Haverhill, MA

ESK09/2002112012 0211 N H

Dempsey August 2002



Chase House/Dole & Childs Funeral Home
148 Main Street
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

BSK09/20021043823 0211 NH

Dempsey August 2002



WELLS FARGO BANK
COMMERCIAL BANK
Savings Department
1000 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Hunking House, 160 Main Street
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

BSK09/2602105J812 0211 N 1

Dempsey August 2002



First Baptist Church, 217 Main Street
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

BSK09/2002021312 0211 N H

Dempsey August 2002



First Congregational Church, 240 Main Street
Main Street Historic District
Haverhill, MA

BSK09/2002(01)323-0211 NH

Dempsey August 2002



European Touch

HAVERHILL, MA

MAIN ST HD

NOVEMBER 2002

PHOTO - PHIL BERGEN

NEG. @ MHC

055-2611 <NO. 4 >007
607 01** 1-1 N-N-2 07 <027>

BRADLEY HOUSE, 193 MAIN ST.

CARLETON HOUSE, 185 MAIN ST.

VIEW LOOKING E

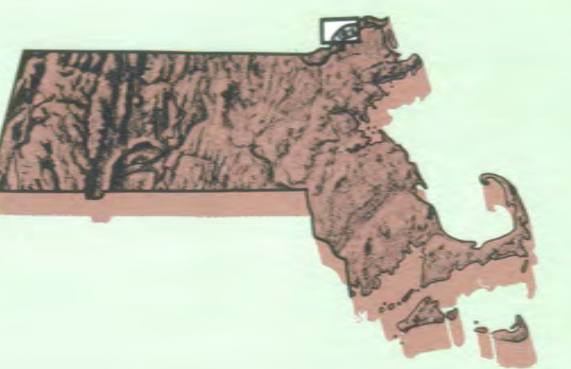
PHOTO # 8



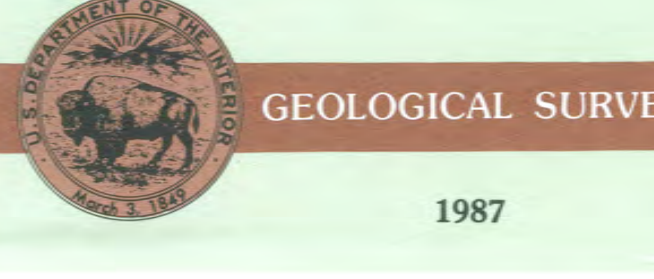
ZONE 19

A. 329880 4737900
 B. 329920 4738260
 C. 330060 4738260
 D. 330100 4738100

Haverhill Main Street District Haverhill MA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
 1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies, and State of New Hampshire agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
 This area covered by 7.5-minute, 1:25,000-scale maps: Salem Depot 1968 and Haverhill 1972
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13274 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10 000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORILINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN LOW WATER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS
Meters	Feet	1 2 3
1	3.2808	4
2	6.5617	5
3	9.8425	6
4	13.1234	7
5	16.4042	8
6	19.6850	
7	22.9659	
8	26.2467	
9	29.5275	
10	32.8084	

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GWC) at center of map is 0.0001 meter
 Declination (DM) at center of map is 0.0001 degree
 Diagram is approximate

