

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG 15 1986**  
date entered **SEP 11 1986**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic English High School (preferred)

and or common Cobbett Jr. High School

**2. Location**

street & number Essex and James Streets

N/A not for publication

city, town Lynn

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

code 025

county Essex

code 009

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

**4. Owner of Property**

name Mr. George Clayman

street & number 89 Lewis Street

city, town Lynn

N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County Registry of Deeds

street & number Federal Street

city, town Salem

state Massachusetts

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Lynn Public School Survey

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date August, 1985

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town Boston

state MA 02116

## 7. Description English High School, Lynn, MA

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The English High School is a T-shaped masonry structure which integrates three distinct buildings, in three distinct styles, dating to three periods of construction between 1892 and 1924.

#### Essex Street Main Building and 1924 Industrial Arts Wing

The front portion, built in the "Collegiate Gothic" style in 1924, serves as the central building in the complex. Perhaps more appropriately termed Jacobean Revival, the front section incorporates cast concrete banding and applied details characteristic of the Late Gothic Revival, and shallow gabled parapets. Although less florid than full-blown Jacobean Revival architecture in its absence of strapwork and other more ornate decorative elements, it does incorporate many hallmarks of the style including Tudor-arch door enframements.

Rising three stories above a fully excavated basement which is depressed within an areaway surrounding the building on three sides, the structure resolves in an elevated parapet embellished by strong bas relief horizontal banding relieved by stylized corner "towers" defined by applied vertical elements.

The front or Essex Street elevation is by far the most fully developed of the front section elevations, and derives a fortresslike appearance from three projecting pavilions, the central of which contains a compound gothic arch entry vestibule and resolves in two compressed obelisks. The two shallow pavilions that project from either end contain huge rectangular blind panels outlined in brick headers--each containing projecting tablets with the owl of wisdom in bas relief. Fenestration on the front facade of this building is regular paired window sash grouped in threes to each side of the central pavilion, itself containing a set of tripartite windows on the third and fourth levels. Blind quatrefoil panels set within repeating tudor-arch relief are found above the recessed entry and the parapet.

The side walls of the front building and the industrial arts wing of 1924, which projects in a southwest direction toward Lynn's central business district, are both considerably simplified versions of the front or Essex Street facade. Metal window sash of a distinctly industrial flavor are used throughout the front building and industrial arts wing; however, in the context of the front portion, they appear far less utilitarian than in the rear wing where largely unembellished wall surfaces and clusters of five

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 7 Page 1

windows per array contribute to a factorylike appearance. The only decorative device on the rear wing is a cast concrete cornice which bands the structure below the parapet above the fifth-floor level. As stated elsewhere, it appears that the very plain architectural treatment of this wing, devoted wholly to industrial arts training, was more than a cost-saving device; rather it was likely a deliberate effort to simulate the factory atmosphere in which the school's graduates would spend their productive years.

Original 1920 Rear Addition

Remnants of the original 1920 addition to the 1892 structure, which burned in 1924, can be seen emerging from the rear wall of the 1924 rear wing. This simply detailed masonry structure appears in Photo #7 as part of this nomination, and is highly reflective of the shallow-arched mill construction which dominated industrial architecture in New England from the third quarter of the 19th century. Here, 9/9 wood sash windows with blind over-arches and a flat roof dominate the composition.

James Street Wing of 1892

The massive James Street wing, originally constructed in 1892 and slightly modified in 1916 and again in 1924 with the application of blind pavilions similar to those of the front structure of that date, is the most highly embellished. Extending from the westerly side of the industrial wing of 1924, this first vocational wing once connected to the original section of the combined Classical-English High School and incorporates some quite elaborate Romanesque Revival details. These are found most prominently on the James Street endwall, now recessed with the projecting blind pavilions. Here, a checkerboard pattern of polychromatic ashlar square blocks forms a decorative field above an elaborate tripartite Romanesque entryway with recessed loggia. Supporting the arches are paired clustered columns of polished stone, which resolve in foliated capitals.

