

205

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Salem Willows Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly Columbus, Bay View, Beach & Fort Avenues N/A not for publication

city or town Salem N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough 2/18/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 3/25/94

Entered in the
National Register.

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
201	53	buildings
3	1	sites
8	6	structures
14	1	objects
226	61	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; Secondary structure

RECREATION & CULTURAL: Outdoor recreation;
fair

LANDSCAPE: Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; Secondary structure

RECREATION & CULTURAL: Outdoor recreation;
fair

LANDSCAPE: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/OTHER: Eclectic; Queen Anne;
Shingle Style; Italianate

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial
Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls weatherboard

shingle

roof asphalt

other vinyl

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

The Salem Willows Historic District includes 226 contributing resources in an approximately 100 acre area on the tip of Salem Neck, a peninsula in the northeastern corner of Salem, Massachusetts. Salem is located in northeastern Massachusetts, in Essex County, approximately 20 miles northeast of Boston. The district is composed primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer cottages and houses, along with buildings and structures associated with the Salem Willows Park. The district is bounded by water to the northwest, northeast and southeast, while the wooded hill containing Fort Lee, the South Essex Sewerage District plant, and noncontributing residential development exist to the southwest and southeast.

The majority of the terrain is gently rolling, sloping to beaches and mud flats at several locations, while other sections of the coast are higher, and drop sharply to the water. Park land occupies approximately one third of the district (northwest). It consists of rolling hills with mature trees, paths along the water, areas of beach and rocky coastline, and views across the water to the town of Beverly. The remainder of the district is densely built with residences. Fort and Columbus Avenues extend the length of the district, converging at the southwest end of the district, while Bay View and Beach Avenues curve around Juniper Point, with short cross streets extending between them.

With the exception of the amusement buildings on Fort Avenue and other structures in the park, the buildings in the district are almost exclusively residential. Lot sizes vary, with the densest and earliest concentration of cottages (ca. 1870s-1890s) found on lots containing between 1,000 and 2,000 square feet on Bay View Avenue between Beach Avenue and the southern end of Cheval Avenue. The area bounded by Bay View, Juniper, Beach and Sutton Avenues was developed gradually during the last two decades of the nineteenth century with larger cottages on more generous lots of 4,000 to 10,000 square feet. Year-round residential development occurred on the triangle bounded by Fort Avenue, Lowell Street, and Columbus Avenue during the first decades of the twentieth century. Houses throughout the district are generally close to the street, but in several cases the subdivision of a lot resulted in one house being constructed behind another.

The district contains 254 buildings, 15 objects, 4 sites, and 14 structures. Of these, 201 buildings, 14 objects, 3 sites, and 8 structures retain integrity and contribute to the architectural and historic character of the district.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 2

Of the 53 noncontributing buildings, 31 were built after the period of significance, while 22 are historic buildings that have lost integrity based on inappropriate alterations. Alterations consist primarily of the addition of synthetic siding (25-30 buildings), window replacement, enclosure of porches and the removal of original architectural detail. Because much of the district's architectural significance comes from the scale of buildings, massing, relationship to the water and similar qualities giving a sense of place, criteria for contributing buildings have been interpreted generously. Where alterations are reversible, and the building's original massing and character survive, the building is considered to retain integrity and is counted as a contributing building.

Buildings in the district are generally two stories in height and are in good condition. Most are of wood-frame construction with clapboard or shingle sheathing. They represent vernacular interpretations of architectural styles from the late-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries. The earlier buildings were erected as summer residences, while many of the twentieth century houses were occupied year round. Buildings are generally in good to excellent condition.

In addition to providing most of the district boundaries, the sea is a major visual element throughout the district. It is seen across the expanses of rolling lawn of the park; glimpses of it peek between the densely built houses on Juniper Point; the 20th century development along Columbus Avenue faces the mud flats and Juniper Cove; and the four cross streets between Bay View Avenue and Beach Street (Sutton, Columbus, Juniper and Cheval Avenues) terminate at the tip of Salem Neck, with views of the open sea.

Landscaping in the residential area of the district consists primarily of shade trees which line the cross streets. The small lots generally allow for little more than foundation plantings of flowering shrubs, evergreens, and small flower gardens.

With the exception of the three-story Eunice Richardson House, 5-7 Beach Avenue, no building in the district exceeds 2 1/2 stories. Aside from the brick James Roope House, 43 Bay View Avenue, all contributing buildings are of frame construction, and are generally clad with clapboards or wood shingles. The variety of rooflines typifies the eclectic character of the district's buildings; simple gables, complex roofs with multiple gables, hipped roofs, mansards, gambrels, jerkin heads, conical and pyramidal towers are all found.

The Salem Willows district illustrates a range of styles of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, with examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Shingle, and general category of Victorian Eclectic. These buildings vary widely. They are usually 1 1/2 to 2 stories high, clad in shingles, clapboards, or both. Most roofs are gabled, sometimes end to the street,

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 3

sometimes with cross gables or more complex plans.

The most consistent feature of these Victorian Eclectic houses, and of dwellings of all styles throughout the district, is the existence of a porch. Porches may extend only across the facade, may wrap around the house, or may only face the water; they may be richly ornamented with sawn brackets and other trim, or may have simple turned posts. They may have stickwork, ornamental balustrades, or latticework screens. Those houses in the district built in the early twentieth century for year round use are somewhat less likely to have porches, but many of these do also.

Local tradition holds that many of the summer cottages on Juniper Point, the earliest area of the district to be developed with cottages, may have been moved to that location, however no substantiating documentary or physical evidence has been found.

Aside from alterations to houses described above, changes to the district have been moderate. Physical changes to the Salem Willows Park and the associated amusement buildings and structures will be discussed below. In the residential area there are approximately 24 houses that are modern intrusions, approximately half of which are located at the south end of the district on Fort Avenue. The others are interspersed throughout the district, some on lots where earlier buildings originally stood, and others on lots which had not previously been developed. These buildings are generally cape and ranch houses, similar in size, scale, and siting to the contributing buildings.

A description of key and representative buildings in the district follows. Contributing buildings and structures range in date of construction from ca. 1870 to ca. 1935.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGSGeorgian

The only surviving residence to have stood in the district prior to its development with summer cottages is the Richard Derby, Sr. House, 5 Columbus Square (1759, Map 44/15). This simple two-story house is listed as a noncontributing building due to extensive unsympathetic alterations, but is mentioned here as the only building in the district constructed prior to the 1870s. Its footprint remains identical to that shown on the 1874 atlas, consisting of a rectangular, gabled block, a square corner section with a hipped roof, and a rear ell with a porch at its junction with the main block. Alterations include all new fenestration, the addition of a deck, and new entries.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4Victorian Styles: 1870 to 1910

Many of the architectural styles popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are present in the Salem Willows district, where approximately 75% of the district's residential buildings were constructed during this period. While numerous examples exist of houses in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles, most common was a simpler, vernacular cottage, the Victorian Eclectic. These dwellings varied considerably in form and detail.

One house type found repeatedly in the dense development on Juniper Point is a two-story, gable-front cottage, varying in trim, existence and placement of dormers, and porch types. One of the simplest examples is the Burpee House, 74 Bay View Ave. (ca. 1871-1897, Map 44/137, MHC #SA2.3492). It is a two-story, three-bay gablefront house with a central entry and one-story bay window. It has deep eaves, plain trim and no front porch. 77 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1871-1900, Map 44/92, MHC #SA2.3476) is similar, and possesses a blocky wraparound porch at the facade and both sides. A slightly more ornamented variation is found at 81 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1871-1893, Map 44/94, MHC #SA2.3477), with sawn porch brackets and gable trim, and gabled through-cornice dormers. Another well-preserved example of the gable-front cottage is the Joseph P. Allen House, 152 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1876-1897, Map 45/93, MHC#SA2.3512), with its sawn vergeboards and cornice trim, and stickwork brackets at the wraparound porch.

There are a number of 1 1/2 and 2 story cottages with gable roofs and central gables at the facade. These include the Stephen Puffer House, 105 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1877-1897, Map 44/105, MHC#SA2.3479), the Caswell-Clark House, 92 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1887-1893, Map 44/130, MHC#SA2.3490), 144 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1871-1897, Map 45/95), and 148 Bay View Avenue (ca.1871-1897, Map 45/94, MHC#SA2.3513). An Italianate influence is evident in several of these, which have slightly projecting window caps with tab brackets. Porches with curved, sawn brackets and fretwork balustrades, simple vergeboards, and patterned shingles also appear on these houses.

One of the most architecturally distinctive buildings surviving in the district is the richly detailed Perry House, 7 Sutton Avenue, (ca. 1880-1890, Map 45/35, MHC #SA2.3499). It is a 1 1/2-story cottage with a cross-gable plan, and is clad in wood shingles and board and batten siding. Its dominant decorative feature is the use of pierced, narrow vertical boards in arched arrangements between porch supports and at each gable end. The house also has a one-story wraparound porch and diamond-paned windows flanking the central entry.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 5

The Italianate style is illustrated by two mansard-roofed houses on the water, 136-138 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1871-1897, Map 44/115, MHC #SA2.3482), and the Eunice Richardson House, 5-7 Beach Avenue (ca. 1880-1881, Map 45/62, MHC #SA2.3509). 136-138 Bay View Avenue is a 1 1/2 story house having a wraparound porch with stickwork brackets and balustrade. The mansard roof has three dormers across the facade and two at each side elevation. Dormers are gabled, with the exception of the arched center dormer.

The Eunice Richardson House was very similar to 136-138 Bay View Avenue when constructed. Its original portion is a 1 1/2 story, belcast mansard-roofed house with a similarly detailed wraparound porch. Dormers have hipped roofs and rectangular or round-arched windows. Sometime after 1891 a third-story, straight-sided mansard was added. Its windows have molded caps. All cornices have scalloped trim.

An unusual variation on the Italianate style is found at 3 Beach Avenue, (ca. 1881-1882, Map 45/61, MHC #SA2.3508). It appears that the original section of the house is the 1 1/2 story gable-front block at the rear, while the small two-story cross-gabled block at the front was added later. The house is one of only two houses in the Salem Willows clad in board and batten siding, which is extremely rare in Salem. The front and rear porches have jigsawn balustrades. Other decorative features include a tab-bracketed, peaked window hood, jigsawn vergeboards and cornice trim, and a circular window.

Queen Anne design ranges from simple cottages with complex roof plans and Victorian trim to larger houses with the asymmetrical massing, towers, bays and varied wall surfaces typical of the style. Among the more modest examples are several cottages on the water side of Bay View Avenue. The William Bates House, 48 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1885, Map 44/141, MHC #SA2.3493) is a shingled house, 1 1/2 stories high with a complex roofline consisting of a steep front gable, clipped at the facade, a broader gable behind, and side gables. The porch is the most distinctive element of the house, wrapping around most of the building, with a stickwork balustrade, brackets and sawn trim matching that in the front gable.

Other notable cottages include the Sargent House, 106 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1883-1884, Map 44/124, MHC#SA2.3488), with a clapboard first story and fishscale shingles at the second story, the Fred W. Sargent House, 116 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1871-1888, Map 44/121, MHC #SA2.3486), with a clipped gable roof, wraparound porch with a stickwork balustrade, and through-cornice shed dormers, and 126 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1871-1877, Map 44/118, MHC#SA2.3484), with its complex roof line and exuberant use of jigsawn trim for balustrades, vergeboards and cornice trim.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

On a somewhat larger scale, and also on the water are the Frank Kendrick House, 100 Bay View Avenue (ca. 1897-1904, Map 44/127, MHC #SA2.3489), with a clipped front gable, clipped corner at the first story, and Colonial Revival-influenced porch, and the Robson House, 112 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1885, Map 44/122, MHC #Sa2.3487), with such typical Queen Anne details as a second-story tower rising from the wraparound porch with fretwork balustrade and spindle frieze.

