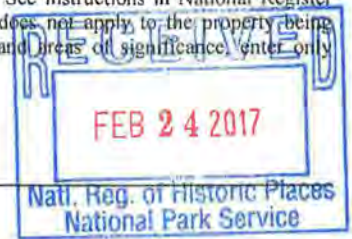


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

5C-849

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Winter Street School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 165 Winter Street

City or town: Haverhill State: MA County: Essex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Brona Simon February 3, 2017
 Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO Date
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for Carlson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.10.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian/Italianate, Second Empire

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: STONE/Granite

Walls: BRICK

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: STONE/Brownstone

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1856 north of Haverhill, MA's, large mill district, the red-brick, Italianate/Second Empire-style Winter Street School was designed in the Italianate style with characteristic details such as deep eaves enriched with bold, carved-stone brackets. The Second Empire style is expressed in the mansard roof, added ca. 1873 (Photo 1), which is enriched with carved wood detail such as the wood corners with rope molding and a floral detail (Photo 7), and the bold pediments at the dormers, which are trimmed with scrolled consoles (Photo 6). Sited on a low rise a few feet above Winter Street (Photo 2), the 2½-story building is simply detailed by paired bays with round arches at the second story of the Winter Street façade, and flat arches on the secondary elevations and at the first story of the Winter Street façade. The design, which includes oversized windows on two walls of each classroom, is an example of the practice of providing ample light and ventilation in school classrooms in the era before electricity and antibiotics. The former Winter Street School retains a high degree of architectural integrity, and is a well-executed example of the Italianate style with a later mansard roof. The property includes the school building (1856 and ca. 1873), a concrete retaining wall along the south lot line and part of the east lot line (date unknown), and the 2015 steel perimeter fence installed on top of the retaining wall. The wall and fence are noncontributing structures.

Narrative Description

Physical Context

The Winter Street School (1856) is located in a large residential neighborhood north of Winter Street and east of Primrose Street, which is characterized by wood-frame, one-, two-, and three-family houses (Figures 1, 2). Vacant lots where buildings have been demolished are dispersed throughout the neighborhood, but it still retains its late 19th-century residential character. Winter Street School is four blocks north of the commercial/industrial district along Washington and Merrimack streets (NRDIS, HVR.C) in Haverhill. The school predates all but one of the large nearby factory buildings, which include an industrial grouping on Hale and Stevens streets, four to five blocks to the west. That group includes the Stevens Mill/Pentucket Mills (1835-1882, HVR.192); Jennings, Friedman and Stevens Shoe Factory (1889-1891, HVR.510 and HVR.511); Victory Shoe Manufacturing (1919, HVR.425); and 241 Winter Street. South of Winter Street is the Hamel Leather Co. Historic District two blocks to the west (1886-1919, NRDIS, HVR.W), the Haverhill Board of Trade Building three blocks to the south (16-42 Walnut Street, 1906 & 1908, NRIND, HVR.1051), the Merrimack Associates Building 3½ blocks to the south (25 Locust Street, 1913, NRIND, HVR.1052), and, 4½ blocks southwest, the Hayes Block (14-44 Granite Street, 1894 & 1911, NRIND, HVR.1053 Figure 2).

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Site

The Winter Street School sits at the northwest corner of the intersection of Winter Street and Cottage Street, on the northern edge of Haverhill's downtown. The site slopes down slightly from north to south toward Winter Street (Photo 1). The Winter Street School is located on a block bounded by Winter Street to the south, Cottage Street to the east, Williams Street to the north, and Primrose Street to the west (Figure 1). Also on this same block and immediately adjacent to the school on the west, there is a large Gothic Revival brick church (1896, HVR.420; HVR.K St. James Parish), and to the north of the school on the same block is St. James's three-story, brick former rectory (1915, HVR.419).

The Winter Street School is situated at the southeast corner of the block described above, on a rectangular lot that has a paved parking area to the north of the school and narrow side and front yards to the east, west, and south. A concrete retaining wall runs along the sidewalk at Winter Street and wraps around to Cottage Street, becoming a curb as the grade slopes up. A steel fence was installed in 2015 on top of the retaining wall. There is a concrete patch in the wall where steps were filled with concrete in 2015 (Photo 2). It is likely that the retaining wall was installed when the street was widened, but the date is unknown. The wall and fence are noncontributing resources.

Exterior

The school is a three-story, red-brick building with a mansard roof, set on a granite foundation (Photos 1-4). Originally a two-story building, it was enlarged (ca. 1873) with a mansard roof sheltering a third floor. Facing east on Cottage Street, the building is rectangular in plan, with six bays facing Winter Street and nine bays on Cottage Street. Brick pilasters delineate the corners and every two bays, while brownstone lintels and sills frame the window openings. The brick walls terminate at a brick dentil course below the eaves. The south elevation has round-arched window openings at the second story, enriched by round-arched brownstone hoodmolds (Photos 1, 2, 5). A gambrel-roofed brick stairtower, added prior to 1949, is centered on each of the north and south elevations (Photos 2, 3). The straight-sided mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle, and three sheet-metal ventilators rise above the roof (Photo 2). A single, red-brick interior chimney extends through the sloped mansard on the west elevation (Photo 2).

The Winter Street (south) façade is defined by round-arched, second-story windows and bays with double round arches, and a corbelled support at the center (Photos 1, 2, 5); the remaining elevations are divided into paired bays set in recessed brick panels with flat-arched openings (Photos, 1, 3, 4). Although Winter Street was always the more detailed façade, the school entrance has always been at the center of the Cottage Street elevation.

The top floor and the mansard were added ca. 1873, based on a notation in the annual report of the school committee. The deep eaves have paired brownstone brackets on the Winter Street (south) façade, single brackets on the east and west elevations, and only one bracket at each corner of the north elevation (Photos 1-4). The large brackets have a large, horizontal console supporting the eave, and are enriched with carved acanthus leaves at the front and sides; they appear to have been original to the Italianate-style building. The steep, straight-sided mansard was added later to maximize the floor area at the new third floor (Photo 17).

Pedimented dormers flank paired windows with shallow hoods at the east and west elevations, bringing abundant light into the top floor (Photo 1). The paired windows between the dormers were added after the mansard was built. It is most likely that they date from the same time as the enclosed fire stairs, which blocked a dormer window in each classroom. The roof is ornamented with carved wood details such as

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rope molding and a floral detail at the corners, with bold pediments and ornate consoles enriching the dormers (Photo 7). The stairtowers centered on the north and south elevations enclose fire stairs, which replaced open, iron fire escapes at these locations¹ (Photos 1, 3, 13 and Fig. 3).

Replacement aluminum windows with insulated glass were installed in 2015. They have 6/6 sash, simulated divided lights, and brickmolds that simulate the profiles of the original. Paired, narrow windows centered in the east and west elevations have 4/4 sash (Photo 4, 5). The 6/6 sash are based on historic photographs (Figure 3). The 2015 windows replaced earlier, unsympathetic aluminum windows, which appeared to date to the 1980s.

East Entrance

The Cottage Street entrance has a flat wood canopy with dentil molding (Photo 6). The brackets supporting the canopy suggest the Arts & Crafts style, but the canopy is Colonial Revival and not original to the building. The original canopy, which appears in some early photographs, had a flat roof and was supported on two square posts that sat on the first step. Four molded-wood panels over the wide entrance may be original, but the doors have been replaced with an aluminum-and-glass storefront system (ca. 1990s) with lower infill panels of metal. A concrete ramp with pipe railings was rebuilt in 2015 to provide barrier-free access to the entrance and first floor.

West Entrance

The west entrance doors (2015) are an aluminum-and-glass storefront system. The doors open on to a wooden deck (2015) with a wood ramp and steps leading north toward the parking area. A small patio built of pavers (2015) is located at the bottom of the steps (Photo 4).

Interior

The interior has a typical school floor plan: one classroom is located at each of the four corners, with stairs centered at the east and west elevations and a wide corridor between (see photo keys). Each classroom was converted to an apartment in 2015. Wood wainscoting is found on many walls in the former classrooms and in the corridors (Photos 10, 12, 14). The stairs have a combination of closed beadboard for railings and open carved balusters with newel posts (Photos 8, 10, 15). The two enclosed fire stairs (centered at the north and south elevations) are straight-run metal stairs with metal landings, newel posts, and balusters (Photo 13). At the third floor, set in the center of the corridor, there is a vertical tie rod that extends from the ceiling to the floor. A square column, approximately five feet tall, is built around the vertical tie rod to avoid injury to those walking in the corridor (Photo 12). Enclosed stairs to the full basement run along the south wall of the first-floor corridor. The basement exterior walls are all granite; the basement floors are concrete.

