

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

972

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Point Neighborhood Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Peabody Street, Congress Street, Chase Street, and Lafayette Street

City or town: Salem State: MA County: Essex

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>October 7, 2014</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO	
Date	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	
Date	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

12/2/2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>245</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>8</u>	sites
<u>33</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>278</u>	<u>14</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/specialty store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious facility/church school/church-related residence
INDUSTRY/energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/business
INDUSTRY/energy facility

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne/Panel Brick/Renaissance Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Classical
Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style/Moderne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE/granite, CONCRETE,
WOOD, SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is one of Salem's most visually cohesive and densely developed neighborhoods of multi- and single-family structures constructed immediately after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. Located in South Salem between the South River and Palmer's Cove, the Point Neighborhood is an intact collection of early 20th century residential structures rendered in the architectural styles popular during the period, including the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Renaissance Revival styles. Built in accordance with the Salem Rebuilding Commission's post-fire regulations regarding the use of fireproof materials, building placement, and construction type, the Point's masonry and wood structures were home to immigrant workers who came to Salem to work in area shoe, leather, and cotton industries. While there are instances of new siding application, window, door, and porch replacements, and limited instances of demolition, the Point district retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials and fulfills National Register criteria A and C with significance on the local level.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Narrative Description

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is located in South Salem, roughly bounded on the north by the south side of Peabody Street to 25 Peabody Street; on the east by the east side of 56 Peabody Street, the east side of 64 Ward Street, the east side of 75 and 64 Harbor Street, the north side of Dow Street, the south side of Lynch Street, the west side of Perkins Street to 25 Perkins Street, and the west side of Pingree Street; on the south by the north side of Leavitt Street to Prince Street, the south side of Leavitt Street to Salem Street, and Chase Street; and on the west by the east side of Lafayette Street (State Routes 114 and 1 A). The South River separates the neighborhood from downtown Salem to the north.

The District is primarily an early 20th century residential neighborhood interspersed with limited small commercial buildings and combination commercial/residential buildings as well as one electric utility property. The district also includes a former religious complex (St. Joseph's Parish) and one noncontributing late 20th century public park (Mary Jane Lee Park). The Point district represents one of Salem's densest historic neighborhoods with buildings sited close together on small lots with minimal setbacks from the street. The district's street network includes streets of varying width that run parallel and perpendicular to Lafayette and Congress Streets, the neighborhood's two main thoroughfares connecting the Point to downtown Salem. The neighborhood's topography is relatively flat with gradual downward slopes to Salem Harbor to the east and the South River to the north. While some instances of building modifications have occurred, all existing resources within the historic district contribute to the district's historic and architectural integrity.

The Point Neighborhood first developed in the 1870s when multi-family buildings and small shops were built to accommodate immigrants who came to work in area shoe, leather, and cotton industries. Almost the entire neighborhood was destroyed during the Great Salem Fire in 1914, which burned more than 256 acres of the city. Over a three year period following the fire, much of the Point was rebuilt under the guidance of the Salem Rebuilding Commission, a city-appointed commission that established universal regulations on building size, placement, and materials used in new construction, as well as the space between buildings.

The Point's dense development pattern and architectural character creates a visual cohesiveness that is more apparent than in other rebuilt areas of the city. The Point has some of Salem's smallest building lots (the majority of properties contain less than one-tenth of an acre) and some of its largest historic apartment buildings. This density as well as the neighborhood's geography, variety of residential building forms, and distinctive early 20th century architectural details distinguishes the Point Neighborhood Historic District from surrounding neighborhoods in South Salem.

Physical changes to individual buildings in the District have been limited to the application of artificial siding over original wood clapboard or wood shingle, porch replacements or removal, window sash and door replacements, and roof covering replacements. Most building forms have

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

remained intact, with few additions or removals of original building sections. Building demolition in the District has been limited, resulting in several contemporary residential structures and surface parking lots interspersed in the neighborhood.

Architectural Character and Building Types

The Point Neighborhood's architectural character, building types, and streetscape pattern are the direct result of public building initiatives enacted by the City-appointed Salem Rebuilding Commission (SRC) after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. These initiatives included improvements to the City's street network and the enactment of city-wide building codes to prevent future conflagrations and to ensure that new construction, particularly multi-family housing, was safe and more healthful for residents. The SRC enacted universal requirements regarding the use of non-combustible roofing materials and gutters throughout the city, designated six classes of building types with specific building codes for each category, and established regulations regarding building placement and lot coverage.

Within the Point, several streets, including Congress and Harbor Streets were widened and realigned to lessen congestion in the neighborhood. The neighborhood was rebuilt with a variety of residential building types that responded to the SRC building codes requiring fire-proof materials for buildings meeting specific height and unit thresholds.

SRC regulations allowed wood construction for certain categories of construction. One- and two-family buildings with a maximum height of two-and-one-half stories and three- and four-family houses with a maximum height of two-stories were allowed to be constructed of wood. These wood building types are found throughout the Point, demonstrating owners' preference for the lower cost building material. Larger, multi-unit buildings (those with two units or more that were taller than two-and-one-half stories) were required to be constructed in masonry with interior fire suppression. Combination commercial/residential buildings were required to be constructed of fireproof materials or have exterior masonry construction and a maximum of four stories. Other universal building requirements included a maximum building height of five-stories and a maximum lot coverage of 75% or 80% for corner lots.

Today, these regulations are reflected in the Point's diverse collection of masonry multi-unit, multi-story apartment buildings interspersed among smaller wood-frame two- to four-unit buildings that met the threshold for wood construction. This development differed significantly from the neighborhood's earlier development pattern of dense streetscapes lined with wood-frame three- and four-decker buildings, which was seen by many as crowded, flimsy, and unsafe. While much of the Point was rebuilt with wood-frame dwellings, these new buildings were smaller and less dense than the neighborhood's earlier wood structures. Distinct groupings of three- to five-story masonry apartment buildings with five or more units are located in the neighborhood's northern streetscapes of Peabody (12, 18 and 20-22 Peabody Street, Photo #1) and Ward (full streetscape looking east, Photo #2) Streets as well as in the blocks bounded by Palmer Street, Pingree Street, Leavitt Street, and Congress Street in the southeast corner of the neighborhood.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Architectural Styles

The concerted rebuilding effort in the Point within the three-year period immediately following the Great Salem Fire (almost three-quarters of the buildings in the Point were constructed between 1914 and 1917, with an additional 20% completed between 1920 and 1930) contributed to the district's architectural cohesiveness.¹ While the SRC originally contemplated providing free architectural design services through a designated Advisory Architect, public sentiment disagreed and the Board ultimately allowed private designs acknowledging that "American people do not care for collective building, but would rather preserve their individual ideas and freedom of action even at an increase cost".² The result is a visually pleasing mix of designs rendered in the architectural styles popular during the early 20th century, including the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Renaissance Revival styles. Classical detailing is most impressive on the Point's brick multi-family apartment buildings, which feature red, buff, and polychromatic brick exteriors with decorative brick corbelling, classical cast stone detailing, and other architectural embellishments. These buildings define the long, linear streetscapes of Ward and Peabody Streets (37, 41, and 45-49 Ward Street and 56 Peabody Street (rear), Photo #3) in the neighborhood's northern end and individual examples located throughout the Point. Other earlier architectural styles are evident in the Point, including the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles, but in more limited numbers. Several later examples of mid-20th century Moderne and International style buildings also exist in the Point. The SRC conceded in its 1917 report that the new construction justified that private initiative could be trusted and that the result was "better than if government either directly or indirectly undertakes to exercise a paternal hand in matters of architecture."³

Although the Point's early 20th century architectural styles exhibit a cohesiveness of design, few buildings were constructed in groups by developers. Most were constructed by individual owners who rebuilt on property they owned before the fire. Decorative architectural elements were employed on all varieties of building forms in the Point, ranging from single-family homes to multi-story apartment buildings, commercial structures, and garages.