Occupying a steeply pitched incline, the northeast side of this elongated wing rises 3 1/2 stories above an inner courtyard, while the southwest side rises a full 5 stories above ground level with the first or sub-basement level contained within a massive rock-faced coursed ashlar battlement-style foundation. The upper levels of both facades incorporate brownstone banding between clusters of 6/6 wood sash windows running the length of each facade. These are in generally poor condition. A simple parapet cornice extends around the perimeter of this, the oldest section of the complex, known as the James Street wing. This cornice contains a bracketed stone overhang on the northwest and northeast facades.

Interiors

Interiors have been badly abused through vandalism, and little or nothing of architectural significance survives. Metal stairs have replaced what once were wood stairs in the 1892 James Street wing. Restrained wood door trim predominates throughout the rest of the interior.

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 7

Page 2

General Architectural Significance

Overall, the complex in its present state reflects in architectural terms the evolution of the school's curriculum, which changed from a mix of classical and vocational training at the turn of the century to become Lynn's only vocational/industrial school by the 1920. Its palette of diverse architectural forms and periods offers a surprising look at prevailing tastes in academic architecture during a rather compressed time-frame spanning less than a third of a century.

## 8. Significance

English High School, Lynn, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1927	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) community development		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

**Specific dates** 1892; 1916;1920;1924 **Builder/Architect** Wheeler and Northend, 1892; George A. Cornet, 1924; others, unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The English High School is both historically and architecturally significant. Its construction marks a significant change in the educational theories and practices that developed in response to Lynn's industrial economy. Architecturally, it reflects a shift from the Classical Revival tradition in educational design to designs inspired by a machine-age society. It achieves particular relevance as a reflection of the industrial city whose children it was designed to educate in such a manner that they would reinforce Lynn's preeminence in the shoe and related industries. As such, it meets criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the school has integrity of association with its primary purpose, and represents a valuable artifact relating to the development of vocational education in one of the historic industrial centers of the United States.

The English High School, more recently known as Cobbet Junior High School, has unique associations with City of Lynn schools in both its longevity of service and its service in meeting vocational needs of the community. It thus meets Criterion A of the National Register.

### Architecture:

The structure that exists today combines structures representing three separate periods in the community's 19th and 20th century vocational education development. Constructed originally as the New Lynn High School to provide both classical education and practical vocational education under one roof, it was subsequently given over in 1911 exclusively to vocational training. Only in 1932, with construction of a newer and even larger vocational high school, did the buildings become Lynn's Cobbet Junior High School, a purpose it served until the city closed the facility in 1980. Its physical appearance, though much changed from its original 1892 form, manifests changes to public school architecture as theories evolved concerning vocational education for working class children.

The front portion of the building, the large Tudor Revival or "Collegiate Gothic" main school block fronting on Essex Street, was built in 1924 to replace the original front portion of the combined dual-purpose Classical and English High School. At this point, the school complex as it stands today became for the first time a complete unit designed solely for vocational

Continued

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheets.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 12 acres

Quadrangle name Lynn Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A 

19	340220	4704500
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

19	340320	4704400
Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

19	340140	4704190
Zone	Easting	Northing

D 

19	340000	4704260
Zone	Easting	Northing

E 

Zone	Easting	Northing

F 

Zone	Easting	Northing

G 

Zone	Easting	Northing

H 

Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal boundary description and justification** Bounded by St. James, Essex and Liberty Streets (primarily occupying the southwest corner of Liberty and Essex) in a densely populated area. See attached deed.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code  county N/A code

state N/A code  county N/A code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Fredrick W. Lyman

organization American Landmarks, Inc.

date February 14, 1986

street & number 167 Milk Street

telephone (213) 423-0766

city or town Boston

state Massachusetts 02109

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 8, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

John B. Ryan  
Keeper of the National Register

KEEPER OF THE  
NATIONAL REGISTER

date 9-11-86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 8 Page 1

education, for the James Street wing of 1916 discussed below was in fact that portion of the original combined Classical-English High School reserved for vocational and physical education. The complex was turned over for use as the Cobbet Junior High School in 1932, eight years after it assumed an exclusively vocational identity. This was done when Lynn, then the victim of a failing shoe economy, erected a newer and more modern vocational high school to meet the specialized educational needs of a then newly emerging high technology sector manifested largely in the General Electric Co., the city's chief employer from the early 1930s to the present day.

