



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000351

Date Listed: 6/15/2015

Property Name: Bradford Burial Ground

Multiple Name:

County: Essex

State: Massachusetts

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus  
Signature of the Keeper

6/15/2015  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to delete an Area of Significance that has been checked in Section 8 (Statement of Significance) of the National Register form. The Area of Significance "Landscape Architecture" has been checked, but the Statement of Significance does not directly address why the burial ground is considered significant for landscape architecture. Landscape Architecture is deleted and will not be entered in the National Register of Historic Places database.

### DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Bradford Burial Ground  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 326 Salem Street  
City or town: Haverhill State: MA County: Essex  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
 A  B  C  D

Brona Simon April 30, 2015  
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Brona Simon, SHPO** Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Patricia Andrews*

Signature of the Keeper

*6/15/2015*

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>71</u>	<u>5</u>	objects
<u>73</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: schist, slate, sandstone, marble, granite,  
fieldstone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Established in 1665, the Bradford Burying Ground is the oldest known burial place associated with the former town of Bradford (later becoming Groveland and part of Haverhill, MA). Located about a quarter of a mile from the Merrimack River, the site originally also contained Bradford's first and second meetinghouses, although there are no remains of these buildings today. The polygonal-shaped parcel measures 1.5 acres and contains in excess of 700 marked graves including many distinctive gravestones reflecting the work of local stonecutters. The designs on the earliest headstones (late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) are derived from the strong and stern religious beliefs of the Puritans, while later headstones include more decorative stones incorporating winged faces, urns, drapery, and other Victorian motifs. This is the burial site of all of the early inhabitants of Bradford including four of the first five ministers and at least fifteen war veterans, from King Philip's War (1675) to the Civil War. Also interred here are members of original settler families, church leaders, and other individuals of note. In addition to the grave markers, the cemetery also contains a flagpole, several monuments, and a stone retaining wall rebuilt by WPA workers.

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## Narrative Description

### Location & Setting

The Bradford Burying Ground is located in the southern part of the city of Haverhill, which is approximately 35 miles north of Boston. It is located southeast of Bradford Village, about a quarter mile south of the Merrimack River and on the east side of Salem Street nearly opposite Orchard Hill Road. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential. Adjacent properties include late 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings. A paved access road to the south of the cemetery leads to the ca. 1965 Bradford Swim Club, which is located to the east (rear).

### Site & Layout

#### *Boundaries & Entrances*

The cemetery is roughly pentagonal in shape and encompasses 1.5 acres of land. The property includes 150 feet of frontage on Salem Street to the west, 245 feet on the northern side, 211 feet on the southern side, 153 feet on the southeast side, and 305 feet on the eastern side.

The front of the cemetery property is set slightly above Salem Street with a **stone retaining wall (photo 1)** approximately four feet high rebuilt by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935, combining mortared fieldstone and rubblestone. The entrance to the cemetery is via a five-foot-wide set of six granite steps that interrupt the front stone wall. Along the Swim Club access road to the east, the wall diminishes in height. The remaining boundaries have fieldstone walls.

#### *Topography & Landscape Features* (Note: site numbers refer to the gravestones as listed on the Burial Ground map)

The topography across the cemetery ranges from relatively flat toward the front of the property to gently sloping downhill to the north (rear). The lowest points are in the southeast corner of the cemetery. At one time, there was reportedly a set of wooden steps to facilitate access. The cemetery is dotted with a number of tall trees. Maintenance of the cemetery is minimal and conducted for the most part by volunteers who remove dead branches, mow the lawn, and trim around the gravestones infrequently. Grass and perennial groundcovers cover the cemetery floor.

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A late 20<sup>th</sup>-century **wooden identification sign** is located in the ground above the front wall. It consists of three horizontal boards mounted on two metal poles. Inscribed in the wood are the words "BRADFORD BURIAL GROUND 1665." A variegated euonymus shrub is located to the east of the sign. Near the front stairs, there is a metal **flagpole (see photo 1)**, also dating to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees dots the landscape, including a number of dead standing trees (snags). Over the years, trees have been allowed to grow up in the cemetery, uprooting a number of stones. There are no plantings of note. Monuments and markers appear throughout the cemetery landscape, with the exception of a large area at the north end, which now has trees and dense vegetation. There are also smaller areas without markers at the east and west corners of the burial ground. The earliest stones are generally located in the eastern portion of the cemetery, and in this area the graves face eastward with inscriptions on the west side. In the other areas of the cemetery, the east-west orientation is not as exact and there is one row toward the rear of the cemetery that displays a definite north-south alignment. The graves include discontinuous, informal rows, as well as more random sitings. Members of the same family are typically interred adjacent to one another. There are only two family plots, which are set aside and outlined by granite curbing. The **Tenney Family plot (site #175, photo 18)** includes a marble obelisk. The **Kimball Family plot (site # 107)** includes a number of small mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century marble stones surrounding a large granite monument that appears to have been erected in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and lists the various family members buried here, including Jonathan Kimball (d.1867), his three wives, and three children. The cemetery also includes two table tombs. The grave of Revolutionary War **Major Benjamin Gage and his wife Priscilla (site #457, photo 9)** is marked by a broken slate tablet resting on simple brick posts. The **table tomb of Obediah & Abigail Kimball (site #201)** consists of a broken, tilted, and nearly illegible marble stone on iron supports that now pierce the stone.

In 2009 Robert Perry of Topographix of Hudson, NH, was engaged to map the cemetery and use ground-penetrating radar to find unmarked graves and potential buried headstones. He located more than 100 areas that can be considered burial sites without a corresponding stone (see Figure 1).

The burial ground was the site of the first (1671-1706) and second (1706-1751) meetinghouses, although the foundations/precise sites for these buildings have not been located. The first meetinghouse was of log construction and is believed to have stood near the west corner of the burying ground. The second church was reportedly built on a site east of the original meetinghouse. There are no remains of either building.

## Monuments

The Bradford Cemetery contains three monuments commemorating events and people important in the early history of Bradford. A small **monument** is located near the front steps and flagpole to relate the history of the cemetery. The bronze plaque reading "BRADFORD BURIAL GROUND" is mounted on an angled granite marker. It was installed in 1982 in observance of

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the 300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the First Church of Christ, Bradford. The **Symmes Family Monument (site #684)** is a large slate stone erected in 1928 to mark the graves of Rev. Zechariah Symmes (d.1707), his wife Susannah (d.1681), their son Rev. Thomas Symmes (d.1725), and his two wives: Elisabeth (d.1714) and Hannah (d.1718). The monument was made by Elmer S. Atwood and Son. It is located next to the stone of **Rev. Zechariah Symmes (1707-8, site #683)**, which is in Latin and in poor condition.

The **Thomas Tenney Monument (2009)** is a modern monument that is sited toward the northeast corner of the cemetery to commemorate Thomas Tenney (1614-1699/00), progenitor of the Tenney families in America. He emigrated from England and co-founded the town of Rowley in 1639. The monument was erected by the Tenney Family Association in 2009. The polished-granite, shouldered stone has the Tenney crest at the top.

### Gravestones

According to an inventory made of the Bradford Burial Ground, the cemetery contains in excess of 700 grave markers. (Note: the inventory, which includes a photograph of each marker taken by John Hardy and a transcription of its inscription, is available at [www.bradfordburialground.com](http://www.bradfordburialground.com).) The vast majority of the markers are made of slate or schist; there are more than 270 slate markers, and a slightly lesser number of schist gravestones. The estimated 140 marble markers and handful of granite stones correspond to the later burials. The oldest stones in the cemetery are found to the rear (east). Footstones appear with more than half of the early headstones, and most of the headstones contain carvings and inscriptions on their west sides, with interments extending eastward. Although the land was given by John Haseltine in 1665, there are no surviving stones dating before 1689. (When the cemetery was inventoried in 1901 the earliest stone then standing and decipherable was that of Mrs. Susannah Symmes [d. 1681], but that stone is now missing.)<sup>1</sup> The earliest known extant stone is that of **Abigail Tenney (d. 1689, site #657)**, wife of Deacon Samuel Tenney. Only a fragment of Mrs. Tenney's stone survives today. The cemetery was used extensively from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only about two dozen gravestones postdate the Civil War. The latest is a bronze marker honoring Raymond Winslow Stevens, a World War II veteran who died in 1975.

