

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lynn Common Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by North and South Common Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Lynn N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 2/15/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of 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 the 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

Beth A. Savage

4-10-92

Lynn Common Historic District
Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
52	16	buildings
2	0	sites
2	0	structures
4	1	objects
60	17	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

3 (Lynn Public Library, NR 1978; Lynn Armory, NR 1974; St. Stephen's, NR 1979)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling; multiple dwelling;
hotel; secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/ plaza; street furniture/object
RELIGION/religious structure; church school;
church-related residence
FUNERARY/ cemetery
DEFENSE/arms storage
EDUCATION/library; school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling; multiple dwelling;
secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/ plaza; street furniture/object
RELIGION/ religious structure; church school;
church-related residence
FUNERARY/ cemetery
DEFENSE/ arms storage
EDUCATION/ library; school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century Revivals/Classical Revival;
Colonial Revival
Late Victorian/Second Empire; Renaissance
Revival; Queen Anne; Italianate; Shingle
Style; Gothic; Romanesque Revival
No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick; Wood; Asphalt
roof Asphalt, Slate
other Sandstone; Granite; Slate

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 6, 7 Page 1

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS (Continued)

SOCIAL/meeting hall
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS (Continued)

SOCIAL/meeting hall
HEALTH CARE/medical business/office
COMMERCE/specialty store; business

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Early Republic/Federal
Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival; Gothic Revival
Late 19th Century American/Craftsman/Bungalow

DESCRIPTION

The Lynn Common Historic District is approximately 68 acres located near the center of the city of Lynn, Massachusetts, a community approximately 15 miles north of Boston, on Route 1A. Lynn is located on Boston Harbor and is the southernmost community in Essex County. The Lynn Common Historic District is composed primarily of mid-to-late 19th century residential, commercial and institutional buildings, located along the periphery of the Lynn Common, which is more than a half mile long. A few buildings survive from the early 19th century and several date from the late 20th century. It is surrounded by residential neighborhoods to the north and south, the early 20th century City Hall Square to the east and the heavily altered Market Square to the west. The land is level and bordered by two streets defining the boundaries of the Common (North and South Common Streets). North and South Common Streets are segmented by several cross streets. The Common itself is bisected by Ramnify Square; the eastern segment of the Common is narrower and shorter than the western segment.

The majority of the buildings around the Common are residential and illustrate most 19th century architectural styles from the Federal to the Colonial

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 2

Revival. The houses are sited on small lots, set close to the street. The area also possesses a number of institutional buildings, including five churches, the Lynn Public Library (Map #2, NR individual 1978), the Vallodolid Council of the Knights of Columbus (Map #3), the Odd Fellows Hall (Map #27), the American Legion Post (Map Letter D) and the Lynn Armory (Map #47, NR individual 1979). Although not contiguous with the district, the Western Burial Ground, nearby on Market Square, is also part of the district based on its proximity, age and strong historical and social associations with the Common area.

The district contains seventy-one buildings, five objects, two sites and two structures, of which fifty-five buildings, four objects, two sites and two structures contribute to the architectural and historic character and integrity. There are fifty-five principal contributing building; of the remaining six contributing buildings, five are garages and one is a church office. Few buildings within the district have been significantly altered. The most frequent alteration is the addition of synthetic siding and, occasionally, the alteration of the doors or window sash. Where alterations are reversible and most ornamental detail remains, the building is considered to retain integrity and is counted as a contributing building. There are sixteen non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing object, composed of ten principal buildings, three garages and one object built after the period of significance and five principal buildings built within the period of significance but compromised by extensive alteration.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The earliest intact residential structure in the Lynn Common Historic District exists at 89 North Common Street, the Daniel Mudge House of 1820 (Map #14, Photograph #11). This brick house features Flemish bond masonry, a hipped roof and a five-bay facade with a fanlight above the center entry. The entry porch and oriel window are later additions. Another notable Federal style house is the John B. Chase House at 7 Franklin Street (Map #1). Constructed in 1822, the Chase House is a brick, five-bay, center entry building. Several other Federal period buildings survive in heavily altered condition. Originally built in 1809, the Thomas Witt House at 131 North Common Street (Map #20) is likely to have been a five-bay, center entry Federal structure, with a clapboarded facade and rear elevation. The brick end walls of the house are all that remain of this earlier structure; the house was extensively rebuilt ca. 1866. Also partially surviving from the Federal period is the James Pool House at 145 North Common Street (Map Letter C), which appears to have been altered in the Colonial Revival style in ca. 1910.

Between 1830 and 1850, the Lynn Common Historic District experienced substantial growth, unfortunately little of this architecture remains. The only house to survive intact from this period is the 1832 Chase-Huse House at

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

181-183 North Common Street (Map #25), This house is a fine Greek Revival double house with two center entries with an Ionic portico, corner-block window frames and a central gable with a triangular light. Few Greek Revival double houses of this type were built in Lynn; of those remaining, this is one of the best-preserved examples in the city. Surviving in less intact condition is the Wilson House at 53 North Common Street (Map #7), an altered vernacular timber-framed dwelling built before 1852. Formerly at 55 North Common Street, this house was moved to its present address in 1909.

The majority of the extant construction in the Lynn Common Historic District dates from to the second half of the 19th century. Virtually each of the many styles popular during this period is represented in the district. The Italianate style was especially prevalent during the 1860s; four examples of this style remain, including the remodelling of the Thomas Witt House (ca. 1866) to include a bracketed cornice and entry porch, an oriel window, a central gable and window caps. The David Boynton House at 63 North Common Street (1860; Map #9) is a characteristic center entry Italianate house with bracketed entry porch, cornice and window hoods. The John B. Johnson House, ca. 1860, at 98 South Common Street (Map #43), is a well-preserved side-hall Italianate house, featuring a richly detailed entry porch, an oriel window with bracketed cornice and segmentally arched roof, round-arched gable end windows and a bracketed cornice.

The Second Empire style was the dominant architectural style around the Common through the 1870s. Four examples of this style exist as well: the Thomas Richardson House at 73 North Common Street (Map #11), the Dr. David Drew House at 111 North Common Street (Map #17), the Caleb Wiley House at 121 North Common Street (Map #18, Photograph #12) and the Henry Johnson Cottage at 104 South Common Street (Map #42). Of these four the best-preserved and best-detailed examples are the Caleb Wiley House and the Henry Johnson Cottage. The Wiley House (ca. 1875) is an imposing two and a half story dwelling replete with ornamentation. The Mansard roof possesses has a bracketed cornice, dormers with vergeboard detailing, Stick Style bracework and finials. The Johnson Cottage, pre-1872, is one and a half stories high, with a projecting central tower, rusticated boards, quoined cornerboards and round-arched dormers.