Therefore, while it is a quirk of fate, it can accurately be stated that the complex in its present form is completely and exclusively the result of the development of vocational education in Lynn, then the country's preeminent shoe manufacturing center. The loss by fire in 1924 of the original 1892 Romanesque building represented the elimination of the one element of the site that was a vestige of the combined Classical and English High Schools. By evolving in this way, the elimination of the front section by fire in 1924 actually strengthened the school's integrity of association with vocational education in Lynn, a city which had pioneered the concept in 1890 under the leadership of progressive educator Charles S. Jackson (see below).

The Romanesque Revival style of the original dual-purpose front section is still evident in the addition of 1916 (extending toward James Street on the west), which was constructed to provide additional vocational educational facilities, then called the "commercial department," and a gymnasium. A second large addition, which extends along Library Street in a southerly direction, dates to 1920, just four years after the Romanesque Revival addition to the original school yet light-years away stylistically and in terms of its matter-of-fact approach to vocational education. Gone were the high ideals manifest in Romanesque architecture--replaced instead with a far more practical factorylike edifice, intended perhaps less to uplift the spirit than to instill in its pupils the elements of a good dependable factory worker in a then rapidly mechanizing society.

In the juxtaposition of these three buildings and their styles, from the classicism of Romanesque Revival through the pragmatism of the 1920 Moderne to the then ubiquitous "Collegiate Gothic" architecture of the 1924 front section, lies a unique complex known as the English High School. Together they represent a complete and original institution built exclusively for vocational education in Lynn.

The English High School building of 1924 is significant for a number of reasons. First, the building, being considerably larger than the 1892 structure it replaced, provided space and facilities that enabled the English High School to expand its curriculum and offer courses taught nowhere else in the city.

English High, throughout its history, has been significant as a locally important institution irrespective of the evolution of the physical plant itself. It was the first and longest operating vocational school in the city,

Continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 8 Page 2

offering a vocational curriculum for nearly 60 years. English High School grew to become the largest school in Lynn and has more profound and direct associations with the working class of this, the shoe capital of the United States, than any other of the city's schools. By 1928, courses in the following fields were added: clothing, accounting, forging and foundry, carpentry, and cabinet making.

Secondly, the style chosen for the new English High School of 1924 was unlike that used for any of the schools previously constructed in the city. The plan of this school more closely resembles manufacturing buildings of the early twentieth century with its industrial sash, banded windows, and monumental facade receding back to expansive production spaces. This plan was quite appropriate for the English High because at that time, its curriculum demanded "factory" spaces to accommodate machine shops, carpentry studios, welding shops, etc. The image projected to the students was one of a working, productive factory. Prior to 1925, Lynn's schools were designed primarily in the Classical Revival style utilizing symmetrical plans and elevations. Architect George Cornet was by no means unfamiliar with the more traditional school styles, for in previous years he had designed a number of schools that were clearly Classical Revival in style.

The English High School set a precedent for subsequent educational buildings in Lynn. It marks a break with the revivalist traditions, which dominated school design for many years, and a distinct shift toward the Art Moderne movement, which was specifically inspired by the machine age. The beginnings of this transformation for Cornet can be seen in his Eastern Junior High School of 1923. This school begins to show signs of simplification of form and expression of ornamentation in low-relief applications, but Cornet had not yet detached himself from the rigid symmetry and detailing of the revivalists.

Education and Community Development

Like many New England cities and towns, Lynn had its beginnings as an agrarian community. The area remained as such into the eighteenth century, at which time the manufacturing of shoes became an increasingly important industry, beginning as a cottage industry and eventually developing into large-scale factory production. Lynn eventually became the country's foremost manufacturer of women's shoes. As early as 1764, the Boston Gazette reported, "It is certain that women's shoes made at Lynn do now exceed those usually imported, in strength and beauty but not in price." 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 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.