While an early description of the school suggested that it was somewhat modest, the windows and doors have bold, molded interior wood surrounds (Photo 16). New wood surrounds (2015) replicate the originals where they were damaged or missing. Wood floors are exposed in the corridors and inside the units, except in the bathrooms. Pressed-metal ceilings are exposed in the corridors and stairs (Photos 8-12, 15). The unit entry doors are new six-panel and four-panel custom wood doors, built to fit the existing door openings and designed to simulate the historic doors (Photos 10, 12).

¹The N.E. Bolt & Steel Co. filed a building permit Jan. 27, 1915, to add open metal fire escapes. These replaced existing metal fire escapes, one of which is visible in a historic view. See Fig.3. The brick enclosures of the fire stairs date from 1915. Source: Department of Public Safety files, Massachusetts State Archives.

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Archaeological Description

While no Native American sites are located on the school property, sites may be present. Three Native sites are located in the general area (within one mile). Most sites are located on riverine terraces bordering the Merrimack River south of the school, or on terraces bordering several lakes and swamps to the north. Environmental characteristics of the property represent some locational criteria (slope, drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. Good soil drainage and level to moderately sloping topography are found throughout the school area. Freshwater resources are notably absent in the Winter Street locale, a negative locational characteristic. Given the above information, the small size of the school property (0.320 acres), levels of historic landuse, and our knowledge of Native American subsistence and settlement activities in the Merrimack River drainage, a low potential exists for locating Native American resources on the Winter Street School property.

A high potential exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the Winter Street School property. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may produce evidence of residential buildings that might have been present when the land was purchased for the school in 1854 and 1856. At that time, the area was built up with single-family houses, and some two- and three-family houses. Structural evidence of these potential residential sites may survive on the school property. Similar evidence of barns, stables, carriage houses, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features may also exist.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources directly related to the Winter Street School. Structural evidence may survive for outbuildings no longer extant, but potentially located on the property as archaeological resources. Potential outbuildings originally located on the property may include evidence of barns, stables, storage sheds, woodsheds, and other structures. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify the presence of a potential outhouse associated with the school. A restroom, located in the east end of the ell, was not installed until the second half of the 20th century, indicating a potential privy as the only source of bathroom activities up to that point. Detailed archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive in the area immediately surrounding the school. Archaeological evidence of the school's construction may also survive, including builder's trenches, trash deposits, and building renovations to the school.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1856-1966

Significant Dates

1856

ca.1873—addition of mansard roof and additional classrooms

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Winter Street School represents an intact example of a mid 19th-century public school in Haverhill, MA. Built to consolidate two nearby schools and to accommodate a growing school-age population, the Winter Street School was a response to Haverhill's rapidly expanding population, which was largely due to the success and growth of its shoe industry. The Hon. George S. Boutwell (1818-1905), Secretary to the State Board of Education at the time, gave the dedication speech at the opening of the Winter Street School. Boutwell's participation clearly indicated the city's and society's high regard for education. Today, the Winter Street School shares with Haverhill's School Street School the position as the city's third oldest extant school building.

Having served as a public school for more than 114 years, the Winter Street School meets National Register Criterion A as a significant public school that is important to Haverhill's history in the areas of education and community planning and development. Designed in the Italianate and Second Empire styles, it also meets Criterion C as a well-executed example of public architecture from this period. The red-brick walls with brownstone trim are associated with Italianate-style masonry buildings, and the tall windows emphasize the verticality characteristic of Italianate designs. Other characteristic Italianate features include arched hoodmolds with keystones supported on shallow tabs, paired arches with centers supported on brick corbelling, and lintels trimmed at the top edge with a narrow cornice molding. The deep eaves and the carved, foliated brownstone brackets are also Italianate in style. The mansard roof with ornamented dormers is emblematic of the Second Empire style. The Winter Street School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance represents the year the school was built, 1856, up to 1966, when it was still operating as a local school. The year 1966 was selected as an end date to allow the typical 50 years for historical perspective.

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

Development of Haverhill, MA

Located on the north border of Essex County, Haverhill, MA, shares a border with New Hampshire. Due to its sinuous path, the Merrimack River forms part of the city's east and west boundaries, while it also separates the northern from the southern part of town.

Haverhill was established in 1640 as the town of Pentucket, and was later named Haverhill after the town of Haverhill, England. According to the 2007 National Register nomination for the Haverhill Board of Trade Building: "Due to the abundant waterpower of the Merrimack River as well as the city's easy access to rail and water transport, a significant manufacturing district had developed along Washington Street by the 1870s. With these advantages, Haverhill evolved from a community based on farming, fishing and shipbuilding to a city with a thriving industrial economy in the 19th and early 20th-centuries. Between 1870 and 1880, the number of manufacturing ventures in the city had nearly doubled and

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manufacturing would continue to grow in importance to the local economy through the 1920s.”² Early businesses included boat building, as well as the manufacture of cotton yarn, wool, cut nails, and hats. However, it was the shoe industry that had the greatest impact on Haverhill’s economy in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In the 19th century, Haverhill’s industry was dominated by shoe production, with the city ranked third in the nation (behind Lynn and Brockton, MA) in total value of shoe production by the 1880s. Haverhill experienced overall population growth of more than 162 percent between 1830 and 1870, related to expansion in the shoe industry in the 1830s and again in the 1850s. With this growth, the local economy transitioned from one based on multiple types of manufacturing and agriculture to an economy dominated by the shoe industry.

Winter Street forms part of the southern boundary of a neighborhood known as “The Acre.” Predominantly Irish in the 19th and early 20th centuries, many Greek immigrants also settled in this neighborhood. Judging from the 1881 Hopkins atlas (Figure 1), the Winter Street School was one of the earliest masonry buildings in the immediate neighborhood. In 1881, the Stevens & Co. Woolen Mill, only four blocks to the west of the school on Winter Street, was the largest factory in the area. At that time, the Winter Street School was surrounded by a residential neighborhood with schools and churches interspersed. Single-family residential buildings were the most common, with some two-family houses and three deckers.

At the end of the 19th century and during the first two decades of the 20th century, the area south of Winter Street evolved, changing its character from a wood-frame residential neighborhood to a dense industrial district of brick and concrete factory buildings. This industrial area separates Winter Street from an earlier and smaller-scale commercial and industrial district (Washington Street Shoe District, NR 1976, HVR.C, Figure 2) located farther south along Merrimack and Washington streets, which runs parallel to the Merrimack River.

Many of the industrial buildings to the south and west of the Winter Street School were built by groups of investors to encourage expansion of Haverhill’s shoe industry. The buildings were mainly intended for rental to shoe manufacturing concerns and shoe-related businesses. These included the Haverhill Board of Trade Building (1906, 1908; NRIND, 2007), containing more than 185,000 square feet of space, and the Merrimack Associates Building next door (1913; NRIND, 2009). The closest to Winter Street School and by far the largest complex is the group of eight buildings now known as the L. H. Hamel Leather Company Historic District (1911-1919, NRDIS, 2009). Beginning in 1920, L. H. Hamel Leather Company owned and occupied the Hamel Leather Company District buildings and was a significant presence in the local economy. In 1943, L. H. Hamel Leather Company purchased the Merrimack Associates Building, transferring ownership to the Hamel Realty Trust one month later. At the same time, the Hamel Realty Trust also acquired the J. H. Winchell & Co. Shoe Factory (now demolished) next door to the Merrimack Associates Building. Despite the loss of several buildings, this area of larger-scale factories can still be understood as the magnet that continued to attract workers to the nearby residences around the Winter Street School.

Ownership of the Winter Street School Property

The parcel of land that was acquired to build the Winter Street School was purchased from private individual land owners in 1854 and 1856 for the “Inhabitants of the First School District in Haverhill.” It is not clear whether there were houses on either parcel at that time. The First School District property was

² *Haverhill Board of Trade*. National Register Registration Form. Sec. 8, p.1

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transferred to the City of Haverhill when the city was established in 1870. A strip of land along the west boundary was acquired in 1870 by the city of Haverhill. The property included in this nomination had been owned by the First School District of Haverhill, and later the city of Haverhill, from the 1850s until it was sold to the current owner. The current owners purchased the property from the city of Haverhill in 2014, and rehabilitated the building for use as twelve apartments.

The property of St. James Church west of the Winter Street School was acquired by the church in 1882-1883 from three private owners. Until at least 1914, there was a three-story residence located between St. James Church and the Winter Street School. It appears that the church eventually acquired that property and tore down the house. There is no evidence that the neighboring St. James Church ever owned or occupied the Winter Street School or its property.