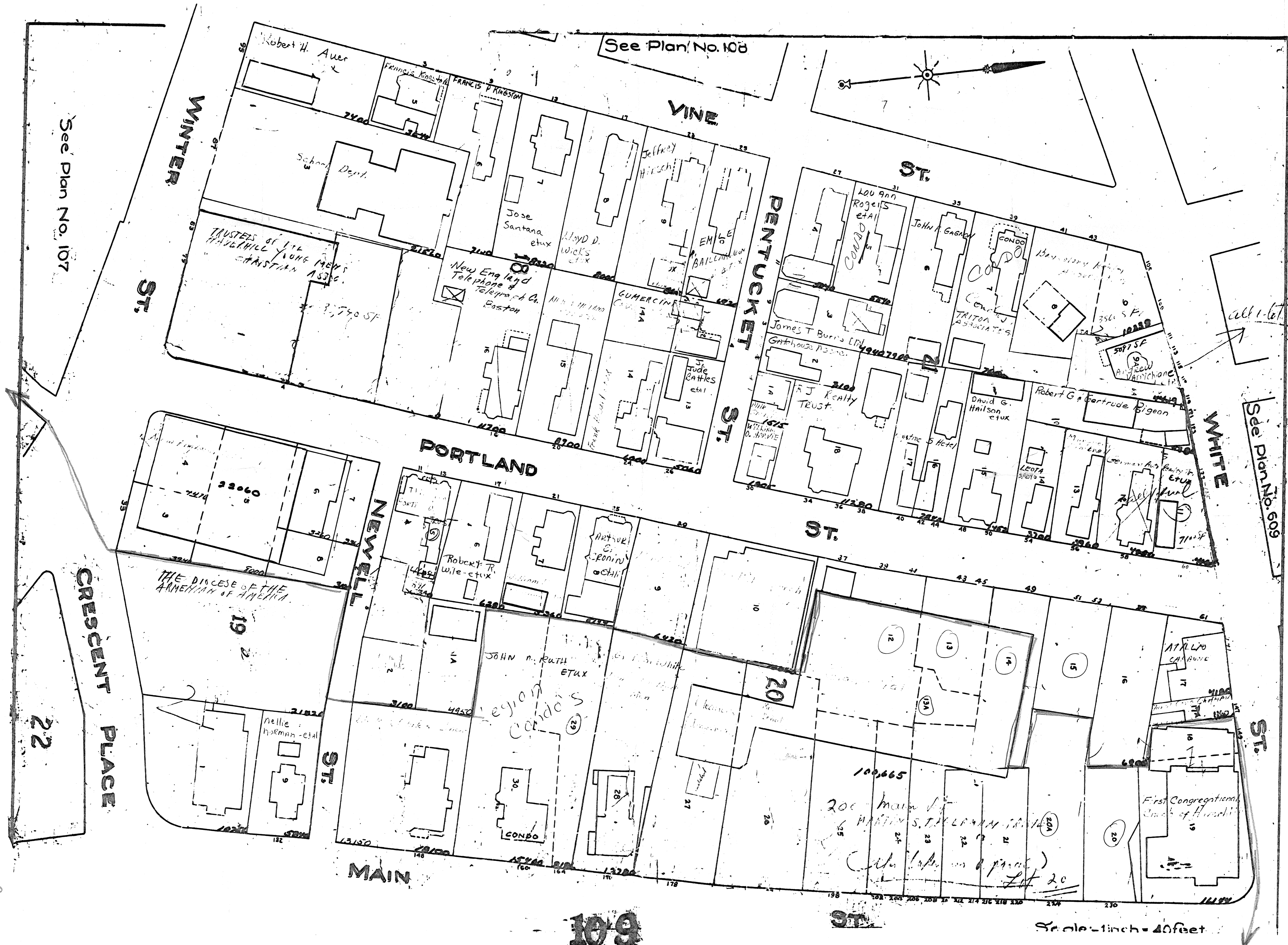
ADJOINING MAPS
1 Manchester South
2 Rochester
3 Newburyport
4 Lowell
5 Lawrence
6 Ipswich



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	Secondary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	Unimproved road, trail	Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	Bridge: drawbridge	Footbridge, overpass, underpass	Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	House; barn; church; school; large structure	Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, parish; Civil township, precinct, district; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation; small park; Land grant with monument; found section corner	U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section	Range, township; section line; location approximate	Fence or field line	Power transmission line, located tower	Dam; dam with lock	Cemetery; grave	Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	Windmill; water well; spring	Mine shaft; prospect; sill or ore	Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	Sounding; depth area	Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	Rapids; large and small; falls; large and small	Saline/alkali marsh; marsh, swamp	Land subject to controlled inundation; wooded	Scrub; mangrove	Orchard; vineyard
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Haverill (MA) MAIN ST HD
MAP 1 of 3

