

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 28 1987  
date entered AUG 27 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Haverhill Corner

and/or common Haverhill Corner Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number North from Piermont to line along Route 10 (Old Dartmouth Highway) to bisection of Route 25, including Court Street from Route 10 to approximately 1/2 mile east. N/A not for publication

city, town Haverhill N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Grafton code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See attached continuation sheets

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Grafton County Registry of Deeds  
Grafton County Courthouse

street & number Route 10

city, town North Haverhill state New Hampshire 03774

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>see individual entries</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Haverhill Corner is a concentration of private residences and public buildings distributed along two intersecting roads and around two adjacent commons. The District contains 64 sites, including 7 nonconforming buildings and 3 vacant lots. A broad spectrum of architectural styles is represented, from vernacular Georgian to Bungalow, with Federal style buildings being the most numerous. (For Resource Count see C.S. 7 - 44.)

About 24 of the contributing buildings are located along the major north-south thoroughfare, State Highway 10. The two commons lie on the east side of Route 10 and are divided by the first province road, later the Coos Turnpike and now Court Street. This enters the District from the east and ends at its intersection with Route 10. The commons are surrounded on all four sides by a total of 17 buildings. Extending easterly from the commons, the District includes 18 contributing buildings along the north and south sides of Court Street.

The land within the District is flat. The area is situated about 200 feet above the meandering Connecticut River and its farmland. Many properties in the District have fine views of the River Valley and the hills of Vermont.

The concentration of buildings is a product of Haverhill Corner's role as the center of law and banking in northern New Hampshire in the first part of the 19th century and its location on major transportation routes. The development and manifestation of the architectural styles reflect the changing economic conditions over the past two hundred years. The houses built before 1790 (Mudge-#17, Marvin-#24, Mitchell-#61, and Hunt-#63) were those of farmers who owned tracts of land extending from the District downslope to the intervalles of the Connecticut. They were large structures, with a heavy substantial aspect, showing the influence of the Georgian period. Generally, their ornamentation was limited as might be expected in the houses of the area's first settlers. The Colonel Charles Johnston home (Mitchell-#61) is an exception as it displays the Georgian-influenced decorative elements of quoins and dentils. Due to Colonel Johnston's affluence and provenance, he may have desired even at such an early date for northern New Hampshire and in what must have been very difficult times, to erect a house similar to that in Haverhill, Massachusetts, his home town.

## 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 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 type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1763–1921      **Builder/Architect** various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Haverhill Corner Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets criterion C for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The district is significant in the category of architecture for the period 1763 to 1921. This period spans the date of the grant of the township of Haverhill given by New Hampshire's royal governor through the development of the community as the western shire town of Grafton County and an important social and commercial center and into a period of decline due to the economic shifts and the removal of the courts to Woodsville. The period of significance extends to 1921 which saw the end of Haverhill's period of activity. Subsequent to that there was a period of inactivity which continued until the second half of the 20th century when growth pressures throughout New England gave rise to construction of several new structures within the village.

The Haverhill Corner Historic District is a well-preserved town center which displays to an unusual degree the architectural styles and town planning concepts which predominated in rural New Hampshire communities in the early nineteenth century. The village is the compact trading center of a township which was predominantly agricultural in nature and was otherwise characterized by large, separate farms. As a focus of county government and as the terminus of major transportation routes, the village came to include a wide variety of architectural types, ranging from private dwellings and taverns through school and court buildings, and including stores, offices, and shops. The architectural integrity of the district is further enhanced by open space resources relating to community planning (the commons) as well as the survival of fields which underscore the agricultural origins of the village. Because Haverhill Corner was relatively unaffected by change in the late nineteenth century and later, the village remains a remarkably well-preserved example of a prosperous northern New England town center.

Haverhill Corner Historic District is remarkable for its concentration of early nineteenth-century structures of high architectural quality and wide-ranging types. These structures mirror the period of greatest prosperity in the village. Providing a context for these structures and the era they represent are a few earlier dwellings, reflecting the period of early settlement in the township, and a few later structures, reflecting a time when business and commerce had been attracted elsewhere by the railroad. At this later period, the Corner district became a quiet, bucolic village where people farmed, worked elsewhere, or were retired, living in their ancestral houses or occasionally building comfortable Queen Anne dwellings. The village remains a quiet place of relatively little commercial activity, typified by a combination of year-round and seasonal occupancy, with farming and lumbering the predominant activities on the land immediately surrounding the district boundaries.

The evolution of Haverhill Corner and the surrounding countryside are well reflected in the surviving buildings of the village. The fertile ox-bows of the upper Connecticut River had become known to New England soldiers returning in the early 1760s from the French and Indian Wars. Because alluvial lands are relatively rare in New England, those who saw or learned of the intervalles or flood plains of the area called "Lower Coos" by the Indians were eager

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approx. 544 acres

Quadrangle name Newbury NH-VT

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References (See Continuation Sheet)

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries of the nominated property are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map. The nomination includes contiguous properties which comprise a district eligible for the

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frances Gotcsik, Lima, N.Y. (Architectural Descriptions)  
Katharine Blaisdell, John Klitgord, Winnifred Moran (Project Co-Chairs)

organization Haverhill Historical Society date May 1987

North Country Council, Inc. (Project Coordination)

street & number N/A telephone (603) 787-6315

city or town Haverhill state New Hampshire 03765

## 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 *R. Stewart Wallace*

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer date July 23, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*J. Alan Ryan*  
Keeper of the National Register

*J. Alan Ryan*  
Keeper of the National Register

date

8/27/87

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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- |           |  |              |   |
|-----------|--|--------------|---|
| #1        | Harvey W. Keyes<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(Tax Map 21-Parcel 96)                           | #2           | Donald M. & Ruth R. St. John<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 97)                                  |
| #3        | Daryl Dodson & Gale M. Young<br>Pine Cone Inn<br>Haverhill, NH 03765                                   | #4           | Norman F. & Helen G. Page<br>Dartmouth College Highway<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 99) (Non-Contributing) |
| #5<br>A&B | Nancy H. Bean<br>Route 10, Box 191<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 100) (non-contributing)             | #6<br>A&B    | Nina Henderson<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 102)   |
| #7        | Nina Henderson<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 103) (non-contributing)                                 | #8           | David O. Cowles<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 104)  |
| #9        | Margaret Lehmann<br>Main Street<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 105)                                   | #10<br>A&B   | Bruce R. & Claudia H. Lake<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 106)   |
| #11       | Mary Campbell (heirs of<br>Clarence & Edith Campbell)<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03576<br>(21 - 108) | #12<br>A&B   | Robert & Ceceile Partlin<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 109)                                     |
| #13       | Keith & Mary Kohanski<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 110)                                 | #14<br>A&B&C | Steven R. Buckler & Susan K. Hillis<br>American Embassy APO<br>New York, NY 09085<br>(21 - 111)               |
| #15       | George F. & Barbara A. Malloy<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 112)                         | #16          | James & Liberty Lewis, Sr.<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 113)                                   |
| #17       | Arthur Warren & Mary C. Mudge<br>135 Park Street, Box 231<br>Hanover, NH 03755<br>(21 - 114)           | #18          | George & Nina Hooker<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 117)   |

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|-----|---|------|---|
| #19 | John H. & June G. Klitgord<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 118)                     | #20  | Stephen Campbell & Katherine DeBoer<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 6)            |
| #21 | Walter & Carol Young<br>A&B P.O. Box 268<br>Woodsville, NH 03785<br>(21 - 7) (non-contributing) | #21C | Michael & Dawn Lavoie<br>P. O. Box 26<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 7-A) (non-contributing) |
| #22 | Vernon N. Welsh<br>P. O. Box 803<br>Old Lyme, CT 06371<br>(21 - 8)                              | #23  | Walter & Carol Young<br>Route 10<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 9-A)                         |
| #24 | Bernard A. & Pauline S. Marvin, Jr.<br>P. O. Box 65<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 9)          | #25  | Helen Farquhar<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 10-A)  |
| #26 | Victor C. Smith<br>RR#1, Box 309<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 11)                              | #27  | Victor C. and Vesta Smith<br>RR#1, Box 309<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 10)                |
| #28 | Alan Willey & Edwina Sorrentino<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 12)                             | #29  | Karl & Suzanne Bruckner<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 13)                                   |
| #30 | Stuart & Nancy Pompian<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 14)                                  | #31  | Colonel James G. & Valerie Brown<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 107A)                        |
| #32 | Town of Haverhill<br>Town Office<br>Woodsville, NH 03785<br>(21 - 107) South Common             | #33  | Daniel and Arjanque Webb<br>A&B P. O. Box 112<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 15)             |
| #34 | Ridler and Helen T. Page<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 36) (B: non-contributing)          | #35  | Ruth M. Fogarty<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21-38)   |

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|-----|--|-----|---|
| #36 | Dr. David & Jane Frechette<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 39)               | #37 | Kenneth G. & Charlotte C. Smith<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 40)                                     |
| #38 | John F. & Ruth Cox Page<br>10 Wildmere Terrace<br>Concord, NH 03301<br>(21 - 37) | #39 | Carlton L. & Winifred W. Elsner<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 35)   |
| #40 | Lucille L. Ross<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 34)                              | #41 | Bernard and Edith Murphy<br>A&B&C Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 16)  |
| #42 | Leopold Fontana<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 17)                          | #43 | Gregory M. Sorg<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 18)   |
| #44 | Doris E. Carr<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 19)                                | #45 | Thelma A. Wilson<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 20)  |
| #46 | Edith Celley<br>Route 1, Box 170<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 26)             | #47 | Virginia F. Cooper<br>Haverhill, NH 03765   |
| #48 | Earl & Gloria Blake, Jr.<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 28) (non-contributing)  | #49 | Velma E. Holden<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21- 29) (non-contributing)                                       |
| #50 | Allianora Rosse<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 30) (B: non-contributing)    | #51 | Jonathan M. & Fran Rutstein<br>A&B P. O. Box 54<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 31)                         |
| #52 | Thomas J. & Margaret E. Estill<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 32)               | #53 | Haverhill School District<br>c/o Supervisory Union #23<br>Court Street<br>Woodsville, NH 03785<br>(21 - 23) |

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|------|---|------|---|
| #54  | Haverhill Library Association<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 4)  | #55  | Anne and Sue Patterson<br>P. O. Box 54<br>Chelsea, MA 02150-0001<br>(21 - 42) |
| #56  | Arthur and Betty J. Gray<br>21 E. 90th Street, Apt. 10C<br>New York, NY 10026                               | #57  | Town of Haverhill<br>Woodsville, NH 03785<br>(21 - 101) North Common          |
| #58  | Haverhill School District<br>c/o Supervisory Union #23<br>Court Street<br>Woodsville, NH 03785<br>(21 - 44) | #59A | Congregational Church<br>B&C Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 43)                 |
| #60  | James W. & Beverly Brown<br>RFD #1, Box 190<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 47)                             | #61  | Janice Mitchell<br>A&B Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 48) (B: non-contributing) |
| #62A | Vernon W. & Catherine Dingman<br>B&C Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 49) (B/C: non-contributing)               | #63  | Paul & Jane Ann Hunt<br>RFD#1, Box 204<br>Haverhill, NH 03765<br>(21 - 51)    |



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## 7. Description (continued)

Around 1790, the finer decorative details of the Federal period began to appear, evident in the Pompian house (#30) in the cable molding, the louvered fan above the door, and the delicate carving in the keystones over the doorway and the gable window. Twenty-nine buildings, more than half of the total in the District, were constructed between 1796 and 1827. No longer were these primarily functional farm houses, but rather the imposing residences of physicians, merchants, and lawyers (Cooper-#47, Fogarty-#35, Malloy-#15, Brown-#31, Page-#38, Campbell and Deboer-#20, Ross-#40, Smith-#27, and Rosse-#50), or taverns where many court employees and visitors, or passing travelers could spend the night (Gray-#56, Webb-#33, Frechette-#36, and Page-#34). Other structures were built by tradesmen as their place of business or as their residences (St. John-#2, Willey-Sorrentino-#28, Smith-#37, Carr-#44, and Wilson-#45). The oldest remaining public building, Pearson Hall (#58-A) was built in 1816 to house Haverhill Academy and the County Court. In 1827, the Methodist Church was erected and sold in 1829 to the Congregational Church to replace a house of worship located north of the village on Ladd Street.

The Federal style was manifested in a variety of ways among these buildings, from the formal church and the Adamesque John Page home (#38) to the simple Webb (#33) and Kohanski (#13) houses. Both the church and Pearson Hall are very significant examples of Federal architecture, displaying such classical elements as mutules, modillions, triglyphs, urns and towners with octagonal stages. Pearson Hall is thought to be one of the oldest and best-preserved structures of its type in northern New England.

As is characteristic of Federal architecture everywhere, in Haverhill Corner doorways received the most attention. A local craftsman left his mark on the entrances of six structures built between 1810 and 1820. In each, the semi-elliptical wooden arch over the fanlight is carved with an alternating pattern of flowers or sunbursts and groups of flutes. Each doorway is different, but all are recessed and have fluted Doric pilasters supporting the decorated arch. Besides these, the Malloy (#15) entrance is noteworthy for the fine detail of the attenuated entasis pilasters and the large semicircular, louvered fan over the door. Likewise, the open pedimented, semicircular fanlighted doorways of the Frechette (#36), Gray (#56) and Dingman (62A) properties are finely executed and almost identical in construction.