Winter Street School, 1856

Interested in combining the Centre School and former Winter Street Grammar schools the town of Haverhill built the current Winter Street School in 1856 for a cost just under \$18,000.³ The new Winter Street School's dedication address in the fall of 1856 was given by the Hon. George S. Boutwell (1818-1905), who was serving at the time as Secretary to the State Board of Education (1855-1861). It is an indication of the community's high regard for education that Boutwell was the person of honor at the dedication of a grammar school.⁴

George Boutwell

Prior to his position on the State Board of Education, George Boutwell was elected to the State Legislature (1842-1849) and subsequently Governor of Massachusetts (1851, 1852). Boutwell was well known as an outspoken supporter of abolition during the Civil War, and an advocate for the rights of former slaves during Reconstruction. Boutwell subsequently served in numerous public offices, which included a post as the first Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau (1862); he was also elected to Congress from Massachusetts (1862), served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant (1869-1873), and was elected Senator from Massachusetts (1874-1877). He continued to serve under presidents in several appointed positions through the late 1870s and the 1880s.⁵

Winter Street School Expansion

The first head of the new Winter Street School was Mr. E. H. Hammond, originally from Haverhill and formerly principal of the Centre Grammar School. Mr. Hammond's "assistants" were all women, who each taught one classroom. The school's initial layout contained six classrooms intended to house grades one through eight. The rapid population growth in Haverhill in the 1850s was evident in the 50 percent growth in the Winter Street School's population in its first year of operation (1856-1857). The school

³ *History of Haverhill, Massachusetts*, pp. 524-525. The old Centre School was then used as a primary school. The location of the former Centre School has not been found. The 1871 MA State Atlas shows a high school on Winter Street between Vine and Portland streets. It also shows a primary school on Winter Street between Portland and Main streets.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Biographical Dictionary of the United States Secretaries of the Treasury*, Bernard S. Katz, C. Daniel Vencill, pp 32 – 35.

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expanded from using four of the six original classrooms when it opened to using all six of the classrooms by the end of the academic year.⁶

The school was described in 1861 as follows:

It is a substantial, well-proportioned, and convenient structure of faced brick, two stories in height, about eighty-five feet in length, and sixty feet in width. It contains a spacious hall – occupying one-half of the second story, where the several divisions assemble for devotional and general exercises – six rooms, occupied by two primary, two intermediate, and two grammar departments, (with seats for three hundred and eighteen pupils,) and each fitted, within the school-room, and under the eye of the teacher, with closets for the clothing of the children, (an excellent arrangement, yet it is believed the only one of the kind in the State,) – and is every way well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended.⁷

The school was equipped with a “very superior toned piano, . . . one of Copley’s large sized sixteen inch globes; and . . . [in 1861, had acquired] a splendid set of Pelton’s outline maps.”⁸

The Winter Street School soon expanded, from six to eight teachers by 1872, and again between 1872 and 1874, when the number of teachers grew from eight to thirteen.

Italianate and Second Empire Styles

The Winter Street School was built in two phases, and exhibits characteristic features of both the Italianate and the Second Empire styles. Popular during the mid to late 19th century, the Italianate style was frequently used for private homes, both high style and vernacular, and appears as well in commercial buildings of that era. The Second Empire style is most easily identified by a mansard roof, which has a steep lower slope and shallow upper slope; dormers, which were often pedimented; and deep bracketed eaves.

Italianate features dating from 1856 are most evident on the first two stories of the Winter Street (south) elevation. These include arched hoodmolds with keystones supported on shallow tabs at the second-story windows, and paired arches with centers supported on brick corbelling. The first-story lintels are trimmed at the top edge with a narrow cornice molding. The red-brick walls with brownstone trim are common to the Italianate style, and the tall windows emphasize the verticality that is characteristic of Italianate designs. The deep eaves and the carved, foliated brownstone brackets most likely date to the original construction, although they are characteristic of either style. At the interior, the boldly molded interior door and window surrounds at the first and second floors are outstanding details that also appear to date to 1856. Each classroom originally contained seven tall windows offering abundant light and ventilation, considered important for visibility and the health and concentration of the students.

The corners of the straight-sided mansard roof (ca. 1873) are ornamented with rope molding topped by stylized foliate details. The pedimented dormers with consoles are typical Second Empire features, and also date to 1873 (Photo 7), but the shed dormers on the east and west elevations of the mansard are later

⁶ *History of Haverhill, Massachusetts*, p. 525

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

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additions, which were installed in the mid 20th century when the brick-enclosed fire stairs were added. Since the dormer windows are smaller than those at the lower floors, and one window was removed in each classroom in order to install the enclosed fire stairs, the added dormer windows were critical to maximizing access to light and air. The beneficial effects of light and ventilation in classrooms were better understood around the first decade of the 20th century, with the popularity of the Open Air Movement based on the premise that maximizing exposure to fresh air was critical to the students' health.

Both the Italianate and Second Empire styles were popular in Haverhill in the second half of the 19th century, and the vast majority of extant examples of the styles are wood-frame residential buildings. While single-family houses are the most common examples of the styles, there are also two-family and double houses, and a few multifamily buildings as well. Among over 180 Italianate and Second Empire buildings listed in Haverhill in MACRIS, there are perhaps one dozen masonry buildings in these styles. They include a mill, a factory, a few commercial/industrial blocks, Bradford Town Hall, a Bradford College dorm, and two schools. The Winter Street School is a restrained example of the two styles, with well-executed details, such as brackets, hoodmolds, dormers, and roof ornament. Its clean lines and excellent proportions indicate an accomplished builder, or perhaps an architect, was responsible for this building.

Perhaps because of its location on Winter Street, a major circulation route across town, this school is more imposing than the School Street School, also Italianate in style (HVR.253), which has details similar to the Winter Street School, but is more modest. In 1856, the Winter Street and School Street schools were two stories, but at School Street no floors were added later. The School Street School has only one round arch trimmed by a hoodmold at the entrance; otherwise, masonry openings have flat arches, and shallow pilasters frame every two bays, matching those at the Winter Street School. Numerous small brackets enrich the eaves, and the tall windows, similar to those at Winter Street, reflect the interest in maximizing light and air in the classrooms. It is possible that the roof of the Winter Street School once matched the existing, low-hipped roof of the School Street School.

Education and Schools in Haverhill

In 1855, before it had incorporated as a city, Haverhill leased an existing academy building and opened the town's first high school. The following year, Haverhill's School Street School (HVR.253, 50 School Street) was built to replace an earlier two-room school, and the Winter Street School was completed.⁹ Each of the two grammar schools was two stories, with six classrooms and a large assembly hall that took up half of the second floor. While the Winter Street School opened in the fall of 1856 with only four classrooms occupied, the two empty classrooms were filled by the second and third terms of that first school year. At that time, the town had seven schools: one high school, two grammar schools, and four additional schools for primary- and grammar-school grades. The School Street and Winter Street schools were the largest with six classrooms each, the high school had four classrooms, and all other schools had between one and three classrooms.

⁹ The Annual Report of the School Committee for 1855 indicated that Daniel Palmer, a local mason, was paid for plans and services as a member of the school committee. Also that year, Joseph R. Richard was paid \$107.50 for a plan. Richard, a Boston architect who had just opened his own office, had previously worked in the office of Gridley J.F. Bryant. The MHC Survey Form for the School Street School (HVR.253) attributes the design of the School Street School to Richard. The annual School Report does not indicate that Richard's "plan" was for the School Street School only and may have been for the Winter Street School, which is a more competent design and has better proportions.

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Progress in Public Education in Massachusetts

Horace Mann, the first Secretary of the State Board of Education in Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, was the catalyst to the later expansion of Haverhill's schools.¹⁰ In his role as secretary, Mann wrote in his

Tenth Annual Report (1846) that education was a natural right for every child, and it was a necessary responsibility of the state to ensure that education was provided for every child. This drive for educational reform was a response to great changes in social conditions, spurred by the industrial revolution and population growth that was fueled by immigration. Mann and the reformers who supported him believed that education was necessary to create a citizenry that could adapt to American life and participate in democracy. They sought a uniform curriculum, better-trained teachers, and improved schoolhouse design. As a result, in 1852, shortly after Mann left office to take a seat in the US Congress, Massachusetts adopted the first compulsory school attendance law in American history.¹¹ Three years later, in 1855, Massachusetts became the first state to admit students to public schools without regard to "race, color, or religious opinions."¹²

In 1857, Massachusetts passed Chapter 189 of the Acts of 1857, which authorized schools for persons over fifteen years of age to be held either in the day or evening. The first regular appropriation for evening schools under Chapter 189 was not passed, however, until 1868.

