

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Haverhill Historical Society Historic Districtother names/site number Buttonwoods, Saltonstall-Duncan Homestead**2. Location**street & number 240 Water Street N/A not for publicationcity or town Haverhill vicinitystate Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01830**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
 Signature of certifying official/Title Dara H. Metz, Executive Director Date April 7, 2005
 Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
 National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
 National Register

☐ removed from the
 National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall 6/8/05

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal☐ building(s)☒ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

40

building

10

sites

12

structures

142

objects

204

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**0**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellingRECREATION & CULTURE/museumCOMMERCE & TRADE/specialty store (shoe shop)**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/museum**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ColonialFederalShingleColonial Revival**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation fieldstone, granite, brick, concretewalls wood shingles, clapboard, and flushboardbrickroof wood and asphalt shingles

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Haverhill Historical Society HD
Haverhill (Essex), MA**

The Haverhill Historical Society Historic District is a cluster of historic buildings at 240 Water Street in Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts. Haverhill is a large industrial city on the Merrimack River and the New Hampshire border, once renowned for its shoe manufacturing. The district is located to the east of the city's densely-settled downtown, on the early road that parallels the path of the river through the town. The parcels included in the district include a total of about an acre and a half of land, a remnant of a larger historic farm owned by members of the Saltonstall and Duncan families for over 250 years. The family subdivided the farm in the late 19th century, retaining the house lot but selling off the majority of the acreage to be developed with the suburban landscape that surrounds the site today. In 1903, the Duncans donated the property to the Haverhill Historical Society, which has since used the buildings as a repository for its collections. The Society later brought in additional buildings and objects to the site to expand their interpretive options.

This group of buildings is set on a steep rise above Water Street, a primary east-west thoroughfare between central Haverhill to the west and later 19th and 20th century development to the east. John Ward Avenue marks the northern and western boundaries, separating the property from Linwood Cemetery and then descending to intersect with Water Street. The property is bounded on the east by the property lines of early 20th-century residential development, and to the south by the Merrimack River. The nominated property includes three parcels, two on the north side of Water Street, where the buildings are sited, and one on the south side bordering the river. The two parcels that were originally given to the Society in 1903 include the large section of land north of the street as well as the strip of land along the Merrimack River that has long been associated with the property. A small triangular parcel north of Water Street and to the west of the main parcel was purchased by the Society in 1922.

The Haverhill Historical Society Historic District contains three historic Haverhill buildings, sited on the north side of Water Street, all facing generally to the southwest overlooking the Merrimack River. The largest building is the Duncan House, also known as Buttonwoods, a double house built in the Federal style in the early 19th century and significantly expanded with a Shingle style rear ell in the 1880s. Several additions have been made to the building to provide exhibition space during the 20th century, including the addition of Ayer-Elliott Hall, Tenney Hall, a building moved to the site, and a gallery connector between them. The two other buildings are located on the parcel to the west of the Duncan House. The gambrel-roofed "John Ward" House was originally an early 18th-century one room and chimney bay house, and it was expanded in the early 19th century to create a hall-parlor plan. The house is believed to be a tenant house that originally sat on the property, although it has not been possible as yet to confirm this. The house was moved off the property by 1891 to nearby Eastern Avenue and was moved back to the Society's land in 1906. The small frame Hunkins Shoe Shop dates to the mid-19th century. It was moved to its present location in 1957 from 975 Kenoza Street, its original location on the farmstead of its first owner. A number of objects are also found within the district, described later in this section. The Haverhill Historical Society Historic District includes one site, four buildings, one structure, and fourteen objects that contribute to its significance, as well as two structures and two objects which are noncontributing.

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The largest building and primary museum space for the Society is the **Duncan House (MHC # 227)**, a double house augmented by an ell and several 20th century additions. The exact date of construction is not currently known, but the traditional date of 1814 is consistent with the building's physical fabric, form, and ornament, as well as with documentary evidence. The five-bay wide, double-pile main block measures about 41 feet across and 34 feet in depth. The house is two stories in height under a hip roof, with brick end walls. The frame façade is covered with flush-board siding, the end walls are brick laid in flemish bond, and the rear is clapboarded. The house has four chimneys, two on each side, one for each pile; the tops were removed in 1953 and rebuilt by the Society in 1978. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation topped by cut granite stones; its roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The entire rear of the house and the rear half of its east side are now masked by additions to the building, described below. There is, however, evidence on the rear wall that the house once had a 1½-story frame ell extending from the west side of the rear wall. The walls of the house are painted red with white trim, while the doors and the shutters on the front elevation are painted a very dark green. **See photograph #1.**

The south façade of the house includes the concentration of Federal style ornament. The center entry features a semi-circular fanlight with tracery over a large six-panel door. Tuscan pilasters frame the entry, which is also screened by a gabled Tuscan portico. The otherwise characteristically restrained Federal period treatment on the façade includes paneled corner pilasters, boxed eaves, and a water table. The windows of the main block are surrounded by double architrave window casings. The current sash are among the most unusual features of the house, including 16/16 double-hung replacements that are oriented so that the panes are wider than they are high, rather than vice-versa; they are 20th century replacements. On the side elevations, similarly detailed windows are located on either side of each chimney at both stories. A secondary door is located in the west elevation, providing access to a narrow entry between the front and rear rooms; it features a half-round fanlight over a six-panel door. The surviving openings on the remaining rear wall include a center rear door and the three eastern windows on the second floor, including the only original sash, which survives in the upper stair hall.

On the interior, the house was designed with a classic Georgian or central passage plan, augmented in this case by an additional entry on the west side. The wide center stair hall runs the full depth of the house and was originally flanked by a pair of rooms on each side. The hall is trimmed with wainscoting topped by a chair rail and a deep cornice, and the interior doors have a six-panel configuration and double architraves. The straight-run stair is located on the west wall between the doors into the west rooms, and is ornamented by a mahogany Tuscan newel and rail, square balusters, and scrolls on the open string. On the west side of the plan, a small entry and closets separate the north and south rooms. The west closet, which now opens as a shallow china cabinet into the north parlor, was formerly the location of a service stair that ran to the second floor and the garret. Currently the southwest parlor is the most elaborately finished room on the first floor, including wainscot, a deep plaster cornice, with sliding shutters on the front windows and paneled folding shutters and window seats on the side windows. The fireplace surround is composed of a mitered double architrave topped by a swept frieze supporting a deep mantel shelf; it has been fitted with a fire frame and a black granite hearth.

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The northwest room is finished more simply, with single architraves at the openings and a plain frieze on the fireplace. This room has a closet that has been fitted for museum displays. The north door, now located at the eastern side of the room, was formerly located nearer to the center, providing access to the original rear ell, the likely location of the kitchen and other service spaces. The original pair of rooms on the east side of the hall was significantly altered in 1903, when the space was made fireproof from the foundation to the second floor with the installation of thick concrete walls and floors; at the same time, the partition wall between the rooms was removed to create a single large space. These east rooms are now believed to have originally been among the most elaborate in the house, in part based on their fenestration, which suggests that they may have functioned as paired parlors, and in part based on the survival of a mantel, now stored in Ayer-Elliott Hall, similar to that now found in the southeast chamber, described below. **See plan Duncan House, First Floor.**

The original plan on the second floor remains intact, with a pair of rooms on either side of the center hall, and is likely to be indicative of the original first floor plan. The southeast chamber is exceptionally elaborate, including wainscot and architraves that match the halls. The chimneypiece in this room is the most elaborate in the house, with flanking paired pilasters supporting a very elaborate mantel shelf. Unlike the rooms elsewhere in the house, the south frame wall here was furred out so that the window reveals, seats, and shutters match those on the brick east wall. In the remaining three rooms on the floor, progressively simpler treatments are found in the northeast room, the southwest room, and finally the northwest room, with finish reflecting that of the rooms below. The northwest room also includes a distinctive low door on the north wall that is likely to have provided access to the garret of the original story-and-a-half ell. **See plan Duncan House, Second Floor.**

In the 1880s, the house received a remodeling undertaken to make it more suitable for late-19th- century occupants, perhaps for use as a summer home. Most of the main block seems to have been untouched, with new work concentrated in three areas: the removal of the original ell and its replacement by the larger ell that survives today; the removal of the original service stair and its replacement by two in the new ell; and the construction of a porte-cochere and verandah, of which only a section remains. The two-story rear ell extends from the northwest wall of the main block, offset slightly to the west; it measures about forty-eight feet in length and twenty feet in width. It is clad in wood shingles and topped by a low-pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles; a single small chimney emerges from the center of the ell. Paneled corner pilasters repeat the ornamental detailing employed on the main block but at a smaller scale. The foundation is fieldstone and portions have been parged on the low exterior face. The bulk of this ell is a single rectangular mass, but the section nearest the main house includes three distinct masses that provide circulation space. These include a low single-story section, which provided a rear entry to the east, and a two- and a three-story stair tower, providing access to the basement and the second floor in the former, and access to the garrets from the second stories in the latter. On the southwest side of the ell near the main block is a gabled porch, a remnant of the larger porte-cochere that extended over the drive. Its materials combine those of its initial construction with the remodeling associated with the removal of the porte-cochere. It has shingled parapet walls that support a narrower shingled section supporting the steeply pitched gable roof. The supports are finished with square columns on the front and paneling on their inside face, while an elaborate dentil cornice runs along the eaves and the base of the tympanum. **See photo #5.**

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The ell's doors and windows are numerous and various, positioned and shaped to reflect the interior plan. On the west side of the ell, the portico leads into the hall that runs along the north wall of the main block, while unornamented doorways provide access to the entry between the room that was likely the kitchen and the smaller room on the north, and to the small room in the northwest corner of the ell. There are recessed porches on the ell as well, now enclosed but still including clapboarded interior walls and other features consistent with this function. One forms a part of the wider circulation section of the ell, providing a transition space from the rear door of the main block to a new exit to the east, and through the hall to the portico to the west. The other is located in the northeast corner of the ell, providing a sheltered entry to the ell. The doors are all similar, if different in width and height, with a configuration of four horizontally oriented panels that have in some instances been fitted with one or two units of glass. The asymmetrical fenestration includes single and triple windows of 9/9 double hung sash, 4/4 sash, narrow 8/8 sash, and large multi-paned fixed sash; they have mitered architrave surrounds. The triple windows light the largest rooms on each floor, shorter windows indicate the kitchen and bath, narrow windows light the stair, and fixed or casement sash light the porches.

The interior spaces of the ell have been somewhat altered and are now used as office and shop space by the museum staff. Service spaces are located on the first floor, divided from the main block by a hall running east-west and fitted with a bathroom off the west entry and glazed cabinets serving as a pantry linking the ell and the main block. To the north of the hall, the largest room was originally a kitchen. The northernmost section includes entries on both the east and west sides, a stair to the second floor in the northwest corner, and three smaller rooms, one of which was converted into a galley kitchen in about 1952. Off the kitchen, and in the wider section of the ell, are a stair to the basement and a separate winding stair to the second floor. The second floor was apparently designed to provide living space for household staff, with four rooms along the west side of the building and a long hall along the east side providing access to them. The plan includes what were likely bedrooms at the north and south ends, with a bathroom and a large common room in the center of the plan. The finish of these spaces is quite uniform, with matching window and door surrounds, matching four-panel doors, and with beadboard wainscoting in many rooms. At the south end of the second floor of the ell is a separate stair that provides access to the garrets of both the main block and the rear ell. **See plans Duncan House.**

During the 20th century, the Haverhill Historical Society made a series of additions to the Duncan House, primarily to serve as exhibition and storage space for their collections, but also to provide meeting and work spaces. These are located at the rear of the building, and although they extend to the east of the main block, they are set back significantly from the façade of the main block and their placement preserves the visual integrity of the house's original front elevation. These additions are one-story or 1½ stories in height and together they create a large rectangular footprint. The earliest addition, **Ayer-Elliott Hall**, was built in 1917 and 1918. It is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building offset from the east rear wall of the main block and extending the same depth as the rear service ell; it is about twenty-five feet wide. Pairs of awning windows set close to the cornice on the side elevations provide illumination to the interior; the eastern set are now blocked

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by the adjoining later addition. Accessed from both from the main house and the adjoining later addition, the plainly-finished open space was originally designed to serve as a meeting hall but now contains glass cabinets and cases that probably date to the early 20th century. The original Colonial Revival exterior door, which provided an entry from the south east and now leads into a later addition, features an elliptical fanlight with tracery and side lights. See photo #6.