The Stick and Panel Brick styles are rare in the Common district. The single, modest example of the Stick Style is the E. Parker House at 31 North Common Street (Map #5), built ca. 1885. This two-story, side-hall house features a two-story bay window and half-timber detail in the gable end. The Panel Brick style is impressively represented by the Nelson Kimball Apartment House at 79-81 North Common Street (1890; Map #12). Built in 1890, this three story building with two central entries has round arched surrounds, stringcourses at each story and corbelling at the cornice.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 4

The Common District is generously endowed with examples of the Queen Anne style. Ten Queen Anne houses exist, most of them near the west end of South Common Street. Among the best examples of the style is the John Greenwood House at 158 South Common Street (1886; Map #34) which possesses a round, two-story corner tower. Some, such as the polygonal-towered George Chadwell House, at 192 South Common Street (ca. 1886; Map #28), have been altered by the addition of synthetic siding. Larger examples of the Queen Anne style are the E.H. Johnson Estate Houses at 173 and 177 North Common Street (Map #23 and 24, Photograph #6), possibly designed by Penn Varney and built ca. 1890 with spindle friezes in the integral porches and decorative shingles in the gable ends. The Luther Newcomb House, 180 South Common Street (Map #32), the G.H. Saragent House, 184 South Common Street (Map #31) and the Rachael Goldberg House, 188 South Common Street (Map #30), were all built ca. 1887, as modest and typical examples of the gable-front house type with two-story porches and bays. Constructed on a similar design but smaller and possessing no porches are the J.A. McArthur Houses at 140 and 148 South Common Street (Map #37 and 36) and the F.D. Stevens Estate House at 96 South Common Street (Map #44), both built ca. 1890.

There are few examples of the Shingle Style in the Lynn Common Historic District. The most substantial and well-preserved is the Helen Marsh House at 99 North Common Street (1903; Map #15), a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling with deep, bracketed eaves, 8/1 window sash, single-story front porch and an oriel window. The F.D. Stevens House at 92 South Common Street (1893; Map #45) is the Lynn Common's only gambrel-roofed structure, two stories high with an integral one-story front porch, and a recessed, round-arched entry flanked by oculi windows.

While the majority of the Colonial Revival houses in the district are vernacular versions, the district does feature a high-style Colonial Revival house at 101 North Common Street (Map #16), the Eliza Bachellor House. Designed by Penn Varney, the Eliza Bachellor House, of 1899, is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed house, featuring a center entry with a semi-circular portico on Ionic columns. Other details include an oriel window, dentilled cornice, pedimented dormers and a sleeping porch with Ionic column supports.

Vernacular versions of the Colonial Revival style were popular in apartment buildings of the early 20th century; three examples on the Lynn Common are the Frank Murphy Apartment House, at 123 North Common Street (1910; Map #19) and the apartment houses at 132 and 138 South Common Street (ca. 1910-20; Map #39 and 38). The Frank Murphy Apartment House, designed by Edwin Earp and Son, is especially well detailed, with bracketed deep eaves, a center entry flanked by three-story bays, and a two-story entry porch with column supports. The brick apartment houses at 132 and 138 South Common Street are modest in detail, with pedimented entries and stringcourses.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 5

The Classical Revival style was used in the Common district primarily on apartment buildings in the early decades of the 20th century. Among the best preserved in the district are the Floradon Apartments at 167 North Common Street (Map #22, Photograph #6) and the Mayflower Apartments at 185 North Common Street (Map #26). The Floradon Apartments were built ca. 1910-1920, and feature panelling, stringcourses, drip-cap lintels, a corbelled cornice and rooftop urn finials. The less ornate Mayflower Apartments, also built ca. 1910-1920, feature a central pediment at the cornice and a crenelated parapet. The Charles Frothingham Apartment Building at 27-29 North Common Street (Map #4), built in 1909 and designed by B. H. Davidson, is a three-story building with bowed end bays, splayed lintels and a modillion cornice. It has been altered by the late-20th century addition of an exterior entry vestibule.

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

The religious and institutional focus of the city of Lynn has long been the Lynn Common Historic District. The area contains five church complexes. St. Mary's Church (Map Letter L), was built in 1947, the remainder of the complex was built within the period of significance. The district is anchored to the east by the Lynn Public Library (Map #2, Photograph #10), the Lynn Armory (Map # 47, Photograph #2), the Classical High School (Map #6) and the Knights of Columbus Hall, now the Boys' Club (Map #3). The Common's west end features the West Lynn Odd Fellows Hall (1890-92; Map #27) and the American Legion Post (built after the period of significance; map letter D).

The oldest extant church in the area is the First Baptist Church at 7 Park Street (facing North Common Street; Map #21), built in 1867. This church and its associated office are the district's only examples of the Gothic Revival style. Features of the wooden church include a tower pierced by single and double lancet windows, a multi-gabled spire and a row of triangular dormers along the nave above and below the clerestory.

The First Congregational Church at 152 South Common Street (Map #35) and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at 70 South Common Street (Map # 46, NR individual 1979) are two of Lynn Common's three fine examples of the Romanesque Revival style. The First Congregational Church was built in 1871-1872 and designed by John Stevens of Boston. It is a richly detailed example of the Romanesque Revival style, featuring round-arched windows, oculi, a rusticated first story, buttresses and a corbelled and bracketed cornice. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is one of the most important examples of Victorian architecture in Lynn, built in 1881 and designed by the prominent Boston architectural firm Ware and Van Brunt. The church is constructed of granite and trimmed with red brick and "Nova Scotia freestone," and possesses a variety of carved stonework, a red slate roof, decorative stained glass and a lavishly detailed interior.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 6

The last church complex to be built within the period of significance is that of St. Mary's Church. The church itself (Map Letter K) was erected in 1947, but is surrounded by three buildings dating from 1880 to 1917. St. Mary's School (Map # 49), built in 1880-1881, at 8 South Common Street, and attributed to Lynn architect Henry W. Rogers, is a fine example of Victorian Gothic design with a Mansard roof, a corbelled cornice, polychromy and pointed arch windows. The St. Mary's Rectory (1893; Map #48), designed by Rogers, is a substantial, brick Federal Revival-style building, with porticoes supported by Corinthian columns, an elliptical fanlight, splayed lintels and other characteristic details. The last building in the complex erected within the period of significance was the Convent (Map # 49), built in 1917 in the Federal Revival style. The Convent shares many decorative features with the Rectory.