A distinctive Queen Anne style house reflecting Italianate influence is the Lander House, 97 Columbus Avenue, (ca. 1881-1897, Map 45/47, MHC #SA2.3502). It is two stories high, with a three-story, hip-roofed belvedere at the junction of its cross-gabled roof. The gable ends are clipped, with vergeboards and a diminutive gable detail at the hip. The windows (altered) have tab-bracketed hoods, gabled at the belvedere.

Among the district's finest examples of substantial Queen Anne architecture is 96 Columbus Avenue, (ca. 1882-1897, Map 45/72, MHC#SA2.3516). It is a two-story, cross-gabled house clad in shingles, and having the broad cross-gabled massing characteristic of some Queen Anne buildings. A one-story porch with columns and a fretwork balustrade extends across the facade and one side. Atop this porch at the facade is a small balustrade forming a second-story, central porch. Gable ends feature stick detail. The window sash varies, including 8/8 and many decorative configurations. 101-103 Columbus Avenue, (ca. 1881-1897, Map 45/48, MHC #SA2.3503) is similar although somewhat altered.

Two wood-shingled houses, 25 Beach Avenue (ca. 1875-1897, Map 45/92, MHC #SA2.3511), and 6-8 Beach Avenue (ca. 1883-1903, Map 45/58, MHC#SA2.3506) reflect the increasing influence of the Shingle style. 25 Beach Avenue has a broad gable roof forming an integral porch, a corner tower, a triangular corner bay, and dentil cornices. 6-8 Beach has a massive three-story conical-roofed tower appended to a gambrel-roofed block.

The Salem Willows Historic District contains four significant examples of the Shingle style. The Low-Smith House, 4 Beach Avenue, (ca. 1883, Map 45/59, MHC #SA2.3507) has the broad gable roof and central cross-gable not uncommon to the Shingle style. The porch wraps around the facade and two sides, and has a decorative balustrade and square fluted supports. Most windows have 18/1 sash.

Two more unusual examples are the Joseph Webb House, 12 Beach Avenue, (ca. 1882, Map 45/56, MHC #SA2.3505), and 21 Sutton Avenue, (ca. 1875-1897, Map 45/43, MHC#SA2.3500). Each is 1 1/2 stories high with a broad hipped roof forming an integral porch encircling the house. The Joseph Webb House has gabled dormers below a square central tower. Its porch has

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 7

a fretwork balustrade and curved brackets. 21 Sutton Avenue has a decorative shingle pattern, and large hip-roofed dormers.

One of the district's largest and most distinctive buildings is the Martha Goodell House, 15 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1885, Map 45/44, MHC#SA2.3501). It is a two-story house with a hipped roof and a round-arched belvedere. Notable details include a large stained glass window in the form of a peacock's tail, a hip-roofed bay, and an entry porch with a circular cut-out.

Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial

The district has over a dozen handsomely detailed, particularly well-preserved examples of Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial design. Most of these were built as year-round residences in the southwestern end of the district, where intense residential development occurred in the 1910s and 1920s.

Unusual in this area of the district both for its early date and as one of the few summer residences here is the Cook House, 44 Columbus Avenue (ca. 1897-1903, Map 44/147, MHC #SA2.3496). Set on a waterfront lot with the facade oriented toward Juniper Cove, this is a two-story Federal inspired house with a shallow hipped roof. Its central entry has a portico consisting of a dentilled segmental pediment supported by columns. Windows have 8/8 sash at the first story and paired 6/6 sash at the second story. A handsome Colonial Revival fence with fenceposts capped by urns extends along the street.

A later house with similar Federal inspiration is the James Roope House, 43 Bay View Avenue, (1916, Map 44/59, MHC #SA2.3474), the district's only contributing brick residence. Designed by Boston architect, Gordon Robb, it is two stories high, with a shallow hipped roof. The central entry has leaded sidelights and a pedimented porch with trellises at the sides, a detail found on several other houses in the district. Extending across the south elevation is a two-story porch, open at the first story and enclosed above, with fretwork balustrades at both stories.

Another substantial, particularly well-detailed example of Colonial Revival architecture is found at 2 Dustin Street, (ca. 1911-1920, Map 44/49, MHC #SA2.3469). It is 2 1/2 stories high and five bays wide, with a central entry having sidelights and a gabled entry porch with columns and trellises. Its slate gable roof is pierced by three pedimented dormers. Other details include pilaster cornerboards, exposed rafter ends, and exterior end chimneys. A similarly detailed porch extends across the southeastern side elevation.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 8

The most common form in the Colonial Revival style is a variation on the four-square house type popular during the 1910s. These are 2 1/2 story houses with high hipped roofs and deep eaves. They generally have central hipped dormers. Most have entry porches or porches extending across the entire facade; others also have side porches. Typical porch details include paired columns with trellises, and balustrades at the first story and roof. Bay windows are commonly found at the second story of the facade, and at one side elevation. These houses generally have garages with simplified similar design.

One of the larger examples in the district is the F.V. Moody House, 30 Bay View Avenue, (ca. 1911-1920, Map 44/145, MHC#SA2.3495), designed by Lynn architect Byron E. Porter. Another example is the well-detailed house at 61 Columbus Avenue (ca. 1911-1917, Map 44/51, MHC#SA2.3470), which has tripartite windows with 6/1 sash at the first story, an oriel, and a slate clad dormer. A house showing particular Craftsman influence is 117 Columbus Avenue (ca. 1911-1920, Map 45/52, MHC#SA2.3505), with its diamond paned windows, wood shingles and exposed rafter ends.

The Sadie Casey House, 16 Beach Avenue (ca. 1915, Map 45/77, MHC#SA2.3514), 19 Columbus Avenue (ca. 1911-1920, Map 44/40, MHC#SA2.3465), and 27 Columbus Avenue (ca. 1911-1920, Map 44/42, MHC#SA2.3466) are other well-preserved variations of the four-square Colonial Revival style in the district.

There are several excellent examples of the Dutch Colonial style in the district. Located on a steep lot in the midst of the densest summer cottage development near the tip of Juniper Point, 32 Beach Avenue, (ca. 1911-1920, Map 44/108, MHC#SA2.3480) is a shingled, gambrel-roofed house of one-and-one-half stories with a high basement. It is three bays wide and two bays deep, with a deep integral porch extending across the facade. Three gabled dormers pierce the front slope of the roof, while an oriel window exists at each side elevation. The Missud House, 1 Dustin Street (ca. 1909-1910, Map 44/46, MHC#SA2.3468) is strikingly similar, varying only in its location on a flat corner lot in the midst of the Columbus and Fort Avenues triangle, having one less dormer, and no oriels.

Another fine example of the Dutch Colonial style, reflecting the district's later development is the Martin House, 1 Lowell Street (ca. 1911-1917, Map 44/3, MHC#SA2.3460). The two-story house is five bays wide and two bays deep. Its gambrel roof is clad in slate and has a three-bay shed dormer, also clad in slate. The central entry is sheltered by a pedimented portico with trellis sides. A side porch, oriented toward the water, has trellises between paired columns.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 9**SALEM WILLOWS PARK, COMMERCIAL AND AMUSEMENT BUILDINGS**

The Salem Willows Park consists of the area bounded to the southeast by Fort Avenue, to the southwest by Memorial Drive, and to the northwest and northeast by water, with Restaurant Row extending from the junction of Bay View Avenue and Fort Avenue to Memorial Drive along Collins Cove.

The main part of the park is the area north and east of Restaurant Row, a rolling, grassy area with meandering paths, large deciduous trees, including the willows for which the park is named, and rocky outcroppings. A sandy beach exists at the northeastern edge of the park, with a pier standing slightly north of it. A rocky beach exists along the western shore of the park, while other areas have sea walls.

The southern area of the park, bounded by Restaurant Row, Memorial Drive, and Fort Avenue, contains tennis courts and a baseball field located where Philip Codman's 1896 plan for the park originally proposed such a use. A rectangular parking lot stands at the northwest corner of Fort Avenue and Memorial Drive, as it has since the late nineteenth century, when it was used for carriages.

There are numerous buildings and structures scattered throughout the park. These include five gazebos of varying sizes, with pyramidal roofs, square posts with stick brackets, and scalloped cornice trim. The Men's Cottage (1905, Map 45/89a) and the Women's Cottage (1904, Map 45/89b) are shingled buildings with Colonial Revival details including columns and a cupola. A modern amphitheater has replaced two earlier outdoor theatres.

The commercial buildings in the Salem Willows Historic District are all located on the north end of Fort Avenue, adjacent to Salem Willows Park and are associated with its recreational activities. With the exception of several former commercial buildings of the twentieth century now in residential use south of the junction of Fort Avenue and Bay View Avenue, all are located on the east side of the street, north of Bay View Avenue.

These buildings vary widely in date, style and integrity. They form a row of twelve one-story buildings of wood and brick construction, two of which probably date from the period of significance but have lost integrity, while six others were built after the mid-twentieth century.

The contributing buildings in this area include 205-207 Fort Avenue, (ca. 1890-1900, Map 45/3a) and 209 Fort Avenue, (by 1893, Map 45/3b). These two clapboard clad buildings at the north end of Fort Avenue housed amusements, and now house food concessions. 209 Fort Avenue is

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 10

a gable front building with a circular back half, presumably for some type of ride, rising to a conical roof cap. Deep eaves are supported by triangular braces, and ornamented by scalloped cornice trim. 205-207 Fort Avenue is a simple two-story, flat-roofed building with a one-story section at the south end. The first story consists of four storefront scale openings, while the second story features a projecting cornice above two windows.

Another turn-of-the-century building surviving at the Willows is 191 Fort Avenue, (ca.1890-1910, Map 45/5), a clapboard sided building with a broad, segmental arched roof, which now houses a carousel. Illustrating commercial design of the 1920s and 1930s is 167 Fort Avenue, (ca. 1925-1935, Map 45/90), now used as an arcade, which features a simple brick facade with a stepped cornice.

While the appearance of the buildings on Fort Avenue has changed since the area was first developed with amusements in the late nineteenth century, their use remains much the same. Many of the original buildings on this block were constructed between the 1870s and 1890s in the locations of the present commercial buildings.

The first major building erected for amusements was the Pavilion, a large, ornately detailed Stick style building which dominated the surrounding area. Built in 1874, it stood at the corner of Fort and Island Avenues, and featured an octagonal tower, a jerkinhead roof, and a second-story gallery. An 1891 photograph of the Pavilion showed a small pool with a fountain in front of the building. The building now standing in its place (197-201 Fort Avenue) appears to have been built ca. 1950-1960. Other buildings appearing by the turn of the century at the north end of Fort Avenue included several surviving and mentioned above, as well as a large skating rink.

Elsewhere in the park were more buildings and structures than have survived. Brown's Flying Horses, a carousel, stood at one time near the northwest corner of Fort Avenue and Restaurant Row. The carousel, illustrated in a collection of undated photographs at the Essex Institute, was housed initially in a simple tent. Later it was sheltered by a pavilion with a scalloped fascia, bracketed posts, with a flag pole rising from the center. Over the years the pavilion became increasingly elaborate with the addition of a small ticket office in front, then a large, double arched gate at the foot of a ramp leading to the carousel. Later steps replaced the ramp, and an entry pavilion and more ornate gate were added. By 1945 the carousel had been removed to R.H. Macy's in New York.