Progress in Education in Haverhill

In the mid to late 19th century, Haverhill schools were organized by grades: grades one through three were primary school, four through nine were grammar school, and ten through twelve were the high-school grades. In general, the school principals were men, while the assistant principals and teachers were exclusively single women. The school system continued to grow, so that in 1867, the number of town schools increased to twelve: one high school, three grammar schools, and eight primary schools. There was not always a clear separation of grades. For example, when the Winter Street School opened, it was intended to serve grades one through eight in only four classrooms.

The City of Haverhill was incorporated in 1870, by which time the population had grown to 15,106, a growth rate of more than 162 percent since 1830.¹³ Also by 1870, the number of schools had more than doubled in the previous three years, to 27. Although the number of schools decreased by one between 1872 and 1874, the Winter Street School had gone from eight to thirteen teachers, including the principal. The increase in teachers strongly suggests that there were at least twelve classrooms (rather than the original six), that the third floor and mansard roof had been added, and that the second-floor assembly room had been split into two classrooms. The Second Empire-style roof also argues for the ca. 1873 date for the third-story addition. This assumption is supported by a Board of Trade publication, which specifically mentioned that the school had "undergone various changes to accommodate the growing school population."¹⁴

¹⁰ Schultz, *Culture Factory*, pp. 126-127.

¹¹ Boston Finance Commission, *Chronology of Boston Schools*, p. 9; Schultz, *Culture Factory*, pp. 126-127.

¹² Donovan, Leslie, Dayl Cohen, and Betsy Friedberg, *Theodore Lyman School*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, May 2, 2013.

¹³ MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, *Haverhill*. 1985, p. 19.

¹⁴ Board of Trade, *Haverhill, Massachusetts: An Industrial and Commercial Center*, p. 81.

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It was during the 1870s that primary schools proliferated in Haverhill, and union schools, which were one- or two-room schools combining pupils of different ages, first appeared. Many primary schools and all of the union schools were located away from the city center, in areas where the population was more dispersed. It is not clear whether the high-school students all travelled longer distances to go to the one high school, or attended classes in the union schools. Also during the 1870s, a woman appeared as a principal in one of the primary/grammar schools (Washington Street School, in 1872). All of the one- or two-room primary and union schools had one or two women teachers, respectively, and no principal.

The opening of two parochial schools in the late 1880s relieved pressure on the public school system, and particularly on the Winter Street School. St. Gregory's, an Irish Catholic parochial school, opened in 1886 four or five blocks from the Winter Street School. A second (French Catholic) parochial school (St. Joseph's) was to be opened in 1888. The Irish Catholic St. Gregory's parochial school enrolled 533 students when it opened in 1886 in the former St. Gregory's Catholic Church at the corner of Lancaster and Harrison streets.¹⁵ It reportedly had ten classrooms and 60 to 70 pupils per class.¹⁶ The Haverhill Annual School Report for 1886 criticized the parochial school rooms as being overcrowded and sub-standard. However, judging by the number of students, they were clearly considered a popular alternative to the public schools. The French Catholic St. Joseph's School opened in the basement of St. Joseph's Church (120 Bellevue Avenue, now All Saints Church) in 1888, with approximately 300 students. In 1912, St. Joseph's built a school building at 56 Oak Terrace, which is three stories on a high basement and much larger than the earlier public schools. St. Joseph's School is about nine blocks from the Winter Street School, but may have drawn from some of the same population. By 1887, the city had 25 occupied public schools with an average of 45 to 47 students per room, and there were three schools that were not in use: the Primrose Street School (only two blocks from the Winter Street School, HVR.250), and the John Street and Cedar Street schools.

Also beginning in the late 1880s, the city offered evening instruction and drawing classes for adults. This was likely in compliance with The Acts of 1883, Chapter 174, which made Evening Schools compulsory in towns and cities with populations of 10,000 or more "for the instruction of persons over 12 years of age in orthography [spelling], reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, drawing, history of the United States, and good behavior," as well as other subjects deemed appropriate by the School Committee.¹⁷

In Haverhill, night classes included mechanical drawing, English, penmanship, and bookkeeping. Some evening classes were held in the Winter Street School, but it was not well lit, and therefore not considered ideal for this purpose. In the 1890s, the evening classes also included freehand drawing. In the regular curriculum for the 1890s, manual training classes were offered, and appeared to be mandatory. The sixth- and seventh-grade girls took sewing, and the eighth- and ninth-grade girls took cooking. Boys in the

¹⁵ St. James' Roman Catholic Church at 185 Winter Street opened in 1885, and absorbed the congregation of St. Gregory's Church. *The Sacred Heart Review*, Vol. 1 No. 21, 20 April 1889, p. 3, <http://newspapers.bc.edu/cgi-bin/bostonsh?a=d&d=BOSTONSH18890420-01.2.18&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->

¹⁶ The information about the parochial schools printed in the Haverhill School Report for the year 1886 does not add up. Ten classrooms for 533 students would come to 53 or 54 pupils per classroom, not between 60 to 70. It is possible the report was exaggerating the class sizes in the parochial school to highlight the advantage of smaller classes at the public schools.

¹⁷ *Theodore Lyman School*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, May 2, 2013.

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eighth and ninth grades took woodworking.¹⁸ In 1893, the Winter Street School held grades four through nine, but only three years later, classes were offered for grades two through nine at Winter Street, indicating that they were constantly adjusting to accommodate the student population.

In 1893, the Haverhill public school systems had 28 schools: one high school, six grammar schools (including the Winter Street School), ten primary schools, which included two primary classes held in the high-school building, and eleven union schools. Among the various schools that year, there were a total of sixteen unoccupied classrooms, including two at Winter Street. In 1900, Haverhill had one public kindergarten, but it is not clear how many students it served. When the old St. Gregory's Church burned in 1901, the former church building being used as a parochial school was replaced with the purpose-built, two-story, brick St. Gregory's School (HVR.431, by architect C. Willis Damon), which most likely offered improved classroom spaces as compared to the reused church building. St. James Roman Catholic Church (1884-1885), neighbor to the Winter Street School, built a high school (between 1893 and 1906, now demolished) directly across Williams Street, behind the church. The Catholic parochial schools absorbed some of the growing school population, and continue to serve as an alternative educational opportunity to the public schools up to the present day. While St. Gregory's School and the St. James High School are closed, St. Joseph's School is still in operation.

Following the turn of the 20th century, the city public schools saw fluctuations based on domestic and international influences. Between 1900 and 1904, there was a steady growth in the student population of approximately 100 students per year, followed by four years of little or no growth. The years from 1910-1915 saw rapid growth in the number of school-age children, which jumped by more than 1,300 during that period. Haverhill built a new high school in 1909 to accommodate 1,000 students, and built three new four-room elementary schools that same year. The ninth-grade classes were consolidated in the old high school following the opening of the new high school (which now serves as City Hall, 4 Summer Street, HVR.711, NRDIS 2003). The 1909 Haverhill High School was built to the designs of C. Willis Damon, a notable local architect.

Haverhill's school expansion stalled with World War I, which suppressed immigration, and thus the demand for additional schools and for classes for non English-speaking students. However, related to the war, Haverhill began offering classes in practical citizenship, and the teachers passed on, through their students, the message to encourage planting and care of home gardens.¹⁹

Haverhill's Growing Population in the Late Industrial Period

Haverhill's population continued to grow in the Late Industrial Period (1870-1915) at an even faster pace, with an overall increase of 227 percent from 15,106 in 1870 to 49,450 in 1915. A 499 percent increase in the foreign-born population, from 2,147 in 1875 to 12,867 in 1915, meant the percentage of immigrants increased from 14.7 to 26 percent of Haverhill's total population between the beginning and end of the Late Industrial Period.²⁰ By 1919, three-quarters of Haverhill's 16,000 wage earners were employed by

¹⁸ This was referred to as the Sloyd System and the teacher was called the Sloyd instructor. It is a method of teaching woodcraft imported from Naas, Sweden.

¹⁹ *Annual Report of Public Schools of the City of Haverhill, Massachusetts* for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1915. Haverhill, MA: The Welch Press, 1916.

²⁰ MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, *Haverhill*. Report Date: 1985, p. 23. The City of Haverhill was incorporated in 1870, at the beginning of this period of growth.

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shoe concerns. The statistics suggest that immigrants were drawn to Haverhill by the potential jobs in the burgeoning shoe industry.