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 8 Page 3

With the early advancement and expansion of the shoemaking industry came a rapid growth in the town's population. In 1765, the population of Lynn was 2,198; by 1875 it had reached 32,600. The growth rate of Lynn's public school system was proportional to that of the town's population. The first record of a teacher in Lynn is in 1696 when a Mr. Mormenton was paid five pounds by the city, with the remainder of his salary being made up by the parents of the pupils, to teach reading, writing, and ciphering. By the 1720s, classes were being held in four places: on the Lynn Common; in Woodend; and in the west and north parishes. The same schoolmaster divided his time between the four locations. Lynn's first two schoolhouses were constructed in 1728, one on Franklin Street and the other at the corner of Summer and Boston Streets.

By 1832, eight district schools and six primary schools had been established in Lynn. By the early nineteenth century it became clear that some form of higher education was needed in Lynn as was reflected in a school committee report of 1838. At a subsequent town meeting on March 17, 1838, a vote was taken but the result was an indefinite postponement of the measure. It was not until March 16, 1859, that a vote was taken and \$12,000 appropriated "to build a High schoolhouse." The new high school was constructed in 1859 at a cost of approximately \$8,000 and was located on the southeast corner of Liberty and High Streets. Forty-seven students were enrolled the opening year. The school was a two-story Italianate structure designed by Boston architect Gridley J. Fox Bryant. Bryant was also responsible for the plans of the Cobbet Grammar School (ca. 1872) and the Ingalls Grammar School (ca. 1874). By 1851, there were nine grammar, six intermediate, and eighteen primary schools in operation, in addition to the new high school.

Steady growth of the city in the nineteenth century brought about a demand for larger schools and a more diverse curriculum. In response to this demand a second high school, the English High School was established in 1886 in the Cobbet Grammar School on Franklin Street. That same year the original high school was renamed Classical High School. The curriculum at Classical High continued to concentrate on college preparatory education, providing courses in History, Latin, French, Mathematics, English, and Drawing. English High School, however, took on a different role, gearing its curriculum toward pupils who had no intention of entering college and who therefore needed an education that would more effectively prepare them for employment immediately following graduation. When first opened, the school offered a two-year scientific degree and a three-year commercial degree. It appears that the school did not experience great success initially, for in 1890 only thirty-five pupils were enrolled and the school was being operated by three teachers on the top floor of the Blossom Street Primary School.

The year 1890 marks an important turning point for the Lynn public school system and in particular for English High School. It was in that year that Charles S. Jackson entered the Lynn public school system. A graduate of Proctor Academy in Andover, N.H., and Dartmouth College, he assumed the position of principal at age twenty-eight and was known as "the youngest

Continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 8 Page 4

principal in this part of the country." He spoke very strongly in favor of a curriculum that catered to pupils seeking no more than a high school education and he believed that "...the time of old fads has gone by. People are taking an entirely different point of view of education today than they did years ago. What the people want now are practical things, that form of instruction that is to be most useful in after life" (Lynn Historical Society Scrapbook, L89 v.4, p. 156). He went on to point out that the majority of children in Lynn at the time and elsewhere did not go on to a higher education after high school, particularly in industrialized population centers.

Jackson upgraded the existing vocational curriculum by increasing both the science and commercial courses to four years. At that time typewriters had recently been perfected and Jackson made a name for the Lynn school system by being the first to bring typewriters into the schools, installing them in the commercial department of English High. Enrollment at both the classical and English highs grew at such a rapid pace that by 1892 larger quarters were needed.

The New Lynn High School, located at Essex and Liberty Streets, was designed in 1892 by the local architectural firm of Wheeler and Northend. Holmer K. Wheeler and W. Wheelwright Northend were also the architects of the Court House in Salem, the Oxford Club in Lynn, and numerous other factory buildings in Lynn. The new school was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and was one of the finest structures in Lynn at that time. When first constructed, the building housed both the Classical and English High Schools.