The rear (east) portion contains the oldest graves. Many of these early schist and slate stones were carved by local carvers and typically feature a rounded tympanum flanked on either side by rounded shoulders or finials. The rural gravestone carvers in the Merrimack Valley area did not generally use the winged-skull death symbolism favored by Boston carvers, but instead, their designs have oval masklike faces with wings or geometric designs flanking each side and borders that are filled with geometric or vine designs. Although the stones are not signed, study by scholars has led to the attribution of a number of the markers to several regional carvers.

The earliest of these carvers, John Hartshorne, is known to have worked in the area from about 1700 until 1719 or 1722. The tops of his stones have three lobes, with the two corners

<sup>1</sup> The stone was also photographed ca.1970 – see Farber Collection, Data Sheet #2947.



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containing a geometric pattern. Each stone has two border panels with geometric designs. The face on the stone is blank and staring, the mouth a simple transverse bar, the nose straight and slender. The eyes and head are usually framed in a double circle. One example in the Bradford Burial Ground that is thought to be Hartshorne's work is the broken and deteriorated **Benjamin Kimball gravestone (d. 1696, site #556, photo 3)**. It has a central face with lines (rather than wings) giving a spiderlike effect, flanked by two lobes with pinwheels atop geometric border designs. Hartshorne's student, Robert Mullicken, Sr., deviated slightly from his predecessor's designs. The faces are not framed and the designs in the lunette area are not connected. An early example of his work is the **Sarah Tenney stone (d. 1709, site #659, photo 4)**, which has distinctive stars in the tympanum area. The three-lobed gravestone of **Sarah Banester (d. 1728, site #617, photo 7)** has also been attributed to Robert Mullicken, Sr., and features the face separated from the flanking six-petaled flowers, corner whorls, and a vine motif running up the side borders. Another notable stone is that of **Capt. Phillip Atwood (d. 1722, site # 649, photo 5)**, one of only two that Mullicken Sr. is known to have carved with a winged motif. Mullicken's footstones are identifiable because they almost always include the outline of a coffin as well as the full name of the interred (see **photo 8**). The stone marking **Robert Mullicken, Sr.'s own grave (d. 1741, site #630, photo 6)** is of special interest, and was undoubtedly carved by his sons. It is one of the few stones in the cemetery to display a death's head or skull motif, but also incorporates the geometric borders that the Merrimack Valley carvers were known for.

Slate markers are generally found in the front half of the cemetery. They range from low, thick slates with winged skulls, to tall, thin stones with winged faces or elegant urns and willows. In some cases the urns and willows are etched into the stones; in others they are in relief. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the illustrations on gravestone markers experienced a huge shift. Blank, staring faces gave way to more personal, humanized images ranging from winged heads to near portraits. The stone marking the graves of the **Buswell Sons (d. 1784 & 1785, site # 571 , photo 11)** is a more realistic rendering than has previously been seen. Equally poignant is the double stone with handled urns in relief erected in memory of the two young **Chadwick daughters who both died in 1795 (site # 329)**. By this time urns had generally replaced heads on gravestones, illustrating the shift in emphasis from concern about the fate of the soul of the deceased to the mourning of those left behind. A wonderful illustration of this evolution of thinking is seen in the contrast between the side-by-side gravestones of **Mrs. Rose Tenney (d. 1785, site #307)**, a three-lobed stone with winged face, and that of her husband, **Lieut. John Tenney (d. 1808, site #308)**, which incorporates a neoclassical urn (**photo 10**). The clean-cut, rounded tympanum atop a simple rectangular tablet generally replaced the earlier three-lobed gravestone. In a few cases, the multilobed shape persisted for more modern slate markers with urns and willows, such as that of **Mrs. Sarah Mussey (d. 1821, site #216, photo 12, left)**. This stone by an unidentified carver is also notable for its stippling and fine classical detail.

The Bradford Burial Ground includes a number of other slate markers with urn-and-willow motifs. Among these are the row of tall, rounded slate stones marking the graves of **Nathaniel Thurston and his six wives (d. 1790-1811, sites #167, 169-174, photo 14)**. As is noted on Nathaniel's stone, by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, epitaphs often incorporate and recognize worldly achievements, in this case his benevolence and legislative career. Another grouping of distinctive slate markers includes the rectangular **Day Family Gravestones (d. 1830-1852, site**

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**#229-230, photo 13**), which bear the imprint of presumed relation, Benjamin Day of Lowell. In this case the stones all display trademarks of his work, including oval medallions and graceful willows with urns and stylized oak leaves symbolizing a long life. The **Dorothy Chadwick Gravestone (d. 1812, site #268) and Jonathan Chadwick stone (d. 1808, site #269, photo 16)** are examples of high-relief carving.

The cemetery has lesser numbers of marble markers owing to the fact that by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century there were few burials here. Marble markers are scattered throughout the cemetery, with the greatest concentration found toward the front of the cemetery. These include several obelisk markers, such as that in the **Tenney Family plot (photo 18)**, as well as smaller tablets on bases with varying ornament including drapery, Classical columns, flowers, borders etc. These marble markers are in general simpler and less detailed than earlier stones. The cemetery also includes several simple marble markers at the graves of Civil War veterans.

A detailed discussion of the carvers attributed to many of the stones appears in Section 8 of this nomination.

### **Current Condition**

The City of Haverhill is in charge of caring for the Bradford Burial Ground. Due to the lack of funding, minimal work is performed at the cemetery. Volunteers mow the lawn, trim around the gravestones, and perform clean-up functions intermittently. Many of the stones contain biological growth. The amount of undergrowth presents an ongoing problem, and trees are crowding out graves. There are numerous broken stones as well as splintered and leaning stones. Many of the markers, particularly in the older section to the rear, are in need of conservation treatment, including cleaning, straightening, repair, and resetting. There are also a number of stones that are partially obscured by turf and would need to be reset. Although six or eight trees have been removed in recent years, volunteers note that removing the vegetation may have actually accelerated the deterioration of certain stones.<sup>2</sup> Many of the schist and marble stones that were photographed just a few years ago are now nearly undecipherable. Unfortunately, some of the most important stones, including those marking the graves of **Rev. Zechariah Symmes (site # 683)**, Bradford's first minister, and stonemason **Robert Mullicken, Sr. (site # 630)**, are severely deteriorated. The Rev. Symmes marker was found to be splintered back in the 1920s, and was reportedly "restored" in some fashion in 1928. It is not clear if these earlier conservation efforts exacerbated the deterioration. A few stones have been repaired or replaced by concerned citizens or family members, but the vast majority of the stones are original (see photo 2 for examples of two newer replacement monuments).

### **Archaeological Description**

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Bradford Burying Ground, sites may exist. Eight ancient sites are known in the general area (within one mile), most located along the

<sup>2</sup> Information from John Hardy, January 2015.

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Merrimack River, many at its confluence with tributary streams. Environmental characteristics of the Burying Ground property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Bradford Burying Ground occupies a well-drained, level to moderately rolling hillside, in close proximity to wetland resources located to the east of the property. An unnamed tributary stream of the Merrimack River flows to the north approximately 1,000 feet west of the burying ground. An old channel of the Merrimack River lies a similar distance to the northeast. The entire city of Haverhill lies within the Merrimack River drainage. Soil types on the property are represented by fine, sandy loam found on drumlins, hills, and ground moraines. Given the above information, the small size of the property (1.5 acres), the extent of historic land use (more than 700 graves), and known patterns of Native settlement in the Merrimack River Valley, a low to moderate potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the Bradford Burying Ground.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the nominated property. The burial ground was the site of the first (1671-1706) and second (1706-1751) meetinghouses, although the foundations/precise sites for these buildings have not been located. The first meetinghouse (1671) was built of log construction and is believed to have been located near the west corner of the burial ground. Structural evidence may survive from the first meetinghouse, as well as similar evidence from barns, stables, carriage sheds, and other outbuildings. Historic evidence suggests that the second meetinghouse was reportedly built on a site east of the original meetinghouse. Archaeological evidence of barns, carriage houses, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive that were associated with both the first (1671) and second (1706) meetinghouses. Archaeological survey and excavation for the meetinghouse sites at the Bradford Burial Ground may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century meetinghouse structures, especially the characteristics of log-framed, possibly cedar-post, meetinghouses in 17<sup>th</sup> century Massachusetts. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Bradford's (Haverhill) 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>- century residents, including most of the town's founding fathers, early war veterans, and other notable citizens.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art  
Exploration/Settlement  
Social History  
Landscape Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
1665-1965  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
1689 (oldest readable stone)  
1935 (WPA wall)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)  
NA

**Cultural Affiliation**  
NA

**Architect/Builder (Carvers)**  
Hartshorn, John  
Mullicken, Robert, Sr.  
Mullicken, Robert, Jr.  
Marble, John  
Marble, Joseph  
Day, Benjamin  
Brown, F.A.  
Story, N.  
Warren, Theodore  
Farnsworth, William  
Atwood, Elmer S.