With the large surge in population growth between 1870 and 1915, the city recognized the need for more classroom space, which was reflected in the early expansion of the Winter Street School ca. 1873, when the third floor was added and the large second-floor meeting room was subdivided into two classrooms. The total student body at the Winter Street School was listed in 1861 as 318 pupils, in 1889 the school housed just over 450 students,²¹ in 1903-1904 the number of students was 487, and in 1917 it was listed at 466 pupils in grades one through eight.²²

An example of the role the school played in the lives of immigrants is indicated in the story offered by former Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis about his mother, who:

. . . arrived in Haverhill as a Greek immigrant girl at the age of nine in 1913, and it was Stanley Gray, the principal of the Winter St. elementary school, who encouraged her to stay in school, graduate from Haverhill High School, and become the first Greek-American young woman in the U.S. ever to go away to college by herself in 1921. She went to Bates and graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1925.²³

According to Patricia Trainor O'Malley, in *Haverhill's Immigrants at the Turn of the Century*, by 1930, Haverhill's Greek community numbered around 1,700, and a majority lived around Winter, Primrose, and Harrison streets.²⁴

Effect of the Decline of the Shoe Industry

The decline in Haverhill's population began at the end of the first quarter of the 20th century, when it peaked at 57,405, and continued through 1970.²⁵ In 1930, the population was reported at 48,710, in 1940 it was 47,323, and by 1950 it was recorded at 47,280.²⁶ The greatest decline occurred between 1925 and 1930, and was directly related to the rapid downturn of the local shoe industry and to the Great Depression. By the 1930s, Haverhill's shoe industry was suffering from competition from cheaper imported products. With the growing cost of labor and materials, local shoe manufacturers either closed their doors or moved their business to areas characterized by staunch resistance to organized labor. After 1970, slow but steady growth was recorded until 2009.

Haverhill started to grow again in the last quarter of the 20th century, and the population surpassed its 1920s peak. The current school population is 7,324, approximately the same as it was in 1930, and it is

²¹ *Haverhill, Massachusetts: An Industrial and Commercial Center*, p. 90

²² *Annual Report of the Public Schools of the City of Haverhill, Massachusetts. 1917.*

²³ The Honorable Michael Dukakis, former Governor of Massachusetts, RE: *Winter Street Apartments Ribbon Cutting*, message to Lois Alksninis, October 26, 2015, Email. <http://www.bates.edu/150-years/bates-greats/euterpe-boukis-dukakis/>

²⁴ Dr. Patricia Trainor O'Malley, *Haverhill's Immigrants at the Turn of the Century*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999, p. 122. A photograph of Dukakis's mother, Euterpe Boukis, as a girl appears on p. 112, and as a young woman on p. 119.

²⁵ Haverhill Board of Trade, NR, Sec. 8, p. 3.

²⁶ Census figures reported in *Manning's Haverhill Massachusetts Directory*, Springfield, MA: H. A. Manning Co., various, 1923 – 1955.

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housed in sixteen schools. Although there are several smaller schools for kindergarten and pre-K classes, it appears there has been consolidation at the upper grades, and the city still has one high school. The current school divisions have up to grade four in the elementary schools, middle school is grades five through eight, and high school is grades nine through twelve.

The MACRIS database lists fifteen buildings in the city of Haverhill that date prior to 1922 and had been used as public schools at one time. Two additional schools not found in MACRIS are the Crowell School (ca. 1891) at 26 Belmont Avenue, which still serves as a public school, and the Smiley School (ca. 1914) at 969 Main Street. Among this group of seventeen schools, two buildings date earlier than the Winter Street School: Bradford School House (1797, HVR.128) and Nathan Fletcher Store and Post Office (1830), which rented out one room for use as a classroom. Haverhill's Winter Street School and School Street School (HRV.253) were both built in 1856, thus sharing the position as the city's third-oldest school buildings. Four of the seventeen extant early school buildings are still used as public schools.

After the Winter Street School closed in the mid 1970s, it was leased for more than 30 years to Career Resources/CRC Industries, an organization that provides work opportunities to people with developmental disabilities. Following that, the building was vacant for three years. The City of Haverhill sold the property to the current owner in 2014. Rehabilitation was completed the following year, converting the building to twelve affordable apartments.

The 2015 rehabilitation involved converting each classroom to an apartment. Extensive interior fabric and detail were retained, such as wood floors, wood wainscoting, bold door and window surrounds, one section of blackboard in each apartment, pressed-metal ceilings in the corridors and stairs, and the existing stairs, railings, and balustrades. On the exterior, brownstone hoodmolds were repaired and a few were replaced with cast stone, the rope molding and carved foliated ornament at the roof were replaced in wood to match existing, and the scrolls on the dormers were rebuilt to match the originals. New aluminum windows with molding profiles based on the originals replaced the inappropriate ca. 1980s aluminum windows. The rehabilitation was determined to be a certified rehabilitation by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the National Park Service.

Archaeological Significance

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

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute information related to the construction of the school, the students, and their activities, as well as the working-class community that lived in the

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Winter Street locale. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may indicate the presence of one or all of the three school buildings that preceded the extant Winter Street School. Any one or all of the earlier schools may contribute important information on the development of education in Haverhill and the settlement of the town. A potential outhouse or outhouses may also be present. Detailed analysis of the contents of that potential outhouse may contain evidence of the social, cultural, and economic lives of the students at the school, as well as their families and the residents of the Winter Street neighborhood. The area was inhabited by workers from nearby factories who lived near their workplace. The same analysis may also contribute important evidence related to the activities conducted at the school, including educational methods and techniques. Evidence of school maintenance may survive for each of the potential schools present at the site. Barns, stables, outbuildings, and other features, structures, and objects may have been built in the area immediately surrounding the nominated property. Construction features associated with the initial building of the schools, as well as building history, including renovations and rebuilding, may also survive.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Published Sources

Annual Report of the Public Schools of the City of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Haverhill, MA: 1873-1917.

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Essex County Registry of Deeds, 502/221 (6/23/1854), 534/209 (6/6/1856), 804/260 (8/22/1870), 33776/44 (12/31/2014).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HVR.1054

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

USGS Quadrangle: Haverhill, Massachusetts, New Hampshire

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.777796 | Longitude: -71.08362 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 329554 | Northing: 4738243 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The current assessor's parcel number is 303-66-1. The deed for this parcel includes the three lots described below.

PARCEL I: (acquired 6/23/1854)

That certain parcel of land situated in Haverhill, on the northerly side of Winter Street at the corner of Cottage Street, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at said corner and thence westerly, along the line of Winter Street, about seventy eight feet (78) to land of Thomas Pearson, thence northerly about one hundred and nineteen feet (119), thence easterly about seventy five feet (75) to Cottage Street, thence southerly along the line of Cottage Street about one hundred and thirty seven feet (137) to Winter Street, the place of beginning.

PARCEL II: (6/6/1856)

A certain parcel of land in Haverhill aforesaid, situated on the Northerly side of Winter Street and bounded as follows:

Beginning at the Southeasterly corner thereof, by Land of the First School District in Haverhill and by said Street and thence running westerly, to land N/F of Mary H. Pearson, ten feet, thence northerly by said land of Pearson, about one hundred and twenty feet, to land of Leonard Parker, thence easterly by said Parker's land, ten feet, to the land of said School District, thence southerly by said School District land, about one hundred and twenty feet, to the bound begun at.

PARCEL III: (8/22/1870)

A certain lot or parcel of land situated on the westerly side of Cottage Street in said Haverhill and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the southeasterly corner thereof by said Street and land late of School District No. One, thence running northerly by said Street thirty six (36) feet to land late of Leonard Parker, thence by said Parker's land westerly about eighty (80) feet to land late of James G. Harriman, thence southerly thirty six (36) feet to land of said School District by said

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Harriman's land, thence easterly by said District's land eighty (80) feet to said Street and the point begun at.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the parcel that is currently occupied by the Winter Street School. It includes the original lot of the school (Parcel I), with two narrow extensions that were added in 1856 and 1870. In 1856, a strip of land approximately ten feet wide was added along the west boundary (Parcel II), and in 1870 another strip of land approximately 36 feet wide was added along the north boundary (Parcel III).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Leslie Donovan, Tremont Preservation Services, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail: besty.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: December 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winter Street School
City or Vicinity: Haverhill
County: Essex State: MA
Photographer: Leslie Donovan
Date Photographed: 11/22/2015 and 12/2/2015

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

- 1 of 17 View northwest of south and east elevations.
- 2 of 17 View northeast of west and south elevations.
- 3 of 17 View south of north elevation, later enclosed fire stair at center.
- 4 of 17 View northwest of south and east elevations.
- 5 of 17 Detail, south elevation, east corner, double arch with corbel and brackets at cornice, round-arched hoodmolds.
- 6 of 17 Detail, entrance canopy, view northwest.
- 7 of 17 Roof edge ornament and pedimented dormer with consoles.
- 8 of 17 Interior, view east, first floor, central corridor and east stair.
- 9 of 17 Interior view, former NE classroom, view east.
- 10 of 17 Central corridor, second floor, view east.
- 11 of 17 Detail, pressed-metal ceiling, second-floor corridor.
- 12 of 17 Third-floor corridor, view east.
- 13 of 17 View east, south fire stair, second-story round-arched window openings visible inside stair.
- 14 of 17 Second floor, view east, former classroom, showing round- and flat-arched window surrounds.
- 15 of 17 East stair, view west, showing various railings and newel posts.
- 16 of 17 Detail, typical door and window surround at first and second floors.
- 17 of 17 View west, third floor, former classroom.