Ayer-Elliott Hall was augmented with a group of frame additions in the early 1980s that extend to the east. These additions provided a lobby area for entry from the rear parking lot, additional exhibition space, a large open room for programs, and other support spaces. **Tenney Hall** is the largest component of this addition, a 1½ story end-gabled building, measuring about 48 feet by 28 feet, with large wall dormers in each side elevation at the rear pile. This building was moved to this location in 1981 from the land owned by the Haverhill Historical Society on the north side of John Ward Avenue since 1924 and which had earlier been part of the Duncan Farm. The building was originally located to the west of the Duncan House, where it may have served as a tenant house or a stable. It was moved north across the street, probably in about 1906, and had served successively as a chapel and an exhibition space for the museum. Two years after its move, it was extensively altered to serve its new purpose. The only openings in the structure are a small 4/4 double-hung sash window in the front gable end, paired double-hung sash windows in each dormer, and a door in the east elevation, accessed by a handicap-access ramp. It includes a meeting room and a kitchen. To link Tenney Hall to Ayer-Elliott Hall and the Duncan House, the Society added spaces known as the **Gallery and the Terrace Room**. Immediately adjacent to the Ayer-Elliott Hall the gallery is a one-story flat-roofed frame addition that wraps around the hall's front elevation and also extends along the right side elevation of the Duncan House to the forward pile. This new large, open exhibition space serves as the main entry to the museum, accessed on the rear north elevation through a multi-paned double door. The Water Street façade treatments on this addition draw upon classically-derived elements in an effort to suggest Federal-period ornament. These include a centered, double door flanked by full-height paired fixed-sash windows, a semi-circular fanlight with a large keystone above the door, and paneled pilasters flanking each window and supporting a projecting lintel. A third frame addition adjoins these, south of Tenney Hall and east of the gallery, a small, one-story building that projects forward slightly to the south. It features a pair of fixed sash windows that cross the cornice line in the gable end and a triple window of fixed sash on the east elevation. This space includes a foyer opening onto the meeting room, and an office and a bath on the south side. See photograph #4.

The two other buildings on the property represent the Haverhill Historical Society's directives to stimulate interest in the history of Haverhill through the preservation and collection of objects, including buildings. The **"John Ward" House** (MHC # 1030) is located to the west of the main Federal-period house, presenting a neat and well-maintained appearance, the result of its restoration by the Society. This is believed to be near the original location of the house, although it was moved to Eastern Avenue before 1891 and was returned to its current location in 1906. Presently the exterior of the house is covered in clapboards on the walls and is regularly fenestrated across its front elevation. Its central entry is flanked by two 9/6 light double-hung

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sash on each side. Each gable end includes two 9/6 double-hung sash, one on the first floor and one lighting the garret. The rear elevation is similarly fenestrated, but with a wider 8/8 sash window located in the inner eastern location. Of particular interest, the house is covered by a high gambrel roof, in this example employing short rafters on its upper slopes and longer rafters on its lower slopes, appearing almost as a truncated gable roof. The roof is clad with shingles. Its new central chimney is located at the center of the building on its roof ridge. The building now sits on a low brick foundation, with a concrete perimeter to facilitate run-off from the roof. There is a bulkhead on the north wall at the west corner. A **stone step**, formerly located at the Captain Simon Wainwright House on Winter Street, is located before the door. It measures 55 by 26 inches and is about eight inches thick, with metal straps inset on its east end. See **photograph #2**.

The eastern section has always been recognized as the oldest part of the house, and recent examination of the building suggests that it was constructed in the early 18th century. Much of this early timber frame is visible, because of the removal of plaster during restoration and because of open areas created for viewing since that time. The lower frame consists of eight posts, two at each end of the building, two forming the chimney bay, and two supporting the binding summer beam. The posts are 1½ stories in height, extending above the floor level to provide additional headroom for the garret space above. Because of its extra half-story, the posts are tied by girts at two levels, that of the floor and that of the plates. While the posts are roughly chamfered and gunstocked, the visible girts (chimney, end, and summer) are finished with well-executed flat chamfers terminating in triangular stops, the form associated with early 18th-century work.

The original house consisted of a single room on the first floor, flanked on its west side by a large chimney. It is unlikely that the surviving finish in these spaces dates to the period of initial construction. The current chimney is a modern replacement and little is known about the original. The entry into the house was likely located in the chimney bay, where it is now; a second door may have been located on the north side of the main room. The current treatment of the large room's walls includes vertical board paneling on the fireplace or west wall and the western section of the north wall, with plaster on all other surfaces. The ceiling is open, exposing the frame. The current stair, located in the back northeast corner, appears to date from about the 1810s, but was moved here from another location. The straight-run, open-string stair has plain square balusters and a newel post of birds-eye maple turned in a vase shape, and there are curved, flat brackets along the string.

Probably early in the 19th century the house was significantly expanded through the addition of another room on the west side of the chimney bay. In this section, the posts are covered with board cases and the ceiling and walls have been plastered, so less is currently known about its framing. Doubled posts were in evidence at the juncture of the old and new section, just to the west of the entry, confirming the addition of the west section. The addition was designed to conform to the existing structure in its depth and in cornice height, and the roof either mimicked the existing roof or both sides were roofed, or re-roofed in the case of the east section, at the same time. In contrast to the older side, however, the new room was constructed with a single-

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story rather than a 1½-story frame. Because of this change, the first-floor ceiling height in the new section is much higher than in the earlier part of the building.

After this expansion, the original building's plan included a second first-floor room and garret space above, effectively doubling the living space. The finish in the new space suggests that it was the more formal of the two first-floor rooms. The walls have a high baseboard and plain wainscoting to the level of the windowsills, and there are sliding shutters for those windows. The east or fireplace wall is covered in vertical board siding, which may be of the same date as that on the east section of the house. The fireplace itself and its surround and mantel have a complex history that has not yet been reconstructed. The fireplace is flanked by two four-paneled doors, on the south into the lobby, on the north for a closet. Evidence on the floor indicates that this room was at some time partitioned across into a north and a south room. The current finish of the garret story probably corresponds to a third phase of renovation or remodeling to the house, perhaps in the mid-to-late 19th century. The upper half story of the older section is presently divided north-south into an eastern and a western room, but the origin of this configuration is not now known. Four steps lead up to the newer western section of the garret, which has a large closet along the north wall. The walls on both sides are plastered, the trim is plain, and the doors are of vertical board and batten construction.

The third building in the district, the **Hunkins Shoe Shop (MHC # 1029)**, is located to the west of the Ward House. It is an example of a once common 19th-century building type in Haverhill and the region, known as a "ten-footer." The shoe shop is a small building of a single story under a side-gabled roof. It measures ten by sixteen feet, including the original west section, which probably dates to about 1860, and the expansion of the building to the east, which is likely to have occurred in the 1880s. The exterior is covered in clapboards, with simple board window and door cases and corner and sill boards. The low gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles and a small chimney emerges from the west end of the ridge. The building sits on brick piers. On the two-bay south façade a 6/6 double-hung sash window in the west bay illuminates the open interior workspace, with three steps to the four-panel door in the east bay. The west elevation features a pair of similar windows, providing the greatest amount of illumination to the work space at that end of the interior. Only a single window is set in the east elevation, while the north elevation features a set of irregularly placed ones. See **photograph #3**.

On the interior of the shoe shop, the space is divided into a small lobby at the entry and an open workspace heated by a small stove. Vertical board siding divides the entry in the southeast corner from the larger room, accessed through a second door. The walls of the workspace are covered in tongue and groove wainscoting on half the wall, with plaster and shelving above, a plaster ceiling, and unfinished wide floorboards. A work bench, some simple furniture, and a variety of tools furnish the shop. A low plexiglass and metal divider now separates the bench area from the rest of the room. The expansion of the shop allowed space for a waiting area and for a vestibule, which would have made the interior more comfortable and convenient.

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Landscape features within the district include mature hardwoods that provide shade to the expanses of lawn. The land has been formally terraced in front of the Duncan House, but along the roadway, a thick growth of trees and bushes obscures the area that was once open lawn. A paved driveway curves along a steep path linking Water Street to John Ward Avenue along the west side of the house. A modern **wooden sign** is set perpendicular to the road just east of the drive. At the edge of Water Street, there are two **brick and concrete posts** marking the edges of the original house lot. These are each about 5½ feet high and two feet square, with a pyramidal concrete cap. A smaller stone **boundary marker**, measuring about five inches square and seven in height, is located behind and to the east of the Hunkins Shoe Shop. An asphalt-paved lot behind the rear ell and the exhibition space additions, accessed from John Ward Avenue, provides parking for museum visitors. A **concrete retaining wall** topped by a chain link fence runs along the north boundary of John Ward Avenue; similar fencing runs along the property's eastern boundary and across a section of the rear of the building enclosing the space between the rear ell of the house and Ayer-Elliott Hall. A wooden **two-rail fence** surrounds the "Ward" House. Nearer to the house, on the east side of the drive, is the modern **flag pole**. A small stream runs through the property on the western side between the "Ward" House and the Hunkins Shoe Shop, and a small wooden **foot bridge** crosses it. It measures about twelve feet in length and 60 inches across, with a wooden deck and hand rails on each side.

There are a number of objects that have been placed on the lawns of the houses, in addition to these more permanent features. On each side of the bottom of the drive is a **granite column base**, each about 3'8" square at their bases, one 22" and one 18" high. Similar **column bases** are also located to the west of the drive up the hill, near the "Ward" house. To the north of these are a large **mill stone** and a **granite post**. The mill stone measures about five feet in diameter and about five inches thick; it has a thin metal disk about nine inches in diameter at its center, with raised letters 'IX' or 'XI.' The post is octagonal, about nine inches wide and 3'7" high, with evidence of a former metal anchor. Further southwest, closer to the "Ward" house, is a rectangular stone **mounting block**, measuring about fifteen inches high, and about 17 by 27 inches square, and wider at its base, with a foot-wide lip along the bottom edge of its south side. To the south of these there is a rock-faced granite **water trough**, measuring 29" high, 27" wide, and 6' 6" in length. To the east of the Tenney Hall addition to the Duncan House is a large **anchor**, measuring about 6' 5" in length and 8' 8" in width. A granite **obelisque** is located to the east in front of the Hunkins Shoe Shop, measuring about six feet high and about 19" square at the base and 14" at the top just below the pyramidal top. It is inscribed with the date '1808'.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the district, sites may be present. Twelve Native sites are located in the general area (within one mile). Most sites are located on riverine terraces bordering the Merrimack River southeast of the district, or on terraces bordering several lakes and swamps to the north. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to

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wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. Good soil drainage and level to moderately sloping topography are found throughout the district that lies on a terrace on the north bank of the Merrimack River. Given the above information and levels of historic land use, a moderate exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Haverhill Historical Society Historic District.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the Haverhill Historical Society Historic District. Archaeological evidence of buildings, occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells), and landscape features may survive from the Saltonstall-Duncan Homestead Site that occupied the site from the late 17th through late 19th centuries. Structural evidence may survive from the Saltonstall Estate home constructed in the late 17th century. The Saltonstall House was presumably demolished in ca. 1812 after Samuel White Duncan received the property from his father James Duncan. The Duncan House, known as Buttonwoods, was built about ca. 1814, however, some confusion exists about the exact date of construction. Structural evidence may also survive from the original site of the Ward House, originally built west of the Duncan House in ca. 1720. Some interpretations indicate the Ward House was built as a tenant house for the Saltonstall Estate farm. In 1882 the house was moved off the property, then moved back to Society land in 1906. The house was reportedly rebuilt at its original location. Archaeological evidence may also exist from two or possibly three buildings located in the vicinity of the Ward House after its move. A tenant house and utilitarian structure, no longer extant, were located to the south and rear of the Ward House site respectively. A third house may have also replaced the Ward House after its move. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey may identify evidence of potential slave quarters on the property or other evidence of where known slaves at the estate resided. Structural evidence may also survive from barns and outbuildings associated with the original Saltonstall House, the extant Ward House, and the Duncan House. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with each of these homes. Archaeological evidence may also exist that indicates outbuildings and occupational related features were shared or reused from earlier to later homes and occupations. Although the Hunkins Shoe Shop was built in the early to mid-19th century, the structure was moved to its present location in 1957, precluding the possibility of locating significant related archaeological remains.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ArchitectureCommunity Planning and DevelopmentEducationSocial History**Period of Significance**1812-1958, 1981**Significant Dates**1888, 1903, 1906, 1918, 1958, 1981**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**James H. Perkins (1858-1940)**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Preservation Studies Program, Boston University
Haverhill Historical Society