Restaurant Row took its name from the row of restaurants that stood on the water side (northwest) of the road near the present location of the sea wall. Photographs, again undated, illustrate Swenbeck's Park Cafe, Ebsen's and the Chase House. The former two were gable front

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 11

wooden buildings with enclosed porches and shed dormers. Chase House was a three-story Italianate building with a bracketed mansard roof. These buildings are no longer standing.

Also standing by the turn of the century were John W. Gorman's Summer Theatre, a chute which stood at the junction of Columbus and Fort Avenues, bathhouses, and a restaurant on the land end of the present wharf. All of these are no longer standing.

Other Contributing Resources

In addition to the unusual types of resources discussed in relation to the Salem Willows Park, the district contains several other types of contributing resources. Sea walls and retaining walls are found throughout the district in granite ashlar, rubblestone and cast concrete.

When Juniper Point was laid out with house lots in 1875, the blocks bounded by Cheval Avenue, Beach Avenue, Juniper Avenue (originally Grant), Hosmer Avenue, and Star Avenue were laid out as stable lots. 5, 7-17, 19 and 21-25 Cheval Avenue, (ca. 1897-1925, Map 44/75-85), form a block-long row of small garages reflecting the continued use of this block for its original purpose.

Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for recovering prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the Salem Willows Historic District. Six sites have been documented within the district and twenty-two sites in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the area include locational characteristics, well drained flat to moderately sloping land surfaces in close proximity to marine related ecosystems, which are favorable for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. This information indicates additional sites should be present in the area. Recent professional surveys in the Salem Neck locale for a projected secondary sewage treatment plant and solids disposal facility have documented several of the sites indicated above including four sites within the district. Two of these sites have been destroyed (19-ES-667, 668), however, the integrity at two other sites (19-ES-400, 666) has been documented as good. Documented prehistoric sites which survive are present in the Smith Pool area. Additional survivals may also exist in Salem Willows Park, around Juniper Cove and in other coasted areas. The information presented above indicates some sites have been destroyed within the district, however, documented survivals together with the district's locational characteristics indicate the overall potential for significant prehistoric survivals within the district remains high.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 12

district. Most of the Salem Neck/Salem Willows area was used for firewood and grazing during the 17th and early 18th centuries. Few if any survivals are likely from these activities which left few remains except possibly animal pounds and shelters for herdsman. Archaeological survivals from fishery and shipbuilding activities are possible in the Smith Pool and Juniper Cove locales which border Winter Island, Salem's center for these activities until the mid 18th century. During the 18th century at least one farm was present on Salem Neck. During the mid 18th century, John Ives, a farmer sold a 40 acres farm to Richard Derby who built Derby House (1759) at 5 Columbus Square. Agricultural outbuildings likely survive around the Derby farmhouse, the only surviving residence which predates the district's summer cottage development. Structural remains from an earlier farmstead may also exist since the Derby farm was developed on a pre-existing farm. Additional farms in the area, particularly during the 18th century are unlikely since aside from Derby Farm the remainder of Salem Neck was reportedly for public use only. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) from the 17th and 18th centuries also likely survive associated with the Derby Farm, the pre-existing farm and earlier herding and woodcutting activities. The Salem Neck/Winter Island area was also important for fortifications to protect Salem Harbor during the 17th through 20th centuries. Structural remains from two guardhouses known as Fort Juniper and Watch House Point may survive within the district although their exact locations are not well documented. Fort Juniper may be located in the Juniper Point area on the old Derby Farm. Outlying components of Fort Pickering (ca. 1643 and later) and Fort Lee (1776) both of which survive nearby, may also survive within the district. Potential archaeological survivals from the small pox hospital (1800) which burned in 1846 are the only other remains which predate the area's intensified landuse as a recreational/residential area. These remains may survive near the northeastern point of Salem Neck area near the present wharf. Archaeological survivals characterized by occupational type features may survive from the district's use as a "tenting ground" during the 1850s to 1870s period. These activities appear to have focused on the Juniper Point/Derby Farm locale. Archaeological remains from boarding houses may also survive at the original site of the Ocean View Hotel at 126 Columbus Avenue and Juniper Hall at the southwest corner of Beach and Cheval Avenues. Archaeological survivals may also exist from amusement related activities including the Pavilion (1874) the first major building erected for amusements at the corner of Fort and Island Avenues, Brown's Flying Horses, a carousel originally housed in a tent and later structure then removed in 1945 from the northwest corner of Fort Avenue and Restaurant Row and shoot-the-shoot, an amusement ride originally located on land bounded by Columbus and Fort Avenues and Dustin Street. Structural remains may also exist from several restaurants located on Restaurant Row on the water side of the road near the seawall. The remains from John W. Gorman's Summer Theatre, numerous bath houses, stables and late 19th/early 20th century residences also likely survive. Archaeological survivals from recreational fishing activities may survive near piers and wharves.

(end)

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1870 - 1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Codman, Philip

Dennis, William Devereaux

Porter, Byron E.

Robb, Gordon

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Salem Willows Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 100 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	9
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3	4	6	8	4	0
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4	7	1	0	4	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

1	9
---	---

3	4	6	4	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	1	0	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

2

1	9
---	---

3	4	6	6	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	1	0	3	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	9
---	---

3	4	6	3	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	7	1	0	2	1	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Kim Withers Brengle, Northfields Preservation Associates with Betsy Friedberg,
name/title NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1994

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Salem Willows Historic District is significant as a seaside summer resort community of the late nineteenth century. It encompasses a residential area of narrow roads with modest cottages on small lots, and a park dedicated to summer amusements and enjoyment of the ocean environment. Included in the district are areas reflecting the shift from summer to year-round occupation. The Willows district remains a residential community (now used year round), park, and commercial recreation area oriented toward its oceanfront setting. The Salem Willows Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local level.

European settlement of Salem began in 1626 with the arrival of 20 people who had abandoned a settlement on Cape Ann. These were known as the "Old Planters," and were Puritan outcasts from the settlement at Plymouth. The population grew rapidly with a migration of English colonists to the Massachusetts Bay area, increasing by 1644 to 1,200 individuals. Salem township originally consisted of the territory now comprising the towns of Beverly, Danvers, Manchester, Marblehead, Middleton, Peabody, and sections of Topsfield, Wenham, and Lynn.

Seventeenth century development focused primarily between the North and South Rivers, particularly along the North River. Agriculture, husbandry and fishing provided the economic base, with such maritime trades as shipbuilding, rigging, saltmaking, ropewalk and sail making developing during the century as well. Much of the fishing and shipbuilding activity was centered on Winter Island. During this period the densely forested area of Winter Island, Salem Neck and Salem Willows was used for firewood and cleared for grazing.

During the Colonial Period (1675-1775) the focus on maritime activity increased, with Salem developing into one of the leading maritime centers in the New World. The fishing industry evolved into a major foreign trade economy, with Winter Island remaining the center of Salem's fishing industry until the mid-eighteenth century.

Among the references to forts existing in Salem during the Colonial Period are references to guardhouses on Salem Neck in 1758, known as Fort Juniper and Watch House Point. Their exact locations and histories are not well documented. Ruins of Fort Pickering (ca. 1643 and later) and Fort Lee (1776) survive near the Salem Willows Historic District.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 2

The only building surviving in the district pre-dating the late nineteenth century is the Richard Derby Sr. House, 5 Columbus Square. According to Salem historian Sidney Perley, the land was earlier owned by Mordecai Craford, a fisherman, who had a house near the causeway to Winter Island by 1677. In 1758 John Ives, a tanner, sold a farm of approximately 40 acres on Salem Neck (corresponding approximately with the residential area of the district) with no house to Richard Derby Sr. Derby, a prominent Salem merchant, probably had this house built on the existing farm, retaining Jonathan Twiss, tenant farmer under the Ives' ownership. The house appears to have been used as a tavern and as Twiss' residence.

During the Federal Period (1775-1830) Salem experienced its period of greatest prosperity with the extension of its foreign trade, and by the end of the period, a decline resulting from international political conflict surrounding the War of 1812. During the peak years, 1800 to 1807, there were 193 ships coming to Salem each year, with the duties on their cargos representing 5% of the total revenues of the U.S. Customs.

Other economic activities in the Federal Period included fishing and farming, and the growth of several industries. This period saw the expansion of the leather tanning industry which was later to become a major element in Salem's economy.

The Derby Farm on Salem Neck was sold in 1793 by Derby's son and heir, John, to Captain Edward Allen, mariner, continuing in use as a tenant farm, summer house, and tavern. Allen altered and enlarged the house, adding a story and a piazza in 1802, and blasting away much of the ledge. The property was transferred in 1810 and again in 1816, when it was purchased by Jonathan Dustin, a Danvers victualler. Following Dustin's death in 1845, his daughters inherited the property, retaining ownership until the 1870s, when development began.

Aside from the Derby farm, the land on Salem Neck remained in public use. A smallpox hospital was constructed at Hospital Point (the northeast point of Salem Neck, near the present wharf) circa 1800. It was used mainly for sailors. A row of willow trees planted in 1801 by Hezekiah Williams for the enjoyment of the patients gave the area its name. The hospital burned in 1846.

Near the southwest end of Salem Neck (outside the Salem Willows Historic District boundaries) the city erected an Almshouse (1815) designed by Charles Bulfinch. It was a large, four-story brick building with a gambrel-roofed core and gabled flanking wings. The Almshouse stood until its demolition in 1954. Later buildings were added to the complex, as the area was set aside for the indigent and mentally ill. The land was used as the city farm, or Almshouse Farm, while other buildings by 1890 included a hospital, and the old and new insane asylums. An 1884

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 3

addition to the complex, the Salem Chronic Disease Hospital, also known as the Almshouse West Wing-Insane Asylum, was the last surviving building of the complex, and stood until it was demolished ca.1985 and replaced by a condominium complex.

As early as 1859 in the inaugural address of Mayor Nathaniel Silsbee, the recommendation was made to fund improvements to the road around the city-owned lands at Salem Neck, including establishing a road from the south part of the Neck to Hospital Point, "by which a drive round the whole Neck will be given to the public, and bring to notice the natural beauties of the location." In this address Silsbee offered his approval of an order of the City Council to set aside Hospital Point for public use.

During subsequent years the annual Schedule of Public Property described the area as follows:

The City Farm of the Neck, with the Alms House and other buildings connected therewith, with all the stock required to carry on the same, and also the other Neck Lands, used as a common pasture, and the land at Hospital Point, set apart for the use of the public.

By 1867 discussion was occurring in city government about the appropriate use of those lands associated with the Alms House Farm. In his inaugural address that year, Mayor David Roberts suggested that the city could designate this land for agricultural uses, or it could be leased or sold to attract new businesses and improve property values in that area of the city. In 1873 the mayor advised that the city lay out streets and building lots on the Neck for the growth anticipated with the construction of a new Eastern Railroad wharf nearby.

During the 1850s and 1860s visitors made use of the privately owned land at Juniper Point as well. By the 1850s the farm earlier owned by Richard Derby Sr. was owned by the daughters of Jonathan Dustin. They apparently leased Juniper Point as a "tenting ground" during the 1850s and 1860s. Documentation of this period is very sketchy. A photograph in the Essex Institute collections shows camping parties "in the Old Fort," probably Fort Juniper, in 1866.