Some of the region's most important architects provided designs for buildings in the Point. Salem architects George Fanning; Leopold J. Audet; Arthur Rosenstein; and J. Arthur Marchand, who also advertised as a carpenter, contractor, and builder, were responsible for many building designs in the neighborhood.⁴ Fanning and Rosenstein completed many of the designs for the district's highly decorated brick apartment buildings. Other firms that designed buildings in the Point included Tirrell & Fournier and the nationally recognized architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins (established 1900), which was associated with housing reform efforts in the early 20th century. Led by architects Walter Kilham (1868-1948) and James Hopkins (1873-1938), the

¹ Vanesse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB), Form A: Point Neighborhood, 1.

² Salem Rebuilding Commission (SRC) Report, 4.

³ SRC Report, 16.

⁴ Massachusetts State Archives, Plan Records.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Boston firm was also known for their designs of schools and public buildings throughout the state, including the design for Salem High School (1908-9).⁵

The Point reconstruction efforts were also aided by some of the city's most active builders and contractors, including Alfred Audet, Joseph Devost, George F. Rouse, and Mendel Collier, with many promoting themselves as post-fire building specialists. George Rouse advertised that he was the recipient of the first permit granted to rebuild after the fire, and that he specialized in reinforced concrete construction of all kinds. Mendel Collier, a Russian Jew who immigrated to the United States in 1892, built several buildings designed by architect Arthur Rosenstein on Ward and Peabody Streets. Other developers, including David Land and the Wineapple family, were responsible for several buildings on the same streets, designed largely by Salem architect George Fanning.⁶

Building Types

Single Family Houses

Despite the Point's popularity for affordable multi-family housing, many single-family houses were constructed in the neighborhood. These buildings are dispersed throughout the district, with a concentration near the neighborhood's western boundary along Lafayette Street. The most common single-family house form constructed in the Point is the two-and-one-half story, rectangular plan Colonial Revival style house, usually with a three or four bay facade and an entrance portico or full width single story porch. Roof forms are primarily hipped with hipped or gabled dormers. Notable examples of this house form include the Alfred Robinson House (ca. 1915) at 33 Harbor Street (SAL.2202, Photo #4) designed by architect Arthur Marchand and three adjacent properties on Lafayette Street: 159 Lafayette Street (1930) (SAL.4030, Photo #5), the Joseph Fugere House (1915) at 163 Lafayette Street (SAL.2188, Photo #5) designed by architect George H. Fanning; and the J. H. Russell House (1915) at 165-167 Lafayette Street (SAL.2189, Photo #6). These houses all feature symmetrically designed three-bay facades with center entrances. 163 Lafayette Street includes a full width flat-roofed porch supported by large columns and paired brackets, while 159 and 165 Lafayette Street and 33 Harbor Street have entrance porticos. 165 Lafayette features Craftsman style elements in the exposed rafter ends at the cornice and each of the hip-roofed dormers.

The Point also contains several examples of one-and-one-half-story single-family houses, including one instance of a Craftsman style bungalow. The Arthur Michaud House (ca. 1930) at 108 Congress Street (SAL.2172, Photo #7) is a wood shingled building dominated by a broad gable roof with exposed rafters and a front shed-roof dormer with a pair of windows. The house appears to have had an integral porch across the facade, which has since been enclosed. Porch supports are pilasters on brick piers, which survive flanking the center entry and at the corners. Several later examples of postwar Cape and Ranch houses are located on Chase and Leavitt Streets in the southeast corner of the district near Palmer Cove. These include 15 Chase Street (ca. 1960) (SAL.3966, Photo #8), a one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival Cape that features a three bay façade with center entrance and two end gable dormers on the front roof slope. 17

⁵ Massachusetts Historical Commission, Reconnaissance Report for Salem.

⁶ VHB, 13.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Chase Street (ca. 1945) (SAL.3969) is a single-story Postwar Traditional Ranch house with a cross-gable roof form with an open porch integrated under the building's roofline.

Multi-Family Houses

Multi-family construction in the Point encompasses a diversity of building forms, including two- and three-family homes and multi-story, multi-unit apartment buildings. Due to the SRC size and unit thresholds for masonry construction, this range of building forms translates into a high proportion of masonry buildings; almost 30% of the Point's buildings are constructed in masonry. The majority of these buildings are brick or brick veneer, although concrete block is also evident in the Point. Multi-family buildings that did not meet the SRC size and unit threshold for masonry construction were almost exclusively constructed in wood.

Wood Frame Construction

Two-Family Houses

The two-family house is the most common housing type found in the Point Neighborhood. Typically constructed with a unit on each floor, most of these buildings are rectangular, two- to four-bays wide, and include single- or multi-story porches. Roof forms vary and include end or side gable, hipped, and flat roof forms. Examples of dwellings with end gable roofs can be found at 32 Harbor Street, 14 through 18 Pingree Street, 32 Salem Street, and 34 Perkins Street. Most of these buildings are rendered in the Colonial Revival style, although 34 Perkins Street (ca. 1916-1917) (SAL.2184) also exhibits transitional Queen Anne style elements, including a clapboard and shingled exterior. A rare example of a gambrel roof two-family is found at 21 Harbor Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.4007, Photo #9), which features a three-bay façade with a center entrance flanked by two-story bay windows below a pedimented end gambrel roof.

Most examples of side gable two-family dwellings are located on Dow Street, including 40 and 44 Dow Street (SAL.3998 and SAL.4000), both Classical Revival style buildings with central entrance bays with paired entrance doors slightly recessed between flanking two-story bay windows. Examples of hipped roof two-family structures are located at 79 and 83 Congress Street, 12 Dow Street, 56 and 58 Salem Street, and 8 and 10 Ward Street. Larger, four-bay hipped roof dwellings include 2 and 4 Chase Street (Photo #10), transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style buildings with two-story open porches supported by single and paired columns. Flat roofed two-family dwellings are also prominent in the Point neighborhood. Typically, these dwellings have a rectangular plan with recessed multi-story porches. Other features include bracketed cornices and multi-story bay windows. Examples include 47 and 68 Leavitt Street, 35 Park Street (SAL.2186) which features a side porch with bracketed spindle frieze, 35 and 45 Perkins Street, 40 Pingree Street (SAL.2175), and 42 Prince Street.