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List of Figures

Figure 1 Hopkins, G. M. *City Atlas of Haverhill Massachusetts*. Philadelphia, PA: 1881. Plate E. State Library of Massachusetts, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mastatelibrary/sets/72157631408045734/with/7931792482/>

Figure 2. Winter St School and nearby mills & factories. <http://www.bing.com/mapspreview>

Figure 3. Historic Postcard, Winter Street School. Source: Haverhill Public Library. Estimated date 1915. based on the metal fire escapes added in 1915.

Figure 4. Photo Key Floor 1 and Exterior.

Figure 5. Photo Key Floor 2.

Figure 6. Photo Key Floor 3.

Figure 7. Certified Plot Plan, Patrick J. Schollard, Aug. 10, 2012.

DATA SHEET: Winter Street School, 165 Winter Street, Haverhill, MA

HVR.1054

No.	Street	Description	Date	Style	Type	C/NC
165	Winter Street	School	1856 and ca. 1873	Italianate, Second Empire	B	C
165	Winter Street	Wall	unknown	NA	St	NC
165	Winter Street	Fence	2015	NA	St	NC

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

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

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Figures

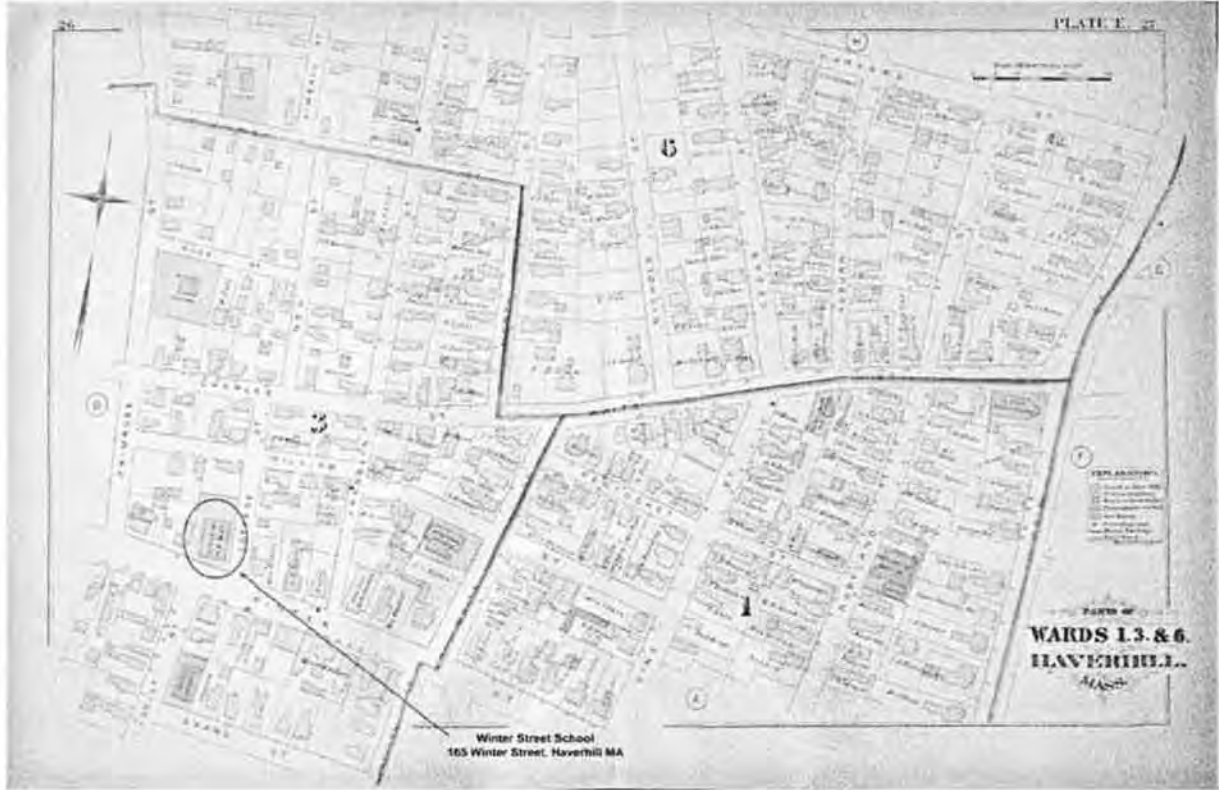


Figure 1. Hopkins, G. M. *City Atlas of Haverhill Massachusetts*. Philadelphia, PA: 1881. Plate E accessed at State Library of Massachusetts <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mastatelibrary/sets/72157631408045734/with/7931792482/>

Winter Street School
Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
County and State

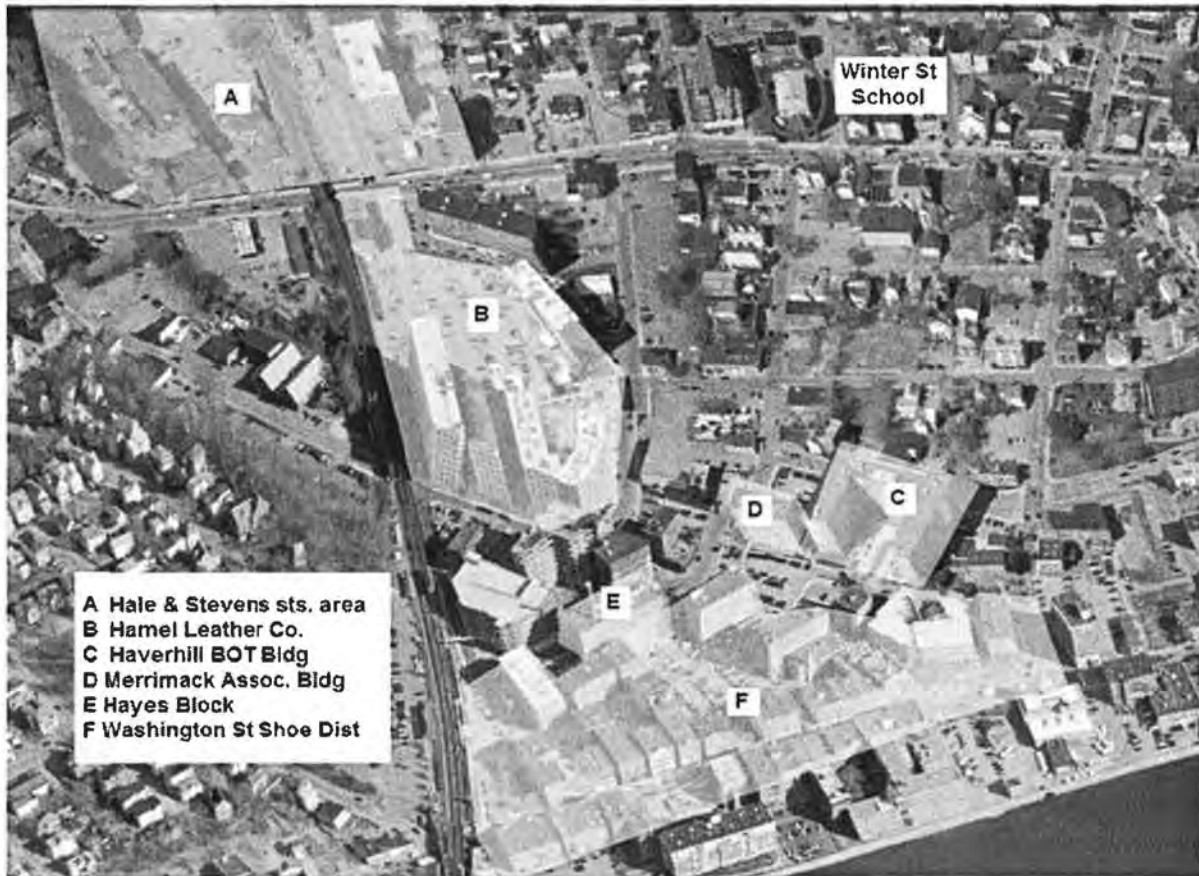


Figure 2. Winter St School and nearby mills & factories, <http://www.bing.com/mapspreview>

Winter Street School
Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
County and State



Winter Street
School
Haverhill, Mass.