The Lynn Armory (38 South Common Street; Map #47, NR individual 1979), is a prominent building within the district. Constructed of brick in the Romanesque Revival style, it was designed by the Lynn architectural firm of Wheeler and Northend and built in 1893. The building is dominated by four crenellated corner towers, and features include round-arched openings, a corbelled cornice and a crenelated parapet.

Also, at the east end of the Common, at 5 North Common Street, is the Lynn Public Library (Map #2), an elaborate Renaissance Revival style building designed by Boston architect George A. Moore and built between 1898 and 1900. The library possesses a projecting three-bay entry pavilion framed by a two-story Corinthian portico. The portico is echoed through the repeated use of Corinthian pilasters on the facade and side elevations.

Next to the Library, at 19-25 North Common Street, is the Knights of Columbus Hall (Map #3), now the Boys' Club, a handsome Classical Revival building designed by Sanborn and Weed and constructed in 1922. The central entry pavilion of the brick hall is dominated by a pediment supported by paired Ionic columns.

The Classical High School (Map #6), between 31 and 53 North Common Street, was designed by Penn Varney, and built in 1909 in the Classical Revival style. One of the Common's most ornate Classical Revival buildings, the high school features a two-story pedimented portico supported by paired Ionic columns. Other decorative elements include bracketed window caps at the first story, a dentilled cornice and parapet.

To the Common's west end, at 191 North Common Street, is the West Lynn Odd Fellows Hall (Map # 27), designed by Penn Varney and built between 1890 and 1892. The brick building was originally Classical Revival, but after extensive renovations retains ornament only on the west elevation.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 7

Lynn Common is encircled by a cast-iron fence (ca. 1870s). The Common is well-shaded with mature deciduous trees and features concrete paths and park benches. Objects and structures found within the Common include a fountain (1893), bandstand (ca. 1890-1900) and a World War I Monument, one of several monuments in the district. Most notable of the district's monuments is the Soldiers' Monument (1873) at the junction of North and South Common Streets. It consists of three bronze figures representing the City of Lynn, War and Justice, set on a granite base, and was sculpted by John A. Jackson. The bandstand, while modest, features such typical late-19th century design elements as a rubblestone foundation, turned and bracketed supports, a spindle balustrade and a pierced frieze. The domed roof possesses a slight ogee flare and is topped by a finial. The bandstand is flanked by several rows of park benches.

Separated from the west end of the Common by a short block of heavily altered commercial buildings of the 20th century is the Western (or Old) Burial Ground. Established in 1637, the burial ground primarily contains slate stones of the early 18th through early 19th centuries. The majority of the stones are either rectangular or arch-headed; some have double arches. They are set in fairly random rows, reflecting the informal planning of 17th and 18th century cemeteries. The 18th and early 19th century stones are quite ornate, featuring carving of high quality. Prominent motifs include willows, urns and death's heads. Stones from the late 19th and early 20th centuries include such typical late 19th century cemetery elements as granite obelisks and a granite crypt. The cemetery also contains mature deciduous trees and is surrounded by a modern metal fence. It is visually important as Lynn's oldest burying ground and as a well-preserved example of a 17th and 18th century cemetery design.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is possible that sites are present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). In general, however, poor locational criteria for the district and extensive historic period development indicate a low potential for significant prehistoric survivals.

There is a high potential for significant historic archaeological survivals within the district, particularly for the 17th and early 19th centuries. Settlement during the 18th century was scattered in the Common area. Several 17th century structures, no longer extant, were located around the Common, first established in 1637. Structural remains may survive for the 1630 Armitage House located in the north side of the Common near Mall Street. Similar survivals may also exist for the 1646 Anchor Tavern, also located on the north side of the Common, and the 1637 Johnson house located near City Square. Burials dating to 1637 are also present at the Western Burial Ground

(continued)

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 a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years 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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1820-1925

Significant Dates

1637

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Varney, Penn; Rogers, Henry W.;

Ware and Van Brunt; Stevens, John

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Lynn Common Historic District
Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 68 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	19	338500	4702870
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	19	339140	4702980

3	19	339140	4703060
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	19	339270	4703030

☒ 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 Kim W. Brengle, Northfield Preservation Assoc. w/ Betsy Friedberg, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1992

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 7, 8 Page 8, 1

located to the west of the Common between Market Square and South Common Street. Survivals of a schoolhouse reportedly built or moved in 1752 to the east end of the Common are also likely. The earliest extant buildings in the district date to the early 19th century. Examples from this period include 1803 Lynn Hotel, 1806 Lynn Academy, the 1820 Mudge House located at 89 North Common Street and the 1822 Chase House located at 7 Franklin Street. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and outbuildings may survive associated with these structures as well as earlier 17th century homes and inns. Structural remains of early 19th century buildings also likely survive. The Lynn Common Historic District experienced extensive growth from 1830-1850, however, few structures remain from the period. Extensive remains should exist from this period around the Common locale.

(end)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lynn Common Historic District is an area of 19th and early 20th century residential, institutional and commercial buildings in varying states of preservation. The district demonstrates community planning and development through the adaptation of common lands to a park and the ensuing construction around the park. It is significant for the quality and variety of architectural styles extant, and includes work by several major late 19th and early 20th century architects from Boston and Lynn. The periods of significance, 1637 and 1820-1925, are based on the 1637 establishment of the West Burial Ground and the Common, and include the establishment of the Common as a park in 1820, the district's earliest surviving buildings, and the residential and institutional construction of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, from which period the majority of the existing buildings date. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets criteria A and C on the local level. The district also meets criteria exceptions A, B and D, for religious buildings, historic cemeteries and moved buildings. Although not contiguous with the common, the Western Burial Ground meets criteria consideration D, based on its age and its historical and social importance as the Town of Lynn's first burial ground. The burial ground is considered individually eligible for the National Register but is being nominated as a discontinuous element in the Lynn Common Historic District, because of its close historic association to the development of this area.

At the time of Lynn's settlement in 1629, the Lynn Common was a forest, overlooked for settlement in favor of a "faire playne" located near the junction of modern Essex and Chestnut Streets in the area of Lynn now called Woodend. Settled in 1630, as part of the town of Saugus, this section became Lynn in 1637. Despite the concentration of settlement at Woodend, according

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

to a 1829 map of the town's earliest settlement, drawn by Alonzo Lewis, some settlement of the immediate area took place in the 1630s with a house built for Joseph Armitage in 1630 along the north side of the Common near modern Mall Street and another built for Richard Johnson in 1637 near City Hall Square. Later, in 1646, the "anchor Tavern" was built on the north side of the Common. A committee was established in 1637 to "lay out farms," reserving the woodlands as the "town common." The Common may have assumed its present dimensions in 1706, when further and more extensive division of the public lands occurred, including Nahant and much of the Lynn Woods.