Four-Family Houses

To avoid the SRC requirement for masonry construction for multi-unit buildings, property owners constructed four-family structures in the two-story, flat roofed building form. This form met the threshold for wood construction and was a popular building form in the district. These buildings were typically designed with either two units per floor and a central stair hall or two

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

units per floor with two units in a front block and two units in a rear block. Examples of this building form include 29 Perkins Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.2177), a Colonial Revival style multi-family dwelling designed by the architectural firm of Tirrell and Fournier of Boston and Salem and adjacent buildings at 13-15 and 17 Palmer Street (1915) (SAL.2190 and SAL.4062, Photo #11). 13-15 Palmer Street's five bay façade features two two-story bays, two paired entries, a cornice with dentils and modillions, and a two-story, flat-roofed porch with columns. Other four-unit buildings in the Point have two-and-one-half story building forms with either a hipped or gable roof. Examples of this form include 81 Congress Street (SAL.2182), a Colonial Revival style three-bay, hipped roof building with a two-story central entrance porch with paired square columns and turned balusters, as well as examples at 159 Lafayette Street, 17 Palmer Street, and 14 Park Street.

Masonry Construction

Three and Four-Decker Form

Despite public sentiment against the Point's pre-fire concentration of wood frame three-decker buildings, this building form remained popular during reconstruction efforts. After the fire, property owners constructed three- and four-deckers in masonry instead of wood retaining the distinctive form of a rectangular plan with narrow end of the building oriented to the street, a unit on each floor, and multi-story porches on the front and rear elevations. Colonial Revival style examples of the brick three-decker in the district include buildings at 19 Harbor Street (SAL.2201, Photo #12) and 25 Perkins Street (SAL.2176). 19 Harbor Street (ca. 1915) was designed in the Colonial Revival style by architect Arthur Marchand for Arthur Guilmette. This highly detailed example features a columned portico with modillions and a triangular pediment, splayed polychrome window lintels, and a cornice with modillions and dentils. 25 Perkins Street (ca. 1915) was also designed by Marchand and features a three-story bay south of the building's central entry, a three-story porch with columns and block modillions, and doors and windows with splayed lintels with keystones.

Modified versions of the three-decker building form can be seen at 64 and 64½ Harbor Street (SAL.1299), which is a pair of brick and concrete block Neoclassical, flat-roofed three-deckers. 64 Harbor Street is of brick construction while 64½ Harbor Street is a concrete block building with quoins. Other examples include a Neoclassical style three-decker at 75 Palmer Street (SAL.2179), and adjacent three- and four-decker brick examples at 12 and 16 Chase Street (1920) (SAL.3965 and SAL.3967, Photo #13).

Multi-Family Buildings

Larger, multi-story, multi-family buildings are also prevalent in the district. Stacked arrangements of single-units per floor are common. These buildings are usually three-story, three-unit buildings or four-story, four-unit buildings, all with one unit per floor, a rectangular plan, flat roof, and a central or side stair. Examples of this arrangement can be found at 75 Palmer Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.2179), a red brick three-story, four-bay building with a side entrance recessed under a round arch featuring cement keystones and springers. The building's facade is capped by a corbelled sawtooth cornice, while its east elevation features integral

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

porches at each story. Another example is found at 14-18 Peabody Street (SAL.2203, Photo #14), which features a more highly detailed exterior than other examples with red and yellow brick, rusticated brick quoins, a sawtooth brick stringcourse with a molded cornice at the first story, and a cornice with dentils and modillion brackets. This arrangement is also seen at 7 and 11 Ward Street, which are identical three-story, three-unit brick buildings with flat roofs. Four-story examples include the highly ornamented 39-41 Prince Street (SAL.2171), which features a dentilled and bracketed cornice, quoins, and window openings with splayed cement and brick lintels.

Apartment Buildings

Perhaps the most visually distinct building form in the district is the rectangular, flat-roofed multi-unit brick apartment building. These buildings vary in height from two to four stories and are primarily rendered in the Classical Revival style, displaying some of the neighborhood's most decorative architectural features, including polychromatic brick, rusticated masonry finishes, cast concrete trim, beltcourses, decorative brickwork, parapets, and projecting metal cornices. Three-story apartment buildings are prevalent along Lafayette Street and are the primary building form on Peabody and Ward Streets. Examples on Lafayette Street include 193-195 Lafayette Street (SAL.2157, Photo #15) and 199-201 Lafayette Street (SAL.2158), a highly detailed example that features three-story bay windows, paired center entries, a modillioned entry porch, and molded concrete trim seen in the drip moldings above windows, the detailed cornice, corner quoins, and decorative accents in the brick parapet.

Examples of Classical Revival Style brick apartment buildings on Ward Street include identical flat roofed three-story brick buildings at 17 and 23 Ward Street, which feature paired round-arched entrances on the front facade. 37 Ward Street (1920) (SAL.4165, Photo #16), which features a flat roof with parapet and rusticated brickwork, is highlighted by decorative brickwork on the first story of the front façade while rounded arches frame the building's central entrance and recessed porches on the side elevation's second story. Neoclassical style examples of three-story apartment buildings include 38 Peabody Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.2204, Photo #17), which features a seven bay façade with the outermost bays paired, varied window details with the first story featuring molded entablatures, the second story with splayed lintels with keystones and third story windows with rectangular lintels. Other details include an elevated granite foundation, sawtooth pattern brick panels between the stories, and a decorative cornice with dentils and modillions. Other examples include 5 Chase Street (ca. 1917) (SAL.2156, Photo #18), which features paired center entrances with transoms, splayed concrete lintels on first story windows and rectangular lintels on second and third story windows, stringcourses on the basement and first story, rusticated brick work on the first story, decorative brick panels between the second and third stories, quoins, and a dentilled and modillioned cornice.

Four-story examples are found at 46 Peabody Street, which features identical elevations on Peabody and Ward Streets and recessed multi-story porches. Other four-story apartment buildings in the Point include 38 Salem Street, which consists of two identical four-story, eight-unit buildings set side by side. These brick buildings are rectangular with flat roofs and feature four-story bays located on either end of the front facade of each building. Within the Point

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

neighborhood, side-by-side arrangements with three units per floor also exist, including 63-67 Palmer Street (SAL.2183), a Neoclassical style example with a 16-bay front facade and three entrances highlighted by massive scroll-bracketed hoods topped by ball finials. A concrete stringcourse encircles the basement level. Examples also exist on Congress and Ward Streets. 105 Congress Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.3988, Photo #19) consists of two four-story, rectangular, brick buildings with flat roofs that are identical except for the shops located on the first story of the northern building. 117 Congress Street (SAL.3852) is a four-story, brick tenement with a rusticated granite foundation and brick cornice. A seven-unit example at 52 and 56 Ward Street, larger than most of this type, is likely due to the banked hillside that allowed for construction of a larger building.

Larger, multi-unit apartment buildings are also present in the Point. Lafayette Street features several classically styled apartment buildings, three stories in height, with three-story balconies and flat roofs. The Donat L'Heureux Apartment Building (1928) (SAL.3973, Photo #20) at 155 Lafayette Street contains 11 apartments and 173 Lafayette Street includes 15 apartments. Two U-shaped buildings are present at 52-60 Dow Street and 57 Harbor Street (Photo #21). Four stories tall, these buildings contain 16 and 20 units, respectively. Both buildings have flat roofs and multistory porches.

