

PH0365882

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

77 000 179

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Bradford Common Area
AND/OR COMMON
Bradford Common Historic District Use the

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Multiple S. Main St
CITY, TOWN Haverhill
STATE Massachusetts VICINITY OF CODE 025 COUNTY Essex CODE 009
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6th

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Haverhill VICINITY OF STATE Massachusetts

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Essex County Registry of Deeds
STREET & NUMBER 32 Federal Street
CITY, TOWN Salem STATE Massachusetts, 01970

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth
DATE 1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Massachusetts Historical Commission
CITY, TOWN Boston STATE Massachusetts, 02108

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
--------------------	-------------	------

Bradford Common Historic District	7	2
-----------------------------------	---	---

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED	SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
--------------------	-------------	------

Bradford Common Historic District 7 3

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED	SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Bradford Common Historic District	7	4

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

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED	SEP 14 1977

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

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
--------------------	-------------	------

Bradford Common Historic District	8	2
-----------------------------------	---	---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

Bradford Common Historic District 8 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kingsbury, J.D., Memorial History of Bradford, Massachusetts, C.C. Morse & Son, Book & Job Printers, Haverhill, Mass., 1883.
 Morrison, Leonard, & Sharples, Stephen, History of the Kimball Family, Damrell & Upham, Boston, Mass., 1897.
 Pond, Jean Sarah, Bradford, A New England School, The Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, Revised and Supplemented, 1954.
 Rains, Albert and Henderson, Lawrence G., With Heritage So Rich, Random House, New York, 1966.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 38 acres

UTM REFERENCES

GA	19	329750	4737060	HA	19	330110	4737130
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
AC	19	330310	4736940	BD	19	330280	4736740
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

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

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth Reed Amadon

TITLE Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission DATE 1/10/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

8/14/77

ATTEST: *Charles [Signature]*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

7-13-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

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

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

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

Deed of Essex County, 1640 to 1975, Registry of Deeds, Salem, Massachusetts.

Records of the Trustees of the Fund for the Support of a Congregational Gospel Minister in Bradford, unpublished annual reports, 1804-1975.

Records of the First Church of Christ, Bradford, Mass., unpublished.

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

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

Haverhill Gazette, clippings and bound copies, Whittier Room, Haverhill Public Library.

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

Bradford Common

CONTINUATION SHEET Historic District ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