The English High School continued to expand its curriculum, establishing courses in a number of diverse fields, while Classical High continued a more traditional curriculum. The 1904 city directory lists the following courses at each school--Classical High School: mathematics, physics, history, German, Latin, French, English, singing, military drill, drawing and chemistry; English High School: manual training, drawing, civics, history, Latin bookkeeping, arithmetic, commercial, geography, writing, physics, algebra, geology, literature, French, German, Spanish, English, shorthand, typewriting, biology and chemistry. By 1911, the English High School had become so popular and enrollment so large that Classical High was moved out to a new building on South Common Street, and the entire 1892 building was devoted to the English High School curriculum.

In 1924, the English High School was struck by a fire, which resulted in the loss of much of the old Classical-English School front section but which spared the James Street Annex and the huge ca. 1920 vocational training wing. The front section of English High School was rebuilt later that same year by local architect George A. Cornet. The new structure was a four-story brick building with a T-shaped plan. Both the 1916 James Street Annex and the ca. 1920 wing of the old 1829 school were incorporated into the new building. Cornet described the building as "Collegiate Gothic" (Lynn Daily Evening Item, October 9, 1924, p. 1), a style that was derived from Oxford University and popularized by many American colleges. It might be classified more properly

Continued

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 8 Page 5

as stylized Tudor Revival today, though its overall effect is more contemporary in tone.

Cornet played a major role in the expansion of the Lynn school system as the designer of at least a dozen of its buildings, including the Washington Community School, the Lincoln School, the Pickering Junior High School, the Eastern Junior High School, the Euclid Avenue School, and the Highland, Harrington, and Connery Schools.

In 1927 the Cobbet Junior High School moved from a building on Franklin Street and began conducting classes at the English High School in the James Street Annex. Meanwhile, English High School continued to grow so that by 1932 additional space was needed. As a result, a new English High School was constructed on Goodridge Avenue. At that time, the old building was converted to Cobbet Junior High School. The structure remained as such until 1980, when it was vacated as the result of diminishing enrollment.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 9

Page 1

Major Bibliographic References

Primary

- Lynn City Directories. 1832-1940.  
Lynn Historical Society Scrapbooks:  
L89, v.4, p. 307-308;  
L89, v.4, p. 155-156.  
Manual of the Lynn Public Schools, School Year of 1928-1929  
(Lynn, Mass.: Jackson & Phillips, Inc. Printers, 1928).  
Report of the Survey of the Schools of Lynn, Massachusetts  
(New York, N.Y.: Bureau of Publications, Teachers  
College, Columbia University, 1927).

Periodicals

- Lynn Daily Evening Item:  
March 31, 1924, pp. 1,2; April 3, 1924, p. 1,2; October 9,  
1924, pp. 1,2; October 14, 1949, pp. 1,12.

- Lynn City Item:  
June 24, 1892, pp. 2,3,4.

Maps and Atlases

- 1887,1890 Sanborn Map & Publishing Company. Lynn Massachusetts,  
February 1887 (New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing  
Company, 1887).  
1905 Richards, L. J. & Company. Atlas of the City of Lynn,  
Massachusetts. (Springfield, Massachusetts: L. J.  
Richards & Company, 1905).  
1924 Richards, H. H. Richards' Standard Atlas of the City of  
Lynn (Springfield, Massachusetts: Richards Map Company,  
1924).

Photographic Collections

Lynn Historical Society, Green Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Continued

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet English High School, Lynn, MA Item number 9

Page 2

Secondary

History Stories of Lynn. Produced by the pupils of grades  
4, 5, & 6 of the Lynn Public Schools (Lynn: The Nichols  
Press, 1931).

Lynn: 100 Years a City. Produced by Lynn Public Library and  
Lynn Historical Society (Lynn: Jackson & Phillips Inc.  
Printers, 1950).

Withey, Henry. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects  
(Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc.,  
1970).