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The Haverhill Historical Society Historic District occupies a site long recognized as one important to Haverhill history. The district is significant for its long history under the ownership of the Saltonstall and Duncan families, as well after the establishment of the Haverhill Historical Society and its museum. The land itself has been linked to the town's first minister, and later formed the core of the large estate of the Saltonstall family until the end of the 18th century. Although the main house from this period is gone, a small house of the early 18th century, incorrectly known as the **John Ward House**, appears to have been a tenant house for this farmstead. In 1812, the property was sold into the Duncan family, where it remained for a century, providing a beginning point for the district's period of significance. At that time the **Duncan House**, a large brick and frame double house, was built, a fine example of the housing constructed by local elites during the prosperous Federal period. This house was expanded in 1888 by Duncan heirs with a large rear service ell, adapting it to the needs of a later generation. In 1903, one Duncan heir donated the property to the newly formed Haverhill Historical Society to serve as its headquarters. The Society added **Ayer-Elliott Hall** to the Duncan House in 1918 providing meeting and exhibition space. In 1958 the Society added the **Hunkins Shoe Shop** to their property, an important remnant of a feature critical to understanding a shoe-manufacturing town. This provides the end date for the period of significance, and its significance to the history of Haverhill and its critical role in the Society's interpretive program contributes to its achieving significance within the past 50 years (criteria consideration G). In 1981, the Society added **Tenney Hall** to the east of Ayer-Elliott Hall, a building that is believed to have originally stood behind the Duncan House and that was associated with the Society in its early 20th century location across John Ward Avenue; this date has therefore been added to the period of significance. Other landscape features and objects can be found within the museum campus, added for display, interpretation, and preservation. The district includes four buildings, one site, one structure, and fourteen objects, all contributing to its significance; two structure and two objects are noncontributing. Although buildings on the property have been moved, their role for the museum's interpretation overrides this consideration (criteria consideration B). The "John Ward" house, moved from the property and then moved back, is an important feature within the historic landscape of Massachusetts and New England, representing as it does a size of house which was once very common in the region, but which survives in significantly smaller numbers than its larger contemporaries. Survival of this size of house from the early 18th century is exceptionally rare, and the survival of a hall-parlor house from the early 19th century is equally important. Similarly, the Hunkins Shoe Shop was moved onto the campus, testament to the importance of shoe manufacturing to the town, and also representing a once common but now rare historic resource. Tenney Hall was also moved from the property, after the period of significance, this new location retains many of the features of its most recent location just across the street and returns it to its likely earlier location. The property retains integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association. Therefore, the Haverhill Historical Society area meets criteria A and C at the local level.

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The Haverhill Historical Society area is eligible in two distinct arenas, for the history of the site from the early 17th through the close of the 19th century, as well as for its role in preserving community history during the 20th century. Since the founding of the town, this location has been the home of some of its wealthiest and most influential citizens, and the sequence of building and rebuilding demonstrates the changing needs of this group over three centuries of occupation. The survival of the small house on the property provides a rare opportunity to contrast the expansive ideals of the elite with the more restricted opportunities of the town's working people. Both of these buildings are also comparatively rare, the Duncan house one of the finest Federal buildings to survive in the city, and the Ward house one of the smallest surviving early houses anywhere in the Commonwealth. The history of the property after its acquisition by the Haverhill Historical Society is also of interest, providing a fine case study of the local groups that have been so important to Massachusetts' preservation and public history movements.

The area that is now the city of Haverhill, as well as much of the area drained by the Merrimack River, was originally part of the territory of the Pennacook tribe. A Native American village, known as Pentucket, was located on the Little River, which drains the town and flows into the Merrimack. This name was also given to the initial English settlement of the 1640s, when the area was opened for expansion from the earlier towns of Ipswich and Newbury; the section of Haverhill south of the Merrimack, known as Bradford, was settled from Newbury as well. Many of its earliest and most influential settlers relocated from Ipswich, including those associated with the earliest colonial owners of this land, the Rev. John Ward, son of the minister there, and Richard Saltonstall, son of one of the town's founders. Today, Haverhill is one of the Commonwealth's larger industrial communities, part of the string of large cities along the Merrimack River that includes Newburyport, Lawrence, and Lowell. Its wealth and its greatest population growth date to its reign as the "Queen Slipper City" late in the 19th century. The city sits astride the river and is bounded by New Hampshire on the north. The bulk of Haverhill's dense urban development is located at its geographic center, near the primary bridge across the river at the foot of Main Street, and stretches in a wide arc north and south of the river. Land in Haverhill rises from the riverbanks to a number of hills that remain clear of dense development, and the area is drained by a number of large ponds and reservoirs as well as the Little River and other smaller brooks that flow into the ponds and the Merrimack. These hills remained agricultural in character as the city grew in the 19th century and have experienced more recent suburban overlays. The Haverhill Historical Society lies to the east of the city's densest development, and with the cemetery to the north and west, and the large parcels associated with the city's hospitals to the north and east, is a significant element in the semi-rural areas that survive in some sections of the city.

The traditional history associated with this property begins with the allocation of land in the new settlement of Haverhill to its first minister, John Ward (1606-1693). Ward was the son of Nathaniel Ward, first minister in the influential town of Ipswich, and, like other early Puritan divines, had been educated at Cambridge. He married Alice Edmunds (d. 1680) and together they had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary. Ward received many such allocations of land, as a resident with rights to the various divisions of upland,

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meadow, and other types that continued during his lifetime. Ward is said to have given certain lands east of the first meetinghouse to his daughter Elizabeth (1647-1715), located near Mill Street to the west of this property and on the Merrimack River. The gift, if not the location, was confirmed by Ward's will, which also gave them his house and land, as well as other property in Haverhill. This was long believed to have included the small gambrel-roofed building known as the "John Ward" house, which survives on the lot, but it is now believed that that building is considerably later in date.

Elizabeth Ward married Nathaniel Saltonstall (1639?-1707) in 1663, and they made their home on this property. Nathaniel Saltonstall was the third generation of the family in New England, the grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, an early investor in the Massachusetts Bay Company, and the son of Richard Saltonstall, who divided his time between Ipswich in Massachusetts and England. Nathaniel was raised in Ipswich, where John Ward's father was minister, and attended Harvard College (1659). Upon his marriage at about age twenty-four he received three Ipswich farms from his father as well as the Haverhill property from his father-in-law. Elizabeth and Nathaniel had five children born between 1666 and 1678, though the youngest died young. Saltonstall served the town in several capacities, including clerk, magistrate for town and county, officer in the militia, and in the colony Council. The Saltonstalls' life in Haverhill was punctuated by attacks by Native Americans in 1697, 1706, and 1707, and their house served as a town garrison for billeted soldiers and occasionally other townspeople. It has been suggested that they resided in her father's house, but that has not been confirmed and considering their wealth, it seems unlikely. His probate inventories of Haverhill property included over 500 acres of land.

Complex bequests by both Richard and Nathaniel Saltonstall complicated the smooth transfer of the property to the next generation, but the property in Haverhill was eventually turned over to Nathaniel's second son Richard (1672-1714). Richard was educated in Ipswich and at Harvard with his younger brother Nathaniel. He married Mehitable Wainwright in 1703, the daughter of a successful Haverhill merchant. The couple received property from her father as well as from his father, including half of the Saltonstall mansion house, the remainder to be Richard's after the deaths of his father and mother. The term "mansion" suggests a building of some size, probably two stories in height and with more than two rooms per floor. Richard followed his father to the General Court and military service, and the town again suffered an Indian attack in 1708. The next year, Richard's own house suffered in a powder explosion, an act inconclusively blamed on a household servant. At this time, the servant was living in a separate building described as a farmhouse, but it is not clear where that building might have been. Both the Wards and the Saltonstalls owned African American slaves, and the evidence of this incident suggests they were living in a separate building; it would be premature to suggest that this functioned as a slave quarter, as the slaves may have been housed within the household of the farm managers or other farm laborers, who are as likely to have been free as enslaved. After Richard's early demise at age 42, followed quickly by his mother's death, the Haverhill property was managed for his minor sons Richard and Nathaniel by their cousin, John Denison (1690-1724). Richard's inventory noted the value, 1,200 pounds, but not the amount of his real estate holdings in Haverhill.

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Richard Saltonstall (1703-1756) eventually took over the farm in the 1720s, and he is said to have invested heavily in the Haverhill homestead, known as the Saltonstall seat. He too was educated at Harvard (1722 and 1725), served a distinguished military career, and became a justice of the peace and representative to the General Court in his twenties. Richard married Abigail Waldron in 1726, the daughter of Col. Richard Waldron of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Together they had four children before her sudden death in 1736, perhaps in the epidemic of throat distemper that took two of their children. Richard married Mary Jekyll in 1739, but she died just over a year later. Richard then married Mary Cooke, daughter of the wealthy Boston politician Elisha Cooke, Jr.; they had four children, one of which died as an infant. As the result of the accumulation of property over three generations, Richard held extensive lands in Haverhill, including a total of 650 acres in 19 separate lots. He is said to have made significant improvements to the property, including the planting of the sycamore trees along the river road in 1739 that gave the property the name Buttonwoods. It is tempting to speculate that it was Richard's efforts at improvements that led to the construction of the small gambrel-roofed house that still survives on the estate, perhaps in the 1720s or 1730s, but as yet there is no firm data to support the theory. Well-connected through Governor Andrew Belcher, he was appointed justice of the Superior Court in 1736 and served on the governor's council in the 1740s. He was been described as affable, urbane, convivial, and hospitable.

Perhaps this generous character led to the extravagant style of living that is said to have led to his financial failure in the 1750s. Heavy spending meant his property was heavily mortgaged, and as his health failed, his creditors began to call in their notes. Saltonstall eventually was forced to turn the property over to Enoch Bartlett, a Haverhill trader. It was Richard's will that after his death Bartlett was to "Recover and Receive to his own use" the entirety of Richard's estate; he died in 1756. His estate was put up for sale at auction and it has been said that, just as the property was to be sold, his oldest son Richard Saltonstall returned from the New York frontier and purchased the property. Son Richard (1732-1785) had also been educated at Harvard and had pursued a military career. Richard soon returned to military service during the French and Indian War, and thereafter followed the well-trodden path to service as justice of the peace, representative in the General Court, and later sheriff of Essex County. Richard, a loyalist, was voted out of his elected office in 1769 and in 1774 was challenged at his Haverhill home by a mob. He left Haverhill for Boston in September of 1774, and left New England for England in the spring of 1776; he died there in 1785.

Richard had purchased the property from Bartlett in 1757, though later in the 18th century it was noted that "the deed ... was not recorded and may be lost to records." Within eighteen months Richard had pledged the property as collateral against debts he owed to his brother-in-law George Watson, to Benjamin Harrod, his stepmother Mary Cooke Saltonstall's second husband, and to Bartlett. Together these mortgages covered debts of nearly 600 pounds and accounted for the entire property, with one half pledged to Watson and one quarter each pledged to Harrod and Bartlett, by deeds that were not filed until April of 1776, just after his departure from Boston. In late May, both Harrod and Bartlett sold their notes to Watson, noting their intention that "they shall stand liable to be redeemed by the said Richard, ... by a discharge of the debt," apparently to reserve the property for Richard. Because of these encumbrances, only Saltonstall's personal property was confiscated, but

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not the house and land. It is clear from these documents that by the middle of the 18th century, when Richard begins to mortgage the property, the homestead parcel was identified as between 28 and 30 acres, the size it would maintain until its division into house lots in the 1880s. Unfortunately little is known about the house or its surrounding landscape at this time.