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### 7. Description (continued)

Only nine buildings now standing in the District were erected between 1828 and 1851. Two fine and important community buildings were constructed in this period, however, the Grafton County Office Building, now the Haverhill Library (#54), and the Grafton County Court House, now Alumni Hall (#53). Though the Library was built in 1840, it is primarily Federal style. Alumni Hall, built in 1846, is a classic monumental, porticoed Greek Revival structure with the Gothic Revival-influenced pointed arched windows. The Celley house (#46) is the only other significant Greek Revival building represented in the District. No pure Gothic Revival building exists in Haverhill Corner, although the style is represented in the pointed arched louvers of the Helen Page home (#34), the steep-pitched gable roof and balustrading over the doorway of the Cowles home (#8), and the windows of Alumni Hall.

With fires, the by-passing of the Corner by the railroad, and the relocation of the County Courts to Woodsville, the fortunes of Haverhill Corner began to decline in the last half of the 1800's. However, some notable examples of architectural styles fashionable during this time period do remain. The Buckler-Hillis (#14) Queen Anne house and the extensive Queen Anne modernizations of the Murphy property (#41) both display a multiplicity of gables, shingle patterns, and other decorative elements typical of the Queen Anne style. The Italianate style is expressed very simply in the Parish House of the Congregational Church (#59), with its round-headed windows and doors, and round arch paneled pilasters. The Romanesque Revival period is well-represented in the Haverhill Academy building (#58-B).

The buildings in the District are well-maintained and relatively unaltered. The slight additions to or deletions from altered buildings have not created any intrusive character nor do they detract in any way from the overall integrity of the District.

The District boundaries were chosen on the basis of a change in the concentration of contributing buildings and the presence of relatively modern buildings. On the north, a change in topography, fields and a fire station aided in determining that boundary. On the south, a very modern ranch style house and a decrease in contributing buildings identified the line. The western property lines of structures on the west side of Route 10 serves as the western boundary. Here also, the land drops off

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steeply to the river farm land, and though the Valley contributes to the visual quality of the District, it did not seem necessary or practical to include this land in the District. The eastern boundary along Court Street was established where modern, non-contributing buildings appeared.

**BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

Site #1: Chapman House, owner Harvey Keyes, contributing building, c. 1840.

This 2 and a half story Federal/Greek Revival house was built around 1840 as a house and store probably by Samuel Page. G.W. Chapman, a lawyer, purchased it in 1846 and his brother, a homeopathic physician, lived here. There are 3 and a half stories in the rear. The facade contains three by three bays, with a sidehall entry. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with cornice and returns. The building has been extremely altered, including aluminum siding and shutters. There is one chimney on the south slope. The door is 6-panel, with a 5 light transom; the window above the rest of the enframement has been removed. The windows are 12/12 which seems late for the construction date. The gable window is 9/6. There is a one-story ell with entry and garage to the north both attached to house.

Site #2: Russell House, owner Donald and Ruth St. John, contributing building, c. 1800.

This building was built around 1800 by Michael Johnston. Its style is Federal with Georgian influences. When Johnston conveyed the property to Jonathan French in 1801, it was described as a house and a blacksmith shop. Since it was located in a business area, the ownership changed many times during the 19th century. It is locally known as the Russell House as Dr. Fred C. Russell bought the house in 1919. The clapboard structure is 5 by 3 bay with 2 and a half stories in front and 3 and a half in the rear. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with a molded cornice and returns. The 2/2 windows on the first floor were lengthened in the Victorian era. On other elevations, there are splayed lintels. The center entry is a 6 panel door with 3/4 sidelights and attenuated, fluted double-panelled pilasters, Doric capitals, and fluted and capiteled mullions. There was originally a transom window over the door and corner blocks (based on old

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photo of St. John's), but it has been replaced with a triangular-topped panel. At the rear, there is a 4 panel door and 2/2 windows in the brick foundation. On the west, at first floor level, there is a glass-enclosed porch with a shed roof. A 2-story flatroofed ell is connected to a 2 story gable-roofed shed to the north.

Site #3: The Principal's House, owner Daryl Dodson and Gale M. Young, contributing building, 1833.

This Federal/Greek Revival house was built in 1833 by Stephen Adams on a lot north of Haverhill Academy's Pearson Hall. It was used as the residence of the principal of the Academy in 1906 and was owned at that time by George Westgate. The building was sold to its current owners by the School District in 1970 and moved to its present location. The clapboard house is 2 and a half stories and is 3 by 5 bay in dimension. There is a gable front with a sidehall entry and a medium-pitched gable roof. There is a cornice on the lateral eaves and close verges on the raking eaves. A pediment is formed by the cornice over the second-story porch. There is a 2-story, 3-bay portico. In the gable, there is a 8/8 louvered-shuttered window which is surmounted by a half-round louvered fan and topped by a rectangular keystone. The columns of the second-story porch are crudely chamfered. The square posts on the first floor of the portico are replacements. The windows are 12/12, with frames on the first floor to give the effect of small pilasters. A large central chimney is on the north slope near the ridge line. The sidehall entries on the first and second floors are 4 panel doors with plain enframing. In the north elevation, the center entry is a 6 panel door with a 5 light transom window and splayed lintel above the balustraded deck extending off the west elevation. The move did not alter building's physical characteristics. The lot to which it was moved was vacant at the time. The original lot now is vacant and does not detract from Pearson Hall or the District in general.

Site #4: Non-contributing residence, owner Norman F. & Helen Page, 1963.

This is a one-story ranch house with an attached single-car garage built in 1963. Though it is modern compared to most of the buildings in the District, its simplicity and small size do not detract from the overall feel of the street and vicinity.

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Site #5A: Non-contributing residence, owner Nancy Bean, 1947.

This is a one and a half story modern cape, with a center gable and was built in 1947. It too by its character does not detract from the overall appearance, though neither does it contribute to the significance of the District.

Site #5B: Garage, owner Nancy Bean, non-contributing building, 1947.

There is also a one story clapboard garage south of the house with a gable roof.

Site #6A: Mildred Page House, owner Nina Henderson, contributing building, c. 1916.

This Colonial Revival residence was built circa 1916 for Mildred Page, a descendant of a prominent Haverhill family and a librarian at Dartmouth College. Ms. Page was a benefactor of Haverhill Corner, establishing a trust fund for the preservation of its public buildings. The house was built partly on the site of the old Exchange Hotel which had been destroyed in a fire in 1902. The house is 3 by 2 bay, two and a half stories and gable-roofed. The exterior is wide clapboards. The center entry is projecting with a 6 panel door, 1/2 sidelights and an elliptical fan over the door. There is a one bay entrance porch with a gable roof. There is a full cornice with returns supported by Tuscan pilasters and columns. The windows are 8/1. There are two interior end chimneys on the ridge. To the north, there is a one and a half story ell of 3 by 1 bay, with a center door topped by a gable roof supported by brackets. The windows are 6/1. There is a two story porch extending to the south, with a hipped roof and enclosed by glass on each story.

Site #6B: Garage, owner Nina Henderson, non-contributing building, c. 1950.

To the north of the house is a one story woodframe garage.

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Site #7: Vacant lot, owner Nina Henderson, contributing site.

This is an open, grassy parcel which is included within the district because it contributes to the historic mixture of residences and open land, and retains integrity as being of agricultural character. It reinforces the historic character of the district.

Site #8: Towle Tavern or Gibson House, owner David O. Cowles, contributing building, 1850.

This former tavern was built in 1850 by Frederick Towle as a replica of an earlier tavern that had burned two years earlier. Towle operated a tavern here for about 10 years and by 1861, the ownership had passed into the Nathaniel M. Page family. Operation of an inn continued, and in the early decades of the 20th century the building was known as the Gibson House. The property was purchased by John Swift in 1930 from the Page descendents, and ownership passed into the Lehmann family nine years later. This eclectic building is a combination of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate influences. It is two and three-quarters stories high and 5 by 3 bay in dimension. There is a center hall entry. The gable end is to the street with a steep-pitched gable roof with wide overhang. The sheathing is clapboard, with panelled pilasters at the corners. In the gable, there is a circular garret louvered opening with 4 wooden keystones surrounding at right angles (as done earlier on the Haverhill Academy). There is an entablature on the gable and raking eaves; the gable end eaves are bracketed. There are two interior chimneys on the north and south slopes. The windows are 6/9 on the first floor front facade with triangular-shaped lintels which may have been lengthened. The second floor of the front and the other facades have 6/6 windows. The entry is a 4 panel door set in a panelled recess, with a 4 light transom window above, panelled mullions and transom bar. There is a flat-roofed one-bay entry porch supported by paired chamfered columns set on pedestals and paired engaged columns, with a continuous pattern of molded wooden diamonds in the frieze above the engaged columns, a full bracketed entablature and a carved balustrade on porch roof. On the rear facade has been added a gable-roofed screened porch on the first and second stories. Attached at the northwest corner of the main block, is a two and a half story, gable-roofed clapboarded shed-garage.

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Site #9: Non-contributing residence, owner Margaret Lehmann, 1973.

This house was built in 1973 and is a two and a half story structure with a deeply-recessed center entrance and an attached two-car garage.

Site #10A: Residence, owner Bruce and Claudia Lake, contributing building, 1921.

This Bungalow-style house was built in 1921 by Harry H. Pike. It is one and a half stories with aluminum siding covering cedar shakes. The gable roof is steep-pitched. There is a wide overhang to the plain, projecting eaves. On the east elevation, there is a gabled dormer with wide overhanging eaves. The entry is in the center in a glass-enclosed porch with 3/4 sidelights and a small transom window over the door. (The enclosure is a later addition.) The windows are 1/1. On the north facade, there is a 3 bay ell with a gable roof. Across the rear, there is also a later addition of a hipped-roof glass-enclosed porch.

Site #10B: Garage, owner Bruce and Claudia Lake, contributing building, c. 1921.

Located northwest of the house is a single story, wood shingled garage.

Site #11: Residence, owner Mary M. Campbell, Ann G. Campbell and Elizabeth H. Campbell, contributing building, c. 1907.

This brick house, an adaptation of the four square house, was built around 1907 by Albert and Anna Rogers, parents of Frank Rogers who was an historian of Haverhill. This was once the site of the Coon Tavern (which was moved) and a bank which had been built in 1826 and burned in 1906. The bank vault is in the basement of this house. It is two stories and of irregular form. The roof is a medium-pitched hip roof with a wide overhang. There are two hipped roof dormers sheathed with slate shingles. There is one chimney on the ridge and another on the north-sloping gable. The windows are 8/1. On the front east facade, the window size and placement are irregular, with two 1/1 with lead glass in the top sash, one three-sash window with mullions and leaded glass casement windows, one large single sash single pane, two

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sash with side light window (Palladian style); and another 1/1 window. All windows have radiating brick voussoirs and granite sills. The center entry has one-half sidelights and there is evidence of the removal of a large front porch. To the south of the main block, there is a three-sided flat-roofed bay window. To the north, there is a two-story ell that has a hipped roof and 1/1 windows. The door at the east elevation opens onto a three-bay porch off the north side of the main block; The low-pitched hipped roof of the porch is supported by Tuscan columns. To the west of the first ell (and at right angles), is an attached two-story gable-roofed one bay ell and a hipped-roof two-story garage.

Site #12A: Residence, owner Robert and Ceceile Partlin, contributing building, 1808.

This house, locally known as the Doctor Morgan House, was built by Jonathan Soper, a tailor, in 1808. Dr. Hiram Morgan bought the property in 1837 and lived in it for about 20 years. The Partlins bought it in 1963. It is of Federal style, two and a half stories, with 5 by 2 bays, except on the south elevation where it is 5 by 1. The house is an I-plan, with clapboards and a medium-pitched, pedimented-gable roof. There is a triangular louver over shuttered 8/2 window in tympanum. The lateral eaves have a moulded cornice with cable molding and end plain frieze; the raking eaves have a cornice with a simple frieze. The windows are 2/2 with box surrounds and louvered shutters. There is a center entry pavillion with a one story gable roof with a shallow pediment(later addition). There are 3/4 sidelights with a single light narrow transom window. The door is framed by entasis pilasters of Doric capitals supporting the entablature. The cornice on all sides has cable molding. The original entry door and sidelights have been brought forward. There is a 3-bay gabled-roof ell to the rear (west) with 6/6 windows. South of the ell, there is a shed-roofed, glass-enclosed porch; and to the west, there is a one and a half story gable-roofed shed. There is a center chimney.

Site #12B: Garage, owner Robert and Ceceile Partlin, non-contributing building, c. 1960.

To the south of the property is a two bay wood clapboard garage with pitched roof.



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Site #13: Residence, owner Keith and Mary Kohanski, contributing building, 1802.

This is a Federal style house built in 1802 by Amos Horn, a shoemaker. It is a two-story clapboard with 5 by 3 bays and a centerhall. The corner boards are wide. The roof is a low-pitched hipped roof. There are two interior chimneys located in the center of the ridge and another chimney on the west slope. The windows are 2/1 with louvered shutters and an architrave molded cap above the first floor front facade windows. There is a center entry with full sidelights behind louvered shutters. There is a later multipanel door and Doric pilasters. There is a simple entablature above the front door which ends at the pilasters. To the south, there is a one story shed-roofed ell. To the west is a one story attached shed garage.

Property #14A: Residence, owner Steven Buckler and Susan Hillis, contributing building, 1881.