Company-Built Housing

While the Point provided housing for workers at nearby factories, the district was not exclusively associated with one company. Factory-built housing is limited to a few examples constructed by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, which was located on the northeast boundary of the district. The Company built four multi-family developments for its workers: two- and four-family houses on Prince Street Place and Dow Street; a boarding house on Lynch Street; and two eight-family apartment buildings on Harbor Street. The properties on Prince Street Place, Dow Street, and Lynch Street were designed by the Boston architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins, one of the preeminent designers of workers' and reform housing in New England. The two- and four-family houses on Prince Street Place and Dow Street were constructed in 1915. The buildings at 2-17 Prince Street Place (SAL.4129, Photo #22) contain four identical wood-frame, four-unit buildings. Each building is two-stories tall with a hipped roof and deep eaves. The two houses constructed by the company at 51, 53 and 57 Dow Street (SAL.4001, 4002, 4003, Photo #23) are also two-story, wood-frame buildings, but these buildings contain two units, with a side-by-side unit arrangement. Both developments were similarly styled with stucco exteriors, although the buildings on Prince Street Place have been covered with wood clapboard siding. While both developments originally included open rear porches, the porches at Prince Street Place have been replaced and the rear porches on the Dow Street buildings have been enclosed and incorporated into living space. The "Atlantic Heights" boarding house at 10-14 Lynch Street (SAL.2180) is a three-story, nine-bay brick Colonial Revival style apartment building featuring a bracketed cornice, splayed window lintels, and round arched windows at the third story above the building's two entries. The apartment houses at 39 Harbor Street, constructed by the company in 1915, were designed by John Prentiss Benson, a native of Salem and prominent Colonial Revival architect.⁷

⁷ VHB, 14.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Other Building Types

The only pre-1914 building in the district is the Salem Electric Light Company Building (ca. 1911) at 25 Peabody Street (SAL.2239, Photo #24). The two-story flat roofed Panel Brick building is constructed entirely of masonry and steel construction. The Peabody Street elevation contains three asymmetrically spaced bays slightly recessed between brick piers that terminate in stepped brick courses over the second story. Window openings are defined by segmental arches of brick soldier courses, with granite sills. Window sash are four-over-four, with several instances of brick infill. The building is capped by a granite cornice. According to reports of the period, Electric Light Company officials chose non-combustible materials, at a considerable cost over wood, due to the concern that the congested area of the surrounding Point neighborhood could result in a fire.⁸

Commercial Buildings

Although the Point's original development included a high proportion of combination commercial/residential buildings, only a small number (5%) of buildings constructed after the fire included this combination of uses with storefronts on the first floor. These structures are evenly distributed throughout the district and include 24 Palmer Street, a concrete block and stucco two-story corner building with a hipped roof and integral porch on the second story. Although altered with window and storefront modifications, this building is one of the few combination commercial/residential examples in the Point that retains a commercial use (convenience store) on the first floor. Today, many of the storefronts are either vacant or have been converted to residential use. Most original storefronts, which were constructed with large window openings capped by Classical cornices, are now infilled with plywood or masonry. Examples include 20 Palmer Street (ca. 1915) (SAL.4063, Photo #25), which retains its Classical cornice above the first story as well as original transom lights that once highlighted individual storefronts (now infilled).

Examples of commercial buildings in the Point include the J. E. Dube Building (ca. 1915), 85 Leavitt Street, (SAL.2173, Photo #26) the recipient of the first formal building permit granted for a permanent building after the fire.⁹ This two-story, flat-roofed, steel frame and brick veneer commercial building was originally constructed as a bakery. The utilitarian building, which consists of a main rectangular block with a smaller rear ell, exhibits minimal detailing with a corbeled cornice, segmental arched window openings with granite sills, and a Colonial Revival style entrance with pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. The building's south façade, which faces Leavitt Street, is seven bays wide with an asymmetrically placed single storefront entrance.

The St. Jean Baptiste Building Association Building (ca. 1923) at 17-19 Salem Street (SAL.2198, Photo #27) is a two-story brick commercial building designed by J. Arthur Marchand in the Colonial Revival style. The flat roof building has a cornice and broad frieze at the upper story and a stringcourse/frieze above the first story. The building's primary façade on Salem Street is eight-bays wide with three storefronts with recessed entries on the first story.

⁸ Turino and Schier, 110.

⁹ Jones, 19.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

The building's Palmer Street elevation, which faces south, is six bays long with second-story fenestration of paired and single six-over-one sash windows with splayed lintels. Another example of a commercial building is the Gauthier Garage (ca. 1926), 62 Leavitt Street (SAL.4051, Photo #28). The single-story concrete automobile garage is designed in the Moderne style with a flat-roofed showroom/office building featuring splayed plate glass windows and a metal cornice. A slightly taller, flat-roofed three-bay concrete garage is attached to the rear.

Institutional Buildings

The Point contains one former religious complex on its western boundary. The 2.4-acre former St. Joseph Parish Complex contains three historic brick buildings constructed after the 1914 fire. Despite the loss of the St. Joseph Church (demolished in 2013) and the recent construction of a 51-unit apartment building (2013) on Lafayette Street, the historic complex's remaining buildings retain integrity of location, design, and materials.

The St. Joseph Rectory building (ca. 1917), 131 Lafayette Street (SAL.3953), is a three-story flat roofed Renaissance Revival style residence. The Rectory's facade, which faces west towards Lafayette Street, consists of a symmetrical three-bay design defined by a central entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom, flanked by shallow bays on the first story. The facade also includes a full-width brick porch supported by brick piers and stone columns with Corinthian capitals and features a stone section above the porch entrance.

St. Joseph's School (ca. 1921), 20 Harbor Street, (SAL.3954, Photo #29) was designed by architect Louis A. Lanouette in the Renaissance Revival style.¹⁰ This simple, three-story building is rectangular plan with a flat roof. The building's principal facade, which faces north towards Harbor Street, is defined by a central cast stone portico with engaged Doric columns. The deeply recessed entrance has a set of double doors with aluminum frames infilled with glass. The School's east and west elevations are five bays long. The building's fenestration is primarily composed of banks of four and five windows separated by brick piers between.

The last building constructed on the complex and one of the last buildings constructed in the district is the St. Joseph's Convent built in 1962 at 18 Harbor Street (SAL.3955). In contrast to the ornamentation displayed on earlier buildings, this two-story, flat-roofed concrete block structure is simple in design with a brick veneer in a Flemish bond pattern and no other decoration. Due to its cube-shaped forms and lack of ornamentation, the building exhibits a modified version of the International Style. The L-plan building is nine bays wide on the Harbor Street and east side elevations. Fenestration consists of individual windows with cast stone sills and no visible lintels. A large garage door opening is on the west elevation behind the rectory. A door on the east elevation with a flat-roofed canopy provided convenient access to the school building.

¹⁰ Massachusetts State Archives, Plan Record Card.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Outbuildings

Despite the Point's small residential lot sizes, a number of properties were developed with accessory garage structures, both in wood and masonry construction. The majority of wood-frame garages are double bay structures with hipped roofs. Examples include garages at 37 Harbor Street, 7 Palmer Street, and 189 Lafayette Street.