During the long period that the farm was held by George Watson, the so-called Saltonstall farm was tenanted, though it is not certainly known by whom. Richard's half-brother Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall (1746-1815) is supposed to have resided at the farm for a time at the close of the 18th century, and he is known to have communicated with his half-brother in England about taking over the farm. He may have lived here as early as 1776, a year for which a rental entry survives, or perhaps after his marriage to Anna White (1752-1841) in 1780, when his daybook notes a series of repairs that may have been made to the Saltonstall house. After 1789, however, Nathaniel moved into the large home he had constructed for himself on Merrimack Street, on land he received from his father-in-law. George Watson still held the property at the time of his death in 1800, when it was valued at \$3300 and included "about 29 acres, together with the Dwelling house, and all the buildings there on." In that same year, the property is believed to have been tenanted by Enoch Caldwell or Cordwell and his family. The property was then set off to Elizabeth Watson Temple, one of George's daughters, who held the property until her death less than a decade later. Her husband Grenville Temple gave Thomas Winthrop his power of attorney over this and other property in March of 1812, and Winthrop promptly sold the property to the Haverhill merchant, James Duncan, Sr. for \$3,000.

The traditional history assigned to this property has long asserted that James Duncan purchased this property in order to demolish the Saltonstall house and build a new one for his son Samuel, an event believed to have occurred in 1814. James Duncan (1756-1822) was an important Haverhill merchant, whose father, also James (1726-1817), had come to Haverhill from Londonderry, New Hampshire in the middle of the 18th century. Son James began work with his father in the 1770s, and they established James Duncan and Son with a flourishing trade between Haverhill and Lebanon and Haverhill, New Hampshire, bringing foreign goods for sale at his stores and returning with pot- and pearl ash from his works and an array of other country produce. James bought out his father in 1789 and the next year married Rebecca White (1754-1838). She was a sister of Dr. Nathaniel Saltonstall's wife Anna White, which may explain how the property came to his attention. James and Rebecca had two sons, Samuel White, born in 1790, and James Henry, born five years later. The family lived at Eagle Hill, the fine house in Haverhill center that stood on Main Street until early in the 20th century. James sold the Saltonstall property to his son in 1815, and the deed was recorded three years later.

Samuel White Duncan (1790-1824) was twenty-five when he received this generous gift from his father, "as an advancement towards his portion out of my estate as shall be found charged on my Books." He had been educated at Harvard, served in the military during the War of 1812, and was married to Mary White on the same day as he received the gift from his father. It has been presumed that it was at this time that the Saltonstall house was demolished and the Federal brick-ended house, now known as the Buttonwoods, was constructed. Documentary evidence to support this is scanty, and the only circumstantial evidence might be the mortgage he

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took out in 1823 to secure a loan of \$4,500; this may suggest a large construction project or it may be evidence of the increased value of the property since its purchase by his father. However, the character of the physical fabric of the house confirms construction during the decade of the 1810s or perhaps in the early 1820s. The house is a fine example of the type of mansion house favored by period merchants, with its restrained Federal finish details and its central hall plan. The house was generously supplied with public spaces, including the parlors on the east side of the house, as well as two secondary parlors, which may have served as a dining room and family sitting room. The entry and additional exterior door positioned between these spaces, however, suggests that one room might have seen duty as an office for Samuel, with its own entry assuring the separation between private and public purposes. Four upper chambers were certainly generous for a couple that had no children. The rear ell would have provided space for the kitchen and other supporting service spaces. Others built and occupied larger and more ambitious houses in town, not the least of these his brother James Henry, but the Buttonwoods represents one of the best to survive, and its exterior and its interior are nearly completely intact.

It is reasonable to suggest that this may also be when the older "Ward" house was expanded, perhaps as the entire property was upgraded after a long period in tenancy. The eastern addition to the "Ward" house shares some features in common with the larger house, including sliding shutters and plain wainscot and raised paneling on the doors and on the fireplace wall. These last elements, as well as the new stair in the old section of the house, show signs of reuse, but whether they represent period work or some restoration, is not yet known. The expansion of the small house from a single room and a garret to a hall and parlor plan with garrets represented a significant improvement to the house, likely making it more appealing to potential tenants. It is presumed that this house continued to be occupied by a family that was employed to manage the surrounding land, still under cultivation. Although there is not a lot of additional information available on this farm, it is likely to have included other outbuildings, a barn at the very least, as well as other more specialized structures oriented to Duncan's use of his extensive acreage. During the time he occupied this property, Samuel purchased an adjacent seven-acre lot, though this was apparently not fully incorporated into the farm but remained conceptually separate.

Samuel and Mary White Duncan had no children, and Samuel died prematurely in 1824. In his will he left most of his property to his wife, for her lifetime or until she remarried, including the house and farm and several of the parcels bequeathed to him by his father; the rest would go to his brother James Henry Duncan. Mary White Duncan retained the farm and seems to have remained resident there, for a time with her sister Lydia, until her death four decades later in 1865. Census records show that Mary was joined in her household usually by one young adult male, perhaps a boarder, perhaps an employee, and one young female, probably a maid. Directory and census research confirms that, at least at the close of Mary's life, the farm was operated by

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Edmund Cowell. Cowell was a farmer listed at "Water, below Mill," the same address supplied for Mrs. Samuel Duncan, but occupied a separate dwelling, likely to be the "Ward" house. He lived there with his wife and two sons, who reported their occupations as laborer.

After Mary's death in 1868, Samuel's will determined that the property would revert to his brother James H. Duncan (1795-1869), but he died just a year later. James H. Duncan had studied and practiced law, but he was, primarily, the owner and manager of significant real estate holdings. He served the state as a representative and a senator in the 1820s and 30s and in the congress in the 1850s, as well as promoting the railroad. He and his wife Mary Willis had thirteen children, and six predeceased their father. His estate remained intact for several decades after his death, during the lifetime of his wife, and after her death the estate would be divided among the seven Duncan children. During this period the Duncan house was occupied for a time by Susan Burnham, a widow who had come to Haverhill from West Newbury, and whose son Thomas became a well-known shoe manufacturer and mayor of the city. During the 1870s and the early 1880s, the Sisters of Saint Luke occupied the property, which served as an orphanage, noted in directories as on "Buttonwood beyond Eastern Avenue." Two sisters ran the orphanage in 1880, when they were joined by a single adult female "visitor." There were sixteen children in residence at that time, all under eight years of age, seven a year or younger, and including only two boys. Late-19th-century sources name the farm's tenants as the Barry family, confirmed by primary sources including city directories that note John M. Barry, teamster, as resident on "Water near River Road" or "beyond Eastern Avenue." Barry and his wife were born in Ireland, and in 1880 had five children in their household between the ages of ten and nineteen. The young boys were still at school, but the oldest daughter worked as a stitcher, perhaps at home or more likely in the newly centralized shoe factories of Haverhill.

It is believed that the "Ward" house was moved from its site west of the Buttonwoods by 1891, to a lot on Eastern Avenue, recently laid out not far to the west of the Duncan property. The house by then may have seemed too small for tenants, and it was moved away. Algernon P. Nichols moved the house and had purchased the land in 1880 from George G. Martyn for \$1500, "on the east side of a private way called Eastern Avenue," which measured eighty feet on each of its four sides. Nichols held a significant amount of real estate in the city, with several hundred sales recorded in the late 19th and early 20th century. The appearance of the new building or buildings constructed in the place of the Ward house is not certainly known, as period graphic representations and documentary work completed to date remain ambiguous. There may have been two separate buildings in the area to the west of the house, a tenant house toward the south and a more utilitarian structure to the rear. One of these was probably later moved across the street, and was then added to the rear of the Duncan House; see below.

After the death of Mary Duncan in 1888, the Duncan heirs consolidated their inheritance into a new trust and began to subdivide and sell the farm property. The heirs first sold their shares in the part of the farm that included the house and the parcel of land immediately around it to their sister-in-law Elizabeth Damon Duncan,

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the widow of George Duncan (1845-1884). Elizabeth and George had married in 1872, after George had tried college at Brown and a stint in Chicago before returning to Haverhill in 1867. The family, including their two sons, were in Rome when George died suddenly in 1884. This is the period during which the current boundaries of the parcels associated with the house was designated, and both the large parcel north of Water Street and the river-side parcel to the south were sold to Elizabeth Duncan at this time. Mrs. Duncan did not live long in the house, moving out of the house by 1894, apparently due to the long illness that preceded her death in 1907. Haverhill city directories note members of the Williams family at 240 Water Street in the early 1900s, including Sylvia E., widow of Oscar; Sylvia L., a teacher; and Winslow O., a clerk.

During Elizabeth Duncan's ownership, the first major changes were made to the Duncan house and the landscape surrounding it. An extensive addition was made to the house, including a large rear service ell that replaced the original; a gable-roofed porte-cochere; and a verandah with turned balustrade that wrapped around the west and part of the south front of the house. These have been described as Shingle in style, due to the choice of wall cover, contrasting with the brick and clapboard cover of the original. The building's window types and placement are also reflective of the style, in their variety and in their relationship to the plan of the interior. The most elaborate feature, the porte-cochere, extended west from the ell where it joined the main block of the house, and included a low gabled section that served as a porch and vestibule next to the ell, and terminated in a high and perpendicular gabled section that provided shelter for vehicles. The high section included parapet walls topped with clustered columns that supported the roof and the broad segmental arch over the drive. This high section has been removed, and a smaller gable-roofed section provides a terminus for the lower porch, which survives to demonstrate the original rich trim and classical ornament, including deep dentil cornices and paneled soffits. The verandah curved around the southwest corner of the house to connect this western porch to the front portico, which presumably remained the formal entry to the house. A straight run of stairs, located to the west of the front door, led from the verandah to the next lower level of terrace. At this time, the brick posts that marked the edges of the house lot were likely constructed, at the edge of Water Street, and a smaller boundary marker was added further north along the west lot line. The granite horse trough may also date to this period.

On the interior the addition included service spaces on the first floor and rooms presumably for servants above. The long hallway that ran along the north wall of the main block was fitted with a bathroom at the west end and as a pantry in the section to the east. This suggests that visitors who arrived at the porte-cochere were directed not into this space, but rather around the verandah to enter through the original front door and into the central hall. The addition brought only a small number of changes to the main block, adjustments to fit the existing rooms better to the new ones. The kitchen was in a convenient location behind this pantry, and was apparently also augmented by a pantry to its northeast that did not originally communicate with the enclosed porch at the northeast corner of the ell. The functions of the two rooms on the west side of the ell are more difficult to determine. The larger one perhaps served as a work and or eating space for the household staff. The smaller room, in the northwest corner, was oddly inaccessible with doors only from the outside or from the rear

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stair, which in itself seems redundant within the plan; perhaps it served as an office, or another space for which entry through the kitchen spaces was undesirable. The second floor included chambers at each end and a bath and common room in the center, accessed from the long eastern corridor and from a secondary stair at each end.

Elizabeth Duncan is believed to have made changes to the outbuildings and grounds as well. There remains some confusion about the new building that is said to have replaced the "Ward" house. A "westerly house" is mentioned in the deeds of sale to Elizabeth Duncan, and the previous owners, the Duncan heirs, reserved the right to move it off the site. It is not entirely clear what building this was, the "Ward" house or a building that replaced it. A photo of the Duncan Houses shows a 1½ story gable block building, with a single gabled dormer, in a location near that of the "Ward" house today, and there are also references to a stable on the property. Additional research could help untangle the precise sequence of changes to the site, the number and location of outbuildings and other landscape features. Whether stable or tenant house, this building was eventually moved to the north side of John Ward Avenue, where it served first as the John Ward Chapel, named for the town's first minister and serving as a Sunday school for the North Congregational Church. Elizabeth Duncan also reorganized the yards of the house, removing the stairs and paths that had originally lead directly down the slope from the front door as well as replacing the straight drive that paralleled this to the west of the house. Visitors were now assumed to ride in vehicles or to follow the vehicle path that curved up the property to the west of the house, as it does today, and approach the house through the porte-cochere.