The Western Burial Ground was also established in 1637, to the west of Lynn's new town common. Its first interment, in 1637, was the body of John Bancroft. Bancroft was one of Lynn's first settlers; he came over from England in 1630. At the time of the 1865 publication of Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn, the earliest stone extant in the Burial Ground was that of John Clifford, buried in 1698. The majority of the stones in the Burial Ground date to the 18th and 19th centuries, and include the descendants of Lynn's founding families, such as the Bancrofts, Atwills, Burrills and Newhalls. Thomas Newhall, a second-generation Lynn resident and the first white person born in Lynn, was buried in the Western Burial Ground in 1687. Numerous stones exist marking the graves of Revolutionary War veterans. Most of the 19th century interments were members of families residing around the Common, such as the Mudges, Chases and Huses.

The Common's development as the center of many of Lynn's civic and religious functions began in the late 17th century with the construction of the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse in 1682, the town's first (and, at the time, only) religious society, previously located near Shepard Street. A house for the sexton (later known as the Atwill House) was built nearby in the same year. Throughout the 18th century town meetings were held in the Old Tunnel Meetinghouse, and in 1752 a schoolhouse was built or moved onto the east end of the Common. In 1797 the Old Engine House was built, followed by the Old Gun House in 1809, built "to receive the 'great guns' sent by the United States government at that time when the disturbed state of our relations with Great Britain threatened the war which came in 1812." A schoolhouse was built in 1810 near the present site of the Soldier's Monument, and in 1814 the Old Town Hall was built. The Common remained "free to all cows and other animals" until the late 1820s. It was also used for military training and as a public ground for parades.

The earliest extant buildings around the Common date from the early 19th century. The opening of the Boston-Salem Turnpike in 1803 caused Market Square, at the west end of the Common, to develop into a moderately successful commercial center. At that time a number of brick and wood Federal buildings were constructed at the Common's west end, including the Lynn Hotel (Map #), of 1803 (possibly designed by Samuel McIntyre of Salem), the Lynn Academy (Map #), of 1806 and a row of brick commercial buildings on the east side of the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

West Burial Ground. The only remaining examples of Federal construction on the west end of the Common are the Thomas Witt House at 131 North Common Street (Map #20), the brick end walls of which date to 1809, and possibly the James Pool House at 145 North Common Street (Map Letter C), which, despite extensive alterations in ca. 1910, may partially date to the Federal period.

Concurrently, the scattered growth of shoe manufacturing in the Common area and in Woodend since the mid-18th century resulted in the construction at the east end of the Common of the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, of 1814, in City Hall Square and the Daniel Mudge House (1820), at 89 North Common Street (Map #14), perhaps the finest Federal house in Lynn. Photographs of the area on file at the Lynn Public Library and the Lynn Historical Society document some central chimney and hip-roofed houses remaining in the 1890s; most of these were moved or demolished prior to World War I.

The establishment of the Common as a park began in the 1820s and continued throughout the 19th century. Despite a late 18th century effort to plant ornamental trees on the Common, interest in the land as a park and ornament to the town seems to not have taken hold until the 1820s. Around 1820, William Wood, an "eccentric" Bostonian who made frequent visits to Lynn and Nahant, gave trees to the town to be planted with local volunteer labor. Between 1823 and 1833, all the buildings which had been built directly on the Common were moved to nearby sites, and in 1829 or 1830 the land was plowed, leveled and replanted. At the same time a road which had run along the center of the Common was removed and North and South Common Streets were created as "made," or publicly owned, streets out of informal paths. According to local tradition, during his visit to Lynn in 1847 President Polk suggested that a fence would bring "new life" to the park. In 1848 a fence was constructed, at which time the park was bisected into its present dimensions. The current cast-iron fence dates from the 1870s and may be a replacement for the first fence. Other decorative improvements to the Common began by 1838 with the creation of a frog pond from the diversion of a nearby brook. In 1871, when the brook became part of the City's sewer system, the bottom of the pond was sealed and a new source of water found. In 1873 the Soldiers' Monument, sculpted by John Adams Jackson, was erected at the intersection of North Common, South Common and Franklin Streets, to commemorate those slain in the Civil War. In 1893, by a gift of the Estate of William Shute, an "electrical fountain" was created on or near the site of Frog Pond. Although the fountain remains near a bandstand of the same period, it is unused.

Beginning in the 19th century Lynn developed as a major center of shoe manufacturing. According to the National Register nomination for English High School (later Cobbett Jr. High School):

By 1831, 3,516 of Lynn's 6,200 inhabitants were engaged in the production of shoes. Many of the early innovations in the production of shoes came

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 4

from Lynn, including the first edge iron, invented by John Johnson (1834), Charles Winslow's patent for the Congress boot (1848), and the sole cutter, invented by Richard Richards (1844). The invention of this and other machinery resulted in the transformation of a shoemaking cottage industry to factory production in large shoe shops. By 1856 Lynn was paying more than one eighth of the total annual tax assessed on the production of boots and shoes in the entire country.

The Common area experienced industrial construction in the 1830s and 1840s, when the railroad shifted the focus of Lynn to Central Square and shoe manufacturing secured its position as the town's major industry. In 1840, industrial construction around the Common included fifteen shoe factories, five "shops," six stores, a morocco factory, a last factory, one carriage factory and a carpenter's shop. The remainder of the land surrounding the Common was occupied by sixty-nine residences, two schools, six churches, an Engine House and a Gun House. Despite the large number of buildings standing at the time, only one constructed during this period remains, the Chase-Huse Double House, of 1832, (Map #25) at 181-183 North Common Street. The 1849 Greek Revival Robinson Shoe Factory Building, formerly at 120 South Common Street, was lost between 1977 and 1989. The district's only surviving industrial building is the M.C. Heald Bottling Works (ca. 1882) at 6-12 Commercial Street (Map #29). It is a Second Empire style building constructed for the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages and bottler of beer, ale and cider. Between 1869 and 1882, the business was located at the present location of 192 South Common Street.

During the last half of the 19th century, the Common area experienced substantial development, becoming more residential and institutional than industrial, and regaining its 18th century position as the focus of Lynn's civic and religious activities. Thirty-seven of the sixty-six contributing resources in the district date to this period. In the 1870s the Common area was by James Newhall as "about the center of the city, both geographically and as regards population..." and, as such, was graced by the construction of the City Hall (later replaced) at its eastern end. The Second Empire style City Hall was designed by Arthur Gilman and Gridley Bryant of Boston in 1867.