This is an eclectic Victorian house, of Queen Anne and Stick Styles, built in 1881 by Sarah E. Tucker. There may have been an earlier building on this lot which either burned or was incorporated into this house. It is an irregular plan house of two and a half stories. The foundation is vermiculated cut granite blocks. The exterior is clapboard. There is an interior brick chimney on the north end and a monumental, panelled brick interior chimney on the south slope. The roof is a steep-pitched gable; there is a full cornice with large curved brackets with flower-pattern cut-outs. The double hung windows have an upper sash with a border of small panes. The center entry consists of double doors, and a large single pane transom window over the door. There is a 3 bay porch with shed roof and supporting columns set on shingled enclosing wall, which may be covering a former balustrade. To the south, there is a 3-sided bay with a pedimented hipped overhanging roof which is bracketed. There is stickwork under the windows. To the west (rear), there are two, two-story ells with steep-pitched gable roofs (three story where set into hill). In the gable of one ell, there is a round, arched window. The other ell has a conical roof covered with hexagonal shingles over a 3-sided bay window, which is supported by monumental brackets of the same, curved decorated design as on the main block. The gabled wall dormer on the front (east) facade has a deeply molded cornice and stickwork; inset in the gable is a cut-out flower motif and pointed arch, rounded end vertical inset in arch below 3/1 window. The area is also surrounded by

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flat dentils and fish-scale shingles. There is a wall dormer to the north with 2/2 windows; the stickwork window is framed by reeded pilasters and two-dimensional entablature motif. There are two shed-roofed dormers to the south and one to the west with brackets under the eaves. Above the center entry on the second story, there is a pedimented gable-roofed bay with ogee arch inside cut out and stickwork motifs; inside arch large curved decorated brackets, top sash of window is surrounded by small panes.

Site #14B: Cabin, owner Steven Buckler and Susan Hillis, non-contributing building, c. 1940.

To the north of the property is a gable-roofed, shipslap sided cabin with pitched entry roof over the front door.

Site #14C: Cabin, owner Steven Buckler and Susan Hillis, non-contributing building, c. 1940.

To the north of the property is a gable roofed, shipslap sided cabin.

Site #15: Tall Pines House, owner George and Barbara Malloy, contributing building, c. 1802.

This Federal-style house was built circa 1802 by General Moses Dow, the first lawyer to settle in Haverhill Corner. General Dow exercised a molding influence on the development of the village. The house served as the Methodist Manse from 1887 to 1916. It is two and a half stories (three and a half in the rear), 3 by 3 bay square house with a sidehall entry. The exterior is clapboard with thin corner boards. The 6/6 shuttered window in the gable end are surmounted by a semicircular louvered fan and wooden keystone. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with molded cornice and returns. There is one interior chimney on the north slope near the ridge. The windows are 6/6 with louvered shutters; there is architrave molding around the front facade windows and splayed wooden lintels on the other elevations. The sidehall entry consists of a slightly recessed 6-panel door with half sidelights which is now covered by a wall and Roman Doric capitals topped by large semicircular louvered fan surmounted by an incised keystone arch. To the south, there is a one bay ell with a gable roof, with evidence of half sidelights now covered,

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plain enframement and corner blocks. To the west from the north corner, there is another gable-roofed ell with 12/12 windows; originally, there was a shed door on the north with a shed roof bracketed hood.

Site #16: Residence, owner James and Liberty Lewis, contributing building, 1876.

This vernacular cape was built in 1876 by Abram Mann. It is one and a half stories, with vinyl siding and a medium-pitched gable roof with a cornice and frieze board returns. There are two interior chimneys on the ridge ends. The windows are 2/2 and the center entry has a mulitpanel door with stippled glass and plain enframement. There is a one bay, hipped-roof porch supported by thin chamfered posts and a one and a half story gable-roofed ell with returns. To the south, there is a 3 bay hipped-roof porch with chamfered posts, shed roof and glass enclosed on the front. Attached to the house there is also a one story shed to the west connected to a two and a half story board and batten, gable-roofed barn.

Site #17: Residence, owner Arthur and Mary Mudge, contributing building, c. 1774.

This vernacular kneewall cape was built circa 1774 and was the homestead of Daniel Stevens, a farmer. Subsequent owners were Daniel Merrill, Jr., from 1858 to 1872, Alfred O. Messer, from 1872 to 1891, and John N. Leonard, from 1917 to 1944. It is one and three-quarters stories and is 5 by 3 bays. The exterior is clapboard with corner moldings. There is a medium-pitched gable roof with box cornice on the lateral eaves and box cornice with short returns and plain frieze on gable ends. There is a square central interior chimney which was rebuilt in the 1970's from the ridge up. There are new 6/6 double hung windows which replaced Victorian windows; the 9-light single sash windows on the second floor front facade are original. The center entry is a 6-panel door with half sidelights flanked by pilasters and topped by an entablature; the installation is new as in 1974, the Victorian doorway was removed. On the west elevation, shed-roof type dormers have been added on the second floor, and a modern picture window installed on the first floor. An ell to the south and west was reconstructed in 1977 on the original brick foundation built into the hill, although the work is not visable; the foundation retains the 6/6 sash on the east and west elevations.

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Site #18: Residence, owner George and Nina Hooker, contributing building, 1883.

This is a vernacular, eclectic Greek Revival/Italianate style house built in 1883 by Salome Cummings. The Cummings heirs sold it to James Keith in 1929, who held it until 1949. In the 1930's, this house was known as "Moosilauke View", a tourist home. A barn on the property was torn down in 1983 and was part of the original Corliss farm. It is two and a half stories, 3 by 2 bay with sidehall entry. The exterior is clapboard and the medium-pitched gable roof with molded cornice on moderately-projecting lateral eaves and frieze with dentils; on the raking eaves, there is a molded cornice with returns and frieze with same thin dentils. There is a one and a half story ell to the south with a gable roof with returns and dentils in the frieze of the lateral and raking eaves. On the east elevation, there is a 2 bay, shallow hipped-roof entrance porch, with chamfered posts and incised scroll roof brackets and dentils in frieze and scrolled brackets in angle between posts and soffit of the porch. Also on the east elevation of the ell, there is a shed-roofed dormer with two 2/2 windows. A shed-roofed enclosed porch to the west is newly constructed. On the west elevation of the ell, there is a gable-roofed dormer with one 2/2 window. The southernmost section of the ell is now a modern one-car garage.

Site #19: Residence, owner John and June Klitgord, contributing building, pre-1800.

This one and a half story vernacular cape farmhouse was built prior to 1800 by James Corliss, an early Haverhill farmer, for one of his sons. Nathaniel Wilson became the owner in 1806. The original front door was on the front left and this could have originally been a three-quarter or one-half cape. It is 4 by 4 bays, which set into the hill give two and a half stories in the rear. The foundation is granite and brick. The exterior is clapboard, with corner boards and sill board. The roof is a steep-pitched gable roof, with a large corbelled cap interior chimney on the south slope near ridge. On the gable eaves, there is a molded cornice with plain frieze and returns; on the lateral eaves, there is a molded cornice. The windows are 2/2 with muntin insets to make 12/12 lights surmounted by flat boxed hoods. The windows have probably been lengthened. The entry is off-center with a flat boxed hood and plain enframing; the door is modern. The original door was located at the south end of front facade. There is a door on the north side with plain enframing, beneath

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a shallow hipped roof 1 by 3 bay veranda supported by square posts. There is a one and a half story ell to the west (rear) that is gable-roofed, with a shed-roofed dormer on the south elevation with three 1/1 sash windows. Contiguous with the ell and of new construction is a one story gable-roofed woodshed and screened porch of vertical board sheathing. On the south side, is an attached separate two-car garage.

Site #20: Haverhill Inn, owner Stephen Campbell and Katherine De Boer, contributing building, c. 1808.

This is a Georgian-influenced Federal style house built between 1805 and 1810 by Dr. Edmund Carleton who had moved to Haverhill in 1795. The property remained in the Carleton family until 1882. It is two and a half stories and 5 by 3 bays, with center entry. The exterior is clapboard with corner pilasters made of two unequal-width boards, one applied over the other to give a raised central panel to the pilaster. The pilasters are surmounted by Doric capitals. There are two paired interior chimneys on the ridge of the steep-pitched gable roof. The lateral eaves consist of a full entablature with a narrow architrave; the raking eaves have a box cornice and returns. The windows are 12/12 double hung sash with louvered shutters (only the bottom sections of the shutters are movable). Over the windows on the north and south sides (the gable ends) are splayed wooden lintels; over the first story windows on the west (front) facade are flat molded cornice hoods. The center entry is a 6-panel door, surrounded by half sidelights and topped with a semielliptical fan; a full entablature enframes all of this, supported by a Tuscan entasis pilasters. There are delicate panelled mullions between the door and the sidelights. On the south facade, there is a simpler 6-panel door, topped by a 5-light transom window and framed by Tuscan double capital pilasters. To the east (rear), there is a one story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboarded ell which is connected to a one and a half story rough vertical board woodshed. To the south of the one story ell is a glass-enclosed porch.

Site #21A: Residence, owner Walter and Carol Young, contributing building, 1815.

This Federal/Greek Revival house was built in 1815 by James Atherton, a farmer, in whose family the house remained until 1848. Bagley Currier, also a farmer, became the owner in 1867

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and it remained in his family until 1919. From 1919 to 1934, Arthur Crawford owned it; Edward M. Riemenschneider purchased the house in 1934 and owned it for nearly 50 years. It is two and a half stories, 5 by 4 bays and L-shaped. There is a center entry with the gable end facing the road. The exterior is clapboard with corner posts; the steep-pitched gable roof has a boxed cornice and flatboard frieze with return on the raking eaves, and boxed cornice with frieze on the lateral eaves. There are two long, slender interior chimneys on the east slope at the rear. The windows are 2/2 with louvered shutters and splayed wooden lintels. The entry is slightly recessed and consists of a 3-panel Victorian door with two arched glass panels and three-quarter sidelights, all surrounded by an entablature supported by Tuscan pilasters. There is a door in the south facade that is a 4-panel Greek Revival door with two panels replaced by glass, and topped by an entablature and framed by Tuscan pilasters. To the east and connected to the main house is a one and a half story gable-roofed ell with picture window in the north facade and a woodshed.

Site #21B: Detached garage, owner Walter and Carol Young, non-contributing building.

Site 21C: Residence, owner Michael & Dawn Lavoie, non-contributing residence.

Two-story house built in 1984.

Site #22A: Residence, owner Vernon Welsh, contributing building, pre-1800.

This vernacular half cape was built prior to 1800 by James Corliss, a farmer, as one of three houses on his farm for his sons. In 1806, Nathaniel Wilson, a blacksmith, became the owner of this and the other Corliss houses, and he retained ownership until 1848. It is one and a half stories, 3 by 3 bays. The exterior is clapboard with corner posts. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with molded cornice on slightly projecting lateral and raking eaves, which form returns on the gable end. There are two paired interior chimneys on the ridge. The windows are 6/6 with louvered shutters. The entry is on the south (side) facade; it was probably moved from the front in the 1880's or 1890's when the stickwork porch was done. The door is 4-panel and 4 glass

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panel with plain enframingent, topped by a shed-roofed one bay entrance porch with square balusters, chamfered posts and stickwork fan-shaped brackets. Under the porch eaves, there is sawtooth vertical boarding console brackets. To the east (rear), there is a one and a half story ell with boxed cornice in the lateral eaves and close-verges in the raking eaves. There are 12/12 windows in the east elevation and 12/8 in the north. In the south elevation, there is a gabled dormer with slightly projecting eaves, with sawtooth-edged vertical boarding in the gable and two sash 12-pane windows with mullions.

Site 22B: Barn, owner Vernon Welsh, contributing building, late 19th century.

The gabled roof, L-shaped barn was built sometime after 1870.

Site #23: Open field, owner Walter and Carole Young, contributing site.

This open field is included within the district because of its association with the agricultural heritage of the area and because it contributes to the adjacent residences and to the Corner's rural character. The field is approximately 6 acres (+ or -) and is associated with Site #22.

Site #24: James Corliss Homestead, owner Bernard and Pauline Marvin, contributing building, c. 1775.

This vernacular cape was built around 1775 by James Corliss, a farmer who had come to Haverhill in 1769. He also built two houses (for two of his three sons) on the property (see Properties #19 and 22). In 1806, Nathaniel Wilson bought the entire farm. The building is one and a half stories, 5 by 3 bays. The exterior is clapboards with corner boards. The roof is a steep-pitched cross gable roof, with boxed cornice on the lateral and raking eaves, and plain frieze and returns on the raking eaves. The gable was probably added at a later date. There is one interior chimney, tall and slender, to the south of center on slope. The windows are 2/2 with plain enframingent and louvered shutters. The center entry is a 4-panel door with glass above the door and a plain enframingent. The door was originally capped by a transom window, but this is now hidden by a porch addition. On the front facade, there is a hip-roofed 3-bay veranda, with

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incised scroll and trefoil drop brackets and stick-style posts. On the south side, the entrance is through a one-bay porch into a small, hip-roofed ell; the roof is supported by stick-style posts. Apparently, the porches were added in 1940 when the front entrance and stairs and the second story were also altered. To the rear (east), there is a one-story ell with doors in the north and south elevations and a chimney on the north slope (This was a woodshed which in 1910 was converted into a kitchen). In the basement there are massive granite slabs which originally supported the central fireplaces.

Site #25: Old Schoolhouse No. 17, owner Helen Farquhar, contributing building, 1841.

This residence was originally built as a schoolhouse in 1841. In 1887, the Haverhill School Board conveyed the building to Doan Cook who raised the roof (to two stories), and added a rear wing and barn creating a structure with a residential character. The property remained in the family until 1911. It is a vernacular, two story, sidehall structure with aluminum siding. The medium-pitched gable roof has slightly overhanging eaves, with a cornice on the lateral and raking eaves, and returns at the gable end. The windows are generally 2/2. On the front facade, there is 3-sash window with patterned leaded glass and two 2/2 windows; on the south (side) facade, there are four 2/2 windows and a triple window with leaded glass in the side windows and a 6/1 center window with louvered shutters. The sidehall entry is topped by simple architrave molding and plain enframingent. The door is new, with two glass panels. On the front facade, there is hip-roofed 2-bay porch, with stickwork balustrade, square posts, incised scroll, brackets, and a small entablature with dentils. There is a small, center chimney west of the ridge and a cinder block exterior chimney on the south elevation. There is a one and a half story ell to the east which is gable-roofed and connected to a one and a half story, clapboarded carriage barn to the east and south.