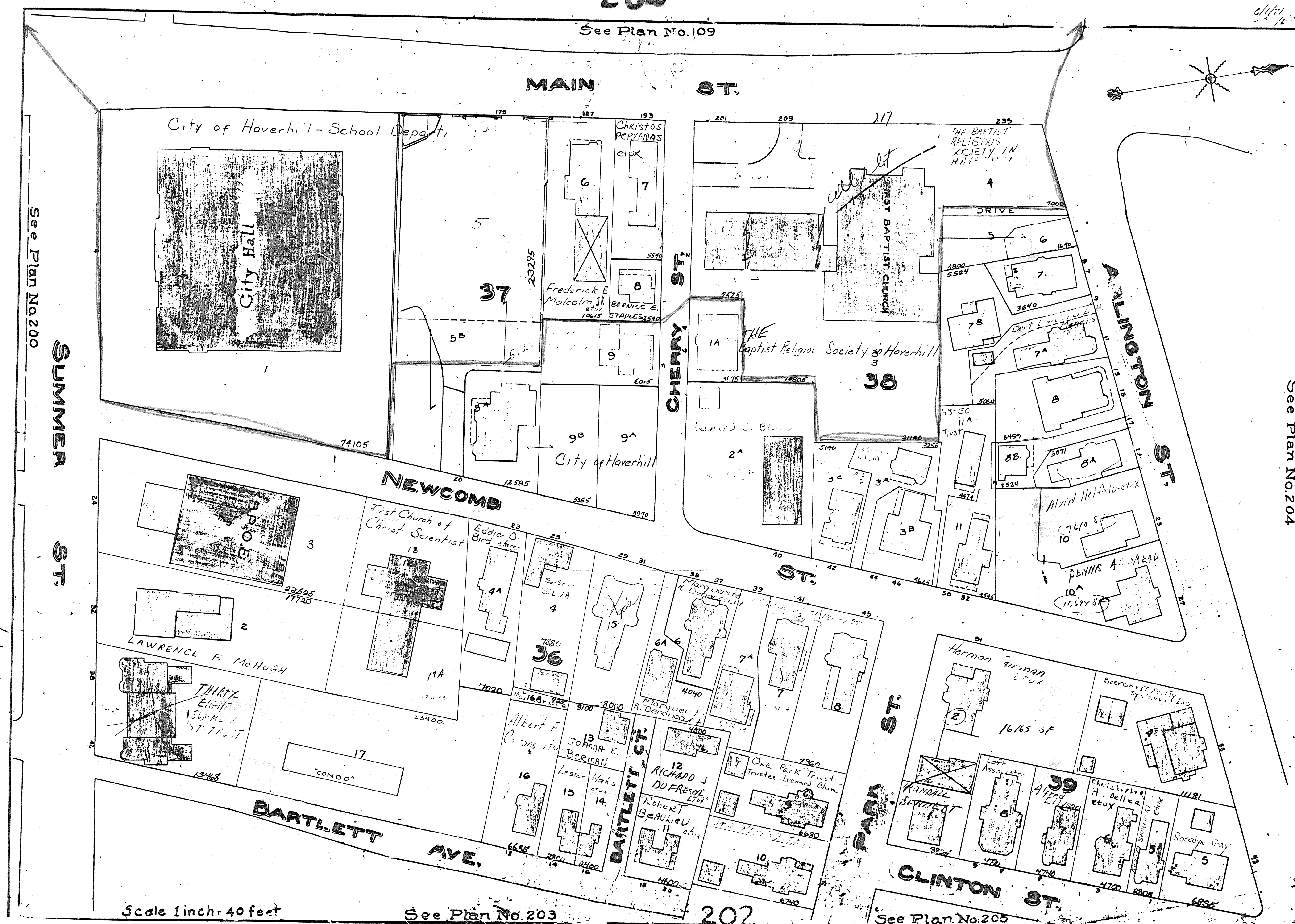




HAVERHILL (MA) MAIN ST HD
MAP 2 OF 3

See Plan No. 109

6/1/71



See Plan No. 200

SUMMER ST.

ST.

See Plan No. 204

Scale 1 inch = 40 feet

See Plan No. 203

202

See Plan No. 205



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

March 4, 2003

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Main Street HD, Haverhill, (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties included in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Please note that the large photographs are color-processed black and white images, but are adequately supplemented by the small, black and white-processed views.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Lisa DeMeo, Haverhill Historical Commission
John Guerin, Mayor, City of Haverhill
John Nazaretian, Director of Community Development
Claire Dempsey, Preservation Consultant
William Pillsbury, Planning Director