By 1890 the area contained over 100 houses, seven churches, two stores, one hotel and one school. Four churches remain from this period: the Gothic Revival First Baptist Church, of 1867 (Map #21), at 7 Park Street, the First Congregational Church of 1871-1872 (Map #35), at 152 South Common Street and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (1881) (Map #46), at 70 South Common Street, both Romanesque Revival and the Classical Revival St. Mary's Church, Rectory and Convent (1880-1893; Map # 49) at 8-18 South Common Street. The other three churches of this period, the Second Universalist Church, the Second Congregational Church and the P E Church, are no longer standing. Two important late 19th century civic buildings stand: the Classical Revival

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

style Lynn Public Library at 5 North Common Street (1898-1900; Map #2), and the Romanesque Revival Lynn Armory, built in 1893 at 38 South Common Street (Map # 47). The Lynn Home for Aged Ladies, no longer standing, was built on the west end of the Common in 1877, on the present site of 197-205 North Common Street.

These institutional buildings give the district much of its architectural significance. They are well articulated examples of the many eclectic architectural styles of the late 19th century, designed by prominent architects of Boston and Lynn. Architects whose work is represented include Ware and Van Brunt and John Stevens of Boston, and Penn Varney, Henry W. Rogers and Wheeler and Northend, all of Lynn.

Residential construction from the last half of the 19th century is generally more modest than the institutional buildings on the Common. Among the most architecturally distinguished residences in the district are the Italianate David Boynton House, at 63 North Common Street (Map #9), the Second Empire style Caleb Wiley House, 121 North Common Street, (Map #18), and Henry Johnson Cottage, 104 South Common Street, (Map #42), and the Colonial Revival style Eliza Bachellor House at 101 North Common Street (Map #16). Included among the occupations of owners of the more substantial residences on the Common were shoe manufacturing, banking, local politics and real estate.

Aside from the homes of the well-to-do, a number of middle-class frame houses were built in the area by developers, including 173 and 177 North Common Street (Map #23 and #24) and 180-192 South Common Street (Map #s 32, 31, 30 and 28, Photograph #9).

Construction slowed by the first decade of the 20th century. Between 1890 when P.B. Magrane built a large row of Colonial Revival style tenements (217-231 South Common Street and 12-20 Elm Street, east of the district), and World War I, subdivision of earlier house lots for apartment construction took place. The best remaining example of the three-story apartment houses that were built is the Colonial Revival building of 1910 at 123 North Common Street (Map #19), built for Frank Murphy and designed by local architects Edwin Earp and Son. After 1920, construction all but ended, until the 1970s, when a number of non-contributing apartment houses and condominiums were built.

At present the area around the Lynn Common is inconsistent in its state of preservation. While some of the city's most monumental Victorian buildings remain (St. Stephen's Church, the Lynn Armory and the Lynn Public Library), demolition and modern construction along South Common Street have been detrimental to the area's integrity. In contrast, North Common Street retains many fine Victorian houses, which though somewhat altered, could easily recover their original forms, if owners were provided with the proper incentives. In general, the alterations to many of these buildings consist of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 8, 10 Page 6, 1

the addition of synthetic siding, oversized windows, new front doors and other relatively minor and reversible changes. The Western Burial Ground is well-preserved despite some vandalism; in most cases, broken stones have been reset. The cemetery has been inactive since the turn of the 20th century, thereby protecting it from 20th century design influence and ensuring the retention of its historical essence.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on Lynn's social, cultural and economic growth as the town grew from its agricultural beginnings in the 17th century to an industrial and urban center in the 19th century. The potential for 17th century survivals is particularly important since no examples from this period survive. Early 19th century survivals are also important because, although a period of extensive growth occurred, few examples of this period also survive. Several buildings from this period were removed from the Common in 1829 or 1830, however, subsequent leveling of the Common land may have had an impact on these potential remains. Residential and industrial survivals from Lynn's shoe industry are possible from the period, both of which would significantly contribute to this nomination.

(end)

10. UTM REFERENCES (cont'd)

5)	19	339360	4703080
6)	19	339500	4702970
7)	19	339560	4702890
8)	19	339400	4702810
9)	19	338520	4702720

Western Burial Ground			
19	338420	4702720	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Lynn Common Historic District is shown on the accompanying map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Common Historic District,
Lynn, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

With several exceptions, the boundary includes only properties on North and South Common Streets facing onto the Lynn Common. The western boundary was based on dense commercial construction and greater alteration in the Market Square area. City Hall Square at the eastern boundary is more commercial and larger in scale than the district. A major focus of the district was the relationship of buildings and the Common, resulting in the exclusion of properties on streets radiating from the Common. Exceptions are the Western Burial Ground, located west of the common, due to its strong historical associations with the Common, 6-12 Commercial Street as the only remaining example of the industrial uses prevalent on the Common in the mid-19th century, 7 Franklin Street, which faces onto the Common, and the Cobbett Elementary School on Franklin Street, which is attached to and on the same parcel as Classical High School.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT - LYNN, MA

PAGE 1 OF 3

MAP#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	STATUS	STYLE	RE
29	NA	M.C. Heald Bottling Works	6-12 Commercial St.	ca. 1882	C	Second Empire	B
1	507	John B. Chase House	7 Franklin St.	1822	C	Federal	B
50	NA	Cobbett Elementary School	Franklin St.	ca. 1920	C	Classical Revival	B
51	800	Western Burial Ground	Market Sq. @ Elm St.	1637	C		SI
2	530	Lynn Public Library	5 N. Common St.	1898-1900	C	Renaissance Revival	B*
		Revolutionary War Monument	5 N. Common St.	1904	C		O
3	NA	Boys' Club (orig. Valladolid Assoc.)	19-25 N. Common St.	1925	C	Classical Revival	B
4	NA	Charles Frothingham Apartments	27-29 N. Common St.	1909	C	Classical Revival	B
5	NA	E. Parker House	31 N. Common St.	ca. 1885	C	Queen Anne	B
6	NA	Classical High School	N. Common St.	1909	C	Classical Revival	B
7	NA	Wilson House	53 N. Common St.	pre-1852	C	Vernacular timber-fram	B
8	NA	Owen Mangan House	55 N. Common St.	ca. 1909	C	Shingle Style	B
A	NA	Building	57-61 N. Common St.	ca. 1950-1970	NC	Commercial	B
9	NA	David Boynton House	63 N. Common St.	1860	C	Italianate	B
		Garage		ca. 1930-1940	NC		B
10	NA	Kensington Hotel	69 N. Common St.	ca. 1910-1920	C	Colonial Revival	B
11	NA	Thomas Richardson House	73 N. Common St.	ca. 1863-1871	C	Second Empire	B
		Garage		ca. 1950s	NC		B
12	NA	Nelson Kimball Apartment House	79-81 N. Common St.	1890	C	Panel Brick	B
13	NA	Harmon Apartment House	85 N. Common St.	1912	C	Three Decker	B
14	531	Daniel Mudge House	89 N. Common St.	ca. 1820	C	Federal	B
		Garage		ca. 1925	C		B
15	532	Helen Marsh House	99 N. Common St.	1903	C	Shingle Style	B
		Garage		ca. 1925	C		B
16	533	Eliza Bachellor House	101 N. Common St.	1899	C	Colonial Revival	B
		Garage		ca. 1925	C		B
17	NA	Dr. David Drew House	111 N. Common St.	ca. 1878	C	Second Empire	B
B	NA	Building	117 N. Common St.	ca. 1920/1970s	NC	Mansard	B
18	NA	Caleb Wiley House	121 N. Common St.	ca. 1875	C	Second Empire	B
19	NA	Frank Murphy Apartment House	123 N. Common St.	1910	C	Colonial Revival	B
20	510	Thomas Witt House	131 N. Common St.	ca. 1809, 1866	C	Italianate	B
21	NA	First Baptist Church	7 Park Street	1867	C	Gothic Revival	B
		Office		ca. 1865-1875	C	Gothic Revival	B
C	NA	James Pool House	145 N. Common St.	Pre-1841/ca. 1910	NC	Federal/Colonial Rev	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT - LYNN, MA