Site #26: Open field, owner Victor and Vesta Smith, contributing site.

This open field is included within the district because of its association with the agricultural heritage of the area and because it contributes to the Corner's historic character. The property is associated with Site #27.



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Site #27: Residence, owner Victor and Vesta Smith, contributing building, c. 1815.

This is a Federal-style house built around 1815 by Ross Coon, physician and innkeeper. Coon sold it in 1819. In 1834, Richard N. Brown, well-known tinsmith became owner and had his shop on the premises. In the south west parlor are murals painted by Rufus Porter, itinerant painter. It is assumed that the murals were painted soon after Brown acquired the property, since the murals feature the estate of General Lafayette, La Grange, in mourning, and Lafayette died in May 1834. From 1845-68, a mason, Lysander Brainard was the owner. In 1875, Grove S. Stevens, the Sheriff of Grafton County, bought the house and it remained in his family until 1906. Following 1913, it was a summer home for many years. It is a center hall, I-plan house of two and a half stories and 5 by 1 bay. The exterior is Flemish bonded brick on the front and common bonding on side elevations. The high-pitched gable roof has a box cornice in the lateral eaves and full pediment on the raking eaves. There are clapboard and shuttered window openings in the tympanum. There are two paired chimneys on the eastern slope. The 12/12 windows on the first floor were restored around 1940. On the second floor, the windows are 8/12 with plain enframing. The center entry consists of a slightly recessed 6-panel door, with half sidelights topped by a narrow transom bar. Above this is a semielliptical fan light surmounted by a wooden keystone arch displaying alternating flower burst and groups of four fluted motif. There is beaded string around the molded edge of the arch. There is an attached two and a half story gabled roof, clapboard ell to the rear which was added later (balloon framing is evident). The kitchen wing or leanto may have existed earlier. There is a detached one-story, clapboard, gable-roofed shed and a two-story barn that were added before the turn of the century. Extending to the north is a one-story shed-roofed ell, with a metal standing seam roof added. There is also a 2 by 1 bay, screened porch with gable roof.

Site #28: Residence, owner Alan Willey & Edwina Sorrentino, contributing building, 1821.

This house was built in 1821 by Jonathan Pool(e), a blacksmith and general in the State Militia. Based on town and county records and Witcher, part of this house or Property #31 is thought to be one-half of the Ross Coon house which is known to have been moved across the street. It is a Federal-style house with Greek Revival influence in the pilasters and doorway. It

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also has tin ceilings throughout the first floor and bowed ceilings on the second floor. It is two and a half stories, and 5 by 2 bay in dimensions. The medium pitched gable roof has a metal standing seam. The exterior is clapboards with inset panelled pilasters with Doric capitals; the lateral and raking eaves have a molded cornice with plain frieze and returns. The windows are 6/6, plainly enframed with louvered shutters that are movable only on the lower half (as on the Haverhill Inn, Property #20). The center entry consists of a slightly-recessed 6-panel door with 3 long panels above 3 shorter panels, framed by three-quarter sidelights. There are panelled mullions surrounding the sidelights, all enframed by paired attenuated pilasters with a common base and block capitals. There is a two and a half story clapboard gable-roofed ell (possibly the Coon Tavern) with returns at the gable end and molded cornice. The windows are 12/12 with plain enframing. An interior chimney extends through the south slope. Further to the rear, there is a one story gable-roofed ell and woodshed connected to a two-story barn. Also, there is a one-story elliptical, arched opening with balustrade above the flat roof with balustrade above the flat roof.

Site #29: Residence, owner Karl and Suzanne Bruckner, contributing building, 1812.

This Federal-style house was built in 1812 by William Barstow, a store keeper and postmaster, and it remained in the family until 1870. Dr. Samuel P. Carbee, a physician who practiced medicine in Haverhill for many years, became the owner in 1879 and it remained in his family until 1915. The present owners bought the property in 1957. It is a two and a half story, 3 by 5 bay sidehall house. The exterior is clapboard and the gable roof is medium-pitched. There is a full pediment with a semielliptical keystone arched clapboard opening surmounting a 12/12 louvered blind window (the clapboard probably replace a fan). There is one square central chimney on the ridge. The 12/12 windows on the first floor are topped by Federal entablature on the front facade; on the south facade, they are topped by splayed wooden lintels. The sidehall entry is a recessed 6-panel door with half sidelights that are two lights wide. There is a wooden keystone arch over the louvered fan with alternating 8-pointed flowers and groups of 5 flutes on the arch; a raised panel in the keystone, a beaded transom bar between the door and fan, and fluted Doric pilasters supporting the keystone arch. There is a one and a half story, gable-roofed ell to the rear with 12/12 windows on the first floor, 2/2 windows on the second floor with one 12-

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light fixed sash that may be an original, and a simple framed door in the north (side) elevation. The ell has a tall chimney on the ridge. Connected to this is a gable-roofed woodshed to the rear.

Site #30A: Whitney House, owner Stuart and Nancy Pompian, contributing building, c.1790.

This Federal-style house was built around 1790 and was the homestead of Joseph Hutchins, a farmer. In 1821, the property was acquired by Henry Towle and an addition to the original house was made (this could have been part of the Ross Coon tavern which had been moved from the westerly side of the Main Street). The property was sold by Towle in 1856 to Augusta Whitney. In 1885, Moses Carbee became the owner and the house remained in the Carbee and Locke families until 1932. It is a T-shaped center hall house with a center gable, two and a half stories and 7 by 3 bays in dimensions. The exterior is clapboard. The gable roof is medium-pitched with a gabled wall dormer contained a 12/12 window topped by a semielliptical fan surmounted by a keystone with an incised leaf motif. The lateral eaves have a molded cornice with cable molding in the lowest member (as suggested by Asher Benjamin); the raking eaves have a molded cornice also with rope molding. The cable molding is only present on the rear lateral eave above the corners. The windows are 2/2 with muntin inserts to make 12/12 sash; these are topped by molded splayed lintels. On the side elevation of the main block, the windows are topped by splayed wooden lintels. The center entry consists of a 6-panel door with half sidelights and a large, semicircular louvered fan surmounted by a wooden keystone arch which is decorated on the interior and exterior with reel molding. The keystone is bordered with reel molding and contains a delicate carved horseshoe in the center. Plain pilasters enframe and support the arch. To the rear is a two-story, gable-roofed ell that is 4 bays long. The windows are 2/2 with plain enframing. On the north elevation is a 4-panel door; on the south elevation is a 6-panel door with a bracketed shed roof, and a 4-panel door, with a gable roof supported by brackets.

Site 30B: Barn, owner Stuart and Nancy Pompian, contributing building.

There is also a detached one and a half story, clapboard, gable-roofed barn with simple returns.

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Site #31: Residence, owner Colonel James and Valerie Brown, contributing building, 1805.

This is a Federal-style house which occupies a prominent location on the corner of Main Street and the South Common. The building commenced in 1805 after George Woodward bought the land from Asa Boynton. Woodward was a leader in the Methodist movement and was Treasurer of Dartmouth College from 1803 to 1805. He sold the property in 1821 to Joseph Bell, Esquire, who enlarged and embellished the house. Mr. Bell was an outstanding lawyer of his time. Daniel F. Merrill who ran the Haverhill Academy during the Civil War owned the property from 1857 to 1871. From 1926 to 1957, William and/or Virginia Pfender owned the property as a summer home. It is a two story, 7 by 3 bay, rectangular plan house. The exterior is clapboard and there are two interior chimneys, one on the north and one on the south slopes. The roof is hipped, with entablature. The 6/6 windows on the first floor are capped by entablature with triglyphs in the frieze. On the north facade, toward the Common, the entry is off-center and consists of a 6-panel door with half sidelights and a semielliptical fan and the enframing of fluted, Doric pilasters. There is a one-bay entrance porch with a gable roof and triangular pediment. The Roman Doric fluted columns over the door are a later addition. The wrap-around porch on the west and south sides is supported by fluted Doric columns. On the first floor of the west elevation (facing the Main Street), there is a 3-sided bay window with single sash and a shallow, hipped roof. The entry on the west side is off-center or sidehall, and consists of a 6-panel door with half sidelights, fluted Doric pilasters, a keystone over a semielliptical fan in the frieze, and panels in the frieze above the pilasters and in the spandrels. The cornice is hidden by the porch. To the south is a hipped-roof, one story ell of 5 bays. The windows are 6/6. On the south elevation, the enframing pilasters are recessed to the main line of the house. The 6-panel door is recessed with half sidelights and a 7-light transom window. To the east is a two story, shallow-pitched roof, ell of 5 bays. The center entry is on the north elevation with a one bay entrance porch and Tuscan columns supporting the gable roof with full pediment. The door is 6-panels with plain enframing. This entry was probably added at the same time as the main entry. The entry at the south elevation has splayed lintel above the door. There is a chimney on the east or rear elevation. Connected to this is a one and a half story, gable-roofed carriage barn, a one-story woodshed and a two and a half story barn with flush boards on the north elevation and clapboards on the remaining walls. Along the north and west sides

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of the property is a fence with ball finials.

Site #32: South Commons, owner Town of Haverhill, contributing site.

This is one of two matched commons in the center of Haverhill Corner. This property was given to the Town by Asa Boynton circa 1798 who was among the leading citizens of the Town between 1795-1806. He was one of four persons in Town licensed to "keep tavern and sell liquor." The granite posts and fence were added at the time of the Civil War. Tradition assigns the gift to Col. Charles Johnson, however, it was Asa Boynton who conveyed the SouthCommon.

Site #33A: Residence, owner Daniel and Arjanque Webb, contributing building, c. 1800.

This is a two-story Federal style house, part of which may have been moved to its current location on the common in 1821. It is 5 by 2 bays, clapboarded, with a hip roof (there previously was a gable roof) restored to its original shape. The one central chimney is on the west slope near the ridge. There is a boxed cornice with the frieze in the eaves. The 12/12 windows are capped by splayed lintels. The center entrance is a 6-panel door, plainly enframed with a 4-light transom window capped by a splayed lintel with a molded top. To the east is a one-story gable-roofed ell with close raking verges, 12/12 windows and an end chimney on the east end and one on the north slope near the west end. This ell could be an earlier building which may have been operated as a store.

Site 33B: Barn, Daniel and Arjanque, contributing building.

Separate from the main block is a gable-roofed barn which was probably built during the Victorian period.

Site #34A: Residence, owner Ridler and Helen Page, contributing building, 1810.

This house was built in 1810 by John Nelson and is a mixture of Federal, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Mr. Nelson was an attorney who spent many years completing the affairs of the

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bankrupt Coos Bank. The house was in the Nelson family until 1852 when it was sold to Russell Kimball, a merchant. It remained in the Kimball family until 1978 when the present owners bought the property. The house is two and a half stories, 3 bays and a sidehall entry with two side wings added at a later date of 2 by 2 bays. The exterior is clapboard. The gable roof is medium-pitched with a deeply-cut molded cornice forming a full pedimented gable. There is a Palladian window in the tympanum with the central opening a pointed arched louver, with rectangular louvered window openings at either side; there are recessed pannelled mullions and square corner blocks at their intersection. There is one central chimney on the ridge. The 2/2 windows have louvered shutters; the first floor windows are topped by an entablature with a deep-cut cornice, splayed lintels and molded frames. The sidehall entry is surrounded by pilasters and capped by the same kind of entablature as is over the first floor windows. There is a flat-roofed, one bay entry porch which was probably a Victorian addition. The roof is supported by chamfered posts on molded panelled pedestals, curved eave brackets, and scroll-incised brackers from posts to porch soffet. The two side wings are one and a half stories, with gable roofs and short returns, end interior chimneys in each. Their windows are 2/2 with splayed lintels. There is a two story gable-roofed ell with an interior chimney on the south slope and 6/6 windows with plain enframement; this is contiguous with a wider, gable-roofed, clapboard barn.

Site 34B: Barn, Ridler & Helen Page, non-contributing building.

On the east of the main building is a modern barn or storage shed.

Site #35: Residence, owner Ruth Fogarty, contributing building, c. 1798.

This house, of Federal style with Italianate modifications, was built circa 1798 by Alden Sprague, Esquire. Another lawyer, David Sloan, purchased the property in 1810 and it remained in his family until 1921. Ruth S. Perkins bought it at that time and the house remained in her family until 1957 when the present owner acquired it. It is a two story, center entry house, clapboarded, with 5 by 2 bays. At the corners are pilasters with Doric capitals. The hip roof is shallow-pitched with entablature.

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There are two interior chimneys on the north and south slopes. The windows are 6/6, with projecting cornice molding above the first floor, front facade windows; the first floor windows are longer than the second story windows on the front facade. The center entry is Italianate, with an arched panel double door enframed by pilasters. Over the door is a flat-roofed one-bay porch supported by square columns. There is an ell to the east that is gable-roofed with entablature and a tall center chimney on the ridge. There are two steep, gabled wall dormers with 2/2 windows. On the south facade is a multi-panel door and a two-bay flat-roofed porch over a three-sided bay window, with 1/1 windows and entablature above. Extending to the east is an attached one and a half story garage.

Site #36A: Williams Tavern, owner Dr. David and Jane Frechette, contributing building, c. 1797.