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Bradford Burial Ground, Haverhill, MA, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with Criteria Consideration D at the local level, as a well-preserved, town-owned, Colonial era and later burial ground, containing a variety of slate, schist, limestone, and marble markers from the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Bradford Cemetery contains a range of gravestones that exemplify the changing views of death in American society in both iconography and materials. The markers illustrate the work of a number of well-known regional carvers of the period including John Hartshorne, Robert Mullicken, Sr., Robert Mullicken, Jr., Joseph Marble, Benjamin Day, Theodore Warren, and F.A. Brown. The cemetery was established in 1665 by the first settlers of Bradford, MA (1672), which became part of Haverhill in 1897, making the Bradford Burial Ground one of Haverhill's oldest and most historically significant cemeteries. The 1.5-acre cemetery contains more than 700 graves, with the earliest extant legible gravestone dating to 1689, as well as unmarked graves that may be even earlier. Significant burials include many of the town's original settlers, war veterans, church leaders, and several individuals of note. The period of significance extends from 1665, when the cemetery was established, to 1965, marking the National Park Service's standard fifty-year time period to assess historical significance.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The first settlement of what became Bradford occurred in 1649 when 60 families were organized under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. They had come from Yorkshire, England, twelve years before, first landing at Salem and later settling in Rowley. The settlement, known as Rogers' Plantation, covered the area that was to become Rowley, Georgetown, Groveland, Boxford, and Bradford. After Rev. Rogers died on January 23, 1660, Rev. Zechariah Symmes of Charlestown became the pastor. Originally, services were held in private homes or barns. John Haseltine, who was one of Rogers' original settlers and who built a house on Indian Hill near the Merrimack River, donated an acre of land on which to build a meetinghouse and for a burying place on the condition that the town build a sufficient five-rail fence and maintain the land. On January 5, 1665, the vote of the town was passed. The Bradford Burial Ground remained the only cemetery in the town until 1723, when the East Parish (now Groveland) Cemetery was established. An additional half acre was added to the Bradford Cemetery at an unknown date in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century; the cemetery has measured 1.5 acres since at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The settlement continued to grow in the years that followed. In 1672, the name was changed to Bradford. The first meetinghouse was of log construction and was erected near the west corner of the burying ground. The earliest legible date on a headstone in the Bradford Burial Ground currently is 1689, but it is likely that there were once earlier stones that did not survive. In 1705 a second, larger meetinghouse was built on a site east of the original meetinghouse, but still in the burying ground. This building was occupied until 1751, when a new (third) meetinghouse

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was erected on what is now Bradford Common. It is not known what became of the first and second meetinghouses that stood in the burying ground. Years after the meetinghouses were removed the land was used for burials. As a result, stones in these areas are later, generally post-dating 1800.

Represented in the Bradford Cemetery are many early families, including Mullicken, Chadwick, Hardy, Atwood, West, Walker, Day, Carlton, Kimball, and Tennie (Tenney). Thomas Tenney was buried here in 1699/1700. Born in England in 1614, he was one of the original settlers from the twenty original families that came to American with their Puritan minister, Ezekial Rogers, in 1638. He was one of the original settlers of Rowley, but moved to Bradford to live with his oldest son, John, shortly before his death.

Many leaders of the church were buried in the Bradford Burial Ground, including four of the first five ministers – Rev. Zechariah Symmes (d. 1707, site #683), Rev. Thomas Symmes (d. 1725, no stone), Rev. Joseph Parsons (d. 1765, #603), and Rev. Jonathan Allen (d. 1827, #40). There are also twelve deacons and twelve members of the original Puritan Church.

Families that date back to the original land grants are buried here as well, including Wooster, Jewett, Stickney, Tenney, Rolf, Hutchins, Savory, Wood, Bailey, Hopkinson, Piatt, Richardson, Hardy, Parker, Phillips, Carleton, Haseltine, Kimball, Woodman, Walker, West, Griffing (Griffin), Boynton, Hale, Head, Atwood, and many others. Epidemics struck the town several times in its early years, resulting in large numbers of burials at these times. In 1736, an epidemic of throat distemper killed 47 children and nine adults. Another epidemic of throat distemper occurred in 1762, leaving 23 dead, and again in 1794 when 15 died. A smallpox outbreak caused ten deaths in 1777.

This is also the final resting place for at least nineteen war veterans from both domestic and foreign wars beginning with King Philip's War (1675). There are veterans from the War for Independence (1776-1783), including Major Benjamin Gage (d. 1796, site # 457) and Capt. Nathaniel Gage (d. 1797, site #369), who led a company of 40 men from Bradford to the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. Another Revolutionary War veteran, Nathaniel Thurston (d. 1811, site #174), is buried here with his six wives whose dates of death range from 1790 to 1808. The graves are marked by a row of slate stones. (A seventh wife, Frances, whom he married in 1810, outlived Thurston and died in Alabama in 1824.) Thurston was a farmer and an exporter of beef. He was also founding president of the Bradford Academy's board of trustees. Bradford College was founded in 1803 by the religious parish and was one of New England's earliest coeducational institutions. Nathaniel Thurston also served as a member of the House of Representatives in 1795, 1797, 1799, and 1805 and in the Massachusetts State Senate in 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809. Also buried here is Daniel Thurston (d. 1805, site # 365), who was an officer during the American Revolution, a Member of the Committee of Safety, and a member of the committee that drafted the Massachusetts State Constitution. There are also those who fought in the War of 1812 and the Mexican-American War (1845). At least four Civil War soldiers (1861-1865) are interred here. There is a marker commemorating the life of World War II veteran Raymond Winslow Stevens (d. 1975, site # 2), although Stevens was not actually buried here. Other individuals of note buried in the Bradford Burial Ground include three

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members of the Mullicken family of stonecutters—Robert Mullicken, Sr. (d. 1741, site # 630), Robert Mullicken, Jr. (d. 1756, site # 483), and John Mullicken (d. 1737, site # 629)—as well as father and son stonecutters Joseph (d. 1805, site #122) and John Marble (d. 1844, site #128).

In 1872 Bradford appropriated \$50 for its first Memorial Day observance. The women of the town arranged bouquets cut from their gardens, and exercises were held at the cemeteries, including an address by the minister and singing by the church choir.

In 1897 Haverhill annexed the town of Bradford, which became Ward 7 and was officially designated “Bradford District.” The Bradford Cemetery became one of three cemeteries in Haverhill owned and maintained by the city. (The others are Pentucket Cemetery on Water Street, established in 1668, and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century City Cemetery on Hildale Avenue.) In 1898 the local newspaper reported that “in the oldest part of the cemetery many of the stones are broken and fallen, and parts of it bear a look of utter neglect. Several of the stones erected at a comparatively late date are also fallen or falling.”<sup>3</sup> In 1901 the *Essex Antiquarian* published an inventory of inscriptions in the burying ground for stones bearing dates prior to 1800.