The neighborhood's masonry garages are typically multi-bay concrete block structures with flat roofs and minimal architectural ornamentation. Rare examples of brick garages include structures at the rear of 42 Harbor Street and 12 Chase Street. The garage at 42 Harbor Street is a single bay, pyramidal hipped roof brick structure, while 12 Chase Street is a flat roofed, multi-bay outbuilding adjoining a concrete garage at 8 Chase Street. Limited examples of stucco clad garages exist, including the two bay, hipped roof outbuilding at the rear of 17 Dow Street, which accesses directly onto Salem Street. The concrete block garage at 185 Lafayette Street is a rare example of an outbuilding designed to replicate the architectural style of its adjoining house. This outbuilding features a red tile roof similar to that of its Spanish eclectic residence. More typical concrete block examples include the rough-faced concrete block garages at 33 Harbor Street (Photo #4) and 12 Palmer Street (Photo #30). The single-bay concrete block garage at 12 Palmer Street is attached to the rear of a brick apartment building and features rough-faced blocks contrasted with smooth-faced block quoins and lintels. Larger, multi-bay concrete block examples include attached garages at 22 Chase Street and 24-26 Chase Street, a multi-bay garage structure that spans the properties of 73 Congress Street and 79 Congress Street, and an eight-bay garage at the rear of 42 Park Street, which accesses onto Salem Street.

Most of the neighborhood's garages are secondary structures located at the rear of their respective properties. However, examples of garages as primary structures sited directly at the street edge are found on Park and Salem Streets. The five-bay flat roof brick garage at 13 Park Street features a decorative brick pattern with alternating brick sizes and a copper cornice. The brick garage at 51 Salem Street (Photo #31) exhibits Classical detailing with a projecting cornice with dentil molding and brackets. The building's current three-bay configuration with wood clapboard is a more recent alteration.

(END)

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1964

Significant Dates

1914 – Great Salem Fire

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architects

Audet, Leopold J.
Brown, John Prentiss
Fanning, George
Kilham and Hopkins
Lanouette, Louis A.
Marchand, J. Arthur
Rosentein, Arthur
Tirrell & Fournier

Builders

Audet, Alfred
Collier, Mendel
Devost, Joseph

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

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

The Point Neighborhood Historic District contains an extraordinary collection of historic resources whose development exemplifies multi-family housing reform efforts undertaken after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. The district contains early 20th century resources significant for their association with community planning and development and architecture. The period of significance of the district is 1911 to 1964, reflecting the earliest surviving resource (Salem Electric Light Company Building), the rebuilding of the neighborhood after the Great Salem Fire of 1914, and the continued development of the district over the mid-20th century. The district fulfills National Register criteria A and C with significance on the local level.

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

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is significant for its associations with Community Planning and Development and Architecture.

Community Planning and Development

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is significant for its association with the Salem Rebuilding Commission's ambitious efforts to oversee the safe rebuilding of entire residential neighborhoods after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. The Commission created and oversaw strict building regulations that are in large part responsible for the present appearance of the Point.

Located on a former point of land in South Salem bounded by the South River, the former Naumkeag Steam Cotton Factory Mill, Lafayette Street, and Palmer's Cove, the Point Neighborhood initially developed in the mid-19th century to accommodate the influx of immigrant workers who came to Salem to work in the shoe, leather, and cotton industries in Salem and Beverly. Almost the entire Point Neighborhood was destroyed during the Great Salem Fire of 1914, which burned more than 256 acres of the city. Over a three-year period after the fire, a significant portion of the Point was rebuilt under the direction of the Salem Rebuilding Commission, which established a series of regulations for the entire "burned district" regarding the use of fireproof materials, building placement, and types of construction based on building use and unit size. The density of development in the Point Neighborhood Historic District, with multi-family structures sited on small lots, demonstrates a visual cohesiveness that is more apparent than in other rebuilt areas.

Architecture

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is significant for its collection of buildings that reflect not only the stated physical requirements of the Commission's regulations, but the economic and social conditions of its immigrant community. A contingent of Salem and Boston architects and builders were involved in the design and construction of many of the neighborhood's buildings,

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

producing a distinctive landscape of early 20th century multi-family architecture primarily rendered in the revival styles popular during the period, including the Colonial, Classical, and Renaissance Revival styles, which is unique in Salem. The district is primarily residential in character, with some isolated commercial buildings and combination commercial/residential buildings dispersed throughout the neighborhood as well as a former religious complex.

The Point is visually distinct from surrounding neighborhoods by its geography, density, higher proportion of multi-family housing, and concentration of masonry multi-family apartment blocks. The Point Neighborhood has some of Salem's smallest building lots (the majority of properties contain less than one-tenth of an acre) and some of its largest multi-family buildings. These multi-story buildings are sited with minimal setbacks from the sidewalk and occupy almost the entire lot. Buildings in the Point display a variety of forms, ranging from two-story wood frame single-family houses to five-story masonry apartment buildings. Building types and forms are mixed throughout the neighborhood, with only limited concentrations of similar building types.

Historical Significance

Contact Period (1500-1620)

During this period, Salem was populated by members of the Pawtucket group (often referred to as the Penacook) who inhabited the coastline from the north side of Massachusetts Bay in the Saugus/Salem area to York Village in Maine. Locally, this tribe is commonly referred to as the Naumkeags. It is believed that the Native American population in the Salem area may have numbered in the vicinity of 200 individuals during much of this period. However, following a series of epidemics, fewer than 50 Native Americans remained in the Salem area. While there are no known examples of Contact period sites near the Point Neighborhood Historic District, it is likely that the mouths of the South and Forest Rivers in South Salem probably contained seasonal runs of smelt, alewife, shad, sea-run trout, and possibly salmon and may have been good site locations. Native American transportation routes likely emphasized water travel along the South Salem coastline in the vicinity of the South River. It is believed that Native Americans likely abandoned the Salem area by the end of this period.¹¹

Plantation Period (1620-1675)

Salem's first European settlement occurred in 1626 when Roger Conant and associates from England's Dorchester Company landed in Salem. In 1628, the second wave of European settlers arrived led by Captain John Endecott from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Known initially by its Native American name, Naumkeag or "Fishing Place", in 1629 the colony was renamed Salem, a name derived from the Hebrew word Shalom or "peace". At this time, the colony of Salem encompassed most of the land area now known as the North Shore.

¹¹ MHC, 5.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

During the Plantation Period, the long, narrow peninsula of land between the South River and Salem Harbor was the site of boatyards and fish flakes or stages for the curing of fish. Referred to as "Stage Point" as early as 1640, the area's slightly elevated shoreline at the entrance to the tidal South River provided a water depth perfect for easy and safe boat access.¹² In addition, the land above the shore, which was relatively flat and had a southern exposure, was ideal for the erection of wooden frames or "stages" to cure and dry the fish brought in by the boats. To the south, between Stage Point and the Forest River, settlers established Southfields, a 600-acre communal land for animal grazing and agriculture.

Colonial Period (1675-1775)

During the Colonial period, fishing, commerce, shipbuilding, and related maritime trades dominated Salem's economy although agriculture and husbandry were still practiced. As larger vessels were built in Salem, longer voyages were possible, allowing locally caught fish to be transported for foreign trade. By 1700, dried codfish from Salem was traded in Spain, Portugal, and the Straits.¹³ Refuse fish, lumber, horses and provisions were traded in the West Indies for sugar, molasses, cotton, and exotic woods that were then transported to England.

During this period, Stage Point continued to be used for boatyards and fish flakes. To the south, Southfields remained one of Salem's largest tracts of common lands through the early 18th century.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

During the Federal Period, Salem emerged as the nation's leading maritime port. While the larger ports of Boston and New York were closed by the British during the Revolutionary War, Salem remained open. Local prosperity during the 18th century resulted in extensive building activity in the town, including new residences as well as civic, religious, and industrial buildings. New roads and bridges were also constructed to connect the north and south sections of town, allowing residential construction to expand outward from the urban core. Salem's national prominence was short lived, however. The Embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812 ultimately shifted maritime interests to the larger ports of Boston and New York, leading to Salem's demise as a great shipping port and its transition to an industrial economy by the end of the period.