PAGE 2 OF 3

MAP#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	ST	STYLE	RE
D	NA	American Legion Post	147 N. Common St.	ca. 1960-1970	NC		B
22	NA	Floradon Apartments	167 N. Common St.	ca. 1910-1920	C	Classical Revival	B
23	NA	E.H. Johnson Estate House	173 N. Common St.	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
24	NA	E.H. Johnson Estate House	177 N. Common St.	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
25	534	Chase-Hse Double House	181-183 N. Common St.	ca. 1832-1833	C	Greek Revival/Italian	B
26	NA	Mayflower Apartments	185 N. Common St.	ca. 1900-1915	C	Classical Revival	B
27	NA	West Lynn Odd Fellows Hall	191 N. Common St.	1890-1892	C	Classical Revival	B
49	523	St. Mary's School	8 S. Common St.	1880-1881	C	Victorian Gothic	B
L	NA	St. Mary's Church	8 S. Common St.	1946	NC	Colonial Revival	B
49	NA	St. Mary's Convent	8 S. Common St.	1917	C	Federal Revival	B
		Garage	8 S. Common St.	ca. 1925	C		B
48	524	St. Mary's Rectory	14-18 S. Common St.	1893	C	Federal Revival	B
K	NA	House	30-32 S. Common St.	ca. 1900-1920	NC	Craftsman/Prairie	B
47	504	Lynn Armory	38 S. Common St.	1893	C	Romaneque Revival	B*
		Monument		ca. 1970-1980	NC		O
46	NA	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	70 S. Common St.	1881	C	Romanesque Revival	B*
J	NA	Townhouse Condominium	86 S. Common St.	ca. 1979-1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
I	NA	Townhouse Condominium	88 S. Common St.	ca. 1979-1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
H	NA	Townhouse Condominium	90 S. Common St.	ca. 1979-1989	NC	Colonial Revival	B
45	NA	F.D. Stevens Estate House	92 S. Common St.	ca. 1893	C	Shingle/Colonial Rev	B
44	NA	F.D. Stevens Estate House	96 S. Common St.	1890	C	Queen Anne	B
43	NA	John B. Johnson House	98 S. Common St.	ca. 1860	C	Italianate	B
42	527	Henry Johnson Cottage	104 S. Common St.	pre-1872	C	Second Empire	B
		Garage		ca. 1940s	NC		B
G	NA	Apartment House	108 S. Common St.	ca. 1900-1910	NC		B
F	NA	Apartment House	110 S. Common St.	ca. 1900-1910	NC	Classical Revival	B
41	NA	Apartment House	118 S. Common St.	ca. 1900-1910	NC	Classical Revival	B
NA	NA	Vacant Lot	120 S. Common St.				V
40	NA	Patrick Swain House	126-128 S. Common St.	ca. 1869	C	Second Empire	B
39	NA	Apartment building	132 S. Common St.	ca. 1910-1920	C	Colonial Revival	B
38	NA	Apartment building	138 S. Common St.	ca. 1910-1920	C	Colonial Revival	B