In the years that followed, minimal funds were spent to maintain the cemetery. Periodically, select stones were cleaned and reset and dead trees were removed. In 1928, Mrs. H. Parker Williams led an effort to restore the gravestone of Rev. Zechariah Symmes, first minister of the church. Four boundary markers were installed at the corners of the Symmes family lot, and a new slate stone was erected at the center of the lot listing the five family members who were buried here. In 1935, the stone wall around the Old Bradford Burying Ground was rebuilt as part of the ERA/WPA Work Relief Program.<sup>4</sup>

In 1978, a dozen CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) employees cleared undergrowth from the cemetery and recorded transcriptions of stones bearing dates after 1800. Four years later, a monument was installed in honor of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the First Church. In 2008 the cemetery was again cleared of vines and weeds, thanks to the efforts of Tom Spitalere and his nonprofit Pentucket Restoration and Preservation Group, the City of Haverhill, and groups from the Corrections Department. The following year the Tenney Family Association erected a stone commemorating their progenitor, Thomas Tenney. The stone was unveiled and dedicated in a ceremony on Saturday, August 15, 2009. Robert Perry, a local cemetery specialist of Topographix in Hudson, NH, was retained to locate unmarked grave sites using ground-penetrating radar. He located in excess of 100 areas that can be considered burial sites without a corresponding stone.

<sup>3</sup> *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, March 28, 1898.

<sup>4</sup> According to John Hardy, recent ground-penetrating radar investigations have revealed several burials sited on top of one another, suggesting that some remains may have been relocated when the wall was built.



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### Gravestone Carvers

The Bradford Burial Ground includes the work of many early regional gravestone carvers. The 700+ stones include stones carved by or attributed to John Hartshorn, Robert Mullicken, Sr., Robert Mullicken, Jr., John Mullicken, Joseph Mullicken, John Marble, Joseph Marble, Benjamin Day, Theodore Warren, and F. A. Brown.<sup>5</sup>

The cemetery is of special interest because it showcases the work of a number of early 18<sup>th</sup>-century rural carvers who worked in Bradford and developed a style quite different than that favored by Boston carvers of the period. The winged-skull design that was most extensively used amongst Boston carvers was replaced by Bradford-area carvers with their own design featuring an oval, masklike face flanked by wings or geometric designs (known as the Merrimac Valley style). The earliest recorded stones cut in the area belonged to John Hartshorne (1650-1738) of Haverhill, who began to cut gravestones about 1700. Hartshorne was a veteran of King Philip's War, and also survived a French and Indian raid on Haverhill in 1708 in which his third wife, son, and three grandsons were killed. Originally a weaver, Hartshorne developed a second career carving gravestones. Approximately twenty stones in the Bradford burial ground contain recognizable features of Hartshorne's carvings. The tops of the stones have three lobes, with the two corners containing finials with a geometric design. Each stone has two border panels with reverse spirals, occasional hearts, and geometric designs. The face on the stone is blank and staring, the mouth a simple transverse bar, the nose straight and slender. The eyes and head are usually framed in a double circle. Hartshorne carved in the area until 1719 or 1722, when he moved to live with his daughter, Martha Ladd, in Franklin, CT. There he directly or indirectly influenced later schist carvers in Eastern Connecticut.

About twenty stones at Bradford have been attributed to Hartshorne.<sup>6</sup> It is possible that some of the later stones were carved by Ezekiel Leighton, his brother-in-law, or Robert Mullicken, Sr., whom he taught to carve while living in Haverhill. The attributed stones in the Bradford Burying Ground include:

Susana Symes, 1681 (no longer extant)  
Benjamin Kimball, 1696 (site # 556, photo 3)  
John Spaford, 1697 (site # 644)

<sup>5</sup> In the cases of the early stones carved by Hartshorne and the Mullicken family members, only a few of their stones have been documented through sales, correspondence, or probate records and none of these are found in the Bradford Burial Ground. The following discussion of stones carved by these carvers is based on attributions by various scholars including Harriette Forbes, Ralph Tucker, and Jesse Farber. See Bibliography for studies by these authors. In addition, there are stones in the cemetery where the maker has carved his name at the base, including examples by J. Marble, Benjamin Day, Theodore Warren, and F. A. Brown. Not every stone was examined, however. In terms of dates, it should also be noted that in some cases carvers were hired to make stones for persons who were long dead or cases where new stones were desired resulting in "backdated" stones that do not correspond to the years the carver was known to have lived.

<sup>6</sup> The Pentucket Burying Ground in Haverhill contains Hartshorn's earliest work and the combined gravestone for his wife Joanna and son John.

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Philip Atwood, 1700/1 (site # 712)  
Abraham Kimball, 1707-8 (site # 605)  
Rev. Zecahariah Symmes, 1707-8 (site # 683)  
Edward Carlton, 1708 (site # 563)  
Elizabeth Symmes, 1714 (site # 688)  
Thomas Hardy, 1716 (site # 662)  
Capt. Nathaniel Walker, 1721 (site # 579)

Around 1714, another weaver named Robert Mullicken, Sr. (1668-1741) began carving gravestones in Bradford. It appears that he learned his craft from Hartshorne and developed a similar style, though his work is easily distinguished from his teacher by the fact that his designs in the lunette area are not connected, whereas Hartshorne always connected the components with some kind of line. Another feature common to Mullicken's designs is the fact that the faces are not framed. He favored pies, rosettes, or spirals in the finials, and the side borders almost always have scrolls. In Robert's early stones, there are usually a number of asterisks or stars in the tympanum around the face (**see Sarah Tenny stone, d. 1709, site # 659, photo 4**). His footstones nearly always include an outlined coffin as well as the full name of the interred.

After 1720, Robert Mullicken, Sr. changed many of his earlier signature carving motifs. He eliminated the stars or asterisks, and placed large disks with rosettes or pie shapes around framed faces. Occasionally he would place a motif resembling a snake up both sides of the stone. Few of these stones exist, but one is located in the Bradford Burial Ground (**Sarah Banester, d. 1728, site # 617, photo 7**). Robert Mullicken Sr. is known to have used the winged-skull motif on only two stones—both of which were for captains' gravestones. One example in Bradford is the stone of **Capt. Phillip Atwood (d. 1722, site # 649, photo 5)**.

Two of Robert Mullicken, Sr.'s sons, Robert and John, apprenticed under him and took over the business about 1726. The lettering which Robert, Sr. used on the various gravestones differentiates his work from that of his sons. His stones have a unique number "8" with a flat top that is not found on his sons' work. The elder Mullicken died in Bradford in 1741. **Robert Mullicken, Sr.'s gravestone** in the Bradford Cemetery was no doubt carved by his sons (**site #630, photo 6**). In addition to the Banester and Atwood stones, at least nine other stones at Bradford have been attributed to Robert Mullicken, Sr. by various scholars, based on stylistic evidence.

The stones of Robert Mullicken, Jr. (1688-1756) display a mix of upper-case and lower-case letters. The distinctive faces on the center lobe of his stones are similar to the earlier Mullicken stones; however, Robert, Jr. tended to add a design underneath the chin. In a few stones he used a full face skull; it is thought that these may date to a diphtheria epidemic. His finials usually have spirals or pies with lesser numbers of rosettes and his side borders have scroll designs or vines. His footstones continue to display inscribed coffins, as did his father's, but are typically peaked with small circles at the top. See the footstone of **Hannah Kembell (d. 1727, site # 669, photo 8)**. At least seven gravestones at Bradford are attributed by experts to Robert Mullicken, Jr. These include the gravestones of **Elisabeth Kimball (d. 1736, site # 681)** and **Abigail Day**

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**(d. 1738, site # 555). Robert Mullicken, Jr.'s own gravestone (d.1756, site # 483)** is thought to have been carved by Joseph Marble and is now barely legible.

John Mullicken (1690-1737) was a blacksmith by trade, but worked with his brother Robert from 1726 onward. Among his defining details were rounded-off edges, letters that were all the same height, and the use of the fan whorl/spiral. There are many stones attributed to John in Newbury cemeteries but none have been attributed to him in the Bradford cemetery. **John Mullicken (d. 1737, site # 629)** is also buried at Bradford, next to his father.

Younger brother Joseph Mullicken (1704-1768) earned his living as a tavern- and innkeeper as well as a ferry operator, but entered the family business as a second career after a distemper outbreak about 1736. He apprenticed under his brother John. Unlike the other family members, he favored pear- and pumpkin-style faces and some skulls. Also, his distinct letter "U" had a tail on its lower right side, and the letter "J" drops below the level line of lettering. Stones at Bradford that are attributed to Joseph Mullicken include those of **James Haseltine (d. 1750, site # 591)** and **Josiah Chandler (d. 1767, site # 239)**.