86002508

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

English High School  
Essex County  
MASSACHUSETTS

AUG 15 1986

Working No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87  
Date Due: 9/11/86 - 9/29/86  
Action:  ACCEPT 9-11-86  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Discipline \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. 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

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_\_ national    \_\_\_\_\_ state    \_\_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



**American Landmarks, Inc.**

Historic Preservation Consultants

167 Milk Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

Essex Street of Front Section as  
seen from NE looking in SW direction.

Photo # 1 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 1 Job# 845-24-1

Looking in a Southwest direction at main entrance to  
Cobbett Junior High School (Bldg. A) on Essex St.,  
Lynn, Mass. Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m.  
on May 24, 1984.



ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

James Street Endwall showing original  
Romanesque Entry between blind panel  
fronts Photo # 2 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 4 Job# 845-24-1

Looking Southeast at main entrance to Lynn Trade High School (Bldg. B James St. side). Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on May 24, 1984.



**American Landmarks, Inc.**  
Historic Preservation Consultants

167 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

View W showing SE endwall front building and SE sidewall of 1924 Industrial Arts wing with smokestack at left emerging from 1892 boiler house with tripartite Romanesque archway motif.

Photo # 3 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 8 Job# 845-24-1

Looking Northwest at Cobbett Jr. High School (bldg. A) from  
Liberty St. Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on  
May 24, 1984.



**American Landmarks, Inc.**

Historic Preservation Consultants

167 Milk Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

View of complex from rear showing  
1924 Industrial Arts wing at extreme right,  
1920 wing at center and  
1892/1916 James St. wing at left.

Photo # 4 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

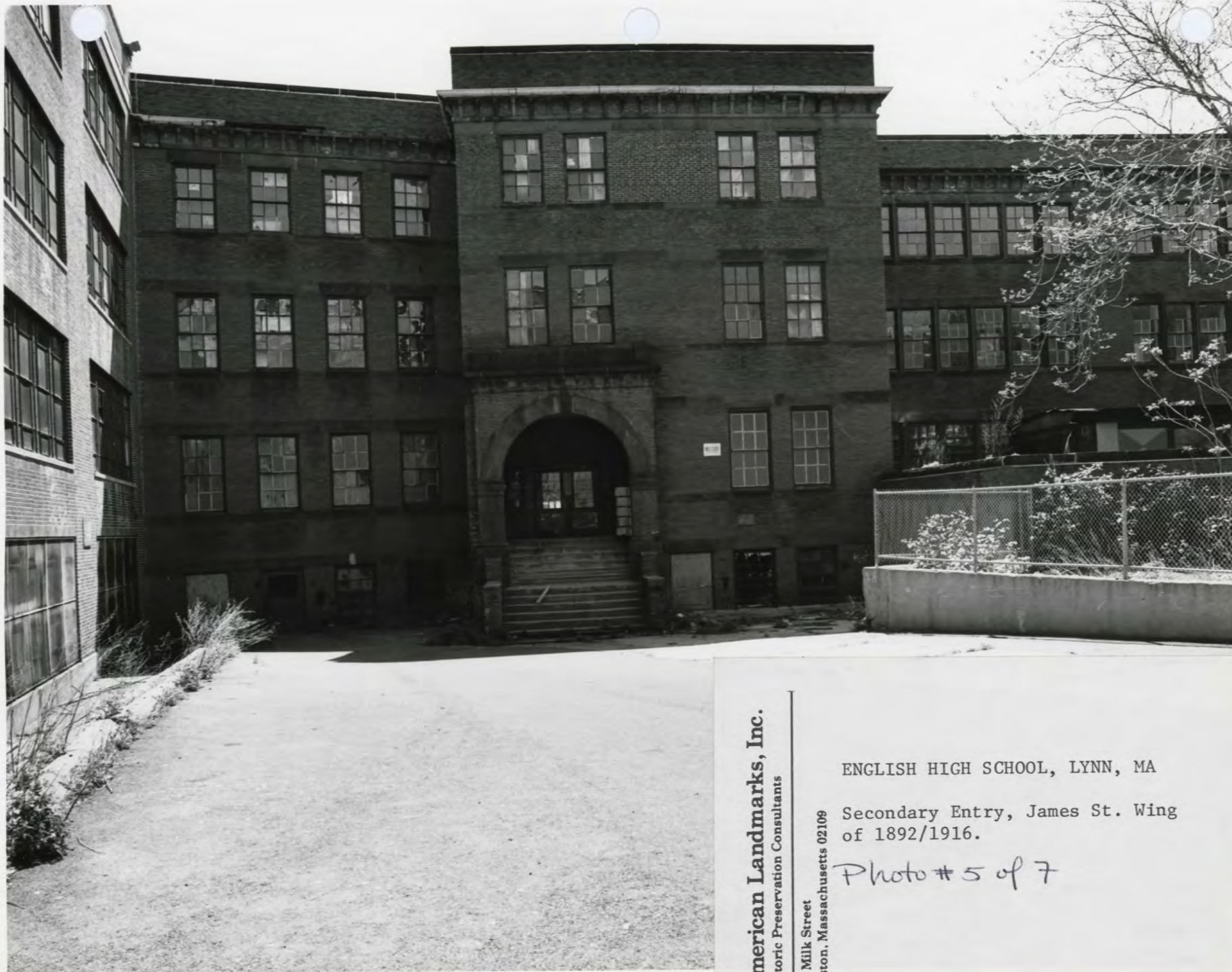
*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 7 Job# 845-24-1