This Federal-style house was built around 1797 by John Haddock, a cabinetmaker. David Webster, Jr. owned the property from 1800 to 1816. Jacob Williams bought the building in 1816 and ran it as a tavern until his death in 1839, giving the property its common name. From 1843 to 1866, the house was owned by Joseph Bell, Esquire and his heirs. David Page and his family owned it from 1866 to 1949. It is clapboarded, two stories and 5 by 5 bay square house. The hipped roof is medium-pitched, with molded cornice and plain frieze. There are four interior chimneys on slope. The windows are 12/12 with molded frames. The center entry on the west facade is a 6-panel door surmounted by a semicircular fan light, enframed by double capital pilasters which support an open, triangular pediment with returns. To the east is a hipped-roof, 5 by 2 bay ell with 12/12 windows with entablatures above. There is simpler enframement on the east facade than on the others. There are pilasters at the corners and a center door. The east facade door is multipanel with modern glass above, and a gable-roofed one-bay entrance porch supported by plain posts. On the south elevation, there is a hipped roof porch with chamfered columns and a three-sided bay window with 12/12 lights and panels beneath the windows. On the north of the ell is a 1 by 2 bay hipped roof porch supported by chamfered columns.

Site #36B: Storage shed, Dr. David and Jane Frechette, non-contributing building.

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Site 37A: Commercial building, owner Kenneth and Charlotte Smith, contributing building, c. 1818-19.

There are two small buildings on this property, 37A on the east and 37B on the west. Building #37A is a vernacular federal-style. It was built around 1818-19 by Samuel Page as a store; presently the building houses the Country Gas Service Company and is also used as a showroom and office. Building 37A is one and a half stories; 3 by 2 bays with side hall entry. The exterior is clapboard and there is a slightly overhanging pediment. The windows are 1/1. The entry is topped by a federal entablature and a boarded-up transom window. The door is modern with a plain enframement. To the south is an attached clapboard woodshed with a steep-pitched gable roof.

Site 37B: Commercial building, owner Kenneth and Charlotte Smith, contributing building, 1820.

The building is vernacular Federal-style. It was built in 1820 by John Nelson as a law office. It is presently used by Country Gas Service Company as a storage building. Building 37B is also one and a half stories (originally it was two), 3 by 4 bay. The exterior is clapboard with flush boarding in the gable end. There is a chimney on slope at the rear. The medium-pitched gable roof has a box cornice, plain frieze, short returns, raking eaves, molded fascia, and close verges. There are long, double hung 12/12 windows on the front and 6/6 aluminum windows on the side. The sidehall entry is through a small, projecting gable-roofed entrance pavillion with a modern door and vertical boarding around the door. There is a modern entry on the west facade at the rear which is topped by a shed roof and square posts. A third small building was built to the east of these in 1818-19 by David Sloan as a store until it was removed late in the century.

Site #38: Grafton Hotel (Crawford House), owner John and Ruth Page, contributing building, 1810.

This residence was built as an Adams-style Federal tavern in 1810 by Jonathan Sinclair who operated it periodically as the Grafton Hotel. He enlarged and repaired the building in 1830. From 1844 to 1925, it was owned by Dr. Phineas Spalding and his family. For a number of years (until around 1920), one of the Spalding relatives named Crawford operated it as a tourist home. It was



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bought in 1929 by John Swift who renovated the building. It is 3 stories, 5 by 4 bays and has a center entrance. The exterior is brick, with Flemish bond on the front and common bond on the sides. The gable roof is pedimented with flush boarding in the tympanum and sawtooth molding in the cornice in the lateral and raking eaves. There are four interior chimneys at both ends in the north and south slopes. The 6/6 windows have louvered shutters and the brick is painted to look like splayed lintels. The front, third-story windows are 3/3; in the rear, they are 8/4. In the tympanum, the windows are 8/8, surrounded by panelled architrave molding and corner blocks (there are changes in the boarding, so this may have been altered). The center entry consists of a recessed, 6-panel door with half sidelights, two lights wide, a semielliptical fan light, a keystone arch over the fan decorated with carved alternating 8-pointed flowers and groups of 3 flutes motif, and a flower in the keystone. There is a reeded architrave over the door and fluted Doric pilasters. To the west is an attached two-story, gable roofed clapboarded ell which links two previously detached buildings. This was previously larger though it has been its present size since 1930. The ell may be the enlargement of 1830 mentioned in local histories. The windows are 12/12. The second floor of the ell was originally a ballroom. There was originally no entry from the brick to the clapboard building. Recently, a shed-roofed one-story clapboard connecting ell was added.

Site #39: Residence, owner Carlton and Winifred Elsner, contributing building, 1808.

This eclectic, vernacular Federal and Gothic Revival house was built in 1808 by Ephraim Kingsbury; its original location was on the west side of the Main Street (Route 10), facing the common. Sometime before Dr. Spalding purchased the Grafton Hotel (see Property #38), the Kingsbury house was moved (date uncertain) to the east side of the neighboring hotel lot. In 1848, the house and a half acre were sold by Dr. Spalding to Charles Morrison. Apparently the original house was one story; soon after its move, a second story was added. It is 5 by 2 bays, clapboard, with center entrance and the gable end toward the street. The original house was probably hip-roofed; now it is a steep-pitched gable with raking and lateral eaves, cornice and frieze. There are two chimneys on the west and east slopes. The windows are 6/6 with louvered shutters. The center entry consists of a 4-panel door with half sidelights and very plain enframing. A 3-bay entrance veranda with a hipped roof and Tuscan columns has been added. To

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the rear, a one-story, gable-roofed clapboard ell connects with a one-story, clapboard woodshed. A shed-roofed, screened porch lies to the south of the main block.

Site #40: Bartlett House, owner Lucille Ross, contributing building, c. 1812.

This Federal-style house (with modifications) was built around 1812 by Dr. Ezra Bartlett. He was a most distinguished physician and was prominent in public affairs, including serving on the Governor's Council. The house is two stories, 3 by 2 bays, and clapboarded. The medium-pitched gable roof has slightly projecting eaves, and cornices and friezes in the raking eaves. There are two interior chimneys on the ridge. The center entry consists of a recessed door, with full sidelights, panelled pilasters, Doric capitals, fluted mullions with corner blocks and full entablature. The windows are 6/6 and 4/4; some have been lengthened, shortened or paired. There is a one-story, gable-roofed, clapboard ell and woodshed to the rear with a tall interior chimney on slope and lattice work on the shed openings. Contiguous to this ell to the east is a one and a half story, gable roofed barn (moved from the Common in 1861) that has been converted to living quarters. South of the main block is a shed-roofed ell; to the east, is a hip-roofed, one bay, one-story ell.

Site #41A: Westgate, owner Bernard and Edith Murphy, contributing building, 1808.

This residence was originally built as a Federal-style house in 1808 by Stephen Adams, a cabinet maker. In 1890, it was embellished to a Victorian Queen Anne style. The building takes its name from Judge Nathaniel Westgate, a highly-esteemed Judge of Probate and State representative, who bought it in 1857. It is two and a half stories, clapboard, of irregular form with a steep-pitched gable roof with returns. There are three interior chimneys: one central on the ridge, on the east slope and one on the interior end (south) side of the ell. The windows are 2/2. The entry is off-center and consists of a multipanelled door with large glass panels, a recessed door, chamfered pilasters, 8-pointed flowers in frieze above the door and pilasters. On the west, north and east elevations is a wrap-around porch with a hipped roof with a pedimented gable over the entrance bay, diamond-patterned shingles in the tympanum, turned posts, a railing with incised cut balusters, turned balusters under the

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porch eaves, and latticed foundation screen below the porch. There are two identical second story, three-sided bay windows on the west elevation, topped with hipped gable roof, a pediment with diamond-patterned shingles in the tympanum and inset panels in the frieze. The windows are 2/1 in the center and 1/1 on the sides. There is an identical second story bay on the east elevation. On the north (front) facade, there is a three-sided bay at the second story level with a flat roof. On the north east corner is a three-story polygonal turret, with a conical roof over the third story topped by a finial. The shingle pattern on the roof is: plain, wavy, fishscale, plain, hexagonal and plain. In the roof above the second story the shingles are staggered butt and diamond-patterned. On the northwest corner of the front facade, there is a three-sided bay on the first floor with leaded colored glass in the top sash of the center window. In the gable on the front facade, there are fishscale, staggered butt, sawtooth and diamond patterned shingles and a round, traceried window with molded surrounds. To the rear (south) of the building is a gable-roofed, two and a half story, three bay ell with a three-sided bay and two doors on the west elevation. To the east of this ell is a detached shed and flat-roofed one story, three bay ell.

Site #41B: Barn owner Bernard and Edith Murphy, contributing building.

To the rear (south) there is a clapboarded, gable-roofed (with returns) barn.

Site #41C: Shed, owner Bernard and Edith Murphy, contributing building.

To the southeast of the house is a gable-roofed shed with clapboard siding.

Site #42A: Residence, owner Leopold Fontana, contributing building, 1813.

This Federal-style house, with Victorian modifications, was built in 1813 by Jabez Brown. It is a two-story, 5 by 1 bay, I-plan house. The exterior is aluminum siding. The roof is a medium-pitched gable; the lateral eaves have cable molding in the cornice and the raking eaves have a cornice with returns. There

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are two interior chimneys on the south slope. The windows are 2/1 with splayed wooden lintels on the first floor. In the center bay on the second floor is a single pane window with a border of small colored glass panes. The center entry is a multi-panel and glass door which has been shortened, framed by Doric pilasters and topped with an entablature containing cable molding in the cornice similar to that under the eaves. On the front is a recently added three-bay veranda with a flat roof, turned posts and exposed rafters. To the rear is a two-story, clapboard wing with a gable roof with a box cornice with returns, and a chimney on the east slope. This connects with a one and a half story woodshed.

Site #42B: Garage, owner Leopold Fontana, non-contributing building.

To the south of the house is a two bay garage with clapboard siding.

Site #43A: The Felton House, owner Gregory Sorg, contributing building, 1816.

This Federal-style house was built by Joseph Parker in 1816. It is named after Nathan B. Felton who bought the property in 1837 and was called "Haverhill's most useful lawyer." It is two stories, and 5 by 2 bays. The clapboard exterior is graduated in size from the top to bottom of the facade. The low-pitched hip roof has a molded cornice and narrow frieze, and no chimneys. The windows are 2/2 with splayed wooden lintels on the first floor with box moldings giving the indication of attenuated posts supporting the lintels; the second floor windows are plainly enframed. The center entry is slightly recessed, with two-panel double doors (a replacement) and half sidelights, a semielliptical fan light, a wooden keystone arch decorated with alternating four flutes and sunflower motif, and a fluted transom bar extending to the capital of the fluted Doric pilasters. The sunflower motif is also carved in the capital.

Site #43B: Barn, owner Gregory Sorg, contributing building, c. 1880.

To the southwest of the house is a 19th century, one and a half story clapboard barn with gable roof.

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Site #44A: The Ladd House, owner Doris E. Carr, contributing building, 1803.

This house was built in 1803 by Benjamin Edmonds; it is vernacular in style with Victorian modifications. In 1859, Nelson Ladd bought the property. He was a grandson of Ezekiel Ladd and along with his sister Caroline was the last local members of this large family of first settlers. It is one and a half stories and 5 by 2 bays. The medium-pitched gable roof has bracketed eaves and two interior chimneys on the south slope. The exterior is vinyl siding. The windows are 2/1. The center entry is a multi-panel and glass door with plain enframing. Over this entrance is a three-bay shed-roofed veranda with balustrade under the roof and turned posts; this is a late 19th century addition. There is a one-story ell to the south with a gable roof, 2/2 windows, a chimney on the east slope, and a shed-roofed, two-bay entrance veranda with turned posts. Attached to this is a narrow clapboard, one and a half story barn with a gable roof and brackets.

Site #44B: Clapboard shed, owner Doris E. Carr, non-contributing building.

To the south of the house, there is a detached gabled-roofed, clapboard shed.

Site #45: The Michael Carleton House, owner Thelma Wilson, contributing building, 1820.

This house was built in 1820 by Michael Carleton, a cabinetmaker and wheelwright, who came to Haverhill in 1812 from Newbury, Vermont (He was the grandfather of Harriet Carleton Rodgers who wrote extensive memoirs of Haverhill). This house shows a Cottage Greek Revival influence. It is one and a half stories, 3 by 5 bays, and clapboarded. At the corners are panelled pilasters with a bullseye motif in the capitals. The medium-pitched gable roof has cornices with a frieze board on the raking eaves, and two overhanging, gable-roof dormers on the east and west elevations. There is one interior chimney on the east slope. The long 2/2 windows on the front facade have panelled architrave surrounds and bullseye motif in the corner blocks. The characteristic sidehall entry consists of an 8-panel door, slightly recessed, with half sidelights, and a five-light transom window surrounded by panelled mullions, transom bar and bullseye corner blocks. The enframing is plain, with a plain entablature framed with

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bullseye corner blocks. The bullseye motif and framing are cruder than would be expected from a cabinetmaker, so these features may have been added.

Site #46: The Burbeck House, owner Edith Celley, contributing building, 1851.

This Greek Revival house was built in 1851 by William H. Burbeck, a carpenter. He was in partnership with his twin brother, W. O. Burbeck, a printer, with whom he farmed 150 acres. The house is gable-ended, one and three-quarters stories, with a three-quarter cape influence. The exterior is clapboard with wide Roman Doric pilasters, a medium-pitched gable roof, a full wide entablature with lateral eaves with a molded cornice and returns and raking eaves. There is one interior chimney on the east slope. The 6/6 windows are plainly enframed and have louvered shutters. The entry is off-center with three-quarters sidelights, a 5-light transome window, and an additional light at portions of the corner blocks. The panelled Doric pilasters are topped by an entablature. There is a one-story ell at the rear (west) built into the slope that is clapboarded, gable-roofed, with a 4-panel door at the east elevation with a 4-light transom with a window above. Connected to this is a gable-roofed, clapboarded barn and a one-story shed.