Two other related stone carvers from Bradford represented in the cemetery are Joseph Marble (1726-1805) and his son John Marble (1746-1844). Joseph Marble trained under Robert Mullicken, Jr. and is believed to have carved his gravestone. The stone (site #483) appears to be typical of his early work, and includes a winged skull. Similar stones in the cemetery may also be attributed to him. John Marble learned from his father and worked in the Merrimack Valley from 1780 to 1798 before relocating to Portsmouth, NH, from 1801 to 1806. He returned to Bradford to live in 1807 and remained here the rest of his life. There are several slate stones in the cemetery inscribed "J. Marble, sculptor" that are his work. These include the stones of **James Campbell (d. 1813, site # 698)** and **Bailey Day (d. 1825, site # 211)**. There are also multiple slate markers with winged cherub faces that may be the work of one of the Marbles. The **Richard Kimball stone (d. 1804, site # 257)** may also be a Marble family member's carving. Its cursive lettering style, half-circle border design, and acanthus leaf-and-urn motifs are all typical of the son's work in Portsmouth. Both Joseph and John Marble were laid to rest in the Bradford Cemetery. **Joseph Marble's stone (d. 1805, site # 122)** is a simple slate tympanum with compass and was likely carved by his son. Ironically **John Marble's stone (d. 1844, site # 128)** is a simple marble tablet, devoid of the artistic and elegant carvings that he accomplished during his long career.

The Bradford Burial Ground also includes a number of tall slate markers dating to the early 19th century, adorned by graceful willows and elegant urns. A number of these are inscribed with the names of their carvers. The arched slate stone of **Amos Haselton (d. 1824, site #25)** is the signed work of William Farnsworth (1780-1828) of Groton. Benjamin Day (1783-1855) of Lowell was the stonecutter responsible for the tall, rectangular slate stones of **Deborah Day (d. 1830, site # 230)** and **John Day (d. 1839, site # 229)**, as well as two other family members (**photo 13**). If there is a familial relationship between the carver and the deceased, it is not known. Typical of Day's work, the stones have oval medallions and graceful willows with urns. Stylized oak leaves on either side of the willow trees represent a long life. The slate marker of **Hannah Haseltine (d. 1829, site # 24)** is signed by "N.Story, Haverhill." Theodore Warren of

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Lowell carved at least five stones in the cemetery: **Samuel Phillips (d. 1829, site #291), Mehitable Phillips (d. 1835, site # 292), Ruth Davis (d. 1842, site # 158), Susan Thurston (d. 1843, site # 137), and Leonard Davis (d. 1848, site # 157).** Two stones are signed by F. A. Brown of Haverhill: that of **Rebecca Kimball (d. 1849, site # 312) and Charlotte Griffin (d. 1858, site #319).** F. A. Brown opened his shop in Haverhill in 1847; it continues in operation today as the Atwood Memorial Company.

Note: In addition to the complete inventory of the cemetery with photographs, available on the Bradford Burial Ground website ([www.bradfordburialground.com](http://www.bradfordburialground.com)), a number of early stones in the cemetery were photographed by Jessie Lie Farber as part of the Farber Gravestone Collection, maintained by the American Antiquarian Society. Included in the Farber compendium are the stones of Philip Atwood (d. 1700/1, Data Sheet #104), Edward Carlton (d. 1708, Data Sheet #547), Benjamin Kimball (d. 1696, Data Sheet #1893), Capt. Nathanael Walker (d. 1721, Data Sheet #3390), Hannah Haseltine (d. 1729, Data Sheet #1478), Abraham Kimball (d. 1707/8, Data Sheet #1890), Samuel Stechne (d. 1714, Data Sheet #3094), John Spaford (d. 1697, Data Sheet #3040), Thomas Hardey (d. 1716, Data Sheet #4904), Hannah Kembell footstone (d. 1727, Data Sheet #1850), Rev. Zechariah Symmes (d. 1707/8, Data Sheet #3181), Elisabeth Symmes (d. 1714, Data Sheet #3179), Elisabeth Symmes footstone (Data Sheet #3179f), Susana Simes (d. 1681, Data Sheet #2947), Joseph Palmer (d. 1715, Data Sheet #2457), Abraham Kimball (d. 1707/8, Data Sheet #1890), Mercy Kembell (d. 1707/8, Data Sheet #1851), Thomas Green (d. 1710, Data Sheet #1351), and Jacob Hardy (d. 1706, Data Sheet #1445). The photographs were taken over approximately a twenty-year period, beginning about 1970.

### Archaeological Significance

Despite a long history of amateur and professional archaeology in Essex County, one of the higher site densities for counties in the state, and the location of Haverhill within the tidewater zone of the Merrimack River, patterns of ancient Native American settlement are poorly documented in the town. Any Native sites that survive in Haverhill could potentially be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information related to Native American subsistence and settlement activities in the Lower Merrimack River Valley, especially along tributary streams and rivers of the Merrimack River. Recent studies of artifact collections at the Haverhill Historical Society's Buttonwoods Museum have indicated that the area surrounding the confluence of the Little and Merrimack rivers, approximately 1.5 miles upriver of the Bradford Burying Ground, may be an important Native American core settlement area, possibly including ceremonial or burial functions. Ancient sites and artifact collections located at the confluence of the East Meadow and Merrimack rivers may indicate similar functions for sites located in that area. Native sites located in the vicinity of the burying ground may also contribute important information that indicates the role of the Merrimack River and its tributaries as a trade corridor with Native groups in more inland locales to the west and other interior areas.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to Haverhill's 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century settlement, religious development, and architecture. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may located

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the precise sites of the First (1671) and Second (1706) meetinghouses. Detailed analysis of structural evidence, construction features, artifacts, and the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute important evidence related to the orientation of each meetinghouse, its architectural characteristics, and its relationship to auxiliary structures (stables, carriage sheds, and outbuildings).

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important evidence of the activities that occurred with each meetinghouse and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Bradford-area residents.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HVR.801, 954-999, 9000-9030

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.75940 | Longitude: -71.06372 |
| 2. Latitude:          | Longitude:           |
| 3. Latitude:          | Longitude:           |
| 4. Latitude:          | Longitude:           |

Or

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 331132 | Northing: 4736163 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting :       | Northing:         |



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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The bounds of the cemetery coincide with Tax Map 735, Block 788, Lot 3 in the City of Haverhill's assessor's records.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the cemetery includes the original one acre of land given by John Haseltine in 1665. An additional half-acre of land was added to the cemetery at an unknown date. When the town of Bradford was annexed to the city of Haverhill in 1897, the cemetery encompassed the same 1.5 acres it does today.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Lisa Mausolf, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC  
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission  
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city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125  
e-mail: betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us  
telephone: 617-727-8470  
date: April, 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Bradford Burial Ground

City or Vicinity: Haverhill

County: Essex State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf

Date Photographed: May-June 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1: View of front wall of cemetery from west side of Salem Street, looking northeast.

Photo 2: View of oldest (eastern) portion of cemetery looking north in vicinity of Tenney monument.

Photo 3: Gravestone of Benjamin E. Kimball (d. 1696), attributed to John Hartshorne (site #556), looking east.

Photo 4: Gravestone of Sarah Tenny (d. 1709, site #659), attributed to Mullicken. Looking east.

Photo 5: Gravestone of Capt. Philip Atwood (d. 1722, site #649), attributed to Robert Mullicken, Sr. Note footstone in distance. Looking east.

Photo 6: Deteriorated gravestone of stone carver Robert Mullicken, Sr. (d. 1741, site #630), attributed to his sons. Looking east.

Photo 7: Gravestone of Sarah Banester (d. 1728, site # 617), attributed to Robert Mullicken, Sr. Looking east.

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Photo 8: Typical early 18<sup>th</sup>-century three-lobed Merrimac Valley-style gravestones in old (east) part of cemetery. Includes gravestone of Deborah Kimball (d. 1726, site #671) at left and footstone of Hannah Woodman (d. 1728) at right foreground. Looking east.