In 1871 the Dustin heirs leased the 45 acre farm to Edward A. Webber for a period of ten years. Webber was entitled to "let ground on Juniper Point for tents and other temporary structures for the use of families in the summer season." He was required to repair buildings and fences. Any buildings erected were to remain as the property of the Dustin heirs at the end of the lease, and permission was given to construct one house "in the garden for the use of visitors."

In 1872 Webber assigned his lease to Thomas and Daniel B. Gardner, Jr. Three years later, Daniel Gardner, a Salem merchant, purchased the former Derby Farm from the heirs of Jonathan

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 4

Dustin for \$21,000. The parcel consisted of 25.5 acres on Juniper Point, 14 acres of adjoining mud flats in Juniper Cove, and 2.5 acres on Winter Island.

Gardner had it laid out into streets and began selling house lots. The entire residential area in the proposed district was included in a plan of house lots for Juniper Point dated November 1875. The newly laid out streets correspond to their present plan, and individual house lots are generally identical to those of the present.

Although the plan is dated late in 1875, Gardner must have begun development through the sale and lease of lots well prior to that time. The 1874 atlas of Salem shows approximately thirty-two buildings already standing on Juniper Point, and deeds for house lots sold or leased by Gardner existed at least as early as March 1875. Deeds typically contained an agreement to a series of items, binding for a twenty-five year period. Buildings would be set back at least fifteen feet from the street. No houses could be built for a cost of less than \$300. Hotels, boarding houses, and other commercial and industrial buildings were not allowed, and private stables must not stand within fifty feet of any street.

Some existing buildings are shown on the 1875 plan at the junction of Columbus Avenue, Winter Island Road, and a New Road to the Willows (Fort Avenue), namely the Richard Derby Sr. House and related farm buildings. Also identified on the plan is Juniper Hall, presumably a boarding house, standing at the southwest corner of Beach Avenue and Cheval Avenue.

Earliest cottage development, shown on the 1874 atlas, was along the waterfront, almost exclusively on the water side of Bay View (earlier known as Harbor View) Avenue. Lots were sold by Gardner, and by his heirs after his death in 1893, steadily over a period extending from the 1870s through 1914, with development proceeding northwest from the early cluster of cottages on the tip of Juniper Point. The latest area developed was bounded by Columbus, Bay View and Fort Avenues, which was not built until the turn of the century, when most of the houses were constructed as year round residences.

Ownership of property at the Willows varied considerably. Lots were purchased individually and in large blocks for speculation or for the use of several family members. Some owners were Salemites, while many others were residents of inland communities in Massachusetts or elsewhere. Several owners were from out of state, including Edward and Louise Lander of Washington, D.C., who built 97 Columbus Avenue, Frank B. Kendrick of Lebanon, New Hampshire, owner of 100 Bay View Avenue, and Louis Bailey of Florida, owner of 77 Bay View Avenue in 1911. One of the more unusual property owners was the American Toy Manufacturing Company, which in 1911 was listed as owner of several undeveloped lots on the

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 5

northwest side of Sutton Avenue. The reason for this ownership is unclear; residential development in keeping with the rest of the street occurred over subsequent years.

A very high percentage of cottage owners were from the Merrimack Valley area "Haverhill, Lawrence, and particularly Lowell" suggesting that Gardner, or someone also associated with the area's development had ties to that area. In 1896 the City of Salem Valuation and Assessment of Taxes listed approximately 30 properties in the district, many of them on Bay View Avenue, belonging to Lowell residents.

Property owners in the nineteenth century were generally middle income working people. Henry C. Batchelder, owner of 81 Bay View Avenue, was a dealer of stoves, junk and old metals. Stephen B. Puffer of Lowell, original owner of 105 Bay View Avenue, was treasurer of the Criterion Knitting Company. Other occupations represented included a dentist, a currier, a liquor dealer, a post office inspector, postmaster, and a travelling salesman.

Several prominent Salem residents owned summer cottages at the Willows. James F. Almy, partner in the Almy, Bigelow and Washburn department store owned 116 Bay View Avenue. J.C.B. Smith, who owned and developed all the commercial property adjacent to Salem Willows Park (see below), purchased 4 Beach Avenue late in the nineteenth century. Other members of the Smith family owned adjacent houses at 6-8, 10, and 12 Beach Avenue and several on Sutton Avenue.

With the early twentieth century construction of houses for year round residence in the western portion of the district, there were more architect-designed dwellings. F.V. Moody, a Salem photographer, had his house at 30 Bay View Avenue designed ca. 1911-1918 by Lynn architect Byron E. Porter. The 1916 James Roope House, 43 Bay View Avenue, was designed by Boston architect Gordon Robb for one of the principals of Roope and Folkins, contractors, builders and millwrights.

In addition to cottages, the Salem Willows neighborhood included a few boarding houses or summer hotels. Judging from city atlases, the largest of these was the Ocean View Hotel, which stood by 1897 at the present site of 126 Columbus Avenue. Others may have been Juniper Hall, which stood at the corner of Beach and Cheval Avenues by 1875, Atlantic House at the corner of Bay View and Cheval Avenues, and perhaps the only surviving boarding house in the district, Central House, 1 High Avenue.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 6

Beginning in the mid 1870s, the city began gradual improvements to its land at the Willows, establishing it as a public pleasure ground. Roads were graded and lined with fences, drinking fountains were installed, and the city began leasing land for such park related services as David N. Cook's livery stable, and restaurants so numerous that a recommendation was made to charge an application fee. The Naumkeag Street Railway extended its track to the end of Fort Avenue in 1877.

The most significant development during the 1870s related to the park was the construction in 1874 of the Pavilion. This was a large, Stick style wooden building whose tower was visible throughout the neighborhood. The Pavilion stood on Fort Avenue at the present location of 197-201, and was the focal point of the commercial area of the park. Its owner, J.C.B. Smith is listed in city records as a resident of Chelsea. Smith owned the entire block of Fort Avenue from Bay View Avenue to its end, as well as a considerable amount of residential property on Beach and Sutton Avenues. He developed the commercial properties, operating or leasing many of the amusements which drew the public to the Salem Willows in droves for many decades.

Over the next two decades the city continued to make gradual improvements to the Salem Willows Park. A bandstand was constructed prior to 1890, roads and paths were established, flower beds were put in, and trees were planted. An unfinished ball ground existed in 1891. The list of city-owned rentals on park property that year were as follows: five restaurants, one open lot, one stable, flying horses, swings, two boat landings, one "razzle dazzle," one small store, and small boats on the beach.

With the establishment of a Board of Park Commissioners in 1892 emphasis on enhancement of the park increased. In 1893, the first annual report of the Park Commissioners discussed their ideas for improving the existing park:

Our city is certainly fortunate in possessing such a charming spot as the Willows, by which term I would include all the land north of Fort Lee and east of the fence west of Fort Avenue, running from the avenue to Beverly harbor....[the] rear land, rising by a gradual slope to the height crowned by Fort Lee has great possibility of development and may be a decided feature of our water park.

The report went on to recommend that the city acquire the land abutting the park through to Sutton Avenue, particularly the Smith property, where the existing buildings were "cheap and unsightly...architectural monstrosities." There was concern however that if the city acquired this property, it would be inappropriate to continue operation of a "Midway Plaisance", yet there was a public demand for this type of entertainment. City Annual Reports contained similar discussion

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 7

year after year about buying or condemning the J.C.B. Smith property.

In 1895, the Park Commissioners engaged landscape architect Philip Codman of Brookline to prepare designs for the park land. While the waterfront area was most used, the commissioners hoped eventually to make the area around Fort Lee attractive as well.

Codman's work was intended to give them a long term plan to be executed gradually as funding allowed. The plan, completed in January, 1896, laid out much of the present plan of roads through the park (Restaurant Row and Memorial Drive). The area north and east of Fort Avenue and Restaurant Row was to be laid out with formal gardens (between the present parking lot and the water), and an area landscaped with trees and shrubs nearer to Hospital Point and the pier. A bathhouse was to be erected on private land to be purchased by the city. A carriage stand was indicated where the parking lot exists now. The area now occupied by tennis courts and a baseball field was intended to be an athletic area circled by a running and biking track, and having an outdoor gymnasium with all sorts of gymnastic equipment. The design called for establishment of walkways, two playgrounds, and extensive landscaping in the area south and west of Fort Lee.

While the Codman plan was used as a general guide for work carried out over more than a decade, the funding was never adequate to execute the design completely. The proposed work around Fort Lee was the most sizeable omission. Work done included planting a third row of willows, and Carolina poplars along Fort Avenue. Two rockeries were built, enhancing the picturesque setting.

By 1897 the Salem Willows was a bustling place in the summer season. According to Joseph Garland's Boston's Gold Coast, the most popular attraction that year was the shoot-the-chute. Located on the triangular piece of land bounded by Columbus and Fort Avenues and Dustin Street, it was owned by Thomas Entwistle, who also owned the former Richard Derby Sr. farmhouse. The ride consisted of car-boats, which were pulled to the top of a funicula tramway, and released to plunge down the slide into a pond. The chute existed until 1906, when residential development of that area began.

Joseph Brown's Flying Horses may have been the best known attraction at the Salem Willows. The steam-driven carousel stood on city park land near the southwest corner of Fort Avenue and Restaurant Row. Standing by 1897, it was originally housed in a primitive tent, which was replaced by an increasingly elaborate pavilion. The horses were removed to R.H. Macy's department store in New York in 1945.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**

Section number 8 Page 8

Other amusements popular during the 1890s and early 1900s included the outdoor theater established on park land by John W. Gorman beginning in 1900, roller skating, concerts by the Salem Cadet Band, jackass rides, and fortune telling. A Professor Bonette and his family had two hot-air balloons, which rose 6,000 feet until the family parachute-raced to earth. Vaudeville shows, ballroom dancing lessons, Indian baskets and the services of tintype photographer Harry Esbach were all available at the Willows.

Most of the commercial amusements were located on private land on the southeast side of Fort Avenue between Bay View Avenue and the water. These included the Casino (161 Fort Avenue), a large building, still standing although altered beyond recognition, and wooden buildings at 205-207 and 209 Fort Avenue (both still standing), the specific uses of which are unclear. Other early amusement buildings constructed by 1897 were a bowling alley and eight very small wooden buildings in the area currently occupied by buildings at 175-195 Fort Avenue. As late as 1911 these were the only buildings occupying this block.

Commercial activities located on city-owned park land focused primarily along the northwest coast of the park between the present locations of the Men's Cottage and the Women's Cottage. Here in 1897 were seven wood frame buildings forming what was known as Restaurant Row. Among the establishments were Swenbeck's Park Cafe, Ebsen's, and Chase House. In 1902 the city ordered the restaurants moved to a new location approximately 400 feet southwest along the coast in order to open a view of the sea and improve the existing garden. It is unclear when these buildings were removed, but they continued to be popular into the 1930s.

Improvements made to the park during the early twentieth century include the construction of the Women's (1904) and Men's (1905) sanitary buildings, designed by Salem architect/builder William Devereaux Dennis, planting of more willows along Fort Avenue, and the construction of a "suitable entrance to the Park from Juniper" in 1909. This last stands at the park entrance at the junction of Beach and Sutton Avenues, consisting of two large rubblestone posts flanking the walkway. Construction of a seawall at the Willow Beach (1910), a tennis court (1915), and other structures continued to occur.