Site #47A: The Green Door Inn, owner Virginia F. Cooper, contributing building, c. 1797.

This two and a half story, Federal style house was built circa 1797 by Reverend Ethan Smith and was the first house built on Court Street. Reverend Smith was the first minister of the Congregational Church from 1792-1798 when the Church was at Ladd Street. It was later occupied by Stephen F. Webster who served as a clerk of the Superior Court and kept all records in his home. In the 1930's, the house was operated as the Green Door Inn. It is a 5 by 5 bay square, clapboard house showing Georgian massivity. It is gable-ended with a full pedimented gable and a boarded-over semi-circular fan, and two 2/2 windows in the tympanum. There are two chimneys on the east and west slopes of the medium-pitched roof. The windows are 2/2 with an original 2/2 window above the west entry. The center entry on the street or south facade and consists of a 12-panel door with an ogee curved architrave molding enframing, a 5-light transom window and a deeply molded entablature above the door. The center entry on the

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west facade is a 6-panel door with a 5-light transom window, entasis pilasters, and a highly-molded entablature with pulvinated frieze. On the front is a turn-of-the-century one-bay entrance porch with a flat roof and Tuscan column supports. On the east is a one-bay, glass-enclosed entrance porch that is bracketed and has chamfered posts; the original door framing is not visible. To the rear (north) is a one story ell with a one-bay, gable-roofed entrance porch and a one and a half story, gable-roofed attached shed to the east of this ell.

Site 47B: The "Corn Crib", owner Virginia F. Cooper, contributing structure.

To the northeast of the house is a wooden 19th century corn crib with hipped roof. It is in a surprisingly good state of preservation.

Site #48: Residence, owner Earl and Gloria Blake, Jr., non-contributing building, c. 1930s.

The building is not detracting from the appearance of the street. It was built in the 1930's, is two and a half stories, clapboarded with a louvered fan in the gable, and has a new brick foundation.

Site #49: Residence, owner Velma Holden, non-contributing building, c. 1950.

This is a non-contributing, modern, one and a half story, cape-style house; C. 1950.

Site #50A: John R. Reding House, owner Allianora Rosse, contributing building, c. 1800-1820.

This Federal-style house was built sometime before 1820. Silvester Reding, a newspaperman, bought the house in 1854 and it was in his estate until 1900. Dr. H. C. Stearns and his family lived here from 1911 to 1936. Dr. Stearns developed the reservoir on St. Clair Hill as water storage for the village of Haverhill. The house is two stories, 5 by 2 bay, with brick exterior of common bond. It has a medium-pitched gable roof with molded cornice with returns on the raking eaves. There are two

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interior chimneys on the ends of the ridge. There are two 2/2 windows in the gables. The other windows are 1/1 with some louvered shutters still remaining (only the bottom shutters are movable), large splayed granite lintels and painted wooden sills. The center entry consists of a recessed 8-panel door (not original) with half sidelights and an elliptical fan with pink grained glass in both the sidelights and the fan. There is a reeded transom bar above the door and sidelights; fluted Doric pilasters supporting the wooden elliptical keystone arch, which is decorated with the alternating four flutes and flower motif. The keystone and capital of the pilasters are also decorated with carved flower. There are brick voussoirs surrounding the arch. There is a brick ell to the rear (north). Around 1920, a door was cut on the east facade of the second story for a sun porch. Connected to this, is a large barn with three stalls, carriage shed, and hayloft above; there is a chimney on the ridge of the barn.

Site #50B: Garage, owner Allianora Rosse, non-contributing building.

The garage is a brick single story building located northeast of the main building.

Site #51A: The Jail House, owner Jonathan M. and Fran Rütstein, contributing building, 1794.

This Federal/Greek Revival house was built in 1794 as the house for the county jail-keeper. At the rear of the house is attached the county jail. The land originally was donated by Colonel Charles Johnston. The front building is a Greek Revival-style, gable-ended, sidehall entry house, clapboarded, 3 by 3 bay, and two and a half stories. Considerable renovation is known to have been done in 1845. There is a very simple entablature with returns at the gable end, and pilasters. The 6/6 windows have plain enframing and louvered shutters. There is one interior chimney on the east slope. The sidehall entry consists of a 6-panel door with three-quarters sidelights, panelled mullions, pilasters and lintel above the door meeting at the corner blocks. There is a one and a half storu clapboarded ell to the west of three bays, with an interior chimney on the north slope; on its north facade is a plainly-enframed door with a gabled bracketed hood.



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At the rear of this house is the original jail built in 1794 of granite slabs and faced with brick at a later date. It is two and a half stories and gable-roofed. At the north elevation the roof line has raking eaves and close verges; at the south elevation, the pedimented gable end is visible where it joins the house. The lateral eaves have a sloping soffit. The clapboard in the gable of the north elevation does not appear original. There is a 6/6 window in the north gable. The first floor of the north facade retains the original jail windows with wooden grills; on the second story, there are 9-light single sash windows which have been lengthened but the holes for bars are still present in the window recesses. On the west and east elevations are granite-linteled double-hung windows; an additional window on the west elevation has been bricked in, with the granite lintels remaining. The jail is attached to the house at the north end of the house.

Site #51B: Barn, Jonathan M. and Fran Rutstein, contributing building.

According to William Whitcher in his History of the Town of Haverhill New Hampshire, along with the jail building the Court also authorized a barn to be erected on the jail lot 30 by 28 feet, with 18-foot posts. The barn is visible in the picture of the Mills hanging of May 6, 1868. The barn has a gable roof with circle ridge, the roof is of a metal material; it has a wooden clapboard siding and 6/6 windows. The barn sits on the ground foundation and has an attic over the ground floor.

Site #52: The Randall House, owner Thomas and Margaret Estill, contributing building, c. 1821.

This vernacular house was built around 1821 by John S. Wright. Ownership changed several times until 1843 when it devolved into the family of Josiah Colburn who owned it until 1882. In 1924, the house was purchased by Jessie E. Randall in whose family it remained until 1959. It is two and a half stories, 3 by 3 bays, gable-roofed with short returns, and the gable end facing the street. The exterior is aluminum siding. The 2/1 windows have louvered shutters. There is one chimney on the west slope near the north end. The main door is in the center of the west (side) elevation and is a new 6-panel door with new sidelights and plain framing. Over the entry is a 3-bay, hipped roof porch, (a Victorian addition) with the north bay glass enclosed and the

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entry and south bay with balustrade around, turned posts and cut-out brackets. There is a one-story, clapboard ell connecting the house to a two and a half story barn with two modern garage doors. On the north end of the garage is a shed-roofed, screened porch.

Site #53: Alumni Hall, owner Haverhill School District, contributing building, 1846.

This building was built in 1846 and used by Grafton County as a courthouse for 45 years. It is Greek Revival style, influenced by Federal and Gothic Revival. When the county courts were moved to Woodsville in 1891, the property passed into private ownership. In 1919, it was deeded to the School Board of Haverhill and is used for general meetings and athletic events. It is two stories, 3 by 4 bays, and has a Flemish bond and common bond brick exterior. The gable roof is medium-pitched with full entablature and one interior chimney on the west slope. There is a complete pedimented gable with entablature, flush boarding in the tympanum and close verges at the rear (or north) end. The windows are 16/16, pointed arched with louvered shutters and Gothic tracery in the arch. They are capped by pointed arched keystone granite lintels and have granite sills. The center entry is recessed under a classic two-story portico supported by Doric columns on granite bases. The entry consists of 7-panel double doors, enframed by granite with a pointed arched fan panel; the space above the doors is capped by pentagonal-shaped keystone and a pointed arch of granite. At the northeast is a one bay entry porch, clapboarded, and gable-roofed with a pediment; this may be an original entry as at West elevation, the three-quarters sidelights still exist. On the north elevation, there is a two story clapboarded, gable-roofed ell. At the north end of the west elevation there is an entry consisting of a 5-panel door, three-quarter sidelights, a tall, pointed arched, louvered fan over the door and brick voussoirs radiating around the pointed arch enclosing the louvering. On the ridge is an inset belfry, consisting of a square, flush boarded base and a hexagonal belfry with flush boarding containing pointed arched louvers and an entablature surrounding. Above is a octagonal lantern (with openings boarded up), capped by a domed copper roof and surmounted by a finial (probably a base for a weather vane).

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Site #54: Haverhill Library, owner Haverhill Library Association, contributing building, 1840.

This Federal-style building was built in 1840 as the county office building and was used as such until the courts moved in 1891. In 1929, the property was sold to the Haverhill Library Association and is used as the library with the Haverhill Historical Society's museum on the second floor. It was originally constructed with 5 by 3 bays, but two bays were added to make it 7 by 3. It is two stories, with Flemish and common bond brick exterior and a slate roof. In the gable ends are triangular, louvered openings framed by a double row of bricks and a granite sill. The high-pitched gable roof has interior end chimneys at both the east and west elevations, each linked at the base forming a parapet. The lateral eaves have an entablature made of brick with buck dentils. The close verges of the raking eaves are not included in the parapet. The 6/6 double-hung windows have granite lintels, with sills at the front elevation and louvered shutters. The entry was originally in the center of the front facade, but with the addition of two bays, it is now off-center. The 8-panel door is slightly recessed with three-quarters sidelights, a 5-light transom window, rectangular granite lintel and granite block side framing. There are panelled mullions between the door, the transom lights and the sidelights which intersect at the corner blocks with a bullseye motif. The entry at the north (back) elevation is a 6-panel door with three-quarters sidelights, plain enframing and a rectangular granite lintel.

Site #55: Old Blacksmith Shop, owner Anne and Sue Patterson, contributing building, 1839.

This residence was built in 1839 by Samuel Pool(e), a blacksmith, for his shop. It is vernacular Greek Revival/Victorian style with the gable end to the street. Around 1861, Charles Adams, a printer, added a second story and converted the building into a house. It is two and a half stories, 3 by 2 bays, with brick exterior. The medium-pitched gable roof has short returns. The windows have granite lintels and wooden sills. The multipanel entry door is off center and plainly enframed. There is a leaded glass insert in the door. Over the door is a turn of the century two bay hipped-roof porch with Tuscan round columns on replaced brick pedestals. To the north is a one-story gable roof, clapboarded ell with a box cornice and frieze which is connected to a two and a half story gable-roofed clapboarded barn.

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Site #56: Bliss Tavern, owner Arthur and Betty Gray, contributing building, c. 1790.

This residence was begun by Dr. Isaac Moore and completed by Joseph Bliss circa 1790 on this lot then owned by Colonel Charles Johnston; in 1798, Colonel Johnston conveyed title to Bliss. It was operated as an inn and there was also a small store in the building. Bliss Tavern was known for its elite trade by judges and court personnel during court terms. The property remained in the Bliss family until 1824. Early in the present century, it was a summer home. It is a Federal-style, 5 by 5 bay, square house with narrow clapboards and a medium-pitched hipped roof with a molded cornice. The 12/12 windows have molded framing. There are two interior chimneys on the east and west slopes. There are two center entrances: on the south elevation, the 8-panel door is slightly recessed with a semicircular fan light above an open triangular pediment with returns over deeply molded capitals above attenuated entasis pilasters with double capitals; the center entry at the west elevation is the same, though not as wide. To the north is a newly-constructed one-story ell with a gable roof and clapboards. There is a modern garage at a right angle to the ell compatible with the architectural style of the house. An attached vertical board shed was built to the west off the garage in 1978. Attached to the house to the west is a one-story greenhouse.

Site #57: North Common, owner Town of Haverhill, contributing site.

Most of this property was given to the people of Haverhill in 1798 by Colonel Charles Johnston (the same time that he conveyed the above property to Bliss). Samuel Brooks had a store on another lot in the southwest corner of the present North Common. Village businessmen purchased the store and the lot, moved the store, and added this lot to the Common in 1807.

Site #58A: Pearson Hall, owner Haverhill School District, contributing building, 1813-16.

This is a Federal-style school building built by Edmund Stevens. It was built between 1813 and 1816 as the school building of Haverhill Academy. It was renovated in 1897 through the generosity of Henry Pearson and renamed Pearson Hall. Mr. Pearson was a former resident of Haverhill and a successful Chicago

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businessman. Within this building, the Grafton County Superior Court held its sessions until the Courthouse (now Alumni Hall) was completed in 1846. In the early part of the present century, it also contained the Haverhill Library. It is two stories of Flemish bonded brick with a medium pitched gable roof. On the lateral eaves the cornice has mutules and cable molding; on the gable ends, the cornice has short returns, mutules and cable molding. The 6/6 windows have splayed granite lintels and wooden sills radiating brick voussoirs. There is a two-story entrance pavillion with a triple window in the second story, with louvered side windows and a 6/6 center window, an elliptical opening surmounting a louvered fan with brick headers surrounding, and a granite keystone. The center entry is modern, with double glass doors, a semi-elliptical fan light over the doors, an elliptical arched lintel over the fan decorated with alternating four flutes and 8-pointed flower motif, and fluted Doric pilasters. There is a tower located on the front (west) pavillion extension. On its front elevation is a semicircular opening containing a plain wooden panel, though probably there was originally a louvered fan. This is surrounded by brick headers and topped with a granite keystone. There is also a louvered circular opening surrounded by brick headers and four granite keystones at right angles. Topping the tower is a low-pitched gable roof with a cornice with cable molding. Above this is a open, octagonal belfry composed of octagonal Doric columns with a full entablature with cable molding and mutules in the cornice supporting bellcast octagonal domed roof.