At just the time the Duncan family moved away from the house, its next owner, the Haverhill Historical Society was taking shape. Initially but only briefly under the name Merrimack Valley Historical Society, the organization began in 1897 due to the exertions of Haverhill high school teacher Elizabeth Goodrich and under the leadership of Judge Ira Abbott. The Society quickly began to accumulate documents and objects and sought a building for their storage and display. Abbott approached Mary Duncan Harris about acquiring the house, who in turn sought approval of the plan from her sister-in-law, Elizabeth Duncan. Harris agreed to purchase the property and then give it to the Haverhill Historical Society if the Society would raise \$5500 to endow the property and \$2000 to repair it. They agreed and the transfer was completed in the spring of 1903. Early the next year the major change to the house was made: fireproofing of the eastern two rooms on the first floor, the sections that had probably been the best parlors of the house and that are known today known today as the vault. Perhaps the parlors had already been significantly altered by this time, since it is otherwise difficult to understand why the Society would have done away with the house's most elaborate rooms. The Society's curator, Leonard Woodman Smith, moved into the house and decorated it with new paint and wall papers and furnished the house with his own antiques and other personal possessions.

Throughout its history the Haverhill Historical Society has collected artifacts relevant to the community's history. This accumulation, as well as the desire to have an ample place for Society meetings and other events, required periodic expansion and additions to the physical plant. In 1906, the "Ward" House was moved back to the estate from Eastern Avenue, with funds donated by Saltonstall descendant Richard M.

(continued)

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Saltonstall. It was restored and placed on its current location, believed to be near its original site. A stone step was moved to the doorway of the house at this time, which was formerly located on Winter Street and believed to have originally served the purpose at the Captain Simon Wainwright house there; the property was later owned by Nehemiah Emerson (1748-1832). Another object from that property was also added to the "Ward" house yard, a stone mounting stone. Since that time the house has been maintained and interpreted by the Haverhill Historical Society.

The first addition to the Duncan house was Ayer-Elliott Hall, constructed in 1918. It was a gift of Emma S. Elliott Cote and Mary R. Elliott in memory of their father Samuel Elliott, an early Haverhill shoe manufacturer, and their mother Sophia Ayer Elliott. The building was designed by the Haverhill architect James A. Perkins (1858-1940), of the firm Perkins and Baneroff. At about this time the roof of the house was changed from wood shingle to asbestos. The next significant changes to the house came in the 1950s. First, the kitchen was remodeled to serve as an office, while the north pantry was remodeled as a galley kitchen. Shortly thereafter the chimneys were taken down to the level of the roof; they were rebuilt in 1978.

In the early 1920s the Society had the opportunity to purchase two small lots of land on the north side of John Ward Avenue at the intersection with Rolfe Avenue, including the building had been most recently used as the John Ward Chapel by the North Congregational Church. The Society intended to display its archaeological collections in the building, acquired when the Society and the Haverhill Archaeological Society merged. The Society made some alterations including the addition of windows and the rebuilding of the staircase. Historic photographs show it had irregular fenestration, including diamond-paned casement windows and a recessed porch along one-half of the depth of its left elevation, screening a nearly centered entry. The building was renamed Tenney Hall, in honor of Martha J. Tenney, an early member of the society who gave one of the lots of land as well as a bequest of money for the project. A fire in 1967 damaged Tenney Hall and destroyed a number of artifacts.

In 1957, the Haverhill Historical Society added another building to its campus, this time a ten footer known as the Hunkins Shoe Shop. The shoe shop was built by Daniel A. Hunkins (1839-1918), a shoemaker and farmer originally from New Hampshire, who arrived in Haverhill as a young man in the 1860s. Hunkins had married Mary Anne Hammet in 1858, and he purchased land at 975 Kenoza Avenue, where his Greek Revival 1½ story half gabled block house and New England barn still survive. The shoe shop was one of two additional outbuildings on the property, and was probably built in the third quarter of the 19th century as a classic ten-footer, late for the type, but evidence of the continued presence of small shoe shops even after the rise of centralized shoe factories in the region. The building was then expanded by Hunkins in the 1880s, perhaps when he turned to more customer-oriented work, perhaps custom shoe making or repair. These pursuits would have required a change in the shop, as its formerly private manufacturing space changed into a more public space for work and for retail sales and service. The Kenoza property was held by Hunkins' son and

(continued)

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Haverhill (Essex), MA**

grandson through at least the middle of the 20th century, when the shoe shop came to the attention of the Wilbur M. Comeau Post No. 4 American Legion and the Haverhill Historical Society, who were looking for just such a building to augment the Society's holdings. It was recognized as one of only five shoe shops to survive in the city, and in 1958 Hunkins' grandsons, Edward N. Hunkins and Albert W. Hunkins, gave the shop to the Haverhill Historical Society. The building was moved by truck to its present location on the west side of the property, and was furnished with gifts of shoemaking tools. The ceiling and roof were restored in the 1990s in the aftermath of their damage by a storm.

In the early 1980s, the nearby Linwood Cemetery was interested in expansion and wanted to acquire the small parcel still occupied by the Society's Tenney Hall. After some negotiation, the Cemetery offered to include the cost of moving the building to an agreed upon location in their purchase price. In 1981 it was moved to its present location east of the Duncan House. Two years later a one-story connector addition between Tenney Hall and Ayer-Elliott Hall was constructed, along with the one-story gabled building in front, and Tenney Hall was completely renovated with the removal of all windows on the first story. These additions provided important new space for the Society, for storage, work, and meeting space, and for easier entry. In addition to these expansions to the Duncan House, and the addition of buildings to the campus, the Haverhill Historical Society has added objects to its property. Some have been mentioned above. Others include the anchor east of Tenney Hall, retrieved from the Merrimack River in the 1930s, and the column bases that may have been part of the fountain formerly located at the house on Main Street of James Hazen Carleton (1818-1893). It is not now known how the post, the obelisque, and the mill stone came to the property. The flagpole was added in about 1974 in honor of Samuel P. Horne, treasurer of the Society from 1958-74, donated by his widow. The wooden fence, the concrete retaining wall, and the foot bridge represent efforts by the Haverhill Historical Society to improve the accessibility and interpretation of the historic buildings on their campus.

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

(continued)

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the Dustin House at 665 Hilldale Road, the Emerson House at 5-9 Pentucket Street, the Hastings Morse House at 595 East Broadway, and the Hazen-Spiller House at 8 Groveland Street. Beginning in the early 1990s, Haverhill's Community Development department has underwritten survey, particularly in the residential areas near the city center, including the Acre, Mount Washington, the Highlands, and more of Bradford. In 2003, Haverhill added its institutional center as a National Register District along Main Street to this important list of historic properties. With this nomination, another of Haverhill's outstanding landscapes will be recognized by future generations of Haverhill historians and citizens.

Archaeological Significance

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

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information relating to the settlement and agricultural history of Haverhill, two of the town's wealthiest and most influential families and architectural details of the buildings present in the district from the 17th through 20th centuries. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document the location of buildings and landuse history for the Saltonstall-Duncan Homestead Site. Archaeological testing may contribute important information indicating the original construction date for the Saltonstall home, possibly after the marriage of Elizabeth Ward and Nathaniel Saltonstall in 1663. Historical and archaeological research may document architectural details of the estate home, outbuildings and the layout of a 17th century farm and its evolution through the late 19th century. Archaeological testing may also identify the extent that the Ward House, a potential tenant house for the Saltonstall Estate removed from the property in 1882, was reconstructed on its original site when moved back to the property in 1906. Archaeological testing can also supplement sparse documentary evidence relating to the demolition of the Saltonstall House, construction of the Duncan

(continued)

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House in ca. 1815, and additional buildings that were present on the homestead site. Structural and artifact evidence may exist indicating where and when specific buildings were constructed and the extent that the Saltonstall and Duncan homes were built on the same or separate sites.

Architectural details and the location of barns and outbuildings can also help document the economic activities that occurred on the Saltonstall-Duncan Homestead Site and Saltonstall, Ward, and Duncan homes individually and at different periods in time. Important evidence may exist that documents the nature and extent of agricultural operations, how they changed through time and whether some form of cottage industries were present to supplement agricultural production. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) can also contribute important information relating to agricultural and manufacturing activities. Information from occupational related features can also contribute important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic lives of the estate's inhabitants. Information may exist relating to the lives and duties of slaves known to be present, tenant farmers, and some of the more wealthy and influential inhabitants of Haverhill. Occupation of the estate by only two important families for over 250 years may also indicate the presence of diaries, estate ledgers, and other written documents that can contribute important detailed information to supplement archaeological information obtained through the identification, mapping, and interpretation of structures, archaeological features, and artifacts.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

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Section number 9 Page 1

REFERENCES

- Berichon, Ellen, Kara Cicchetti, Sarah Hansen, and Katherine Mittelbush, with Claire Dempsey, "Documentary Research, Haverhill Historical Society property, Haverhill, Massachusetts," (Preservation Studies Program, Boston University, 2002).
- Chase, George Wingate, *The History of Haverhill, Massachusetts, from its first settlement, in 1640, to the year 1860* (Haverhill, Pub. by the author, 1861).
- Cummings, Abbott Lowell, *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979).
- Dempsey, Claire, "The 'John Ward' House: Preliminary Report, Evaluation of Physical Fabric and Research on Property History," prepared for the Haverhill Historical Society, 2000.
- Dempsey, Claire, with Ellen Berichon, Kara Cicchetti, Sarah Hansen, Rebecca McAloon, Katherine Mittelbush, and Jason Reeves, Research notes on the Duncan House, Haverhill Historical Society Property, Haverhill, Massachusetts." (Preservation Studies Program, Boston University, 2003).
- Garvin, James, *A Building History of Northern New England* (Hanover: The University Press of New England, 2001).
- Haverhill Historical Society Collections. Newspaper clippings, various dates.
- Haverhill Public Library, Special Collections.
- Kasparian, Lance, "The Buttonwoods Property—Duncan House Roof Restoration," prepared for the Haverhill Historical Society, 1991.
- Preservation Studies Program, Boston University. Draft Descriptions of Duncan House, on file at the Program, 2002.
- The Saltonstall Papers, 1607-1815*, compiled by Robert E. Moody (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1972).

(continued)

Name of Property Haverhill Historical Society Historic District

County and State Essex, Massachusetts

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 330800 4737480
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 330880 4737480
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 330920 4737400
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 330860 4737320
Zone Easting Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire W. Dempsey for the Haverhill Historical Society with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2005

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Haverhill Historical Society

street & number 240 Water Street telephone 978-374-46-26

city or town Haverhill state MA zip code 01830

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Haverhill Historical Society HD
Haverhill (Essex), MA

Section number 9/10 Page 2/1

Smith, Leonard Woodman, "The Story of the John Ward House" and "My Life at the Buttonwoods," newspaper clippings, n.d. provided by the Haverhill Historical Society.

Stiles, Elaine with Maureen Taylor and Claire Dempsey, "The Hunkins Shoe Shop, Haverhill Historical Society," (Preservation Studies Program, Boston University, 2002).

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are those shown on the submitted Haverhill City Assessors Map.