The park also offered winter recreation, with its rolling contour ideal for coasting, tobogganning, skiing, snow-shoeing and skating. In 1923, a new outdoor theater was completed. Band concerts and fireworks were staged at the park by the merchants. By 1929 Salem Willows Park had 13 buildings, 1 baseball diamond, 1 football field, 2 showers, 31 toilets, 2 bleachers with a 500 person seating capacity, 2 tennis courts, 3 beaches, 16 swings, 4 teeters, 2 slides, 1 outdoor theater and 1 community Christmas tree.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 9

During the early decades of the twentieth century, residential development was completed in the Juniper Point area, and extended increasingly to the southwest, filling the area between Fort and Columbus Avenues with dwellings designed for year-round occupation. Recreational development also occurred during the 1930s. At the southern end of the district are the remains of the J.C.B. Smith Memorial Pool. In 1933 the widow of J.C.B. Smith bequeathed \$20,000 to the City of Salem to build a salt water pool by the construction of a dam between Winter Island and Salem Neck as a memorial to her husband. The pool was for use by local residents, and consisted of 20 acres of shore property and 8 acres of pool. Construction started in 1933 and was completed and formally turned over to the Board of Commissioners on July 15, 1934. At that time a bath house and pavillion, dam, diving tower and 25 permanent settees were included in the project. Amplifying equipment was installed at the pier, with speakers located at the eating area and bandstand. 1934 records show that 105 outings brought 17,368 visitors from all over New England to the Salem Willows.

The Salem Willows Historic District retains much of the character developed as a summer residential and recreational area of the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries. The park retains the natural beauty of its setting by the sea. An open stage is the site of summer performances, while the numerous gazebos shelter picnics and other gatherings. Boats are rented to the public from the pier, where recreational fishermen drop their lines. The commercial amusements continue in 1990s form; ice cream shops, a carousel, and a video arcade are all popular attractions. The residential area of the district is now a year round community, but retains all the quaint charm of its narrow, windy streets, and ocean vistas.

Archaeological Significance

Although numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded in the Salem area, few sites have been systematically studied making inter and intra site comparisons difficult to make. As a result, much of our knowledge of the area's prehistory focuses on locational characteristics of the sites often with little actual cultural information. Any prehistoric sites that survive in this area can contribute substantive information for prehistoric sites in the area contributing to such research topics as the general occupation and exploitation of the coastal region of southern Essex County and the effects of sea level rise on those activities. Recent preliminary professional studies of prehistoric sites in the Salem Neck/Winter Island area indicate several of the known sites in this locale are significant and eligible individually for inclusion in the National Register, or as part of a Salem Neck/Winter Island archaeological district. The district could be expanded to include the entire Salem Harbor area ecosystem.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 8, 9 Page 10, 1

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to document a wide range of outlying and poorly documented activities associated with Salem's early settlement in the 17th century. These activities include but are not limited to firewood procurement, herding, shipbuilding, fishing and seacoast fortifications throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Survivals of seacoast fortifications may be particularly important by providing evidence or data relating to early construction techniques for forts/redoubts and strategies employed through time for protection of the harbor. Detailed analysis of the contents in occupational related features and structural remains of outbuildings associated with the Derby Farm and a possible preexisting farmstead at the some location can provide information on 18th century farming in general and how farming was influenced by their location in major local population and market centers. Remains from the early 19th century smallpox hospital can provide data on health care and treatment of that disease during the period. Later; mid 19th century remains associated with tent areas, boarding houses and amusement areas can document the origins of amusement centers, and how they changed through time. Archaeological survivals associated with extensive residential locales in this area can also provide insights into groups of people who socially and economically were able to enjoy amusement facilities.

(end)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Salem Willows Historic District
Salem (Essex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**UTM References Continued

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 5) 19 346420 4710180 | 10) 19 346050 4710450 |
| 6) 19 346240 4709950 | 11) 19 345930 4710440 |
| 7) 19 346160 4710000 | 12) 19 345900 4710480 |
| 8) 19 346050 4710140 | 13) 19 346440 4710870 |
| 9) 19 346190 4710330 | |

Verbal Boundary Description

The Salem Willows Historic District boundaries are shown on the attached assessors maps. Boundaries correspond to property lines, and the shoreline, indicated on the assessors maps as a dotted line.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to reflect the concentrated residential and resort development which occurred on the northern end of Salem Neck from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries, including the Salem Willows Park. The residential area included in the district corresponds to the farm owned during the mid 19th century by Jonathan Dustin, and subdivided for summer cottages. The adjacent Salem Willows Park was part of a larger parcel of city property which included the almshouse, insane asylum and hospital. The park portion of the district includes all land historically associated with the park.

(end)

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
	45/19		2 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
	A		6 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Cape	NC	B
		Garage		ca. 1940-1960		NC	B
	45/16	Garage	8 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1910-1920		C	B
	45/17		10 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B
SA2,3501	45/44	Martha Goodell House	15 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1885	Queen/Anne/Shingle	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B
	B		16 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Cape	NC	B
	C		17 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Cape	NC	B
SA2,3495	45/145	F.V. Moody House	30 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1911-1918	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1911-1918		C	B
	44/144		38 Bay View Ave.	By 1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		By 1910-1920		C	B
SA2,3494	44/143	Rolfe House	42 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1896-1897	Stick Style	C	B
SA2,3474	44/59	James Roope House	43 Bay View Ave.	1916	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1916		C	B
	44/142		44 Bay View Ave.	By 1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage				C	B
		Pier				C	St
SA2,3493	44/141	William Bates House	48 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1885	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/67		51 Bay View Ave.	By 1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	D		52 Bay View Ave.	Alt. late 20th c.	Contemporary	NC	B
		Granite ashlar sea wall				C	OB

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

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	44/68		55 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
	44/139		60 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1920-1930		C	B
	E		71 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Ranch	NC	B
	44/132		72 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Granite sea wall	72 Bay View Ave around Juniper Pt.			C	OB
SA2,3492	44/137	Burpee House	74 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3476	44/92		77 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/136		78 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3491	44/135		80 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
SA2,3477	44/94		81 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1893	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/134		82 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/95		83 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/133		86 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/96		87 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/132		88 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/131		90 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	F		91 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
SA2,3490	44/130	Caswell-Clark House	92 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1887-1893	Queen Anne Cottage	C	B
	G		95 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	44/129		96 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
	44/128		98 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	H		99 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
SA2,3489	44/127	Frank Kendrick House	100 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1904	Queen Anne	C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
	44/126		102 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/125		104 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3479	44/105	Stephen Puffer House	105 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1877-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3488	44/124	Sargent House	106 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1883-1884	Queen Anne Cottage	C	B
	44/106		107 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	I		110 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	44/107		111 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3487	44/122	Robson House	112 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	C	B
SA2,3486	44/121	Fred W. Sargent House	116 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1888	Queen Anne Cottage	C	B
	44/120		120 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3485	44/119	Charlotte Durgin House	122 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	J		123 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	44/113	Public Square	125 Bay View Ave.			C	Si
SA2,3484	44/118	Joseph Appleton House	126 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/117		128 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3483	44/116		130 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3482	44/115		136-138 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Italianate	C	B
SA2,3481	44/114	Horrace Shattuck House	140 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1876-1886	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/95		144 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3513	45/94		148 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1871-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3512	45/93	Joseph P. Allen House	152 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1876-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/110		153 Bay View Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/60		1 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3508	45/61		3 Beach Ave.	ca. 1881-1882	Italianate	C	B
SA2,3507	45/59	Low-Smith House	4 Beach Ave.	ca. 1883	Shingle Style	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
SA2,3509	45/62	Eunice Richardson House	5-7 Beach Ave.	ca. 1880-1881	Italianate	C	B
SA2,3506	45/58		6-8 Beach Ave.	ca. 1883-1903	Queen Anne/Shingle	C	B
	45/57		10 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1893	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/63		11 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3505	45/56	Joseph Webb House	12 Beach Ave.	ca. 1882	Shingle Style	C	B
SA2,3510	45/64	Joseph Walworth House	13 Beach Ave.	ca. 1883-1884	Italian Villa	C	B
	45/66		14 Beach Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B
	K		15 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Vict. Ecl. Alt. to Co. Rev.	NC	B
SA2,3514	45/77	Sadie Casey House	16 Beach Ave.	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1915		C	B
	45/80		18 Beach Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
	45/78		19 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/85		20 Beach Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	L		22 Beach Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	45/79		23 Beach Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
SA2,3511	45/92		25 Beach Ave.	ca. 1875-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
	44/111		27 Beach Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/73	Juniper Playground	28 Beach Ave.	20th century		NC	Si
	V	Vacant Lot	30 Beach Ave.				
SA2,3480	44/108		32 Beach Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
		Rubblestone & iron fence	Beach Ave. opp. Juniper Ave.	ca. 1910		C	OB