Site #58B: Haverhill Academy Junior High School, owner Haverhill School District, contributing building, 1897.

This Romanesque Revival-style school was erected in 1897 from plans of architect Edward Thornton Sanderson (who was working in Littleton, New Hampshire at the time) as the main school building of Haverhill Academy (at that time, a private boarding academy). It is two stories, 5 by 4 bays, brick with a brick and rock-faced granite foundation (there is a smooth granite water table as a string course). There is a high-pitched hip roof with wide overhang and exposed rafters. There are two dormers on the east, one on the north and one on the south elevations; these each have a hip roof, exposed rafters and one 6/3 window. There is an entrance pavillion with a Palladian window on the second story with a semicircular arch and keystone of celery brick over the middle window, wood panel inside the arched window and framing of the celery brick. The center window is 2/1 and the side windows

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are 1/1. There is a granite date stone of "1897" above the center window. In the entry pavillion on the second floor, there are round headed 2/2 windows with 6-course wide, semicircular arches above. The center entry lies between the foundation and the first floor; it consists of a modern glass door with a 6-course wide celery brick semicircular arch above. The windows are 2/1 with splayed celery brick voussoirs and granite sills. A two-story tower is set on the west facade; in each story is a set of three double-hung 1/1 windows with radiating brick voussoirs, granite sills and inset wooden panels between levels of windows. There is a semi-circular arched, open belfry with balustrade in the belfry opening and 5-course semi-circular celery brick arch over the openings. There are two round decorations of celery brick at the top corners of each facade. The pyramidal roof to the tower is capped with a finial. In 1969, a rectangular flat-roofed addition was built to the north.

Site #58C: Haverhill Academy Annex, owner Haverhill School District, non-contributing, 1969.

A one-story brick structure which connects two buildings and allows for additional classrooms/offices.

Site #59A: Congregational Church, contributing building, 1827.

This Federal-style church was built in 1827 by the Methodist Episcopal Society and bought two years later by the Congregational Church for \$3000. It is two and a half stories, 4 by 3 bays, of Flemish bonded brick, with an inset tower. The pedimented gable end faces the street. In the tympanum are quarter round louvers enframed with brick headers and wooden sills; in the center is a louvered, Palladian-type opening with splayed granite lintels over each side opening and a semicircular arched, granite keystone-capped central space. The medium-pitched gable roof has a full cornice with modillions and saw tooth molding. There is one interior chmney on the northern (rear) end on the east slope. The windows are stained glass, two stories in height with a semicircular arch; they are capped with a granite keystone and have louvered shutters. In the front (south) facade, there are two second story Palladian-influenced windows, each 6-sash with mullions and with louvered shutters covering the two side double hung windows; the center window is 2/2 stained glass; and all three windows are capped with a splayed granite lintel. There are two entries on the front facade, each with double doors

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of four panels each, flanked by half sidelights with stained glass enframed by panelled pilasters supporting a wooden semicircular arch decorated with a continuous diamond pattern and topped by a granite keystone with a small projecting granite cap; the arch is a semicircular louvered fan. The inset tower has three stages. The first stage is a square, clapboarded base containing dark clock faces with gold Roman numerals. The cornice has modillions as in the lateral and raking eaves. The second stage is a belfry which is smaller, square, flush-boarded and surrounded by a balustrade with urns on the top of the corner posts; Doric pilasters at the corners support a full entablature with mutules; in each facade there is a semicircular-headed louvered opening with a panelled surround and arch topped by a wooden keystone; there is beaded molding in the cornice and triglyphs in the frieze. The Revere Bell was purchased in 1838. The third stage is octagonal, flush-boarded, surrounded by a balustrade as on the second stage, but here the balusters are flat not turned; on each facade is a semicircular headed louvered openings, Doric pilasters at the corners supporting a full entablature with Greek key molding and modillions; and surmounted by a bell cast domed roof with a finial and a sunburst weathervane. A chancel was added in 1969 to the north end; it is two stories, gable-roofed and clapboarded; the entry is at the east elevation and is topped by a one-bay, gable-roofed, pedimented entrance porch supported by small posts. There is a full pediment on the north gable with 6/6 windows and flush boarding in the tympanum.

Renovations were made in 1858; the pews were reversed, pew doors were removed, and the pulpit was moved to the north end of the building. The pulpit was built by Michael Carleton, Sr. In 1893, interior decoration occurred and the organ was moved to the north end. When the chancel was added around 1945, the organ was moved into this addition.

Site #59B: Parsonage, Congregational Church, contributing building, 1840.

This vernacular, Greek Revival house was built in 1840 by Timothy K. Blaisdell. It was acquired by the Congregational Church about 1864 for a parsonage and alterations were made about 1885. It is two and a half stories, 4 by 5 bay, with the gable end to the street. It is clapboarded, with a steep-pitched gable roof with entablature and returns. The 2/2 windows have architrave molded surrounds, louvered shutters and thin pilasters with Doric

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capitals. A plainly-enframed door on the south elevation leads to a clapboarded glassed-in porch; there is a remnant of the entablature over the present porch door and halfway down the west elevation. Probably part of an open porch over the original entry at the center of the west facade. There are two one-story ells to the east and north; the most northerly ell has a 2-panel Greek Revival door on the east elevation, a 6/6 window and two chimneys on the east slope.

Site #59C: The Parish House, contributing building, 1880.

This vernacular Italianate chapel was built in 1880 by Michael and William Burbeck as a gift of William Merrill (of Brooklyn, New York) in the memory of his brother, Deacon Abel K. Merrill who held the office of Deacon in the Church for many years. The building lies easterly of the north end of the Church on land bought by the Church's Ladies' Society for \$75. It is one and a half stories, 3 by 4 bays, and clapboarded with round arch panelled pilasters. The medium-pitched gable roof has an entablature with returns. The 4/2 round-headed windows have architrave molded surrounds. The 4-panel door and transom also have architrave molded surrounds. Above the door is a 2-light, round arched window. There is one exterior chimney on the rear wall. To the north is a one and a half story modern addition.

Site #60: Residence, owner James W. and Beverly Brown, contributing building, c. 1791.

This Federal/Greek Revival style house was built around 1791 by Colonel Charles Johnston for his homestead after he had conveyed his earlier house (on the northerly side of this property, see Property #62) to his son, Michael. Moses Dow, Jr. purchased the house in 1820 and his family resided here until 1859. In 1868, Allen Bailey assumed ownership and it remained in the Bailey family until 1934. From 1936 to 1964, the house was owned by Herbert Swan, an undertaker, who operated a funeral home in the house. It is two and a half stories, clapboard, 6 by 2 bays, cross gable with a steep-pitched gable roof with entablature under all the eaves. The windows are 2/2 with box molding on the first floor windows set so as to indicate thin pilasters, muntin inserts to make 12/12 lights, and louvered shutters. There are two interior chimneys on the ridge. The center entry consists of a recessed 4-panel door with full sidelights and panelled pilasters supporting a full entablature. There is a plainly-



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enframed 4-panel door on the north elevation. To the east is a 3 bay gable roofed ell of two stories, with a chimney on the north slope, and 6/6 windows plainly-enframed. On the south elevation is a multi-panel door with a Victorian screen. On the north elevation is one shed-roofed dormer and one gable-roofed dormer. Contiguous to the main house is a large, two and a half story, gable-roofed, clapboarded barn with 9/6 windows.

Site #61A: Residence, owner Janice Mitchell, contributing building, c. 1775.

This is a vernacular Georgian style house (with alterations) built by Colonel Charles Johnston after he arrived in Haverhill in 1769. The year of construction cannot be precisely established. Colonel Johnston lived here until about 1791 when he built another home to the south of this property (see Property #60) and conveyed this house to his son Michael. Michael Johnston and his descendants lived here until 1881. Colonel Johnston was an active leader and undoubtedly the most influential person of his time in the development of Haverhill Corner. He owned a large tract of land in the village and was the benefactor of the Haverhill Academy and the North Common. The house is 5 by 2 bays, two and a half stories, clapboarded, with crude wooden quoins. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with pedimented gables and dentils in the cornice of the lateral eaves. In the tympanum there is a window opening with large louvers. The 6/6 windows have plain enframement. The center entry consists of a 12-panel door with a transom window above and enframed by fluted pilasters; it is flat boarded above with the date--this is not original. This doorway has traces of the Connecticut River Valley style, consisting of pilasters with pinched-in or mild "hour glass"-shaped pilaster caps. The door may have had a pediment at one time. There are two interior chimneys in the center of the west slope and an exterior stairway being added from the second story window on the south elevation. There is a 3-sided, 1/1 window bay on the south elevation with a flat roof and flat dentils in the frieze and a flat-roofed, one bay entrance porch with square incised bracketed posts and a plainly-enframed 6-panel door with a 4-light transom window. To the east is a gable-roofed ell, 2 bays deep, which may be the original house. The windows are 6/6, the 6-panel door is plainly-enframed, and there is a shed-roofed entrance porch. A square, interior chimney is at the end of the north elevation. At a right angle to the ell is a one and a half story clapboarded shed which is currently being enlarged.

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Reference: Miller, Amelia F. 1983 Connecticut River Valley doorways

Site #61B: Barn, owner Janice Mitchell, contributing building, c. 1865.

There is also a two and a half story clapboard barn with a steep-pitched gable roof and a cupola with 4-sided gable roof pilasters at the corners and louvers in the center of each facade.

Site #62A: The Governor John Page House, owner Vernon W. and Catherine V. Dingman, contributing building, 1812-1815.

This is a Federal-style house built between 1812 and 1815 with a massivity characteristic of earlier houses. It was started by John Page in 1812 for his son, Governor John Page, and completed by the Governor in 1815. The property remained in the Page family until 1925. Governor Page served his town, county and state in many offices: town clerk, selectman, representative to the General Court, Register of Deeds, Governor's Council, U.S. Senator, and Governor of the State (1839-42) He also served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and was active in the Methodist Church. It is two and a half stories, 5 by 3 bays, clapboarded with pilasters with Doric capitals. The medium-pitched gable roof has lateral eaves with entablature and raking eaves with cornice and frieze with returns. The 2/2 windows have splayed wooden lintels on the first floor with box molding giving the effect of pilasters enframing the windows and splayed wooden lintels on the second floor of the north and south elevations. There are two large interior chimneys on the ridge of the standing seam metal roof. The center entry on the front (west) elevation has an entasis 6-panel door with a semicircular fan light above. The pilasters support an open triangular pediment with returns similar to the Bliss and Williams taverns (Properties # 57 and 37 respectively). The center entry on the side (south) elevation is a 6-panel door with a 4-light transom window above a full pediment, similar to the neighboring Mitchell house. To the rear (east) is a flat-roofed Victorian addition with a 3-bay modern picture window in the north elevation and a shed-roofed screened porch to the south. This ell is connected to a one and a half story, gable-roofed shed barn.

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Site #62B: Barn, owner Vernon W. & Catherine Dingman, contributing building, c. 1865.

East of the main building is a two and a half story gable-roofed barn with vertical siding.

Site #62C: Barn, owner Vernon W. & Catherine Dingman, contributing building, c. 19th century.

The second barn is located south and east of the house and has a two and a half story gable-roof with vertical weathered board.

Site #63: The John Page House, owner Paul and Jane Hunt, contributing building, c. 1780.

This house is characterized by Georgian massivity with Federal features and was built around 1780 by John Page, who came to Haverhill in 1762 and built his first home, a small log house, on the meadow land. He was one of the first settlers to arrive in the Haverhill area, bringing cattle to General Jacob Bayley. He was the father of Governor John Page. After he built this house, he lived in it for the rest of his life and the property remained in the family until 1861. It is two and a half stories, 5 by 2 bays with a medium-pitched gable roof with cornice on the eaves and a plain frieze on the raking eaves with returns. The windows are 2/2. The center entry consists of a recessed, 4-panel door with three-quarters sidelights, panelled mullins, double-panelled pilasters and transom bar, and multi-panelled corner blocks. At the southeast elevation is a Victorian multi-panel and glass door. On the south elevation is a gable-roofed, clapboarded, 5-bay ell one-third of the length of the first floor; along the entire length of the first floor on the north elevation is a brick ell. There is a modern, shed-roofed porch over a single, glass-panel door.

RESOURCE COUNT:

The nominated district represents 68 contributing buildings, 18 noncontributing buildings, 1 contributing structure, and 5 contributing sites.

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to settle in this distant frontier district, bypassing much intervening land of lesser agricultural promise. Settlers obtained a grant of the township of Haverhill from New Hampshire's royal governor in 1763, and constructed the first permanent dwellings shortly thereafter. While none of these pioneer houses is known to survive, the Haverhill Corner district does retain a few dwellings dating between 1769 and the American Revolution. Farmhouses of this period are represented by the Welsh (#22), Marvin (#24), Klitgord (#19), and Pompian (#30) Houses. More ambitious is the Mitchell House (#61), built sometime after 1769 by Col. Charles Johnston.

Col. Johnston was an avid supporter of Haverhill in its early years, and the preeminence attained by the community through its natural advantages and Johnston's promotion resulted in an architectural evolution that can hardly be equalled by any other community of northern New Hampshire. Haverhill was designated the western shire town of Grafton County. Until specialized buildings could be constructed, Col. Johnston and others provided space at the Corner village for the County courts and jail. Because of its widely-known agricultural productivity, Haverhill also became the terminus of the first Province Road, completed between coastal New Hampshire and the Coos intervalees around 1773-74.