UTM References

Zone Easting Northing

~~CR~~ 19/329 900/4736 510

~~DF~~ 19/329 580/4736 450

~~EG~~ 19/329 480/4736 730

~~FH~~ 19/329780/4736840

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

CONTINUATION SHEET Bradford Common Map
Historic District ITEM NUMBER Key PAGE 1

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 19 1977

DATE ENTERED SEP 14 1977

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED	SEP 14 1977

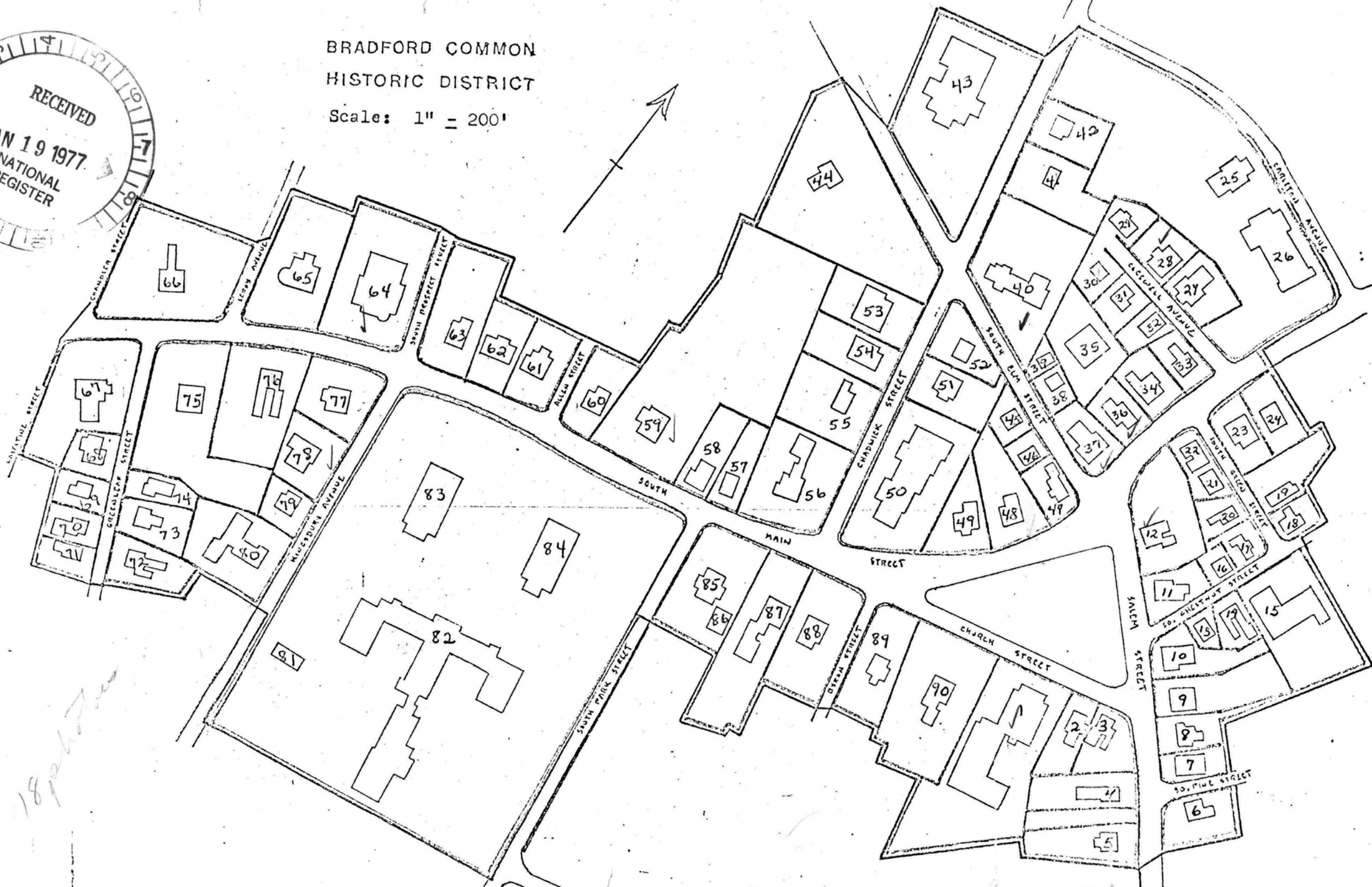
CONTINUATION SHEET Bradford Common Map
 Historic District ITEM NUMBER Key PAGE 3

- 85. Nathaniel Kimball House, So. Main Street, 1888
- 86. McGovern Barn, 292 So. Main Street, c.1920
- 87. Carleton School, So. Main Street, c.1850
- 88. Sarah E. Farrar House, 282 So. Main Street, 1894
- 89. Palfrey House, 18 Church Street, 1886
- 90. Hopkinson House, 14 Church Street, 1856-59