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT - LYNN, MA

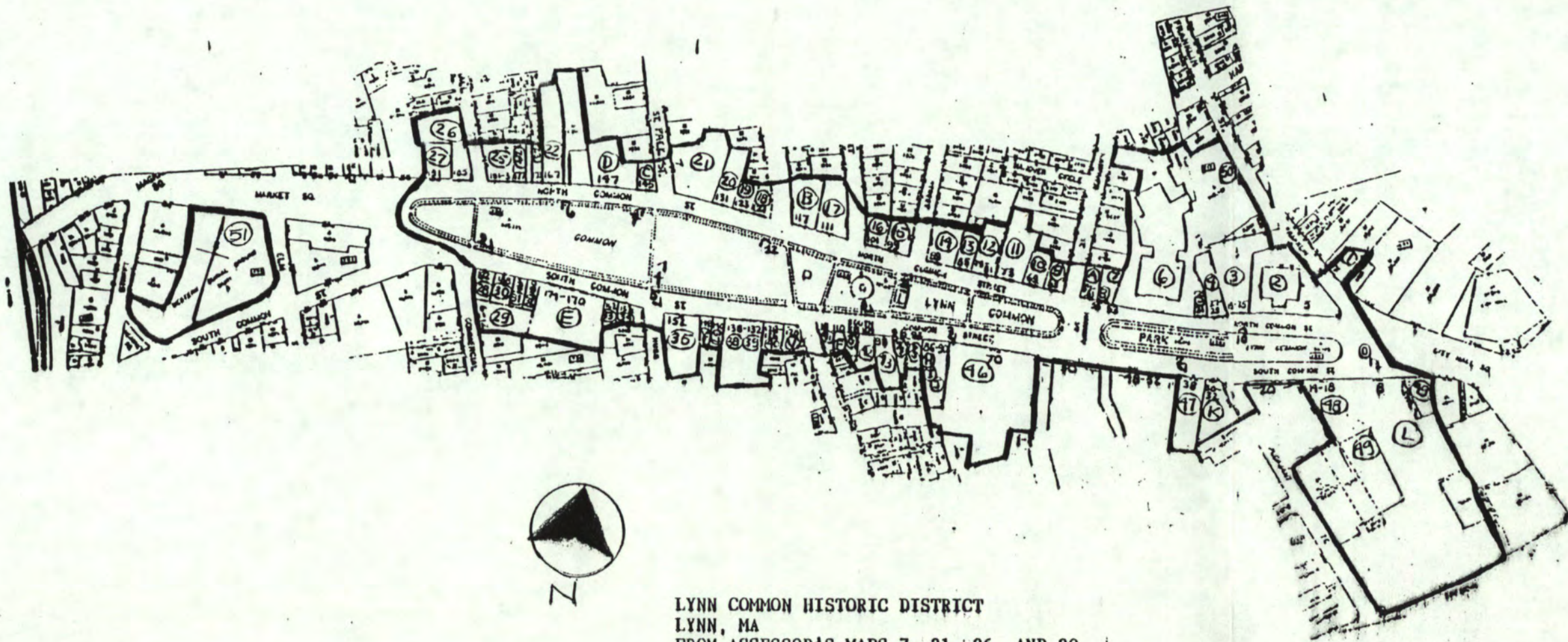
PAGE 3 OF 3

MAP#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE	ST	STYLE	RE
37	NA	J.A. McArthur House	140 S. Common St.	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
36	NA	J.A. McArthur House	148 S. Common St.	ca. 1890	C	Queen Anne	B
35	528	First Congregational Church	152 S. Common St.	1871-1872	C	Romanesque Revival	B
34	NA	John Greenwood House	158 S. Common St.	1886	C	Queen Anne	B
33	NA	Warren Five Cents Savings Bank House	162 S. Common St.	ca. 1860	C	Italianate	B
E	NA	Caggiano Plaza	170-174 S. Common St.	ca. 1980s	NC		B
32	NA	Luther Newcomb House	180 S. Common St.	ca. 1887	C	Queen Anne	B
31	NA	G.H. Sargent House	184 S. Common St.	ca. 1887	C	Queen Anne	B
30	NA	Rachel Goldberg House	188 S. Common St.	ca. 1887	C	Queen Anne	B
28	NA	George Chardwell House	192 S. Common St.	ca. 1886	C	Queen Anne	B
		Lynn Common			C		Si
		Lynn Common Cast-iron fence		ca. 1870	C		St
		Lynn Common Fountain		1893	C		O
		Lynn Common Bandstand		ca. 1890-1900	C		St
		World War I Monument			C		O
		Soldier's Monument		1873	C		O

TOTAL RESOURCES

<u>CONTRIBUTING</u>	<u>NONCONTRIBUTING</u>
55 Buildings	16 Buildings
2 Sites	1 Object
4 Objects	
2 Structures	

* Previously listed on the National Register



LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA
FROM ASSESSOR'S MAPS 7, 21, 26, AND 29
SCALE; 1"=380'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000247

Date Listed: 04/10/92

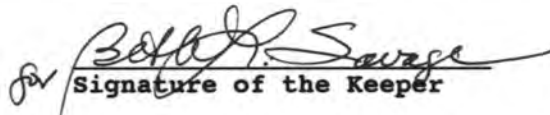
Lynn Common Historic District
Property Name

Essex
County

MA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

4-10-92
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

5. Classification : Ownership

"Public-federal" was inadvertently checked; "public-State" is applicable instead for the armory.

8. Statement of Significance: Period of Significance & Significant Dates

The period of significance and the significant dates should be the same in this case: 1637; 1820-1925.

This information was confirmed with Doug Kelleher, MASHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lynn Common Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/25/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/10/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/26/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/10/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000247

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 4/10/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Architecturally and historically significant district representing Lynn's Common area, its first burial ground, and concomitant residential, civic and commercial architecture.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept ARC
REVIEWER Savage
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 4/10/92

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y (N) see attached (SLR) (Y) (N)

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

INTERSECTION OF NORTH COMMON, SOUTH COMMON AND FRANKLIN STREETS
FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST

PHOTOGRAPH #1 OF 13

SOLDIERS MONUMENT
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA

DATE: AUGUST 1989

INTERSECTION OF NORTH COMMON AND FRANKLIN STREETS
FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST
PHOTO# 1 OF 13



LYNN ARMORY, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

38 SOUTH COMMON STREET FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH # 2 OF 12

LYNN ARMORY

LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.

LYNN, MA.

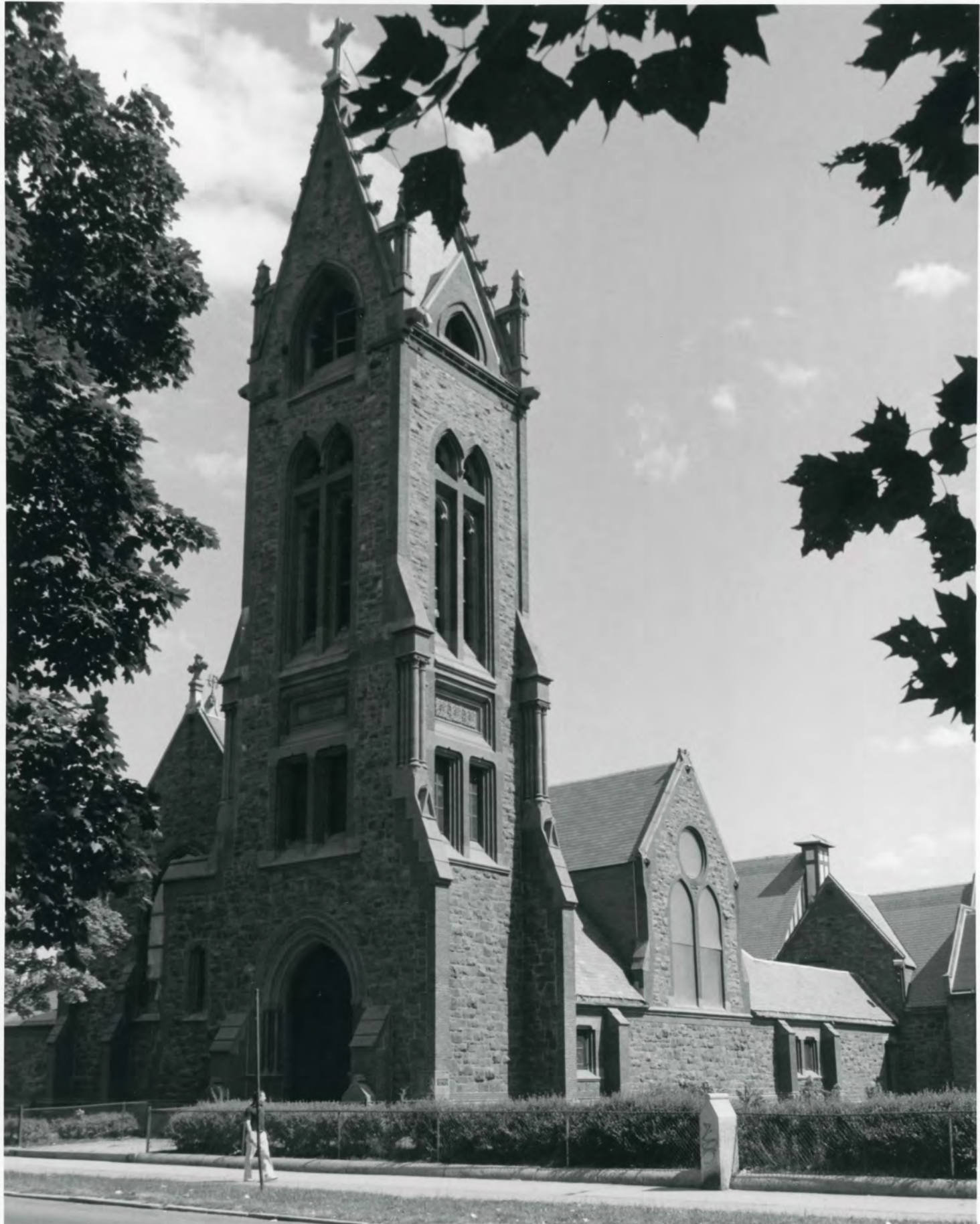
PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA

DATE: AUGUST 1989

38 SOUTH COMMON STREET FROM THE NORTHWEST,
FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO # 2 OF 13



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

70 SOUTH COMMON STREET FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH # 3 OF 13

ST. STEPHENS CHURCH

LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.

LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA

DATE: AUGUST 1989

70 SOUTH COMMON STREET FROM THE NORTHWEST,
FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO # 3 OF 13



LYNN COMMON, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH #4 OF 12

LYNN COMMON

LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.

LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTO# 4 OF 13



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH #5 OF 12

LYNN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTO # 5 OF 13



167, 173 AND 177 NORTH COMMON STREET, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST
PHOTOGRAPH # 6 OF 12

167, 173, & 177 NORTH COMMON STREET
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST
PHOTO# 6 OF 13
DATE: AUGUST 1989



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH # 7 OF 12

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST
PHOTO # 7 OF 13



96 AND 98 SOUTH COMMON STREET, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST
PHOTOGRAPH # 8 OF 12

96 & 98 SOUTH COMMON STREET
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHEAST PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST
PHOTO# 8 OF 13



184 AND 188 SOUTH COMMON STREET, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH # 9 OF 12

184 & 188 SOUTH COMMON STREET
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

TAKEN FROM THE NORTHWEST, FACING SOUTHEAST
PHOTO# 9 OF 13

DATE: AUGUST 1989



LYNN PUBLIC LIBRARY, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST
PHOTOGRAPH # 10 OF 12

LYNN PUBLIC LIBRARY
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST
PHOTO # 10 OF 13
DATE: AUGUST 1989



DANIEL MUDGE HOUSE, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTFIELD'S PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPH # 11 OF 12

DANIEL MUDGE HOUSE
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTFIELD'S PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHWEST, FACING NORTHEAST
PHOTO # 11 OF 13



121 NORTH COMMON STREET, LYNN COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

DATE: AUGUST 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST
PHOTOGRAPH # 12 OF 12

121 NORTH COMMON STREET
LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.
LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA HIMES

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

DATE: AUGUST 1989

TAKEN FROM THE SOUTHEAST, FACING NORTHWEST
PHOTO # 12 OF 13



WEST BURIAL GROUND

LYNN, MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: KIM WITHERS BRENGLER

DATE: OCTOBER, 1989

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOCIATES
SALEM, MA

TAKEN FROM THE NORTH, FACING SOUTH

PHOTOGRAPH # 13 OF 13

WEST BURIAL GROUND

LYNN COMMON HIST. DIST.

LYNN, MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: KIM WITHERS BRENGLER

LOC. OF NEG.: NORTHFIELDS PRESERVATION ASSOC.
SALEM, MA.

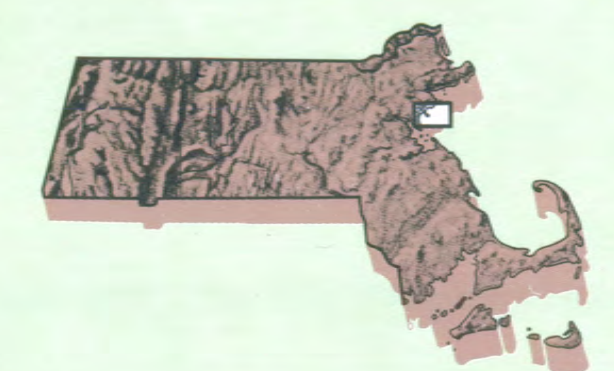
DATE: OCTOBER 1989

TAKEN FROM THE NORTH, FACING SOUTH

PHOTO # 13 OF 13

Lynn MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of
Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985.
Supersedes Lynn and Marblehead South 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970.

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270,
13272 (1982), 13275, and 13276
not intended for navigational use.

Projection and 1000-meter grid:
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on 1
system, mainland zone. 1927
To place on the projected North
move the projection lines 6 m
42 meters west as shown by the

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425		6	7	8
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5276				
10	32.8084				
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1	2	3
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			4	5	6
			7	8	9

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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 gage, narrow gage
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; land section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section
Range, township; section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, isolated tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Cemetary; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill, water well, spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
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



LYNN COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN, MA
ESSEX CO

- 1) 19 338 500 4702870
- 2) 19 339 140 4702980
- 3) 19 339 140 4703060
- 4) 19 339 270 4703030
- 5) 19 339 360 4703080
- 6) 19 339 500 4702970
- 7) 19 339 560 4702890
- 8) 19 339 400 4702810
- 9) 19 338 520 4702720

Western Burial
Grounds
9 338 420 4702720



RECEIVED
FEB 25 1992
NATIONAL
REGISTER

February 18, 1992

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Lynn Common Historic District, Roughly North and South Common Streets, Lynn
(Essex County), Massachusetts 01901.

There have been no owner objections for the above nomination.

The nomination was voted eligible by the State Review Board and is signed by
myself, as the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of
pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and
were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Judith B. McDonough

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

cc: John Donoghue, Chairperson, Lynn Historical Commission
Richard J. Coppinger, Lynn City Council
Kim Brengle, Northfield Preservation Associates
Don Walker, Dept. of Community Development

Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470
Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, Secretary