Looking North at Cobbett Jr. High School and Lynn Trade High (Bldgs. A & B ) from corner of Willow & Liberty Sts. Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on May 24, 1984.



**American Landmarks, Inc.**

Historic Preservation Consultants

167 Milk Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

Secondary Entry, James St. Wing  
of 1892/1916.

Photo # 5 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 2 Job# 845-24-1

Looking Southwest at courtyard side entrance to Lynn Trade High School Building (Bldg. B Essex St. entrance). Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on May 24, 1984.



Landmarks, Inc.

Evolution Consultants

Street  
Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

View From W of NW Endwall on James  
Street and SW Facade of the James St.  
Wing of 1892/1916.

Photo # 6 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*

Photographer:

Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 5 Job# 845-24-1

Looking East at Lynn Trade High School (Bldg. B) from  
James St. Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on  
May 24, 1984.



American Landmarks, Inc.  
Historic Preservation Consultants

167 Milk Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, LYNN, MA

Composite photo of 1924 front section  
at left and James Street wing 1892/1916  
1916 at right.

Photo # 7 of 7



PHOTOGRAPHY BY

*Lancer Studio*

548 CHESTNUT STREET  
LYNN, MASS. 01904  
Tel. 617-598-0915

*Harold Cohen*  
Photographer

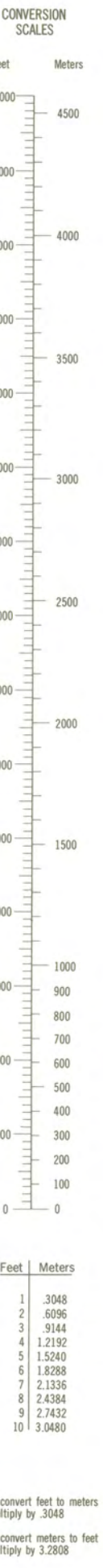
Harold Cohen

Photo taken: 5/24/84 View# 3A&3B Job# 845-24-1

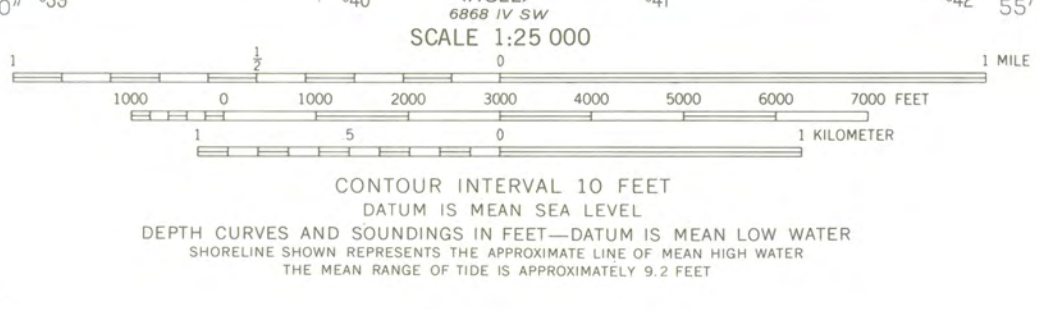
Panoramic view (looking Southwest) of Essex St. side of both Cobbett Jr. High School & Lynn Trade High School buildings (Bldgs. A & B). Photo was taken between 1:30 & 2:45 p.m. on May 24, 1984.

English High School  
Essex and James Streets  
Lynn, Mass.

Lynn Quadrangle 1:25,000  
UTM References:  
A: 19/340220/4704500  
B: 19/340320/4704400  
C: 19/340140/4704190  
D: 19/340000/4704260



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from  
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970  
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 240(1970), 246  
and 248 (1971). This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,  
mainland zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 19  
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied by  
Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

LYNN, MASS.  
N4222.5-W7052.5/7.5  
1970  
AMS 6868 IV NW-SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



P-093-546-401

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State  
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

### Massachusetts Historical Commission

**Valerie A. Talmage**

*Executive Director*

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

August 11, 1986

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Lynn, ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, Essex and James Streets

Springfield, MCKNIGHT HISTORIC DISTRICT, (BOUNDARY INCREASE)  
Roughly bounded by State, St. James and Bowdoin Streets, the  