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
		World War II monument	Beach Ave. opp. Juniper Ave.			NC	OB
	44/90		2 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/69		3 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	M		4 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	44/75	Stable/Garage	5 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Utilitarian	C	B
	44/88		6 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/76-81	Garage	7-17 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1900-1925	Utilitarian	C	B
	44/87		8 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	N		14 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1970-1990	Mod. Colonial Revival	NC	B
	44/82	Stable/Garage	19 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Utilitarian	C	B
	44/83-85	Garage	21-25 Cheval Ave.	ca. 1900-1925	Utilitarian	C	B
	44/157		2 Coloumbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Col. Rev./Queen Anne	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1897-1911		C	B
	44/156		6 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
SA2,3497	44/155	Lawrence Tedford House	10 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1908	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1908		C	B
	44/39		13 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Bungalow	C	B
	44/154		14 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3465	44/40		19 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
	44/153		20 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
	O		21 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	44/152		22 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1897-1911		C	B
	44/151		26 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3466	44/42		27 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
	44/150		30 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/43		31 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3467	44/44	Vincent Peterson House	35 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1908-1909	Craftsman	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1908-1909		C	B
		Granite & rubblestone post	ca. 1908-1909			C	OB
	44/149		38 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/148		40 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/45	Joseph N. Peterson House	41 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1907-1908	Craftsman	C	B
		Granite & rubblestone post	ca. 1907-1908			C	OB
SA2,3496	44/147	Cook House	44 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1903	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Fence	44 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1903		C	OB
	P		55 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Alt. Bungalow	NC	B
SA2,3470	44/51		61 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1917	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1911-1917		C	B
SA2,3472	44/54	Foan House	65 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1909-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
	44/55		71 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Queen Anne	C	B
	44/56		75 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
	44/57		79 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1925	Bungalow	C	B
SA2,3473	44/58		92 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1875-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
	Q		95 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1950-1960	Ranch	NC	B
SA2,3516	45/72		96 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1882-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
SA2,3502	45/47	Lander House	97 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1881-1897	Queen Anne/Ital.	C	B
SA2,3503	45/48		101-103 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1881-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
SA2,3515	45/71		102 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1875-1897	Queen Anne	C	B
	45/49		105-107 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Bungalow	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
	45/50		109 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/51		111 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B
	45/70		112 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
	R		114 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B
		Storage Building		ca. 1910-1920		C	B
	45/76		116 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
SA2,3504	45/52		117 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1911-1925	Craftsman/Col. Rev.	C	B
	45/68		118 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/53		121 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/54		125 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	S		126 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1960-1970	Mod. Colonial Revival	NC	B
	45/55		129 Columbus Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Rubblestone wall	30-44 Columbus Ave.			C	OB
		Sone wall	44 Columbus-Rear 30 Bay View Ave.			C	OB
		Granite ashlar landing	Columbus Ave. opp. Lowell St.			C	OB
	44/38	Columbus Square	Columbus Square			C	Si
	44/11		2 Columbus Square	ca. 1900-1915	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/12		3 Columbus Square	ca. 1897-1911	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1920-1930		C	B
	44/14		4 Columbus Square	ca. 1910-1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1920-1930		C	B
T		Richard Derby, Sr. House	5 Columbus Square	1759	alt Georgian	NC	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>MHC#</u>	<u>MAP#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
	44/16		7 Columbus Square	ca. 1897-1911	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
	44/100		1 Cross Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	U		2 Cross Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	44/101		3 Cross Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage				C	B
	V		4 Cross Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
SA2,3468	44/46	Missud House	1 Dustin St.	ca. 1909-1910	Dutch Colonial	C	B
SA2,3469	44/49		2 Dustin St.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
	44/47		3-3 1/2 Dustin St.	ca. 1911-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
	44/48	141 Fort Ave. Garage	4 Dustin St.	ca. 1910-1920		C	B
	W	Cat Cove Marine Lab.	80 Fort Ave.	ca. 1970s		NC	2B
		Cat Cove Lab Pier	80 Fort Ave.	1970s		NC	St
		J.C.B. Smith Memorial Pool	80 Fort Ave.	1933		C	St
	X		129 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	Y		133 Fort Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Cape	NC	B
	Z		135 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	AA		137 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	44/6		141 Fort Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	AB		143 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	44/4		145 Fort Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/12		151-153 Fort Ave.	ca. 1880-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	AC		155 Fort Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	AD		159 Fort Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	alt Commercial	NC	B
	AE	Casino	161 Fort Ave.	ca. 1885-1895	alt Commercial	NC	B
	AF		165 Fort Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Commercial	NC	B
	45/90		167 Fort Ave.	ca. 1925-1935	Commercial	C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MHC#	MAP#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
		AG	175 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Commercial	NC	B
		AH	177 Fort Ave.	ca. 1900-1920	alt Commercial	NC	B
		AI	183-185 Fort Ave.	ca. 1940-1960	Commercial	NC	B
		AJ	187-189 Fort Ave.	ca. 1960-1980	Commercial	NC	B
		45/5	191 Fort Ave.	ca. 1890-1910	Comm./Amusement	C	B
		AK	195 Fort Ave.	ca. 1960-1980	Commercial	NC	B
		AL	197-201 Fort Ave.	ca. 1950-1960	Commercial	NC	B
		45/3A	205-207 Fort Ave.	ca. 1890-1900	Amusement/Comm.	C	B
		45/3B	209 Fort Ave.	by 1893	Amusement/Comm.	C	B
SAL,929	45/89	Salem Willows Park	Fort Ave.			C	Si
	45/89a	Men's Cottage	Salem Willows Park	1905	Colonial Revival	C	B
	45/89b	Women's Cottage	Salem Willows Park	1904	Colonial Revival	C	B
	AM	Willows Yacht Club	Salem Willows Park	ca.1970s		NC	B
		Yacht Club Pier	Salem Willows Park			NC	St
		Gate	Salem Willows Park	1909		C	OB
		Sea wall	Salem Willows Park	1910		C	OB
		Willows Pier	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1970s		NC	St
		Sea wall	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1890-1910		C	OB
		Stage	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1950-1960		NC	St
		Five gazebos	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1880-1897		C	5St
		Two tennis courts	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1950-1960		NC	2St
		Sea wall	Salem Willows Park	ca. 1899		C	OB
SA2,3478	44/104	Central House	1 High Ave.	ca. 1871-1891	Italianate	C	B
	44/72	Garage	1 Hosmer Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Utilitarian	C	B
	AN		2 Hosmer Ave.	alt. ca. 1980s		NC	B
	44/74	Garage	3 Hosmer Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Utilitarian	C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MHC#	MAP#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
	45/30		1 Island Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
	AO		3 Island Ave.	ca. 1940-1960		NC	B
	45/28		7 Island Ave.	ca. 1911-1925	Bungalow	C	B
	45/27		8 Island Ave.	ca. 1890-1910	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/66		13 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B
SA2,3475	44/60		14 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	Queen Anne	C	B
	44/65	George & Lucy Frost Hse.	15 Juniper Ave.	1882	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	44/61		16-18 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
	AP		19 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	45/73		20 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1910-1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
	AQ		22 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	alt Victorian Vernacular	NC	B
	44/63		23 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1910-1930	Bungalow	C	B
	44/62		31 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1890-1900	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	AR	House and attached barn	35-39 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	45/84		36-38 Juniper Ave.	ca. 1900-1920	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3460	44/3	Martin House	1 Lowell St.	ca. 1911-1917	Dutch Colonial	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1911-1917		C	B
	45/13		2 Lowell St.	ca. 1911-1920	Craftsman	C	B
	44/52		4 Lowell St.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1897-1911		C	B
	44/14		4 1/2 Lowell St.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
SA2,3471	44/55		6 Lowell St.	ca. 1909-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
	45/81		2 Star Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/82	Barn for 2 Star Ave.	4 Star Ave.	ca. 1880-1900		C	B
	45/83		6 Star Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MHC#	MAP#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
	AS		8 Star Ave.	ca. 1970-1990		NC	B
	45/32		2 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3498	45/33		3 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1884-1893	Colonial Revival	C	B
	AT		4 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Cape	NC	B
	45/34		5 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1874-1893	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/26		6 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1911-1920	Craftsman	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B
SA2,3499	45/35	Perry House	7 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1878-1893	Stick Style	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1920		C	B
	45/36		9 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/25		10 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
	45/38		11 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/37		11 1/2 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	45/24		14 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Colonial Revival	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1910-1930		C	B
		Rubble stone wall		ca. 1900-1910		C	OB
	45/39		15 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1874-1897	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
		Garage		ca. 1890-1910		C	B
	45/23		16 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1911-1930	Craftsman	C	B
	AU		17 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	alt Victorian Eclectic	NC	B
	45/51		17 1/2 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1880-1900	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
	AV		18 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1960-1970	Ranch	NC	B
		Garage		ca. 1960-1970		NC	B
	45/42		19 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1897-1911	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
SA2,3500	45/43		21 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1875-1897	Shingle Style	C	B
	AW		22 Sutton Ave.	ca. 1950-1970	Mod. Colonial Rev.	NC	B

SALEM WILLOWS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SALEM, (ESSEX COUNTY)
 MASSACHUSETTS
 DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MHC#	MAP#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	STATUS	RESOURCE
AX			1 Winter Island Road	ca. 1950-1960	Mod. Colonial Rev.	NC	B
44/18			3 Winter Island Road	ca. 1910-1930	Craftsman	C	B
44/13		Boatyard	3A Winter Island Road	ca. 1900-1920	Craftsman	C	2B
		Pier				C	St

TOTAL RESOURCES: 226 Contributing; 61 Noncontributing

201 Contributing Buildings	53 Noncontributing Buildings
3 Contributing Sites	1 Noncontributing Site
8 Contributing Structures	6 Noncontributing Structures
14 Contributing Objects	1 Noncontributing Object



Salem Willows Park

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of negative: Northfields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View of park facing NW

Photo #1 of 8



Men's Cottage, Salem Willows Park
Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov 1991

Location of negative: Northfields Preservation Assoc
Salem, MA

View of park facing N across Restaurant Row

Photo #2 of 8



86-102 Bay View Ave.

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg.: North Fields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing S

Photo # 3 of 8



Perry House, 7 Sutton Ave.
Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg.: Northfield's Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing S

Photo #4 of 8



97-109 Columbus Ave.

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg.: Northfields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing N

Photo # 5 of 8



16 (foreground) - 6-8 Beach Ave.

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg.: Northfields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing NW
Photo #6 of 8



44 Columbus Ave. (Far left), 27-75

Columbus Ave. and 1, 2 Dustin St.

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg: Northfields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing SW

Photo # 7 of 8



1 and 3 Dustin St.

Salem Willows Hist. Dist.

Salem, MA

Photographer: Kim Withers Brengle

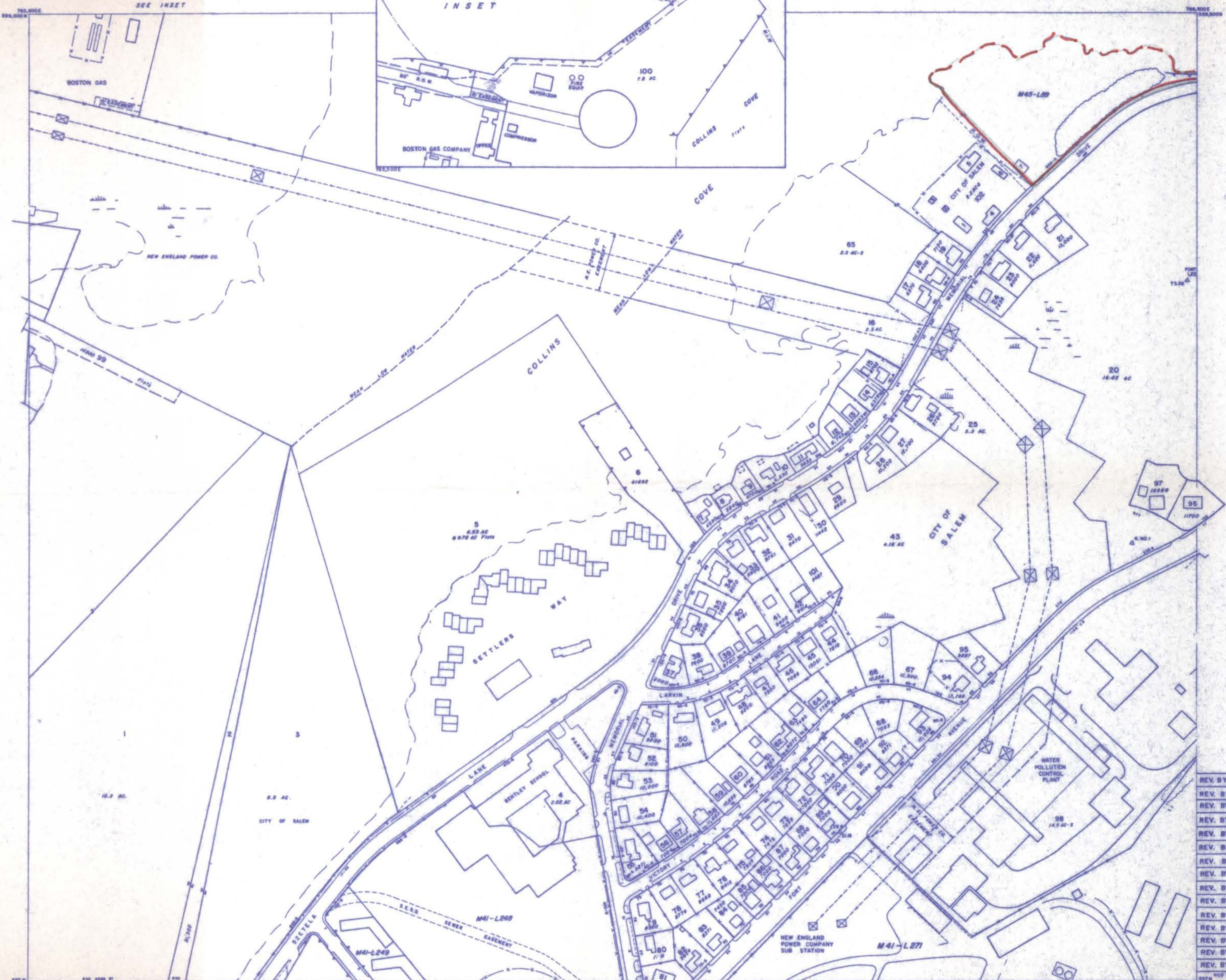
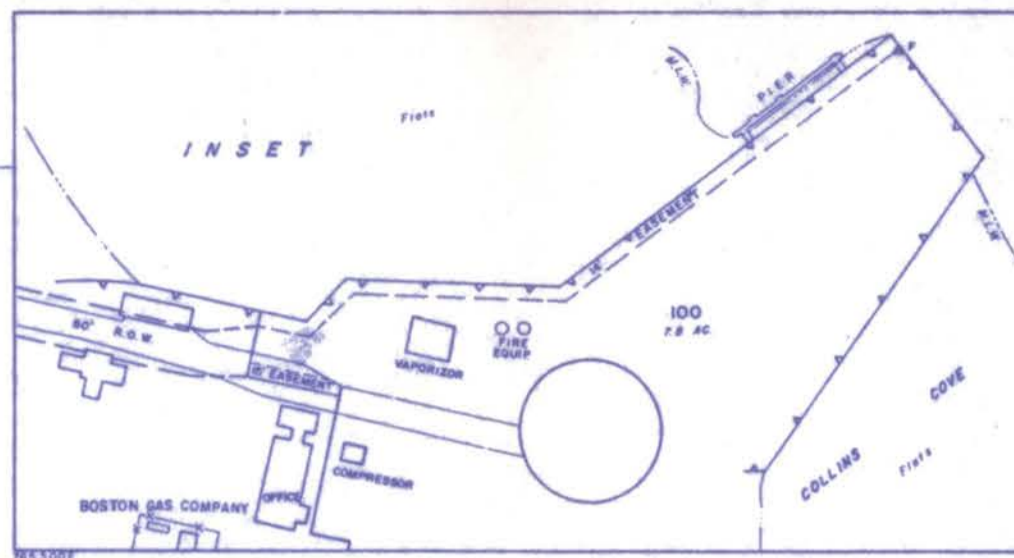
Date: Nov. 1991