BRADFORD COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT

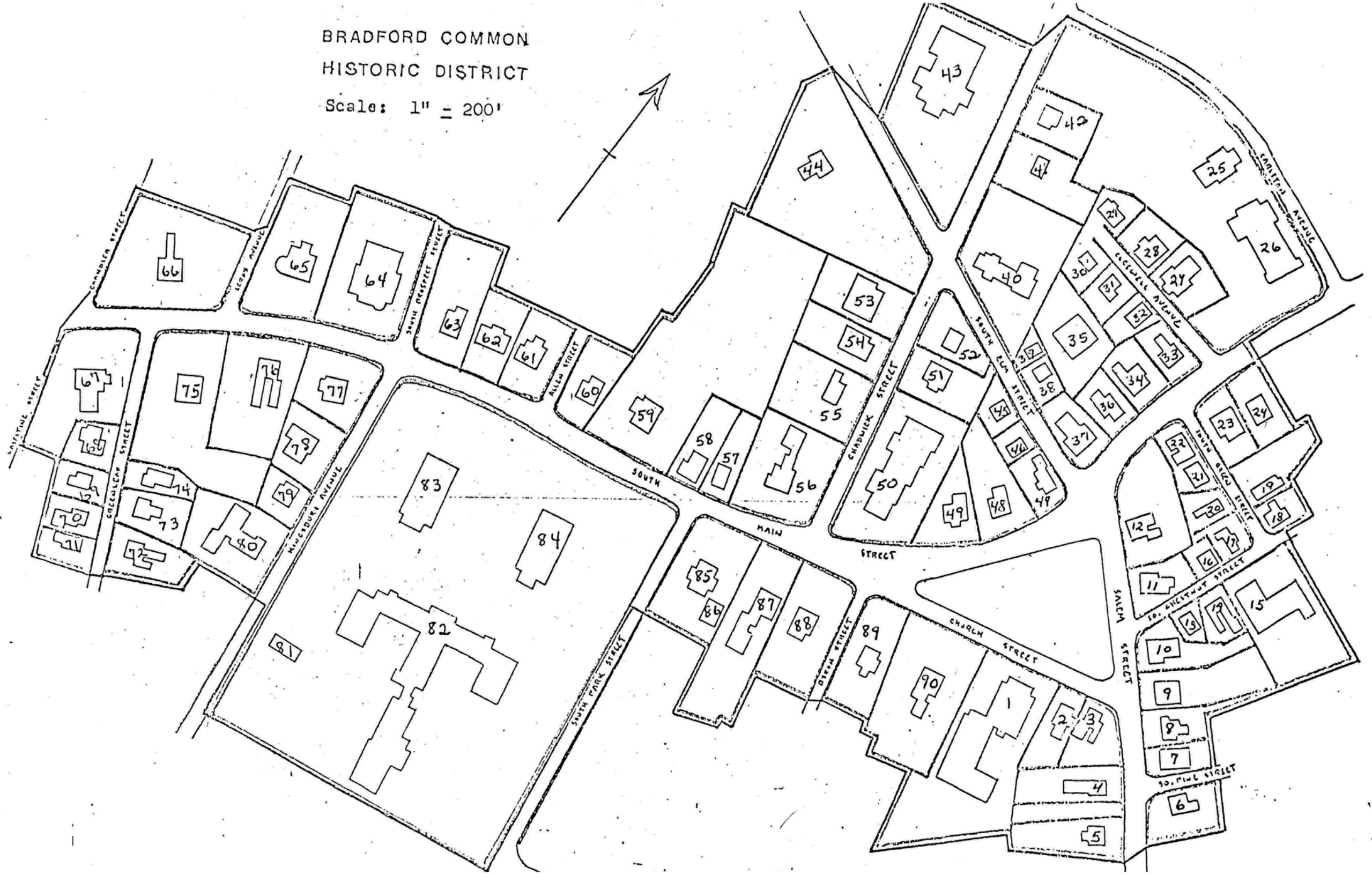
Scale: 1" = 200'



1892/77

BRADFORD COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Scale: 1" = 200'





1. View of Bradford Common from the steeple of the White Church looking north toward Haverhill. Bordering the Common from L. to R.: Pearl House, Dr. Atwood House, Alfred Ordway House, Kimball Tavern, Albert Kimball House.
(Photo: Howard W. Curtis, Haverhill Public Library, 1975)