New England Railroad, Bay Street and Girard Avenue.

All have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by 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. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

*Sarah J. Zimmerman*

Sarah J. Zimmerman  
Director, Preservation Planning  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/lis

AUG 15 1986

*copy*



English High School  
Essex and James Streets  
Lynn, Massachusetts

### The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State  
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Valerie A. Talmage  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer

I hereby verify that the following person(s) or entity(s) is the owner of  
Cobbett Sr. High School, 498 Essex Street, Lynn, MA.  
as listed in the local land or tax records and that such records were checked  
on May 7, 1986.

Owner: Cobbett Associates, a Mass. Ltd. Partnership  
Mailing Address: 40 George Clayman  
89 Lewis Street  
Lynn, MA 01902  
Source of information: deed

Signed: [Signature]  
Date: May 7, 1986

City of Lynn, Massachusetts  
Office of the Mayor

RECEIVED

✓ 52  
file NR

JUN 25 1986

JEFFERY J. HAYWARD  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT



CITY HALL 01901  
MASS. HIST. COM. (617) 598-4000

Albert V. DiVirgilio  
Mayor

June 23, 1986

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage  
Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
80 Boylston Street  
Boston, MA 02116

Dear Ms. Talmage:

Thank you for your recent letter informing me that English (Cobbet Jr.) High School, Essex and James Streets in Lynn will be considered by the State Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

I would, therefore, like to express my full support of this effort and emphasize how important it is to the City's revitalization of this neighborhood that the historic former English High School is successful in being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

It is expected that listing the former English High School will facilitate revitalization of the neighborhood by allowing favorable tax treatment of the cost of rehabilitation combined with additional tax savings brought about by submitting the rehabilitation plans for certification. Together, these incentives will insure that the most thorough and architecturally sensitive work is performed, while also becoming a catalyst for others to build and reinvest in their own property.

Capture the Pride


Ms. Valerie A. Talmage  
Page 2

June 23, 1986

We also appreciate how listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage; and believe that the favorable listing of the former English High will provide the needed incentive to ensure this important historic building is rehabilitated to the appropriate standards.

Thank you for your assistance in getting this site on the official list of historic properties worthy of preservation, and should you have any questions please call Jansi Chandler, Executive Director of the Lynn Department of Community Development at 598-4000 x195.

Sincerely,

  
Honorable Albert V. DiVirgilio  
Mayor  
City of Lynn