Location of neg: Northfields Preserv. Assoc.
Salem, MA

View facing W

Photo #8 of 8

CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS



REV. BY	S.E.D. 1991
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1990
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1989
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1988
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1987
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1986
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1985
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1983
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1982
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1981
REV. BY	AVIS 1979
REV. BY	AVIS 1978
REV. BY	AVIS 1976
REV. BY	11/1976
REV. BY	AVIS 1973

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
SALEM BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAP INC.
BROOKLINE - BRANTREE - HARTFORD

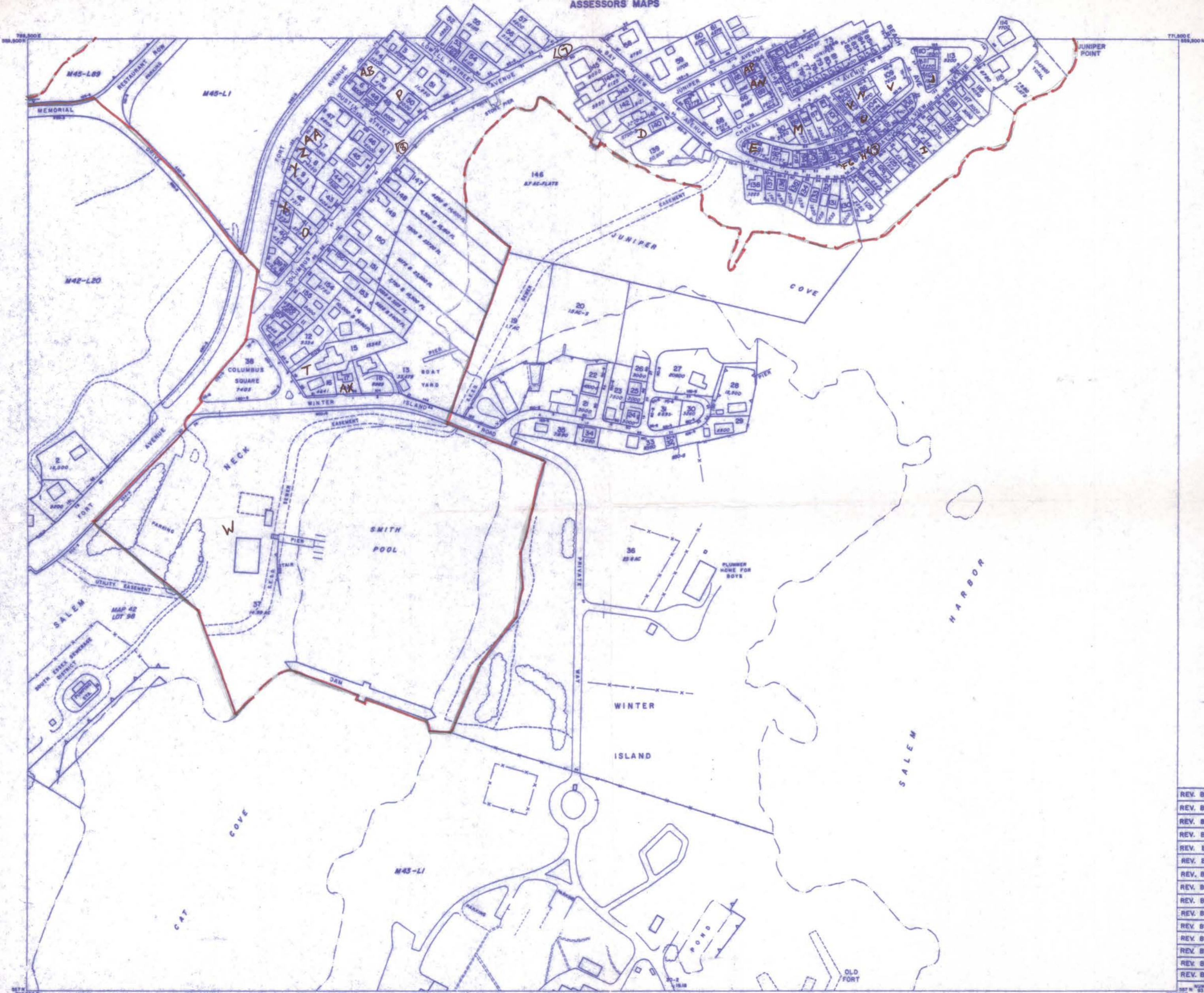
REDUCED SCALE: 1" = 200'

**SALEM WILLOWS HIST. DIST.
SALEM (CESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS**
MAP # 1 OF 3



37	45
36	42 44
35	41 43

CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS



REV. BY	S.E.D. 1989
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1988
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1987
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1986
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1985
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1984
REV. BY	B.O.A. 1983
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1982
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1981
REV. BY	S.E.D. 1980
REV. BY	AVIS 1979
REV. BY	AVIS 1978
REV. BY	AVIS 1976
REV. BY	11/1974
REV. BY	AVIS 1973

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
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BY
AVIS AIRMAP INC.
BROOKLINE - BRAINTREE - HARTFORD

REDUCED SCALE: 1" = 200'

SALEM WILLOWS HIST. DIST.
SALEM (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
MAP # 2 OF 3



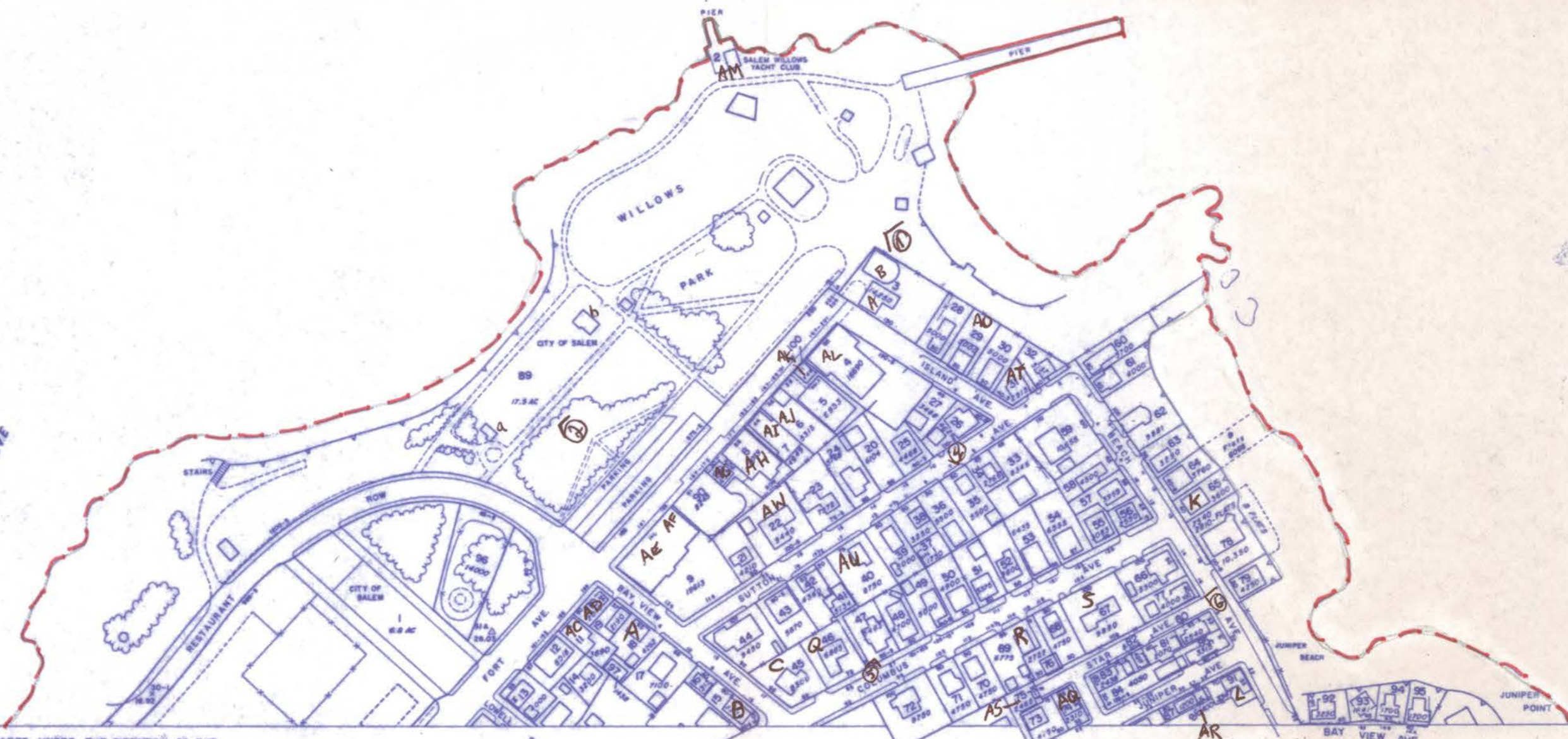
45
42 44
41 43

CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

BEVERLY HARBOR

MONUMENT
SAY
BEACON

COLLINS
COVE



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
SALEM BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAP INC.
BROOKLINE - BRAINTREE - HARTFORD