By the early nineteenth century, Haverhill Corner was the juncture of the Coos Turnpike (1808) and the north-south thoroughfare; a county seat with a court house, county records building, and jail; the location of a distinguished private academy; the home of a prosperous bank; the site of a private "social" library; a printing center with its own newspaper and book publishing business; the center of mercantile activity, crafts, and trades, including cabinetmaking; and a village of many fine private homes of frame and brick construction, some of them doubling as offices for lawyers and judges. Supplementing these private dwellings were a number of taverns, required by the importance of the village in transportation, county government, and law. Surrounding the town center on the north, east and south were prosperous upland farms and, still more important, rich bottomland or "intervale" fields below the village terrace on the west. Haverhill Corner was richly endowed with natural advantages which had been improved by the enterprise of its settlers since the 1760s. The prosperity of the village was, and still is, reflected in architecture of wide variety and high quality.

Several of the public buildings of Haverhill Corner are especially significant. The Congregational Church of 1827 (#59A) is a fine example of a brick meeting house in the Federal style. Its overall design is characteristic of rural meeting houses of its era and locale, its detailing is refined and imaginative, and its state of preservation is excellent. Adjacent to the church is the brick academy building (#58) of 1813-16. As a private institution of the type that provided secondary education before New Hampshire communities were empowered to establish public high schools in the mid-nineteenth century, Haverhill Academy built one of the most ambitious structures in the state. Because of its substantial size and architectural dignity, the academy building doubled as the county courthouse until a specialized court building was completed in 1846. Today, the academy building survives as one of the earliest and most ambitious structures of its kind to survive in New Hampshire.

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Of similar architectural importance are the county buildings constructed during the 1840s east of the academy. The earlier of these, closest to the academy/courthouse, was built in 1840 for county offices. A two-story brick structure with granite window lintels, this building originally had a balanced five-bay facade, later lengthened to seven bays. The structure is a rare survival of an early nineteenth century office building, once providing a counterpoint to a similarly designed bank building (burned in 1906) which stood on the west side of the common. The building was converted to a library in 1929, with no change to its exterior appearance. Another little-altered survival from the same decade is the courthouse, built east of the county offices in 1846. Although the building strongly reflects the Greek Revival style in its colossal Doric portico, it is a conservative structure. The building retains the feeling of the Federal style in much of its detailing, and even the pointed door and window openings represent a local eclecticism which commonly mixed Gothic features with Federal-style classicism. Of related interest are the jail and jailkeeper's house east of the courthouse. Remodelled at the time of construction of the courthouse, these are rare survivals, dating from the late eighteenth century, of building types that seldom remain today.

Of equal significance are the many private structures included in the district, especially the houses and taverns. The largest and most ambitious residences in the district were built as taverns in the late 1700s or early 1800s. The architectural importance of these buildings reflects the large itinerant traffic brought to the village by its agricultural productivity, its status as a county seat and banking center, and its position at the end of an important colonial road and later a turnpike. The two largest wooden taverns in the district are the Bliss Tavern (#56) of about 1790 and the Williams Tavern (#36) of 1797, balancing one another in style and position on opposite corners of the intersection of the old Province Road with the marginal road around Haverhill Common. Still more impressive is the brick Grafton Hotel (#38) of 1810, the only three-story dwelling in the village. Possessing excellent Federal detailing both within and without (including a delicate spiral staircase), this building originally had a hipped roof and even more fully reflected the form of the great coastal New England mansions of its era.

These three taverns and many of the private dwellings of the village reflect the work of unknown builders who reproduced in the upper Connecticut River valley the same inventiveness and delicacy of joiner's work and the same ambitious scale seen in coastal cities at the same period. Probably in part because of the availability of published builders' guides like Asher Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant (1797) and American Builder's Companion (1806), by 1810 there was no architectural time-lag between Haverhill Corners and such coastal cities as Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Newburyport, Massachusetts. Many of the same architectural motifs are seen in Haverhill and coastal communities at this time, especially the semielliptical doorway fanlights, bordered with alternating rosettes and fluting, probably suggested by Plate 32 in The American Builder's Companion.

The predominance of brick for ambitious public and private structures in Haverhill after 1810 also reflects an increasing awareness in the upper Connecticut River valley of coastal preferences. Between 1805 and 1815, old coastal communities like Portsmouth and Newburyport began to rebuild in brick after their compact wooden neighborhoods were devastated by fire.

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The destruction by fire of a large commercial block on the west side of main street in 1848, coupled with the decision of a railroad corporation to direct its route north to the village of Woodsville, weakened the predominance of the Corners village within the region. The increasing commercial importance of whetstones mined in East Haverhill (Pike Village) also drew capital away from the old center, especially when the arrival of the railroad propelled the whetstone business into one of international significance. Removal of the courts to Woodsville in 1891 sealed the architectural and commercial fate of the village. From that time forward, Haverhill Corner slipped increasingly back to its original status as an agricultural community. Only a few houses were built in the late-nineteenth-century styles, notably the Queen Anne Buckler-Hillis House (#14) of 1881; the Queen Anne "Westgate" (#41), remodelled from an older house in 1890; the brick Campbell House (#11) of 1907, built on the site of a brick bank building that burned the year before; and the colonial revival Henderson House (#6) of about 1916, replacing an old hotel which had burned in 1902. The only public building constructed during this era was the new Haverhill Academy (#58B) of 1897, built adjacent to the old academy by the trustees of the still-private school.

For the most part, Haverhill Corner in the twentieth century has been a quiet agricultural village, occupied by year-round farmers, businesspeople employed elsewhere, retirees, and seasonal "summer people". Because its buildings were at least adequately maintained even during the Depression, Haverhill Corner has survived as an exceptionally intact village with the marked character of the early nineteenth century. Today, the village has few modern buildings which do not contribute to its historical integrity, and still fewer intrusions of any kind. The economic health of the community has improved since World War II, and hence the level of preservation and public interest in the appearance of the village has increased steadily. Most preservation activity in the village has been carried out privately in the form of good maintenance of the structures and, in some cases, by deliberate "restoration" of certain houses. A bequest by local resident Mildred W. Page established a trust fund for the preservation of public buildings at Haverhill Corner, ensuring future maintenance of the church, the school buildings, and the library (county records building) as symbolic focal points of the village.

Haverhill Corner was planned as a compact village in accordance with specifications laid down in the charter of the township. These specifications, inserted by New Hampshire's royal governor Benning Wentworth, in turn reflected royal instructions imposed by George II. Because Benning Wentworth construed the western boundaries of New Hampshire to extend to the southwestern corner of present-day Vermont, he granted 128 new townships in Vermont as well as many in western New Hampshire before leaving office in 1767. Chartered in 1763 and subdivided into lots immediately, Haverhill thus represents an epitome of eighteenth-century town planning in northern New England, reflecting attitudes toward land use throughout a large region which embraces parts of two present-day states. The plan of the village of Haverhill Corner, combining convenience for the settlers and compliance with royal instructions, illustrates the practical and aesthetic success possible under a general formula of village planning devised in England and applied wholesale across a varied landscape.

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When George II appointed Benning Wentworth governor of New Hampshire in 1741, the king's instructions encouraged the granting of new frontier townships, each to embrace about 20,000 acres. In making these grants, Wentworth was obliged to adhere to several safeguards to ensure responsible settlement. Among the standard provisions of Wentworth's grant was one copied into the charter of Haverhill: "That before any Division of the Land be Made To and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of s<sup>d</sup> Township as the land will admit of: Shall be Reserved and marked Out For Town Lotts one of which shall be allotted to Each Grantee of the Contents of One Acre." In many townships where there was no reason to do otherwise, settlers followed these instructions exactly, placing a village of one-acre lots at the geographical center of the township grant.

In Haverhill, however, settlers were keenly aware that the principal agricultural potential of the grant lay in the fertile alluvial oxbows of the Connecticut River. They therefore chose not to place their village in the center of the township, but at the extreme southwestern corner, on a terrace overlooking the valuable intervale land. They also divided the intervale into many small, narrow lots, giving a share of the highly productive floodplain to every proprietor of the township. The remainder of the township consisted of hilly or mountainous uplands, and this territory was laid out in a standardized grid of hundred-acre farm lots. This choice, made on the site by those who knew the topography of the township, resulted in the creation of a compact village which satisfied royal specifications yet was near the most productive fields.

After establishing the location of the village, settlers made other decisions that created the impressive town square seen today. Chief among these was the creation of the North and South Commons. These fields were not required by the original specifications for the village, but apparently were laid out in response to popular wishes. One common was donated to the town in 1798 and the second in 1802; both were composed of parts of some of the one-acre village lots required in the town charter. It is thought that the commons were laid out principally to contribute to the attractive appearance of the Corner village, though they probably served as militia parade grounds and continue to be used for public gatherings.

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UTM References:

	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>EASTING</u>	<u>NORTHING</u>
A	18	7-35-520	48-79-940
B	18	7-35-770	48-79-560
C	18	7-35-720	48-78-820
D	18	7-35-670	48-78-700
E	18	7-35-420	48-78-660
F	18	7-34-930	48-78-870
G	18	7-34-722	48-79-300
H	18	7-34-760	48-79-620
I	18	7-34-980	48-79-970
J	18	7-35-420	48-79-980

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Also the District boundaries were chosen on the basis of a change in the concentration of contributing buildings and the presence of relatively modern buildings. On the north, a change in topography, fields and a fire station aided in determining that boundary. On the south, a very modern ranch style house and a decrease in contributing buildings identified the line. The western property lines of structures on the west side of Route 10 serves as the western boundary. Here also, the land drops off steeply to the river farm land, and though the Valley contributes to the visual quality of the District, it did not seem necessary or practical to include this land in the District. The eastern boundary along Court Street was established where modern, noncontributing buildings appeared.

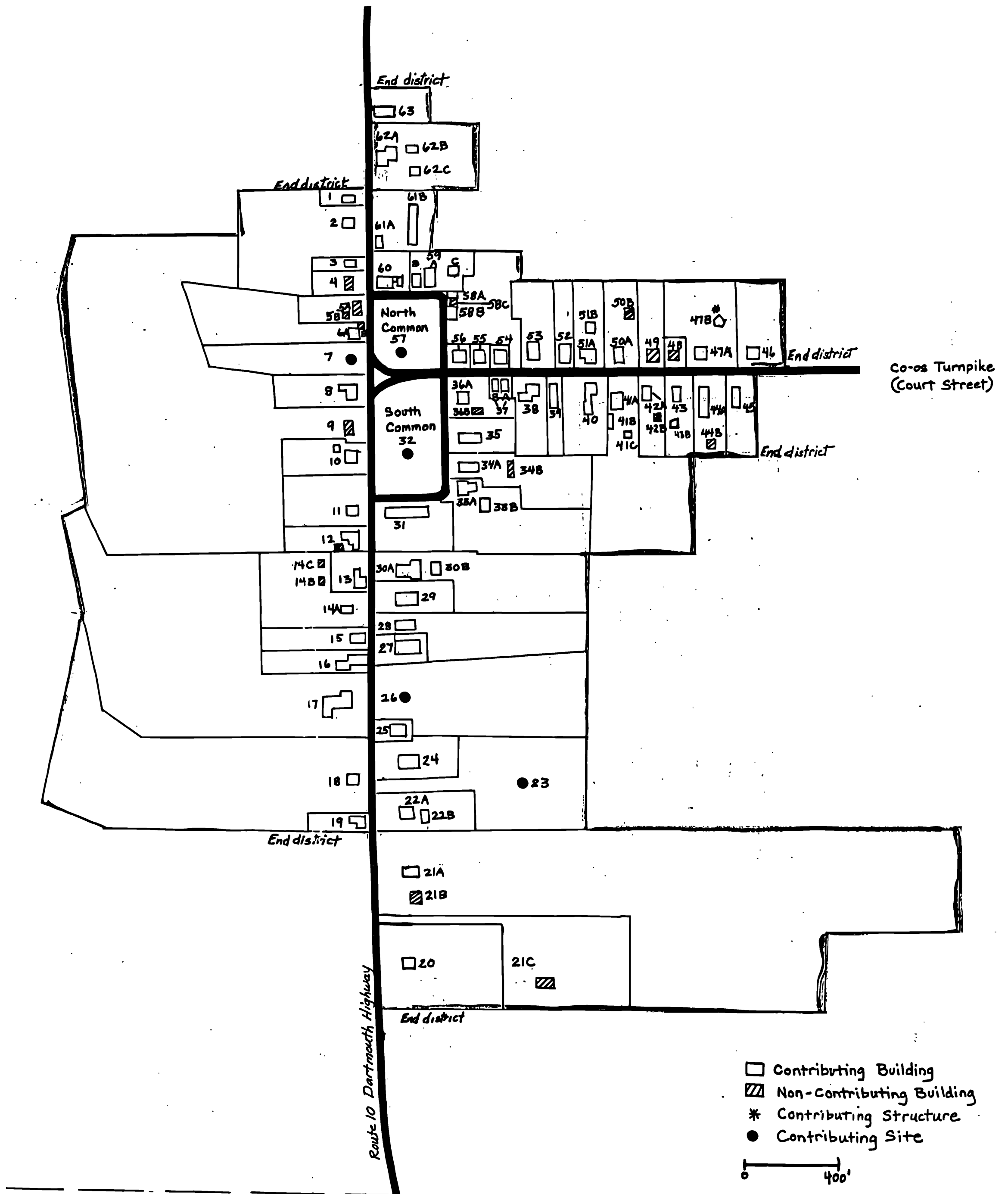
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This certifies that the appearance has not changed since these photographs were taken.



# Haverhill Corner Historic District

source: Town Tax Map 1982

Maps prepared by North Country Council are to be used for planning purposes and are accurate only to the extent of our sources.