Photo 9: Table tomb of Major Benjamin Gage (d. 1796), site #457, looking north.

Photo 10: Gravestones of Mrs. Rose Tenney (at left, d. 1785, site #308) and Lieut. John Tenney (at right, d. 1808, site #307). Note contrasting styles. Looking east.

Photo 11: Gravestones of Buswell Children (d. 1784 & 1785, site #571). In north part of cemetery, looking east.

Photo 12: Slate gravestones including multilobed slate marker of Mrs. Sarah Mussey (d. 1821, site #216) at left. Looking east.

Photo 13: Day family gravestones by Benjamin Day of Lowell (d. 1830-1852), site #229 & 230). Looking east.

Photo 14: Gravestones of Nathaniel Thurston and his six wives (d. 1790-1810, site #167-173. Looking N-NE.

Photo 15: Concentration of early 19<sup>th</sup>-c. slate gravestones. Looking north.

Photo 16: High-relief slate gravestones – Dorothy Chadwick (d. 1812, site #268) at left. Looking east

Photo 17: View from west part of cemetery of mix of stones, looking SE.

Photo 18: Tenney family plot including Shubael (d. 1823) and Martha (d. 1840) Tenney obelisk, looking east.

Photo 19: Mix of late 19<sup>th</sup>-c. marble stones at left contrasting with early 19<sup>th</sup>-c. slate tablets at right. Front, SW corner of cemetery looking east.

Photo 20: Mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century marble gravestones toward front of cemetery. Stone of Maria Kimball (d. 1891, site #67) in foreground. Looking east.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**OLD BRADFORD BURIAL GROUND**  
**Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts**  
**DATA SHEET**

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
		HVR.801	Bradford Burying Ground	ca. 1665	N/A		Cemetery	SI	C
	1	HVR.954	Perimeter Wall	1935	Stone		WPA	ST	C
		HVR.955	Identification Sign	late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Wood			O	NC
	1	HVR.956	Flagpole	late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Metal			O	NC
			<b>GRAVESTONES &amp; MONUMENTS</b>						
5		HVR.957	Burial Ground Monument	1982	Granite/ Bronze		300 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of First Church	O	NC
		HVR.958	Thomas Tenney Monument	2009	Granite		Erected by Tenney Family Association	O	NC
684		HVR.959	Symmes Family Monument	1928	Slate	Elmer S. Atwood & Son (Bradford)	commemorates five Symmes family graves	O	C
2		HVR.960	Raymond Winslow Stevens Memorial	1975	Bronze		WWII veteran	O	NC
4		HVR.961	Robert Winslow Stevens Memorial	1917	Marble		Civil War veteran	O	C
24		HVR.962	Hannah Haseltine Gravestone	1829	Slate	N.Story (Haverhill)	arched stone with urn, willow	O	C
25		HVR.963	Amos Haselton Gravestone	1824	Slate	William Farnsworth (Groton)	arched stone with urn, willow, compass, columns	O	C
63	19	HVR.964	Uriah and Hannah Gage Gravestones	1837	Schist		double lobe or later joined?	O	C
67		HVR.965	Maria E. Kimball Gravestone	1891	Marble		Victorian tablet with corner columns	O	C

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
175	18	HVR.966	Shubael and Martha Tenney Monument	1840	Marble		Obelisk (broken)	O	C
107		HVR.967	Kimball Family Monument	early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Granite		Commemorates family members of Jonathan, d. 1867	O	C
122		HVR.968	Joseph Marble Gravestone	1805	Slate	John Marble (attrib.)	Stone carver, father of John Marble. Arched with compass	O	C
128		HVR.969	John Marble Gravestone	1844	Marble		Stone carver, son of Joseph, simple rectangular tablet	O	C
137		HVR.970	Susan Thurston Gravestone	1843	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	arched stone with willow, urn, columns	O	C
157		HVR.971	Leonard Davis Gravestone	1848	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	arched stone with willow, urn, entablature	O	C
158		HVR.972	Ruth Davis Gravestone	1842	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	arched stone with willow, urn, columns	O	C
167	14	HVR.973	Huldah Thurston Gravestone	1801	Slate		arched stone with urn and willow / N. Thurston wife died age 24	O	C
169	14	HVR.974	Martha Thurston Gravestone	1799	Slate		arched stone with urn with flowers / N. Thurston wife died age 32	O	C
170	14	HVR.975	Betsey Thurston Gravestone	1790	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with winged face / "Memento mori" / N. Thurston wife died age 34	O	C
171	14	HVR.976	Clarissa Thurston Gravestone	1803	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with urn, willow, acanthus, semicircles along border / N. Thurston wife died age 36	O	C

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
172	14	HVR.977	Martha B. Thurston Gravestone	1804	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with urn, willow, acanthus, semicircles along border / N. Thurston wife died age 25	O	C
173	14	HVR.978	Mary Thurston Gravestone	1808	Slate		arched stone with urn with columns / N. Thurston wife died age 27	O	C
174	14	HVR.979	Nathaniel Thurston Gravestone	1811	Slate		arched stone with urn, willow, columns / died age 56; graves of six young wives are adjacent 167, 169-173	O	C
201		HVR.980	Obediah & Abigail Kimball Grave	1807	Marble, Iron		table tomb, poor condition	O	C
211		HVR.981	Bailey Day Gravestone	1825	Slate	John Marble	arched stone with urn, willow, columns	O	C
216	12	HVR.982	Sarah Mussey Gravestone	1821	Slate		seven-lobed design with urn, willow, columns, stipling	O	C
229	13	HVR.983	John Day Gravestone	1839	Slate	Benjamin Day (Lowell)	rectangular stone with urn, willow, oak leaves, oval medallion	O	C
230	13	HVR.984	Deborah Day Gravestone	1830	Slate	Benjamin Day (Lowell)	rectangular stone with urn, willow, oak leaves, oval medallion	O	C
236		HVR.985	Anna Kimball (daughter) Gravestone	1794	Slate		arched stone with portrait with asterisks and cursive carving "Memento mori"	O	C
237		HVR.986	Samuel Kimball Gravestone	1790	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with winged face, cursive carving "Memento mori"	O	C

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
238		HVR.987	Anna Kimball (mother) Gravestone	1778	Sandstone		three lobed design skull with teeth and wings	O	C
239		HVR.988	Josiah Chandler Gravestone	1767	Schist	Joseph Mullicken (attrib.)	three lobed design skull with teeth and triangular nose, wings	O	C
257		HVR.989	Richard Kimball Gravestone	1804	Slate	Marble?	tone with acanthus at top of arch, semi circles along sides	O	C
258		HVR.990	Eunice Kimball Gravestone	1786	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with high-relief face with wings and unusual foliage "Memento mori"	O	C
268	16	HVR.991	Dorothy Chadwick Gravestone	1812	Slate		arched stone with urn, willow, side columns topped by circles	O	C
269	16	HVR.992	Rev. Jonathan Chadwick Gravestone	1808	Slate		arched stone with high-relief urn, shallow willow and side columns	O	C
271		HVR.993	Joseph Chadwick Gravestone	1832	Marble		simple rectangular tablet with drapery	O	C
273		HVR.994	Col. Benjamin Chadwick Gravestone	1867	Marble		simple tablet with shield in wreath at top	O	C
291		HVR.995	Samuel Phillips Gravestone	1829	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	rectangular with urn, willow	O	C
292		HVR.996	Mehitable Phillips Gravestone	1835	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	rectangular with urn, willow	O	C
307	10	HVR.997	Lt. John Tenney Gravestone	1808	Slate		arched stone urn with stars	O	C
308	10	HVR.998	Rose Tenney Gravestone	1785	Slate	Marble?	three-lobed design with winged face	O	C
312		HVR.999	Rebecca Kimball Gravestone	1849	Slate	F.A. Brown (Haverhill)	arched stone with urn, willow, stippling	O	C