Maritime-related industries continued to dominate the shoreline of Stage Point. In 1781, a portion of the Point was confiscated by Town officials when the Brown Family, who were royalists, fled to England. The Town used this land for a communal boat repair area, constructing a marine railway on the north end of Stage Point for hauling boats onto the beach. Other businesses on Stage Point included the Miller family boatyard, which was sited opposite Derby Wharf in the downtown, and a sperm oil and candle factory.¹⁴ In 1826, a white lead mill

¹² Smith, 1

¹³ MHC, 13.

¹⁴ Turino and Schier, 88.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

was opened by Colonel Francis Peabody on Stage Point. However, this business was ultimately unsuccessful and was sold less than a decade later.¹⁵

This period also witnessed the conversion of the Southfields from communal fields to private residential development, primarily for summer homes. Around 1800, Ezekiel Hersey Derby purchased a farm on what was then referred to as "Marblehead road" leading from the South River to Marblehead. Derby met with great opposition when he proposed to extend the road and construct a bridge over the South River, leading into downtown Salem. He eventually won approval for the bridge, which was completed in 1810. This effort coincided with transportation improvements throughout Salem, necessitated by the community's growing population. Between 1773 and 1830, the number of streets in Salem increased from approximately 40 named streets to around 120. Among the important streets introduced during the Federal Period were Chestnut Street (1796), Bridge Street (1789), and Broad Street (widened in 1808). Additional new streets were laid out on the waterfront near the new South Salem Bridge.¹⁶ In 1825, the Marblehead road was renamed Lafayette Street to honor General Lafayette, who had visited Salem the previous year.¹⁷

Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

The Early Industrial Period was a time of significant social and physical changes in Salem. In 1836, the Town voted to adopt a city form of government, making it the second city in Massachusetts after Boston. The development of leather, cotton, and lead industries in North and South Salem spurred the development of these former agricultural and summer estate areas to year-round residential neighborhoods. During the period, Salem's population grew almost 75% from 13,895 residents in 1830 to 24,117 in 1870. The most dramatic population growth took place during the decade between 1840 and 1850 when the population rose from 15,082 to 20,264, an increase of over 34%.¹⁸

Shoe manufacturing and leather tanning were the principal industries in Salem, although textiles began to emerge as an important industry by the 1850s. Between 1832 and 1865, Salem's manufacturing product increased almost 450% from \$1.04 million to \$5.7 million, while the number of people employed in manufacturing more than doubled from 1,150 workers in 1832 to 2,328 workers in 1865. Many of these manufacturing workers were immigrants who came to Salem seeking employment in the area's shoe factories, tanneries, and cotton mills. The majority of immigrants were Irish Roman Catholics, who constructed new church buildings and parochial schools to accommodate their growing population. By the late 19th century, Salem's foreign-born population accounted for more than 20% of the city's total population.¹⁹

¹⁵ Smith, 7.

¹⁶ MHC, 16.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ MHC, 24.

¹⁹ Ibid.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

South Salem's waterfront, particularly the Stage Point shoreline, was a prime location for industrial enterprises. In 1841, the Town sold its land on the eastern shore of Stage Point to David Pingree for \$1,000, opening the land for development. In 1847, the first mill building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Factory was constructed on the waterfront. Other industries in Stage Point included Francis Peabody's lead mills, which operated on the Point until the late 1830s. By the end of the period, Stage Point was seen as an ideal location to accommodate the influx of workers arriving to work in area factories and mills. Road and bridge improvements connecting the Point to the downtown facilitated this development. In 1848, a new drawbridge was constructed between Union Wharf in the downtown and Union Street in South Salem, while a second bridge was constructed over the South River at Lafayette Street in 1868. By 1860, several north/south streets were laid out in the Point although little building had occurred.²⁰ The area west and south of Stage Point along Lafayette Street remained in use for large summer estates and agriculture during this period.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

Salem's growth continued during the Late Industrial Period as the city's manufacturing base expanded and its extensive streetcar network facilitated new residential development in outlying areas. The former farmlands and large estates of South and North Salem were subdivided and developed during this period. In 1876, the Derby Estate in South Salem was sold to Nathaniel Wiggin, Charles Clark, and James Almy, who developed the land for the construction of grand single-family residences along Lafayette Street. By the turn of the century, Lafayette Street was lined with impressive homes and stately elm trees. A 1908 Visitor's Guide described the street as one of the "longest and finest streets in Salem".²¹

In contrast to the expensive homes along Lafayette Street were low cost housing built on Stage Point to accommodate Salem's growing immigrant population who worked in the city's burgeoning factories. During this period, Salem's population increased 54% from 24,117 to 37,200 people. Foreign-born residents accounted for an increasing percentage of the total as the period advanced, measuring 24.7% in 1875 and 28.9% in 1915. The actual number of immigrants grew 67% from 6,420 in 1875 to 10,735 in 1915. Early in the period, Irish-born immigrants represented 56% of the city's foreign-born population, followed by a large number of Canadians and smaller numbers of English, Swedish and Scottish immigrants. By the end of the period, French Canadians were the largest immigrant group, followed closely by Irish and Polish born immigrants. Other groups settled in Salem, including immigrants from Russia, Italy, Greece and Turkey. These immigrants came to work in the shoe and leather industries, which were the largest manufacturing interests in Salem at the time.²²

In 1875, 3,799 men were employed in manufacturing in Salem; by 1915 this number had grown 75% to 6,635. The value of manufactured goods, primarily cotton goods, shoes and leather, and lead and iron products, increased 57% from \$7.7 million in 1875 to \$12.2 million in 1905. By

²⁰ H. F. Walling, Map of Salem & South Danvers, 1856.

²¹ Kampas, 73.

²² MHC, 30.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

1875, Salem contained 59 leather factories producing tanned and curried leather, 22 shoe factories, and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Factory mills. By 1885, Salem ranked 14th in Massachusetts in the value of manufactured goods. While the tanning industry paced the City's early manufacturing growth, shoe manufacturing became the leading industry by 1905. In 1905, 42 shoe factories employed 2,641 people and produced shoes valued at \$4.6 million in Salem, while only 19 tanning and currying factories were still present in the city although they employed more than 900 people and produced leather valued at \$3.3 million.²³

During this period, residential development boomed in Salem as new housing was constructed to accommodate the large numbers of workers required to sustain the city's manufacturing enterprises. By the early 1870s, construction of new streets and the subdivision of land for house lots began on the Point, also known as Ward 5. Streets were laid out in a regular grid pattern with long blocks extending east to west near the South River. Development in Stage Point consisted primarily of apartments and tenements for immigrant factory workers who settled in the neighborhood to be near area leather and shoe factories and the cotton mill. Buildings constructed during this period were primarily three- and four-decker wood-frame dwellings that were considered by many city residents as inferior quality.²⁴ Historic photographs of buildings in the Point during this period depict crowded conditions with buildings sited very close together with narrow, shared yards. News reports after the 1914 fire stated that homes in the Point had been "crowded so thickly that residents could exchange goods from window to window".²⁵ Residents of the Point neighborhood were primarily French Canadian immigrants who worked in area shoe, leather and cotton factories, although groups of Polish, Russian, and Greek immigrants were also present in the Point.²⁶ The majority of Polish workers lived on Pingree, Ward, and Peabody Streets, while a group of Russian Jewish families lived on Lynch Street.²⁷ By the turn of the century, nearly 20% of the city's population was French Canadian, with the majority living in the Point.