Figure 3. Historic Postcard, Winter Street School. Source: Haverhill Public Library.²⁶

²⁶Estimate found online for the date of the photo is ca. 1906 – 1910. The plans for construction of open metal fire escapes were submitted to the state Dept. of Health and Safety on Jan. 27, 1915. At the rear of the school, to the right of the photo, the rectory reportedly dating to 1915 has not been built. This would suggest that this photo shows the first version of the fire escapes (with vines growing on them), which would date prior to 1915, and the existing enclosed fire stairs built prior to 1949 are the third version of fire egress from the building.

Winter Street School
Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
County and State

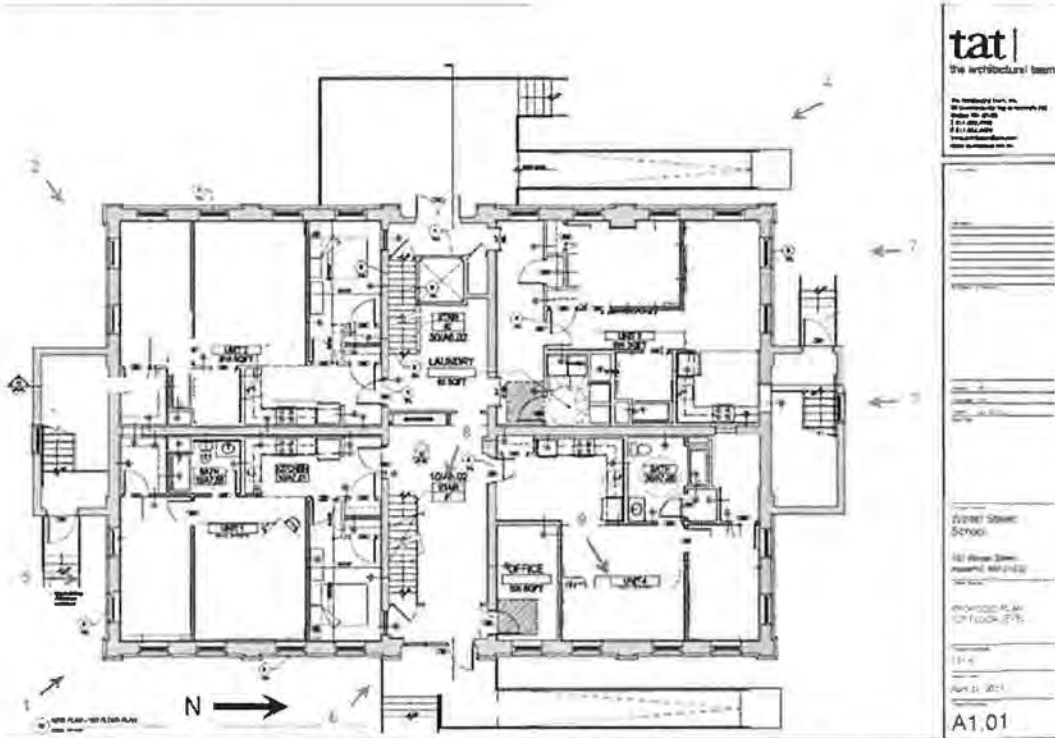


Figure 4. Photo Key Floor 1 and Exterior

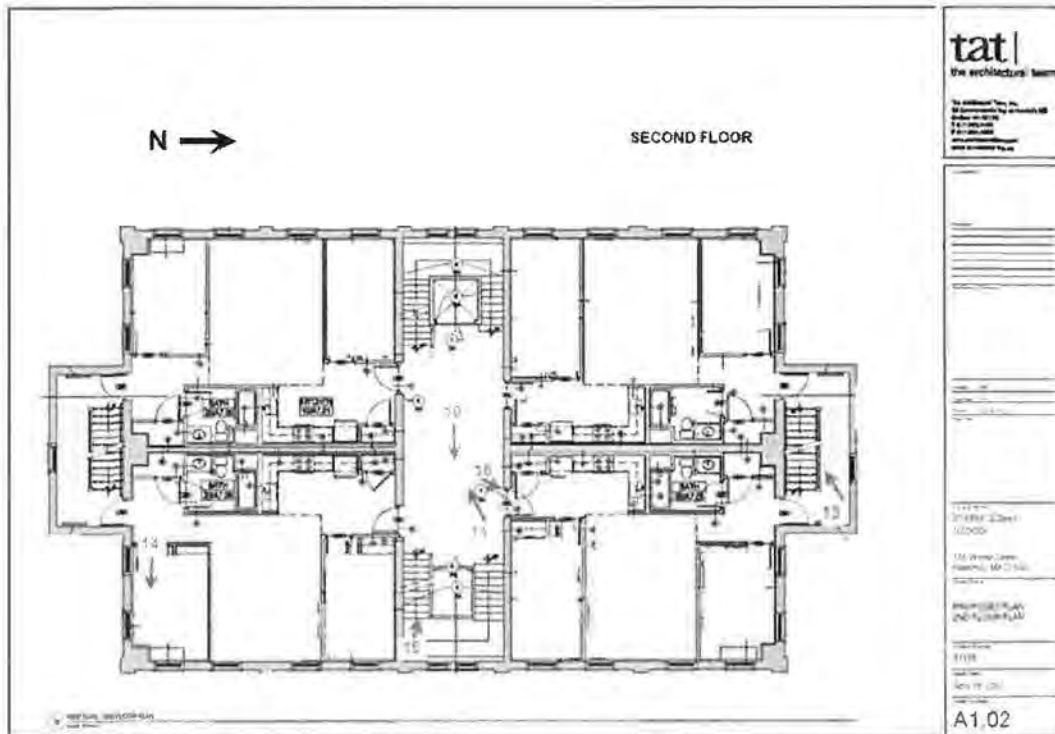


Figure 5. Photo Key Floor 2

Winter Street School
 Name of Property

Essex, Massachusetts
 County and State

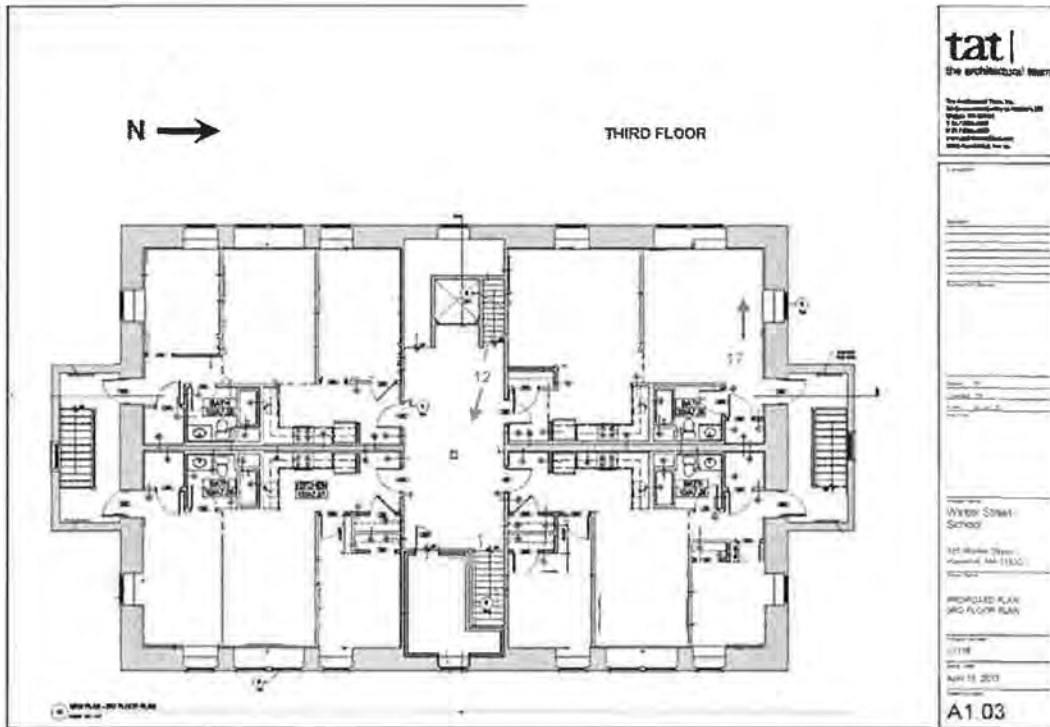


Figure 6. Photo Key Floor 3

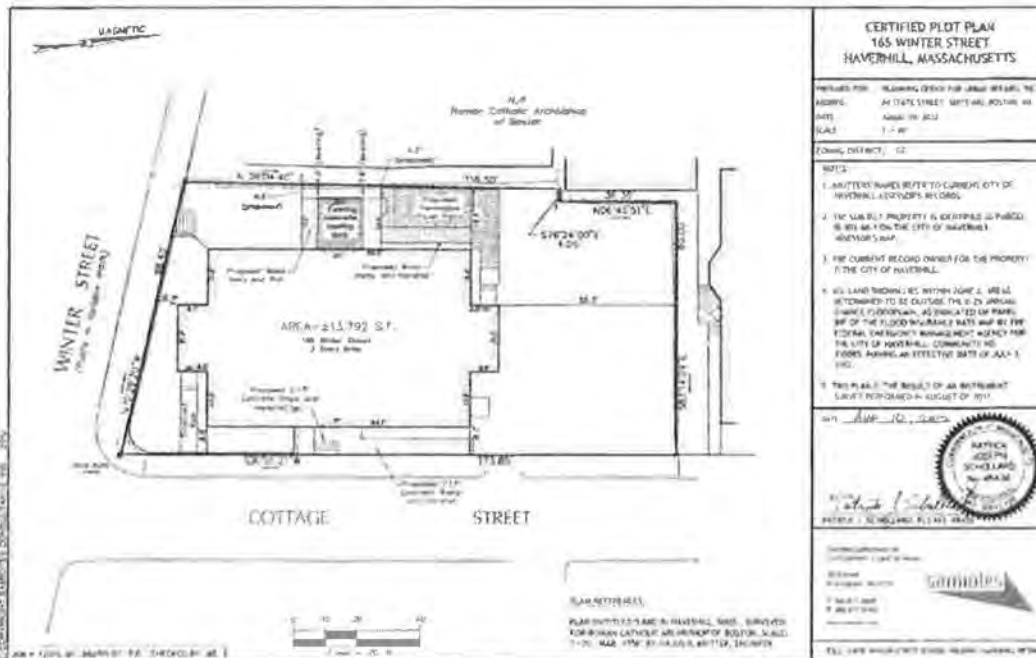
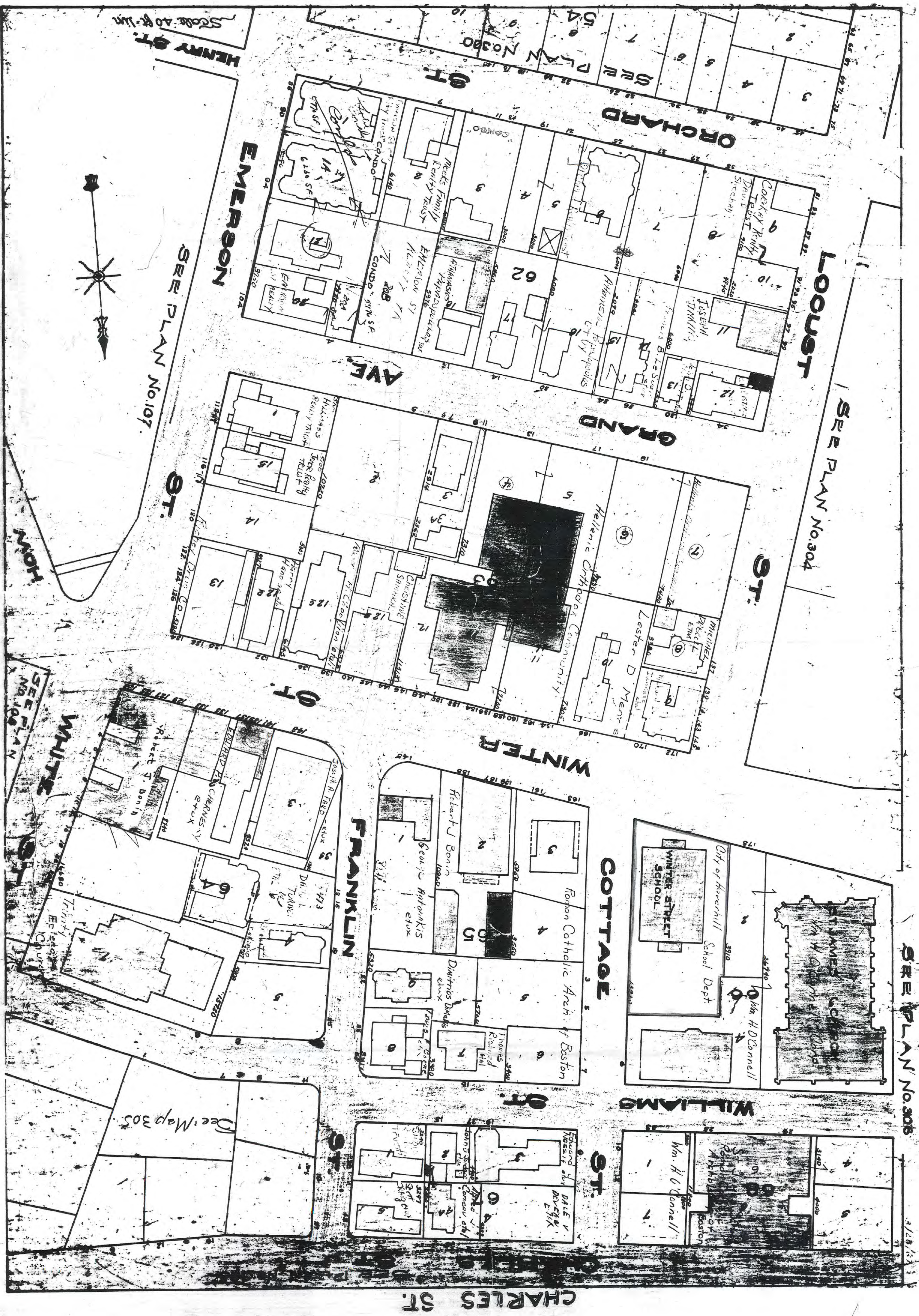


Figure 7. Certified Plot Plan, Patrick J. Schollard, Aug. 10, 2012





COTTAGE ST

W.S. WINTER

WINTER ST. SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 1

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

VIEW NW of S and E ELEV.

Winter Street School, Essex County, MA
1-111



WINTER ST SCHOOL

PHOTO 2

HAVERTHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

VIEW NE of W and S ELEV.

Winter Street School, Essex County, MA

4 of 17



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 3

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

View S of N ELEV.

Winter Street School, Essex County, MA

2-5-17



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 4

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

VIEW NW of S and E ELEVATIONS.

121 Winter Street - School, Essex County, MA



WINTER ST SCHOOL

PHOTO 5

HAVERTHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

DETAIL, S ELEV., E CORNER

DOUBLE ARCH WITH CORBEL and BRACKETS

ROUND-ARCHED HOODMOLDS

WINTER STREET - 200. Essex County, MA

165 WINTER



WINTER ST SCHOOL

PHOTO 6

HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

DÉTAIL, ENTRANCE CANOPY, VIEW NW

Winter Street School Essex County, MA
1978