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
319		HVR.9000	Charlotte Griffin Gravestone	1858	Slate	F.A. Brown (Haverhill)	arched stone with urn, willow / was broken (repaired)	O	C
329		HVR.9001	Eunice & Hannah Chadwick Gravestone	1795	Slate		Paired stone with handled urns for two young daughters	O	C
356		HVR.9002	Nancy Carleton Gravestone	1868	Marble		Victorian tablet with finger pointed to heaven	O	C
454		HVR.9003	Jonathan Chadwick Footstone	1754	Schist	Mullicken style	inscribed with name and coffin	O	C
457	9	HVR.9004	Major Benjamin & Priscilla Gage Grave	1796	Slate/ Brick		Rev. War. veteran & wife, table tomb (broken)	O	C
483		HVR.9005	Robert Mullicken, Jr. Gravestone	1756	Schist	Joseph Marble (attrib.)	three-lobed design primitive skull with wings for stonecutter (badly weathered)	O	C
505		HVR.9006	Abiel Kimball Gravestone	1791	Slate	Marble?	arched stone with face with wings / "Memento mori"	O	C
520		HVR.9007	Abiel Kimball Gravestone	1846	Slate	T. Warren (Lowell)	arched stone with urn and willow	O	C
529		HVR.9008	Jonathan Kimball Gravestone	1775	Schist		three-lobed design, skull with teeth and triangular nose	O	C
555		HVR.9009	Abigail Day Gravestone	1738	Schist	Robert Mullicken, Jr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face separate from designs, whorl, geometrics	O	C
556	3	HVR.9010	Benjamin Kimball Gravestone	1696	Slate	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, faces with lines, whorls, geometric border	O	C
563		HVR.9011	Edward Carlton Gravestone	1708	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, five-petaled design on border, stone in poor condition	O	C
571	11	HVR.9012	John and John Buswell Gravestone	1784, 1785	Slate		arched three-lobe design with portrait	O	C



Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
579		HVR.9013	Capt. Nathaniel Walker Gravestone	1721	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, skull with teeth and triangular nose	O	C
591		HVR.9014	James Haseltine Gravestone	1750	Schist	Joseph Mullicken (attrib.)	three-lobed design, poor condition	O	C
605		HVR.9015	Abraham Kimball Gravestone	1707-8	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face with lines, whorls, geometric border	O	C
617	7	HVR.9016	Sarah Banester Gravestone	1728	Schist	Robert Mullekin, Sr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, poor condition	O	C
629		HVR.9017	John Mullicken Gravestone	1737	Schist	Mullicken family	three-lobed design, poor condition	O	C
630	6	HVR.9018	Robert Mullicken, Sr. Gravestone	1741	Schist	Mullicken sons (attrib.)	stonecutter's gravestone, three-lobed design with skull motif	O	C
644		HVR.9019	John Spafford Gravestone	1697	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face with lines, five petaled border	O	C
649	5	HVR.9020	Capt. Philip Atwood Gravestone	1722	Schist	Robert Mullicken, Sr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, rare example of winged skull, see also footstone	O	C
657		HVR.9021	Abigail Tenney Gravestone	1689	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	Earliest known stone in cemetery, almost illegible	O	C
659	4	HVR.9022	Sarah Tenney Gravestone	1709	Schist	Robert Mullicken, Sr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face is separate and with stars	O	C
662		HVR.9023	Thomas Hardy Gravestone	1716	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face with wings	O	C
668	8	HVR.9024	Hannah Woodman Gravestone	1728	Schist		three-lobed design, face is separate	O	C
669	8	HVR.9025	Hannah Kembel (Kimball) Footstone	1727	Schist	Robert Mullicken, Jr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face separate from designs	O	C
681		HVR.9026	Elisabeth Kimball	1736	Schist	Robert Mullicken, Jr. (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face separate, whorls, side designs	O	C

Map No.	Photo No.	MACRIS No.	Resource	Year*	Material	Carver	Form/Style /Notes	Type	Status
683		HVR.9027	Rev. Zechariah Symmes Gravestone	1707-1708	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	First minister. Inscription in Latin / Restored in 1928. Poor condition	O	C
688		HVR.9028	Elisabeth Symmes Gravestone	1714	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face with lines, poor condition despite repairs	O	C
698		HVR.9029	James Campbell Gravestone	1813	Slate	John Marble	arched with urn, columns	O	C
712		HVR.9030	Phillip Atwood Gravestone	1700	Schist	John Hartshorne (attrib.)	three-lobed design, face with lines, whorls, geometric borders	O	C

SUMMARY	CONTRIB.	NON-CONTRIBUTING	TOTAL
Buildings	0	0	0
Sites	1	0	1
Structures	1	0	1
Objects	71	5	76
<b>TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>78</b>

\* For Gravestone listings, year is the death date inscribed on the stones, which may or may not be the year the stone was carved.

# BRADFORD BURIAL GROUNDS

## HAVERHILL, MA (GPR Results 2009)



Disclaimer: The contents of this map is based on documents and information supplied by the client. Accuracy of images is not suitable for engineering purposes. TOPOGRAF1008 assumes no responsibility for it's content.

- INDICATES APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PASSABLE HEADSTONE ANOMALY
- ⊙ INDICATES APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PASSABLE BURIAL ANOMALY

<b>BRADFORD BURIAL GROUNDS</b>	
Site Review	
NOTE: The scale, grave location and monument marks shown are for general reference use only. This is not a site certified document.	Scale 1" = 18'
Copyright © 2009 by TOPOGRAF1008	

# BRADFORD BURIAL GROUNDS HAVERHILL, MA (GPR Results 2009)

Essex County

LOCATION OF TWO DRAIN PIPS THROUGH THE STONE WALL

THIS AREA NOT ABLE TO GPR DUE TO LUSH BRUSH GROWTH COVERING

THIS AREA NOT ABLE TO GPR DUE TO LUSH BRUSH GROWTH COVERING

THIS AREA NOT ABLE TO GPR DUE TO LUSH BRUSH GROWTH COVERING

HILL AREA

DEBRIS

GRID SCAN 1  
(gpr Image 1 & 2)

MEASURED LOCATION OF HEADSTONE NUMBERED 32

GPR AREA  
(Utility Scan)

GRID SCAN 2  
(Image 3)

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ONE DRAIN PIP THROUGH THE STONE WALL

Area inconclusive for scanning due to sloping terrain

HILL AREA

Area inconclusive due to trees and roots

HILL AREA

GATE

FLAG POLE



- INDICATES APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PASSABLE HEADSTONE ANOMALY
- ⊗ INDICATES APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PASSABLE BURIAL ANOMALY

BRADFORD BURIAL GROUNDS	
Site Review	
NOTE: The scale, grave location and measurements shown are for general reference use only. This is not a site surveyed document.	Scale 1" = 16'
	Sheet 1 of
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Disclaimer: The contents of this map is based on documents and information supplied by the client. Accuracy of images is not suitable for engineering purposes. TOPOGRAPHIX® assumes no responsibility for it's content.

305'  
(Approx)

112'  
(Approx)

205'  
(Approx)

200'  
(Approx)

125'

5'

20'

11'

11

MERRIMACK RIVER

728/708/2

21 1.0A MASS BAY TRAKS

City of HAVERHILL

728/707/25  
NEWARK BOX BOARD

18 2.27A

MARGARET PASZKO

15 7.200  
19 Paul Belfiore et ux  
18 Dean Jorgensen et ux

BRADFORD SWIM & REC. CENTER  
4 4.24A  
POOL

SEE PLAN No. 729

SEE PLAN No. 728

Sewer Easement

787

8 1.1A  
7 1.1A  
DAVID M. CLEARY et ux

MARGARET PASZKO

PROPOSED  
13A 2.000  
JOHN DEBETTA et ux

30 7.700  
31 7.700  
32 7.700  
33 7.700  
34 7.700  
35 7.700  
36 7.700  
37 7.700

BATHORY & ACCARDI JR. et ux

Old Cemetery  
CITY OF HAVERHILL

E & S REALTY TRUST

2B 1.16A

3 1.5A

5 4.92A

1A 0.45A  
1B 1.000  
RALPH L. HULL

1 1.05A  
2 1.12A

Salem Street

SEE PLAN No. 778

Salem Street

SEE PLAN No. 734

4 20443

4B 7.200  
4A 7.500  
1B 24,600  
CAROL FAXON et ux

4-1 1.19 Ac

789

BRADFORD TOWN TRUST  
1 3.03A

SCALE: 1" = 100'

Bradford Burial Ground  
Haverhill, Essex County, MA

725

TAV Map 735 Block 7



SPEED  
LIMIT  
35

HEARST  
BURIAL GROUND  
1665



REMEMO MORI  
HERE LIES WHAT  
WAS MORTAL OF  
JOHN CHADWICK  
WHO DIED SEPT  
12 1763 A.D.  
1822



BENJAMINE KIMBALL  
DIED JUNE 17 1866  
BEING 60  
YEARS OF  
AGE



SARAH TENNY  
WIFE OF DEACON  
AMUEL TENNY  
WHO DIED  
APRIL THE 3  
1709 A.D. 38  
WEAR OF HER  
AGE



HERE LIVES BURIED  
BODY OF





HERE LIES  
THE BODY OF  
ROBERT MULLICK  
WHO DIED THE 11th OF OCTOBER 1861

...MULLICK...