During this period, the shoreline of the South River was dominated by industrial development. The brick buildings of the Salem Electric Light Company occupied the north side of Peabody Street, while the Clark Coal Yard and the Naumkeag Mill occupied the eastern shoreline on Salem Harbor. In contrast, development in the Point was almost entirely residential; the neighborhood had no public schools or other civic buildings. The neighborhood included several religious buildings (St. Joseph's Church, Convent, and School on Lafayette Street and a Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Lafayette and Harbor Street), as well as small-scale commercial establishments.

Within the Point, the streetscapes of Pingree, Perkins, Congress, Palmer, Leavitt, and Harbor Streets contained the largest concentrations of high-density three- to five-story tenement buildings constructed between 1890 and 1906. About one-third of these buildings contained commercial uses on the first story. These buildings replaced earlier one- and two-family

²³ MHC, 33.

²⁴ Smith, 16.

²⁵ Kampas, 34.

²⁶ MHC, 34.

²⁷ VHB, 15.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

houses.²⁸ Ward, Harbor, Prince, Park, Salem, Everett, Lafayette, Lagrange, and Harrison Streets were mostly developed with one-and-one-half and two-and-one-half story single- and two-family houses. Within the Point, setbacks from the street and adjacent buildings varied from no setback to approximately five feet. Plan record cards from the Massachusetts State Archives reveal that a number of buildings, mostly wood-frame apartment buildings, erected between 1890 and 1905 were designed by local architects or builders, including George Fanning, W.D. Dennis, Alfred Audet, and Eli and/or A. Joly.

Great Salem Fire of 1914

There was no event with greater impact on the city of Salem than the Great Fire of 1914, which changed the landscape of Salem at the end of the period. The fire, which occurred on June 25, was the result of an explosion of chemicals at the Korn leather factory on Boston Street in the "Blubber Hollow" neighborhood of North Salem.²⁹ Hot weather and strong breezes helped to spread the flames as fire fighters contended with insufficient water pressure in city hydrants and building fire suppression systems. Salem's prevalence of wood-shingled roofs also helped to fuel the blaze, which burned for 13 hours. This catastrophe confirmed many earlier warnings by officials who raised concerns about the City's insufficient water supply and water pressure, inadequate buildings codes regarding fire protection, and understaffed and underfunded fire department.³⁰ Three years earlier, a City Councilman had introduced an order to require incombustible materials for new roof coverings but the order was not approved.³¹ When the fire was finally controlled, more than 256 acres of the city was destroyed, including 1,800 buildings, homes, and factories. More than 15,000 people were left homeless by the blaze.³²

In total, the fire destroyed 929 businesses or combination commercial/residential buildings, 582 wood-frame one- and two-family dwellings, 233 wood-frame apartment buildings, and 11 brick apartment houses.³³ Two buildings that survived the fire were located in the Point, the Salem Electric Lighting Company building on the north side of Peabody Street and a storehouse at the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company on East Gardner Street. These buildings were the only structures in the neighborhood that were constructed of fireproof masonry.

After the fire, the City reacted quickly, beginning rebuilding efforts within weeks. By the end of June, the City Council had instituted new regulations requiring all roofs to be covered in slate or other incombustible material and all gutters to be constructed of metal or covered in metal.³⁴ The Council also began efforts to designate a committee to oversee reconstruction of the burned district. On July 8, the Governor approved the appointment of the Salem Rebuilding Commission (SRC), which was given significant authority to oversee public building and roadway construction, take land by eminent domain, grant building permits, and create new

²⁸ VHB, 10.

²⁹ Jones, 35.

³⁰ Kampas.

³¹ Jones, 20.

³² Jones, 125.

³³ VHB, 10.

³⁴ Jones, 134.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

building regulations. Despite the massive devastation created by the fire, many in Salem saw the rebuilding effort as an opportunity to improve conditions in the city, particularly within the Point Neighborhood.

The five-member SRC included some of Salem's most prominent citizens: Edmund W. Longley, Daniel A. Donahue, Eugene J. Fabens, Emilie Poirier, and Michael L. Sullivan. The SRC employed staff, including Advisory Architect Clarence H. Blackall and Superintendent of Construction George F. Temple. Blackall (1857-1942) was a senior member of the Boston architectural firm of Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore (est. 1889), which was known for its design of many Boston-area theatres, commercial, and institutional buildings, including the Essex County Courthouse (1908-9) and the addition to the Salem Public Library (1911-12). The SRC also had access to City staff, such as George Ashton, Chief Engineer for the City. Funding for the SRC was raised by tax levies, bond issues, and land sales.

The SRC began its efforts by studying the types of buildings and building restrictions that would be appropriate for the burned district, as well as defining the SRC's role in the rebuilding effort. While the SRC initially considered banning all wood construction in the burned district and providing uniform building designs through an advisory architect, the committee ultimately reconsidered when residents voiced opposition. There was also concern that free architectural services would eliminate work for local architects and might result in a monotony of building styles and types.

In addition to creating a new building code for the burned district, the SRC was responsible for supervising the quality and safety of new construction. Just before the fire, the City's Chamber of Commerce had presented a draft building code for consideration, but the City had not pursued the proposal. After the fire, the City directed the SRC to develop a building code that ensured building quality, sanitation, fire safety, and affordability. In their review of the fire's devastation, the SRC noted several key points - the serious hazard of wood shingled roofs particularly in areas of dense development and the ability of fireproof, masonry structures to survive even in the event of a major conflagration, such as the two structures in the Point that survived the conflagration.

A major aim of the SRC building code was to eliminate the three- and four-decker building form, noting that before the fire the city "was fast on the way to becoming a city of ugly and unsafe wooden 3 and 4 deckers".³⁵ This goal aligned with an emerging consensus among reform-minded architects, planners, and industrial interests that the three-decker was unhealthy and dangerous due to a lack of interior air and sunlight and the likelihood of fire due to the placement of buildings in close proximity to each other. The proposed prohibition began a contentious debate in Salem. While many local residents advocated for the prohibition, including Lafayette Street residents who lived near the Point Neighborhood, residents of the Point requested permission to rebuild three-deckers in wood construction, albeit with non-combustible roofs and

³⁵ SRC Report, 6.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

gutters.³⁶ Despite objectives, the SRC's ban on wood-frame three- and four-decker apartment buildings ultimately prevailed.