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 7

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

ROOF EDGE ORNAMENT, PEDIMENTED DORMER

W. Street School Haverhill, MA

of 17



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 8

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

VIEW E FIRST FLOOR, CENTRAL CORRIDOR &
EAST STAIR

Winter Street School, Essex County MA

5 of 17



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 9

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

VIEW E, FORMER NE CLASSROOM (UNIT 4)

Winter Street School, Essex County MA

1 of 17



WINTER ST SCHOOL

PHOTO 10

HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

CENTRAL CORRIDOR 2ND FL. VIEW E

Winter Street School, Essex County MA

10 of 17



WINTER ST SCHOOL

PHOTO 11

HAVENHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

2ND FLOOR CEILING, PRESSED-METAL



WINTER ST. SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 12

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO 2015

3RD FL CORRIDOR, VIEW E

WINTER ST. SCHOOL HAVENHILL ESSEX MA
7



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 13

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

VIEW E, SOUTH FIRE STAIR



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 14

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

FORMER CLASSROOM, VIEW E

2ND FLOOR

Winter Street School East
19 11 11

11 11 11



WINTER ST SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 15

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

E STAIR, W VIEW

WINTER STREET SCHOOL 310 WINTER ST HAVERHILL MA
2015



WINTER ST. SCHOOL
HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

PHOTO 16

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

TYPICAL DOOR and WINDOW SURROUND
1ST / 2ND FLOOR

16 of 7



①

WINTER ST SCHOOL

HAVERHILL (ESSEX) MA

LESLIE DONOVAN PHOTO

2015

VIEW W, 3RD FL. FORMER CLASSROOM

PHOTO 17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

February 3, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Winter Street School, 165 Winter Street, Haverhill (Essex), MA

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Richard Raiche, Haverhill Historical Commission
James Fiorentini, Mayor, City of Haverhill
David Aiken, 165 Winter Street Apartments LLC
Leslie Donovan, Tremont Preservation Services, consultant
Paul Howard, Haverhill Planning Board