HERE LYES BURIED  
THE BODY OF  
SARAH Y DAUGHTER  
OF THOMAS &  
REBEKAH RANESTER  
WHO DIED JANUAR  
Y 25 1728 AGED  
3 YEARS & 6 WEEKS  
M.D.C.C.C.



ELIZABETH THE  
DAUGHTER OF  
JOHN

HERE LIES BURIED  
THE BODY OF MRS  
MARGARET WIFE OF  
JAMES HELWICH  
1740

HERE LIES THE BODY  
OF DEBORAH WIFE OF  
THOMAS

HERE LIES THE BODY  
OF MARGARET WIFE OF  
JAMES HELWICH

1725  
Hannah  
Woodman

ASA SON OF  
ICHIKIM KIMBALL  
AND MARGRETT  
KIMBALL WHO  
DIED AUGUST  
1758 Aged  
78 Years



ERECTED  
In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> ROSE TENNEY  
the wife of  
Lieut John Tenney  
who Died July the 8<sup>th</sup>  
1785 89<sup>th</sup>  
year of Age



Lieut.  
JOHN TENNEY  
died  
July 1. 1808.  
Aet. 84.  
By his Daughter Kimball



APRIL 11 1883  
ET 73

Mrs  
ALICE  
wife of  
Mr. John Tenney  
Died July 3 1821  
Et. 56



In Memory of two  
sons of Mr Daniel &  
Mrs Abigail Buswell  
John died April the 2<sup>d</sup>  
April the 2<sup>d</sup> died April



Mrs.  
SARAH,  
Relict of  
Dr. Benjamin Massey,  
died March 7, 1821,  
Aet. 82.

WIFE  
Wife of  
ROYAL KIMBALL,  
And daughter of  
Stephen & Ednah  
TURTAN  
of Newburyport  
Died Oct. 1, 1850

CHARLES GIBBS  
DIED  
MAY 28, 1854  
AET. 41

ELIZABETH  
DIED  
MAY 28, 1854  
AET. 41

ELIZABETH  
DIED  
JULY 1, 1822  
AET. 8

ELIZABETH  
DIED  
JULY 1, 1822  
AET. 8



JAMES DAY  
Died  
Aug. 11, 1852:  
Aet. 55.



IN  
Memory of  
DEBORAH All-wife of  
JOHN DAY.  
Who died  
June 5, 1859  
Aet. 59



IN  
Memory of  
JOHN DAY.  
Who died  
July 7, 1839  
Aet. 95.



IN  
Memory of  
JOANNA DAY  
Daughter of James  
Deborah Day, died  
Feb. 25, 1834.  
Aet. 68.





ALL  
MRS. LIZZIE LARRELL  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52

Mrs. ALBION  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52

Mrs. ELIZABETH  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52

CHARLOTTE  
Wife of  
EDWARD GRIFFIN  
DIED  
MAY 25 1854  
AGED 52

Mrs. DEBORAH BOVEY  
DIED  
APRIL 15 1834  
AGED 52

CHARLES GRIFFIN  
DIED  
MAY 25 1854  
AGED 52

Mrs. WILLIAM GAGE  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52

Mrs. CLARISSA GAGE  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52

Mrs. THOMAS GIBSON  
DIED  
MAY 18 1874  
AGED 52



In Memory of  
DOROTHY F. SWICK  
who departed this life  
July 22, 1812  
1853.

AT CHARITABLE  
1812  
1853







CHARLES KIMBALL  
DIED  
MAY 25 1878  
Aged 75 yrs.  
—

ELIZABETH KIMBALL  
DIED  
MAY 7 1890  
Aged 87 yrs. 6 mos.  
—

EDWARD WILSON  
DIED  
MAY 2 1890  
Aged 75 yrs.  
—

JOHN WILSON  
DIED  
MAY 2 1890  
Aged 75 yrs.  
—

JOHN WILSON  
DIED  
MAY 2 1890  
Aged 75 yrs.  
—





MARIA KSMBALE  
BORN  
Sept. 11 1820  
Died  
Nov. 30 1894  
Aged 73

Relict of  
JOHN MARBLE  
DIED  
Max L.  
1866

MOTHER  
DIED  
Jan. 1. 1855

FATHER

JOHN  
DIED  
Jan. 1. 1855

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bradford Burial Ground

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 5/01/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/29/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/16/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000351

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6/15/2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*See attached SLR, Landscape Architecture is deleted as an Area of Significance.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A & C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 6/15/2015

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



# Buttonwoods Museum

Historical Society



240 Water Street, Haverhill, MA 01830-6433

T 978-374-4826

F 978-521-9176

www.haverhillhistory.org

August 26, 2010

RE: National Register Designation for Old Bradford Burial Ground

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of the application to place the Old Bradford Burial Ground on the National Historic Register.

As one of Haverhill's first period burying grounds it is important to preserve and protect this historically significant site. It galvanizes Bradford/Haverhill in time and geography. The importance not only dates to its origination and the fact that many of Bradford/Haverhill's prominent citizens and veterans are buried here but of evidence of the first meeting house on the property of the Old Bradford Burial Grounds.

As the representative of an organization whose mission statement is "*To collect, preserve and educate the public about the history and culture of Greater Haverhill*" I appeal to you to pass the protective ordinance of Massachusetts Historic Register status for the Old Bradford Burial Ground.

Sincerely,

Jan Williams, Curator  
Buttonwoods Museum/Haverhill Historical Society





**JAMES J. FIORENTINI**  
MAYOR

**CITY OF HAVERHILL**  
**MASSACHUSETTS**

CITY HALL, ROOM 100  
FOUR SUMMER STREET  
HAVERHILL, MA 01830  
PHONE 978-374-2300  
FAX 978-373-7544  
WWW.CI.HAVERHILL.MA.US

July 30, 2010

RE: National Historic Registry Designation for Old Bradford Burial Ground

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of the application to place the Old Bradford Burial Ground, located in the city of Haverhill, on the official Massachusetts Historic Registry and the National Historic Registry.

The historic nature of the Old Bradford Burial Ground (OBBG) is clearly evident. Graves in the cemetery originate back to the 1660s, including some of the founders of Haverhill, the former Town of Bradford, as well as Georgetown and Rowley, most notably the Tenney, Kimball, Haseltine, Carleton and Hardy families. Included in the OBBG are veterans of the King Philips' War, the French and Indian War and the American Revolution.

The OBBG needs the preservation protections and status offered by placement on the registry. This old burial ground has the potential to be a tourist attraction highlighting the early colonial history of this region and offering a step back in time to an important era in the founding of our nation.

These historic registry designations would be appropriate as there has been a resurged interest in maintaining this burial ground, which has fallen into the custody of the City and various volunteer groups and family associations.

I respectfully request that the Old Bradford Burial Ground be granted the historic designation it richly deserves. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

James J. Fiorentini  
City of Haverhill



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



April 30, 2015

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Bradford Burial Ground, 326 Salem Street, Haverhill (Essex), MA

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

Two letters of support have been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Lisa Mausolf, consultant  
Richard Raiche, Haverhill Historical Commission  
William Pillsbury, Haverhill Planning Director  
Mayor James Fiorentini, City of Haverhill  
Jan Williams, Curator, Buttonwoods Museum  
John E. Hardy  
Barron Tenney