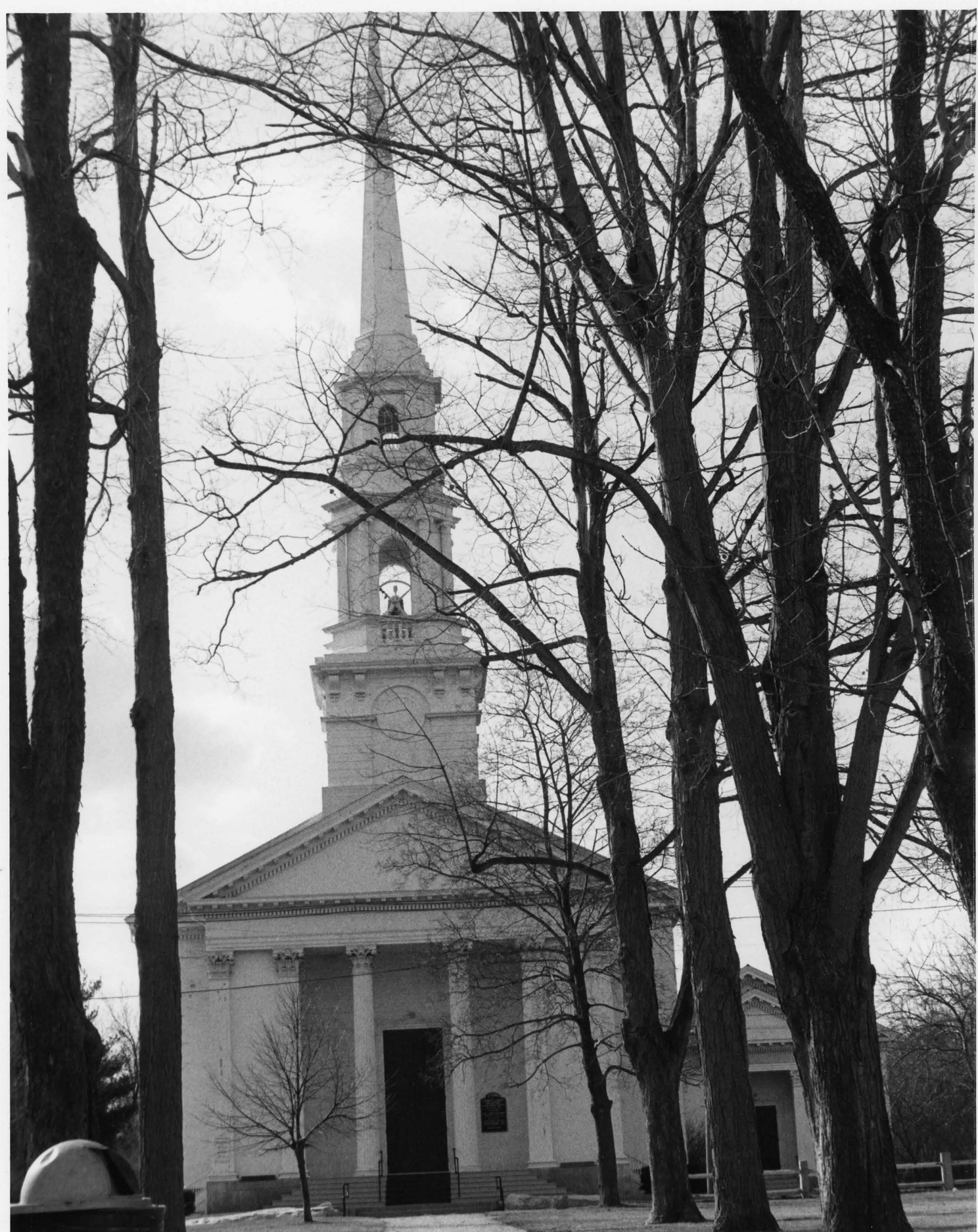
2. View from the steeple of the White Church looking west away from the Common. From L. to R.: Sarah Farrar House, Haseltine Hall, Denworth Hall, Cogswell School, Downs House, Gilman House, and Merrill-Horne House.
(Photo: Howard W. Curtis, Haverhill Public Library, 1975)



3. Looking east and north up South Main Street from the corner of the Bradford College campus toward the Common. The Common is in the center, White Church to the right. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



4. Looking west and south from the point where Salem St. meets the Common. In the foreground is the Common and the Monument. From left to right: Pearl House, D. Atwood House, Alfred Ordway House. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



5. Looking from the center of the Common to the southeast at the facade of the White Church (1848) and its Chapel (1879). (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



6, Looking from the Common at the facade of Kimball Tavern. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



7. Looking at the corner of Salem St. and South Main St. at the facade of the Alfred Ordway House.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



8. Looking from the Kimball Tavern parking lot at the facade of the Leverett Kimball House.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



9. Looking across the intersection of South Elm Street and Chadwick Street at the William Kimball House.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



10. Looking from the corner of South Elm St. and Chadwick St. at the Greenleaf School, once Bradford's City Hall.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



11. Looking from the front of the Bradford College Campus across South Main Street at the facade of the Evans House.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



12. Looking south from the front of the Bradford College campus at the facade of Academy Hall.
(Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



13. Looking from the west corner of the Bradford College Campus at the corner of South Main St. and Kingsbury Ave., across South Main St. at the facade of the Hatch House. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



14. Looking across Greenleaf Street at the facade of the Haseltine House. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)



15. Looking across Kingsbury Avenue at the facade of the Dr. Mysel House. (Photo: Ann F. Armstrong, Haverhill Public Library, 1976)