Boundary Justification

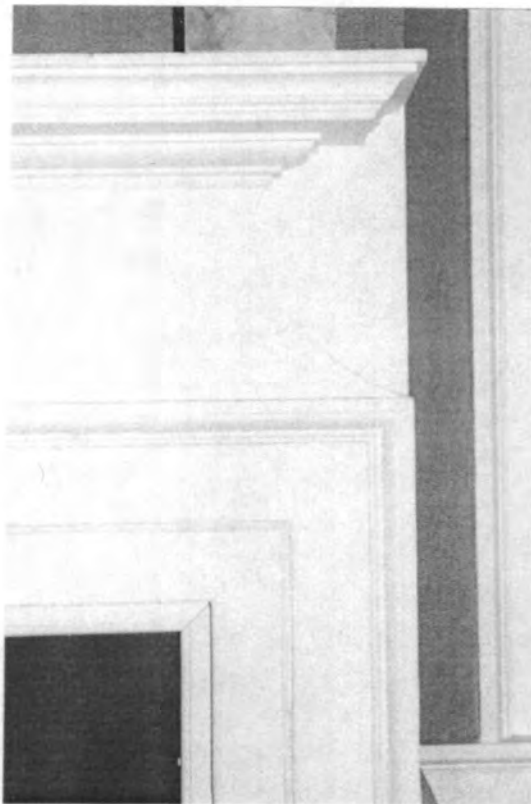
The boundaries of the district are those associated with the property since 1888, and including an expansion to the west of 1922. This land is part of a larger parcel associated with the property owners since the late 17th century.

(end)

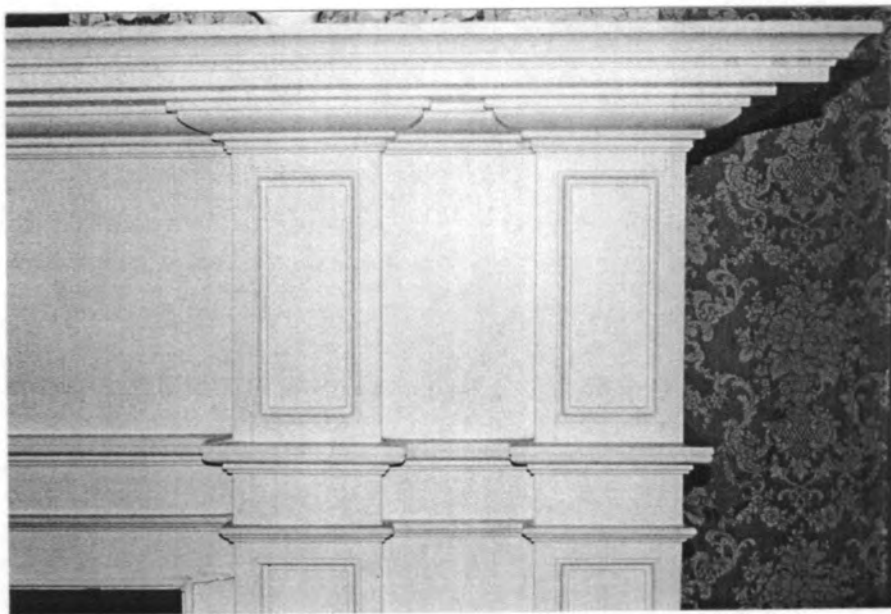
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District, Haverhill, MA
Duncan House, interior details



Stair in central hall.

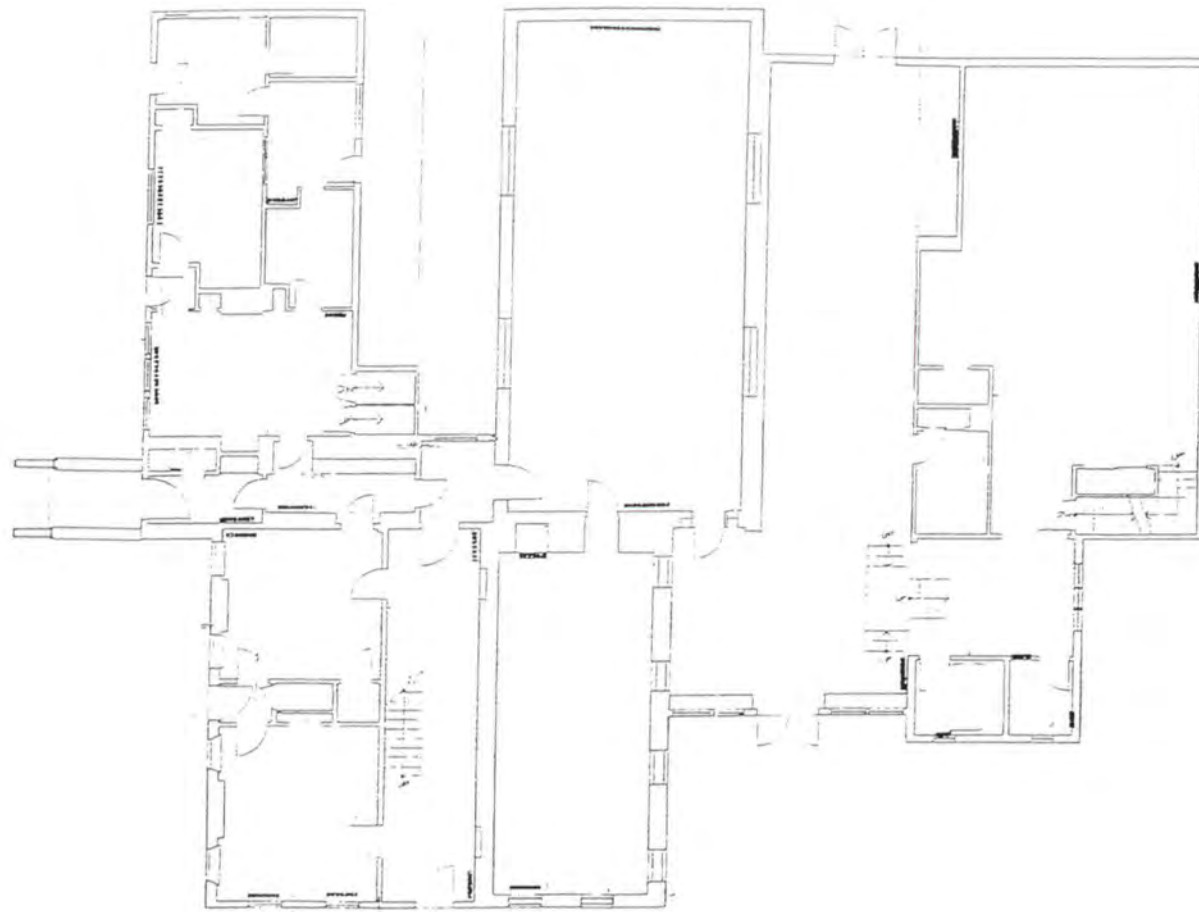


Detail of mantel in southwest parlor.



Detail of mantel in southeast chamber.

B - Shingle Style Ell
A - Duncan House



B - Shingle Style Ell
C - Ayer Ell Hall

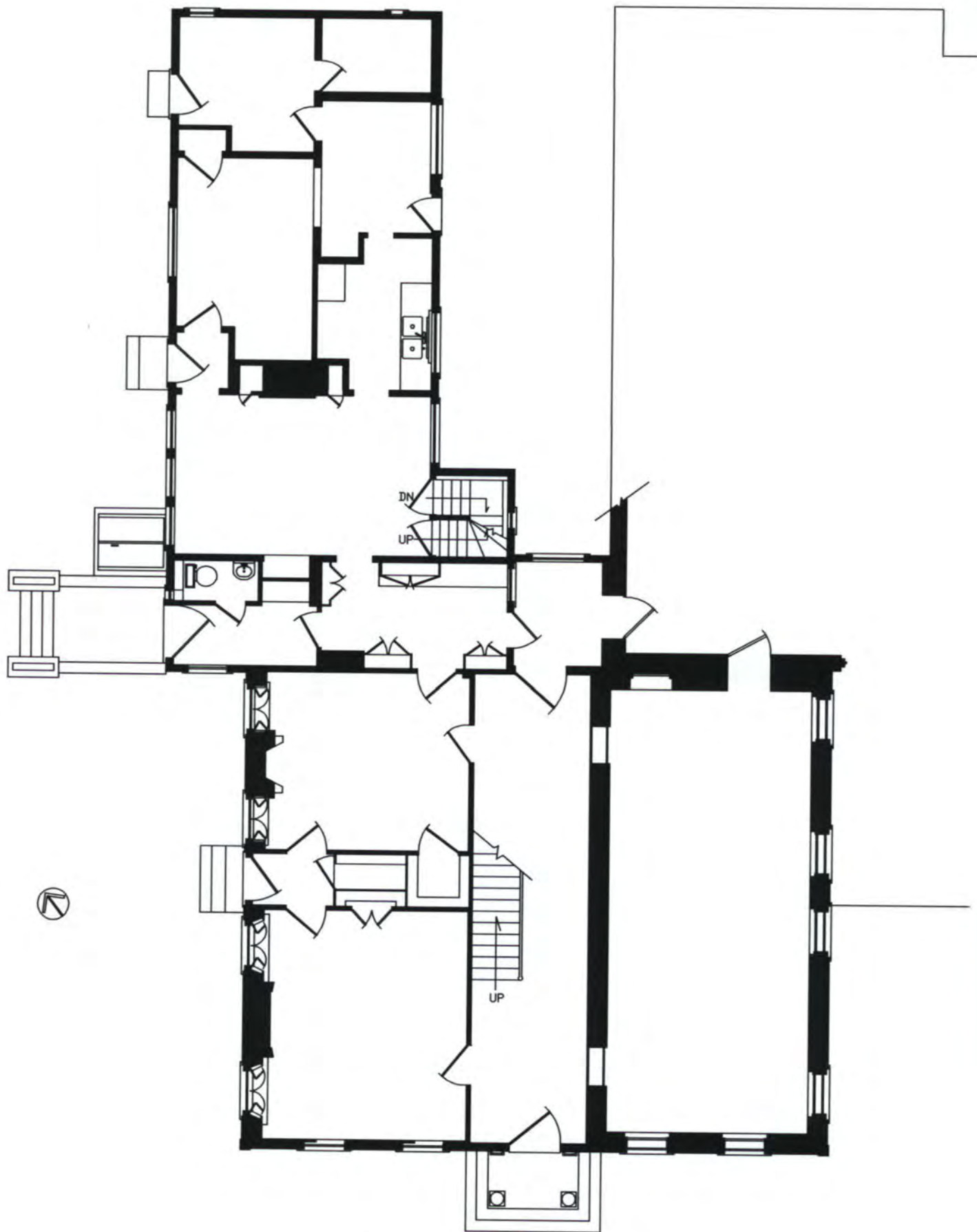
C - Ayer Ell Hall
E - Inf Connector Lobby