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

REDUCED SCALE: 1" = 200'

SALEM WILLOWS HIST. DIST.
SALEM (ESSEX COUNTY)
MASSACHUSETTS
MAP # 3 OF 3



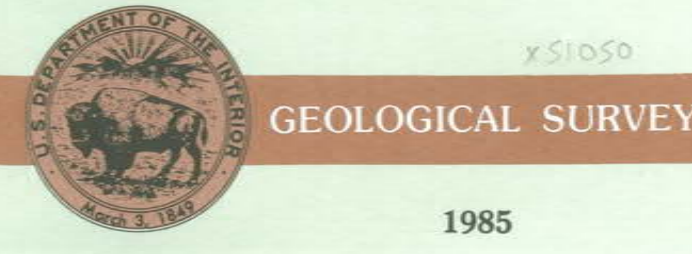
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REV. BY	B.O.A.	1967
REV. BY	B.O.A.	1964
REV. BY	B.O.A.	1963
REV. BY	S.E.D.	1962
REV. BY	S.E.D.	1961
REV. BY	S.E.D.	1960
REV. BY	AVIS	1979
REV. BY	AVIS	1978
REV. BY	AVIS	1976
REV. BY	11 /	1974
REV. BY	AVIS	1973

NUMBERS NOT USED: 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

45
42 44



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



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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985
Supersedes Salem and Marblehead North 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13275 and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
1000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, unadvised zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SOUNDING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.3 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

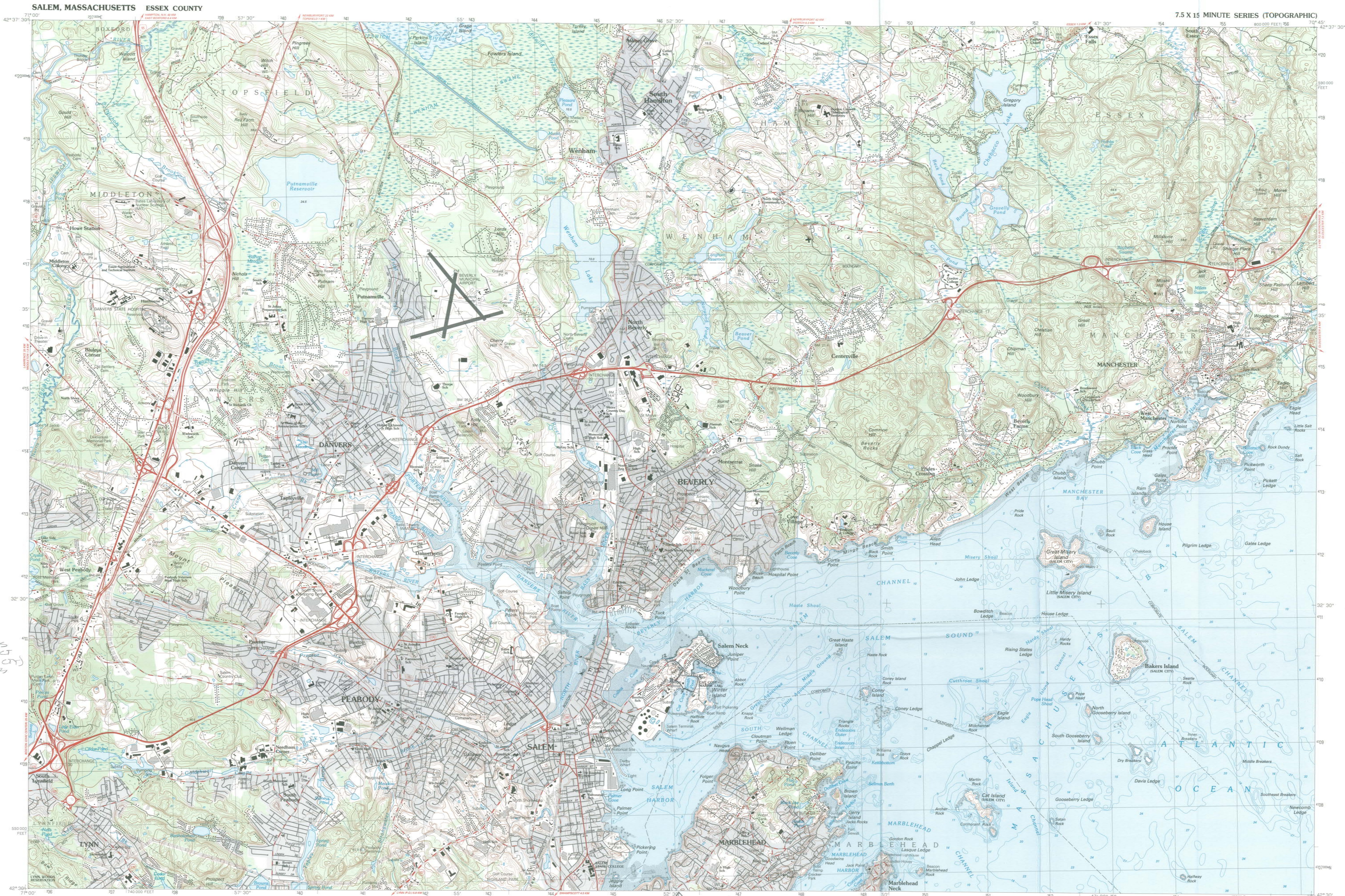
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

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

Topographic Map Symbols

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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.



SALEM WILLIAMS HISTORIC DISTRICT
SALEM (ESSEX CITY)
MASSACHUSETTS

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Salem Willows Historic District 2016

Additional Information

Name of Property

Salem (Essex), MA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Amendment to Salem Willows NR nomination (NRDIS 1994)

Salem Willows has also been the site of a centuries-long tradition: the yearly Black Picnic that has historically provided a day of relaxation for African-Americans to gather, relax, and network.

The gathering has historical roots in 18th-century Northern festivals organized by enslaved and free people of color as a general holiday. In New England it was called "Negro Election Day," where a "governor" and other officials were chosen to mediate disputes among their fellows. Music, dancing, feasting, games, and pageantry occurred at these "distinctively African-American festivals" (Shane White, "'It Was a Proud Day': African Americans, Festivals, and Parades in the North, 1741 – 1834." *Journal of American History* 1994, p. 16). The picnic at Salem is part of a long tradition of Negro Election Day festivals that date as early as 1741 in that city.¹

The Salem gathering grew in size over the years, meeting in several venues over time, and becoming a social celebration drawing African-Americans from throughout Eastern Massachusetts. By the 1880s, it was said to be the "largest summer gathering for African-Americans in the state" (*Boston Globe*, "A Proud Tradition; Salem's annual Black Picnic links generations back to 1741," July 19, 2007). By 1885, the picnic had moved to Salem Willows, where it has remained to the present day.

By the 1920s, the picnic at Salem Willows was largely a church-sponsored event. It was known over the years as the "Negro Election Day," the "Colored People's Picnic," the "Maid's Picnic," and the "Sunday School Picnic," and brought members of church congregations from throughout the greater Boston area to Salem. Some elderly picnicgoers recalled that they and their families arrived by streetcar or bus to perform in church choirs, to participate in athletic competitions, dance and listen to music, and generally to enjoy family, friends, and delicious food (*Bay State Banner*, "Salem picnic is 200-year-old tradition," July 22, 1999). Jazz greats Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway performed for dances held at the Willows' Charlehurst Ballroom (no longer extant).

The event's name evolved in the 1960s into the "Black Picnic," a name that was adapted to "Black Heritage Picnic" in recent times. Traditionally, the Black Picnic had been held on a summer Thursday, the customary day off for chauffeurs and domestics, but during World War II the event was moved to the third Saturday in July to accommodate the large number of African-Americans who had found other employment working in factories and defense plants. After the war, the annual event became less directly associated with church congregations and grew into a more informal gathering.

The Black Picnic remains a memorable day in the African-American community. Recorded attendance ran into the thousands in the 20th century, and continues to attract large crowds in the early 21st century. Families, churches, and neighborhood groups arrive early, often before dawn, to reserve picnic space and renew acquaintances. For many, the day provides family-centric, multi-generational memories as parents and grandparents relate tales of previous years. Dances, rides, sporting events, food merchants, and vendors provide entertainment. The picnic has been sponsored in the past by Boston area churches, the NAACP, and cooperative partnership with other organizing community groups that amplify the historical roots of the annual gathering. Today, the picnic continues to be a popular mid-summer community event.

¹ The May 27, 1741 gathering in Salem was noted in Oliver, *The Diaries of Benjamin Lynde and of Benjamin Lynde, Jr.*, p. 109: "Election; Negro's hallowday here at Salem." Recent newspaper and internet sources refer to the 1741 gathering documented in Salem as having occurred near the Saugus River in Lynn, where King Pompey, born a prince in Africa, "was host, guest of honor, and master of ceremonies for a commemorative holiday ... celebrated by fellow slaves from all the neighboring towns" (Piersen, *Black Yankees*, p. 109, and Tables 9–10, who conflated the date of the 1741 Salem gathering with Pompey's Lynn gatherings, the dates of which are not known).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salem Willows Historic District 2016
Additional Information

Name of Property
Salem (Essex), MA
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 2

Bibliography

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Martinez, Anne. “History is Marked in Salem with Picnic.” *Boston Globe*, July 16, 1995, p. 27.

Oliver, Fitch Edward (editor). *The Diaries of Benjamin Lynde and of Benjamin Lynde, Jr.* Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1880, p. 109.

Piersen, William Dillon. *Black Yankees: The Development of an Afro-American Subculture in Eighteenth-Century New England.* Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1988.

Rosenberg, Steven. “A Proud Tradition; Salem’s Annual Black Picnic Links Generations.” *Boston Globe*, July 19, 2007, p. N 2.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. African American Heritage Sites in Salem: A Guide to Salem’s History. Salem, MA: Salem Maritime National Historic Site, second revised edition, 2008.

Vieira, Karen. “Salem gears up for picnic.” *Bay State Banner*, July 13, 2000.

White, Shane. “‘It Was a Proud Day’: African Americans, Festivals, and Parades in the North, 1741 – 1834.” *Journal of American History* 81 (1) 1994, pp. 13–50.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Salem Willows Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS / Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 06/29/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY:
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 08/14/16

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000265

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/5/2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Accept Additional Documentation and add
Ethnic History: Black as an area of significance
to the previously-listed Salem Willows Historic District

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Additional Documentation

REVIEWER Patricia Andrews DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/5/2016

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



RECEIVED

FEB 25 1994

NATIONAL
REGISTER

February 17, 1994

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Salem Willows Historic District, Salem (Essex County),
Massachusetts, 01970.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Because the city of Salem is a participant in the Certified Local Government program, the owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Two letters of objection have been received from property owners.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Chairman, Salem Historical Commission
Mayor Neil J. Harrington, City of Salem
Kim Withers Brengle, Northfields Preservation Associates
Patrick Cloherty, Director, Salem Public Library

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Salem Willows Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/25/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/07/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/23/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000265

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/25/94 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



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

June 24, 2016



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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please accept the enclosed additional documentation for the Salem Willows National Register District, Salem (Essex), MA, originally listed March 25, 1994 (NPS # 94000265). With this request, we ask that "Ethnic History: Black" be added as an area of significance.

We request expedited review of this additional documentation. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jessica Herbert, Salem Historical Commission
Doreen Wade, Salem United
Jane Guy, City of Salem CLG Coordinator
Kimberley Driscoll, Mayor, City of Salem