E - Inf Connector Lobby
D - Tenney Hall

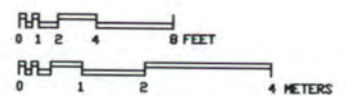
D - Tenney Hall
E - Inf Connector Lobby

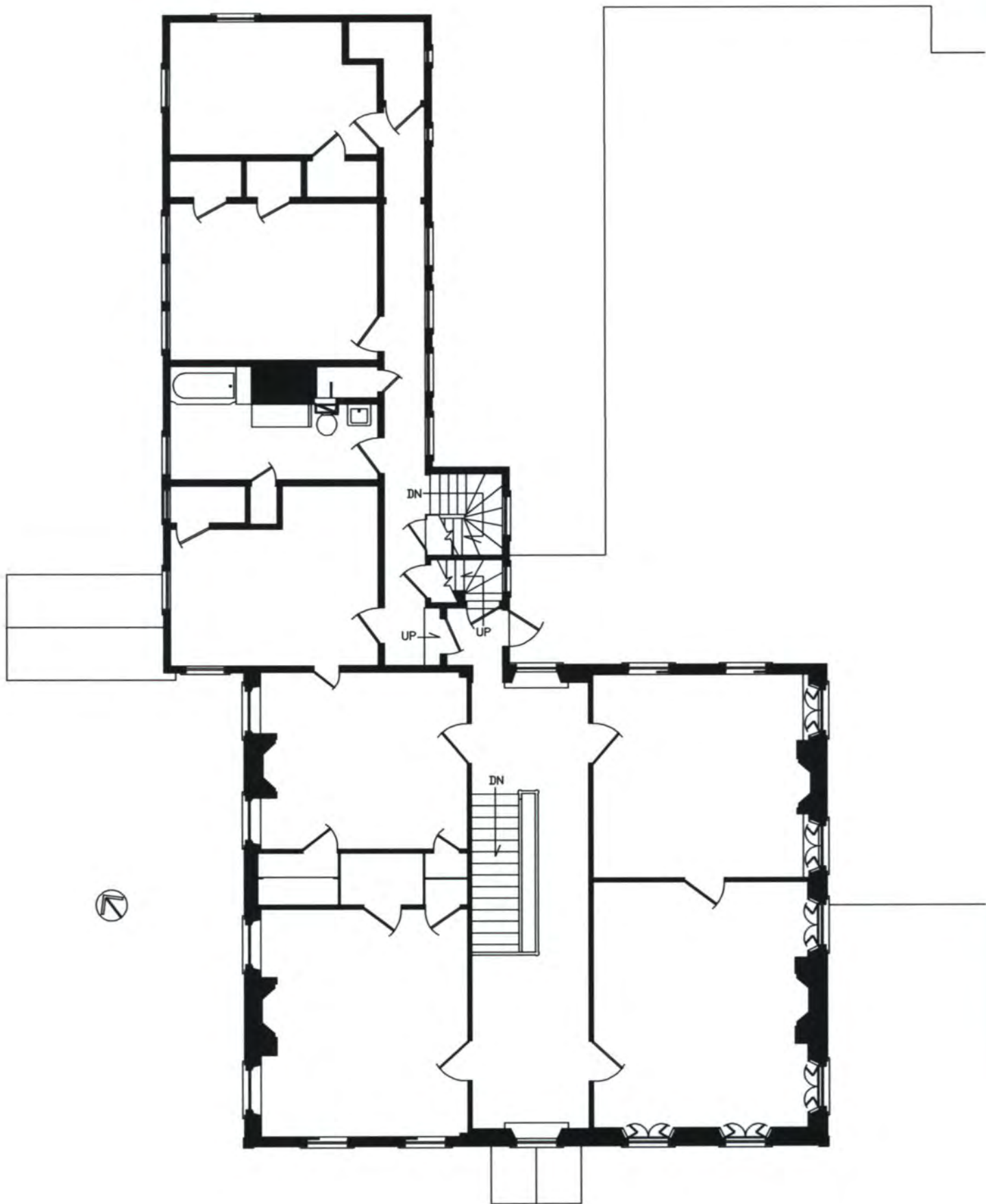
First Floor Plan

Duncan House Plan, showing museum additions.
Crissman Solomon Bauer Architects Inc

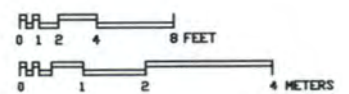


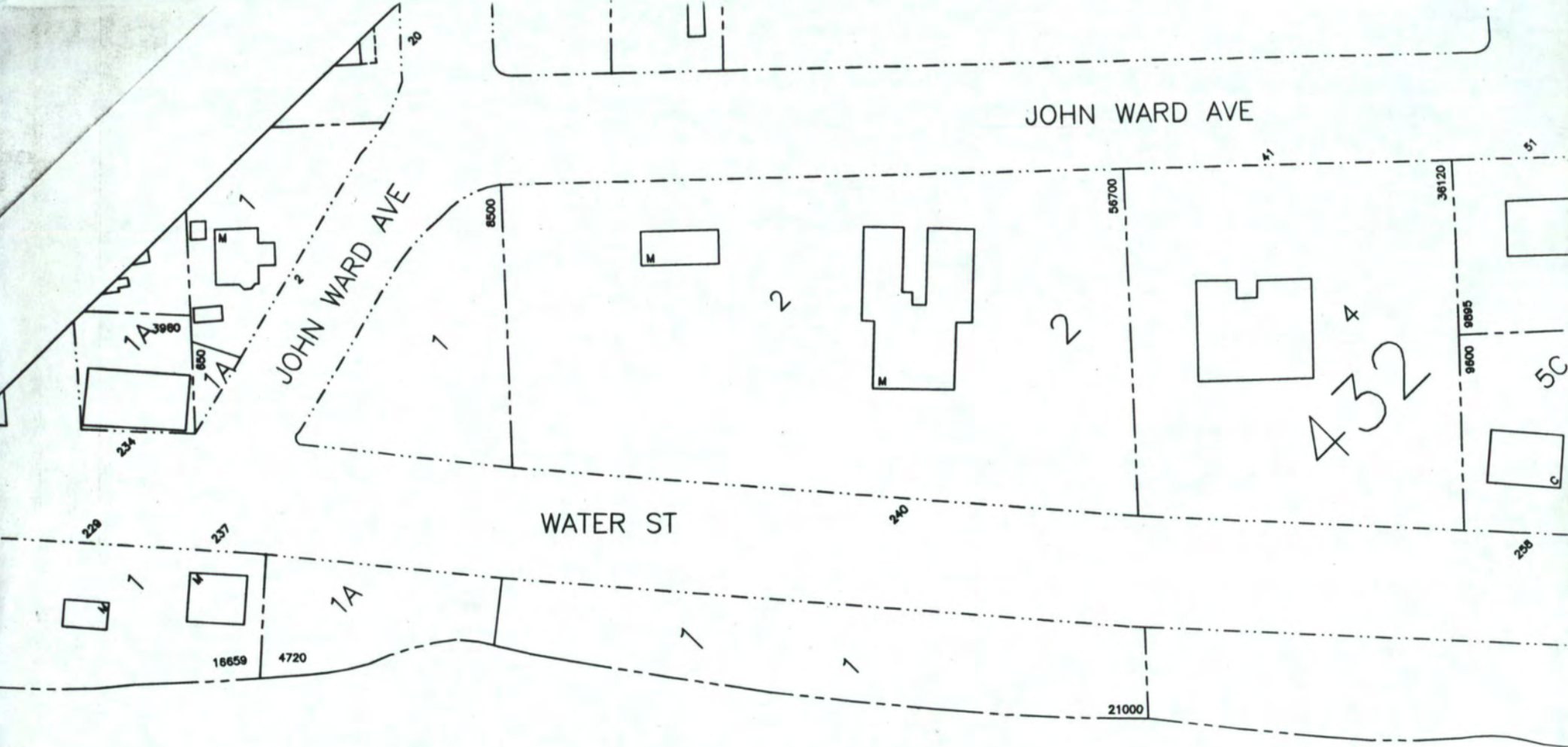
THE DUNCAN HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





THE DUNCAN HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN





Haverhill Historical Society HD
Haverhill (Essex), MA
Data Sheet

Name of Resource	Style	Date*	Type/Status
Saltonstall-Duncan Homestead Site		late 17 th c. – 1888	SI C
Duncan House (MHC #277)	Federal	ca. 1814	2 B C
Ell	Shingle	ca. 1888	
Ayer-Elliott Hall	Colonial Revival	1918	
Terney Hall	Shingle	ca. 1880/1981	
Terrace Room and Gallery	Modern	1982	
Objects on the Lawn behind the Duncan House:			
Merrimack River Anchor	n/a	unk./ca. 1936	O C
Concrete retaining Wall	n/a	unk.	ST NC
Objects Along Water Street:			
Brick Posts	n/a	ca. 1885	2 O C
Granite Column Bases	n/a	19 th c./early 20 th c.	2 O C
Wooden Museum sign	n/a	Late 20 th c.	O NC
“Ward” House (MHC #1030)	Colonial	ca. 1720/1903	B C
Wainwright Stone Step	n/a	19 th c./1903	O C
Objects on the Lawn east of the Duncan House:			
Post and rail fence	n/a	unk.	ST NC
Emerson Mounting Block	n/a	n.d/ca. 1903	O C
Granite Post	n/a	19 th c./unk.	O C
Millstone	n/a	19 th c./unk.	O C

**Haverhill Historical Society HD
Haverhill (Essex), MA
Data Sheet**

Name of Resource	Style	Date*	Type/Status
Carleton Column Bases	n/a	ca. 1875/ca. 1903	2 O C
Horne Flagpole	n/a	ca. 1975	O NC
Trough	n/a	ca. 1885	O C
Foot Bridge	n/a	ca. 1958	ST C
Hunkins Shoe Shop (MHC #1029)	Classical	ca. 1860/1957-58	B C
Objects on the lawn east of the Hunkins Shoe Shop:			
Obelisque	n/a	1808/unk.	O C
Boundary Marker	n/a	ca. 1885	O C

- Note on dates: second date listed is the accession date for the Haverhill Historical Society.

TOTALS:	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	4	
Objects	14	2
Sites	1	
Structures	1	2
TOTALS	20	4

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**Haverhill Historical Society HD
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Photographs 1-4 taken by Thomas Paske, May, 2003

Photographs 5-6 taken by Sarah Hanson, 2001

1. Duncan House, facing NE
2. "John Ward" House, facing N
3. Hunkins Shoe Shop, facing N
4. Duncan House, SE elevation, Tenney Hall, facing N
5. Duncan House, west elevation with 1888 rear ell, facing E
6. Tenney Hall (left), connector, Ayer-Elliott Hall (center), Duncan House and ell (right), facing SE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Haverhill Historical Society Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/25/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/26/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/10/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/08/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000560

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6/8/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Duncan House
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District
Haverhill, MA

photo # 1

Thomas Paske, May 2003



"John Ward" House

Haverhill Historical Society Historic District

Haverhill, MA

photo # 2

Thomas Paske, May 2003



Hunkins Shoe Shop
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District
Haverhill, MA

Photo # 3

Thomas Paske, May 2003



Duncan House (south east elevation)
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District
(house, connector, Tenney Hall)
Haverhill, MA

Photo # 4

Thomas Paske, May 2003



Duncan House, west elevation
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District
(w/ new rear ell, 1888)
Haverhill, MA

Photo # 5

Sarah Hanson, Fall 2001



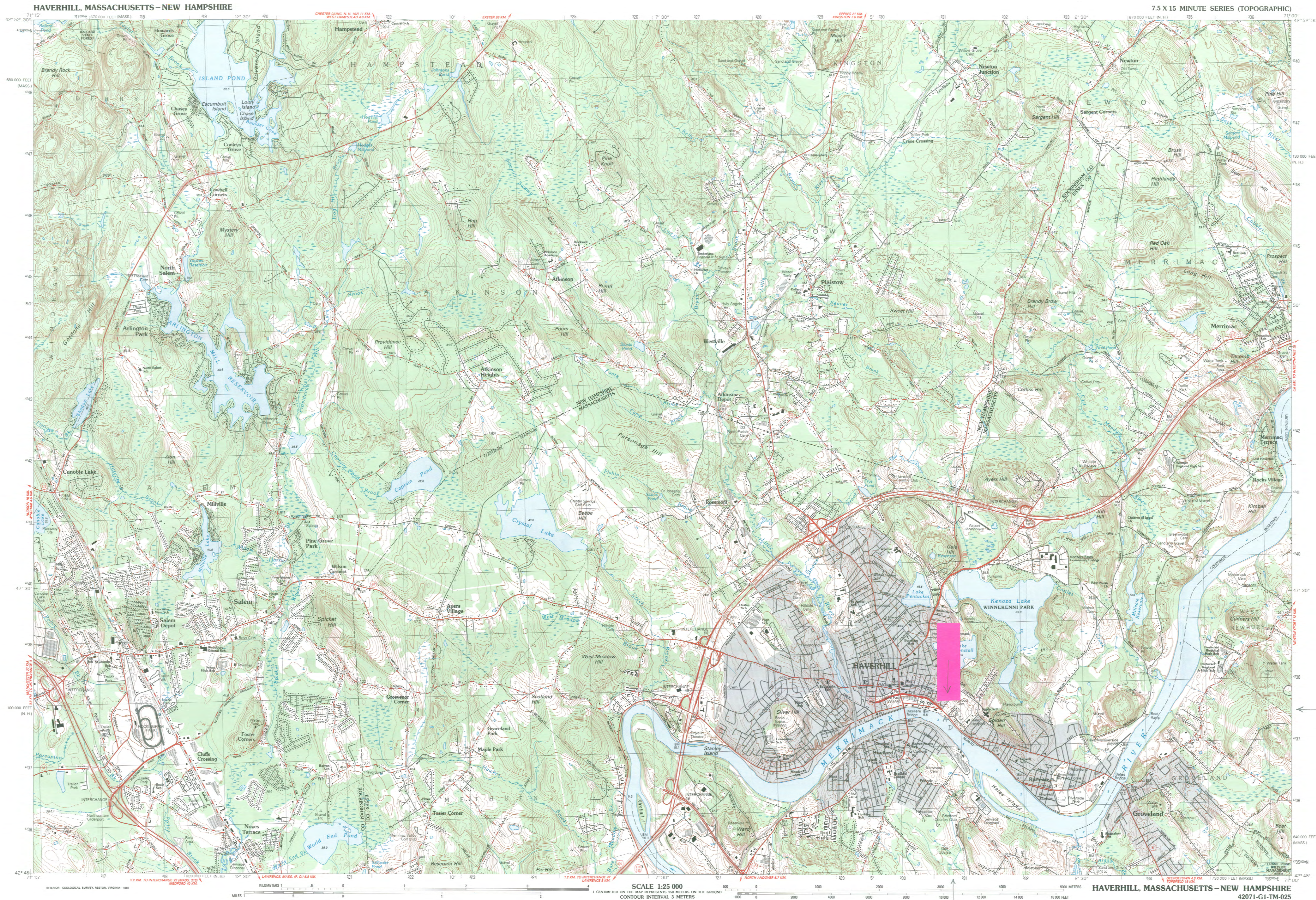
Duncan House, north elevation
Haverhill Historical Society Historic District

Tenney Hall, left; connector and Ayer. Eliot Hall, center front;
Duncan House and ell, right.

Haverhill, MA

photo # 6

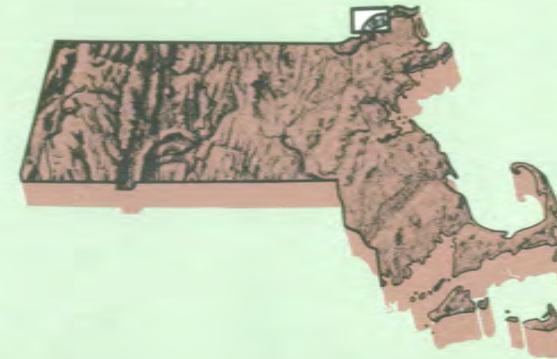
Sarah Hanson, Fall 2001



Haverhill

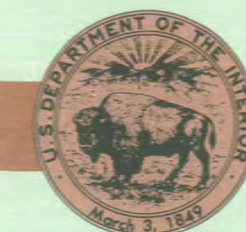
MASSACHUSETTS NEW HAMPSHIRE

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies, and State of New Hampshire agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1976. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
This area covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Salem Depot 1960 and Haverhill 1972
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13274 (1982)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10 000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHOULDER SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

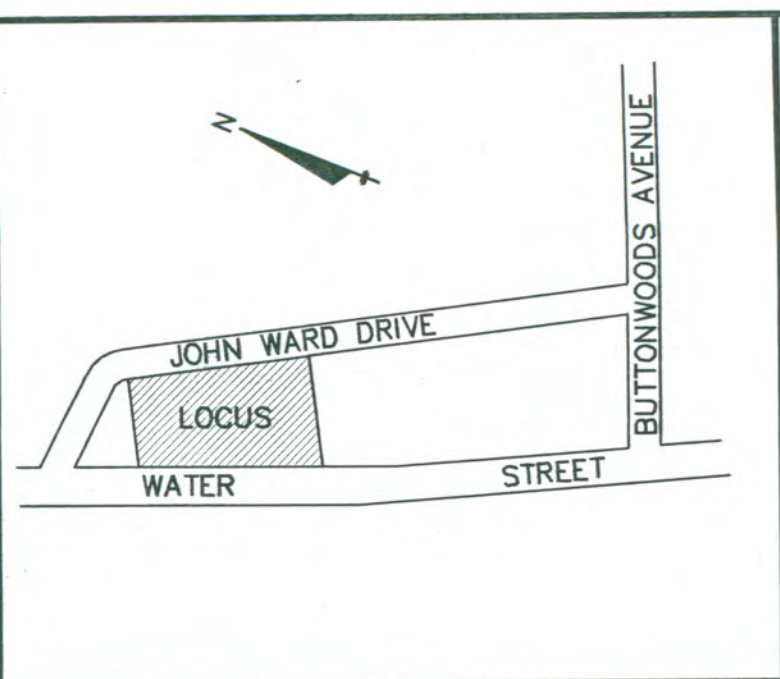
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet			1	2	3	4
1	3.2808		16° 204 MILS 172° 26 MILS	1	2	3	4
2	6.5617			5	6	7	8
3	9.8425			9	10	11	12
4	13.1234			13	14	15	16
5	16.4042			17	18	19	20
6	19.6850			21	22	23	24
7	22.9658			25	26	27	28
8	26.2467			29	30	31	32
9	29.5275			33	34	35	36
10	32.8084			37	38	39	40
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048				UTM grid convergence (RM) and 100 magnetic declination (RM) at center of map Diagram is approximate		1 Manchester South 2 Knapman 3 Eastchurch 4 Northay 5 Haslemere 6 Lowell 7 Larence 8 Swale	

ISBN 0-607-23451-2
9 780607 234510

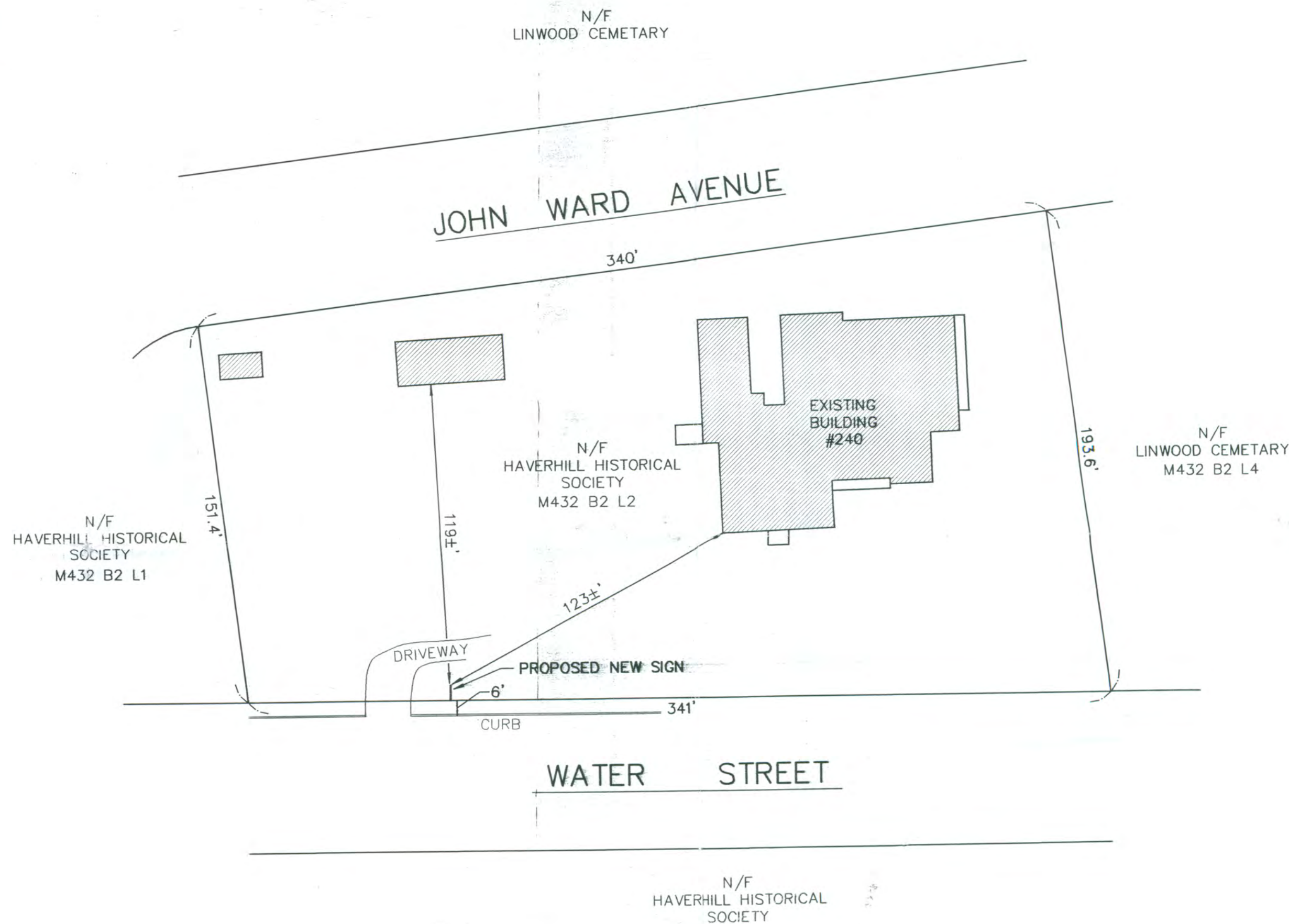
Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



LOCUS PLAN
N.T.S.



FOR REGISTRY USE

I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE PROPERTY LINES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE THE LINES DIVIDING EXISTING OWNERSHIPS AND THE LINES OF STREETS AND WAYS SHOWN ARE THOSE OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE STREETS OR WAYS ALREADY ESTABLISHED AND THAT NO NEW LINES FOR DIVISION OF EXISTING OWNERSHIP OR FOR NEW WAYS ARE SHOWN.

I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THIS PLAN CONFORMS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Gregory L. Bowden
GREGORY L. BOWDEN P.L.S. 10-27-97 DATE

Variance Plan

Showing:
Proposed Sign Location
240 Water Street
Haverhill, MA.

Record Owner and Applicant:
Haverhill Historical Society
240 Water Street, Haverhill, MA.

Scale: 1" = 40' October 27, 1997

Northpoint Survey Services
180 Water Street
Haverhill, MA. 01830
(978)-372-0835

Project No. 1945

CITY OF HAVERHILL
BOARD OF APPEALS

Richard A. Royer
C. Sullivan
R. J. Smith
Maurice H. McQuinn
W. J. Smith

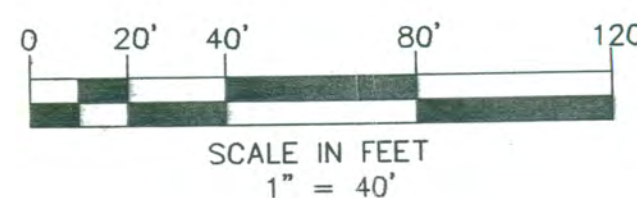
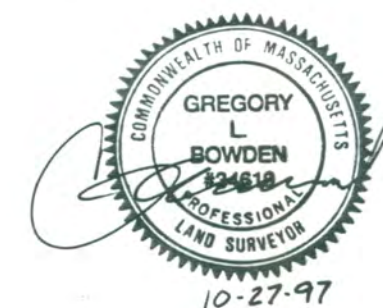
11-19-97
DATE

ZONING DISTRICT
RH- RESIDENTIAL HIGH DENSITY

DEED REFERENCE
RECORD OWNER:
HAVERHILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY
240 WATER STREET, HAVERHILL, MA.
DEED BOOK 1711 PAGE 144 S.E.R.D.

PLAN REFERENCE
PLAN BOOK 28 PLAN 37 S.E.R.D.

ASSESSORS INFORMATION
MAP 432
BLOCK 2
LOT 2



Applicant: *Carol King*

SEC. 4B PL. 2255

12913



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

April 7, 2005

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Haverhill Historical Society Historic District, 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Claire Dempsey, preservation consultant
Joanne Sullivan, Haverhill Historical Society
Lisa DeMeo, Haverhill Historical Commission
Mayor James Fiorentini, City of Haverhill
William Pillsbury, Economic Development Director