The SRC released its "Regulations for the Erection of Buildings within the Burned District of the City of Salem" less than two months after it was appointed. These regulations established a series of codes for six classes of construction - four classes of general construction and two classes of specialty construction. First class construction was to be completely fireproof, while second class construction was to have incombustible wall and roof coverings with a wood frame. Third class construction specifications were for residential buildings accommodating more than two families and were designed specifically to ban the wood frame three-decker or four-decker house form. The regulations for third class construction stated that if a building was more than two stories in height, or accommodated more than two families, the exterior of the building had to be of incombustible materials. Fourth class construction consisted of a one or two-family wood frame building with a fireproof roof. Fifth class construction covered special provisions for combination residential and commercial buildings, while sixth class construction addressed mill construction requirements. Some requirements applied to all buildings, such as fireproof roofs and gutters, a maximum height of five-stories, a maximum of 85% lot coverage, lined chimneys, mortared cellar walls, protection of heat sources in basements, and fire stopping material in the walls between the stories of multi-story wood frame buildings. In addition to the building specifications, the SRC code also instituted new requirements for building permits, plan review, and builder licenses.³⁷

Early Modern Period (1915-1960)

The beginning of the Early Modern Period saw reconstruction efforts well underway in the Point and elsewhere in the burned areas of Salem. The SRC had issued the city's first building permits in the burned district at the end of July 1914. By 1917, 828 buildings were rebuilt in the burned district at a cost of \$6.8 million. This construction represented 65% of the burned district. The new construction was considered significantly superior to the pre-fire buildings. The SRC reported that the 892 rebuilt structures were collectively worth more than the 1800 buildings destroyed in the fire.³⁸ Based on historic map evidence, most property owners in the Point neighborhood rebuilt on the same lot.

Despite efforts by SRC to promote the use of fire-proof masonry exteriors for all new housing, the vast majority of residents constructed buildings similar to the types of housing present in the burned district before the fire. The majority (582) of one- and two-family buildings were constructed of wood based on fourth class construction; only six one- and two-family homes were constructed in brick by 1917. This preference for fourth class construction was likely based on the affordability of wood versus fireproof or fire resistant materials, as well as the more stringent building code requirements for larger multi-family dwellings of wood frame construction (third class construction). However, during this period, brick apartment houses

³⁶ Jones, 136, 137.

³⁷ SRC, *Regulations for the Erection of Buildings*, 3, 4, 5.

³⁸ SRC, Report of 1917, 4.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

grew in popularity within the Point Neighborhood. Before the fire, there were only 11 brick apartment buildings in the burned district. By 1917, 105 brick apartment buildings had been constructed, most of them in the Point. Despite the new stipulations of the SRC code, the Point's dense, largely multi-family character endured after the fire due to the neighborhood's close proximity to area factories and tanneries and the need for affordable housing for workers.³⁹

Company-built housing was limited to four developments in the Point constructed by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company for its workers. The Company employed the architectural firm of Kilham and Hopkins, pre-eminent designers of worker housing in the region during this period, to design six buildings incorporating 20 units of housing on Prince Street Place and Dow Street and to construct a boarding house on Lynch Street. The low, two-story hipped-roof buildings on Prince Street Place and Dow Street present a different visual character from other buildings in the neighborhood. The Company also hired Salem native and prominent Colonial Revival architect John Prentiss Benson to design two eight-family apartment buildings at 39 Harbor Street for its workers.

The SRC had more success improving the city's overcrowded conditions, particularly in the Point Neighborhood, by its efforts to create open spaces between buildings and by widening and straightening the city's narrow street networks. The SRC's roadway improvement efforts were facilitated by the earlier efforts of the City Plans Commission, the first municipal commission of its type in Massachusetts.⁴⁰ In 1911, the Commission had advocated for the widening of all important streets and the laying out of new streets. The SRC used the Commission's "Suggested Improvements Map" for its efforts to rebuild the almost 80 streets destroyed by the fire. One of the most significant initiatives of the City Plans Commission was the proposed development of "shore drives" to connect the city's parks, including a shore drive along the waterfront in South Salem through the Point that would have connected Washington Square in downtown Salem to Forest River Park in South Salem. The SRC continued this initiative, widening Congress Street from 40 to 80 feet and extending it to Palmer's Cove as the first link in the proposed boulevard. However, this roadway was never completed. Other roadway improvements undertaken by the SRC were street widening, realignments to straighten roads and round sharp corners, and the decommissioning of some streets. In the Point Neighborhood, Congress, Dow, Harbor, Leavitt, Prince, and Salem Streets were widened and Dow Street was extended from Prince Street to Congress Street.⁴¹ A portion of Naumkeag Street between Prince and Congress Street was discontinued and Prince Street Place was formed. Several streets were also renamed in the Point; Everett Street became Palmer Street and Lagrange Street became Leavitt Street.

A small number of buildings were constructed after the initial rebuilding period of 1914-1917, spurred by improved financial conditions in the City in the 1920s. Especially notable was the addition of a new rectory, convent, and school buildings within the St. Joseph Parish complex. The Church had already begun recovery efforts to partially rebuild the St. Joseph's Church on Lafayette Street. [Note: St. Joseph's Church was demolished in 2013; the rectory, convent, and

³⁹ VHB, 13.

⁴⁰ Kampas, 186.

⁴¹ Map of Street Changes within Burned Area, 1917.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

school remain.] Later construction occurred in the early 1960s within the district's southeast corner, where several houses were constructed, including small Cape and Ranch houses on Chase and Leavitt Street near the district's boundary with Palmer Cove.

According to census records for the Point Neighborhood, there was little demographic change in the area in the decades after the fire. French Canadian residents were still the main nationality represented in the neighborhood, although Polish and Russian Jewish residents were present in large numbers. Ward Street and Peabody Street remained the most popular streets for Eastern European residents, and the census records showed that families of similar ethnic and religious background often lived together in the large multi-family buildings on the two streets. In contrast, more Greek families lived in the Point neighborhood in 1920, a trend that continued as documented in the 1930 census. Residents continued to work in area textile, shoe and leather factories.⁴²

The end of this period witnessed the beginning of cultural change in the Point Neighborhood. In 1953, Salem's largest employer, the Naumkeag Steam Company, closed its operations in Salem and relocated to South Carolina. (The mill complex remained vacant until the 1980s, when it was renovated for use as modern office and light industrial facility.) While Salem retained a few leather factories, these businesses had difficulty attracting local workers. To continue operations, these businesses sought leatherworkers from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.⁴³ These new immigrants settled in the Point, beginning the transition of the predominantly French-Canadian neighborhood to one that is now largely Hispanic. This new generation of immigrants was drawn to the Point by its affordable rents, retaining the neighborhood's working class tradition. Despite the district's demographic changes, the Point Neighborhood retains its historic character of multi-family residences in dense concentrations.

(END)

⁴² VHB, 16.

⁴³ "Uncovering Labor Histories: Why Does it Matter?" and "Salem, Massachusetts: Global Crossroads in a Changing Economy"

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Jones, Arthur B. *The Salem Fire*. 1914.

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Maps

H.F. Walling. *Map of Essex County: Salem & South Danvers*. 1856.
<http://www.wardmaps.com>

Walling & Gray. *Map of Salem, MA*. 1871. <http://www.wardmaps.com>

D. G. Beers & Co. *City Map of Salem*. 1872. <http://www.wardmaps.com>

Ashton, George, City Engineer. *Map of Street Changes within Burned Area*. 1917.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 39.74 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
- 4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: NW	Easting: 344496.7225	Northing: 4709073.5992
2. Zone: NE	Easting: 344720.7549	Northing: 4709156.7628
3. Zone: SE	Easting: 344926.0574	Northing: 4708697.1955
4. Zone: SW	Easting : 344551.9610	Northing: 4708576.3993

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

The Point Neighborhood Historic District is located in South Salem, roughly bounded on the north by the South River, on the east by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill and the reproduction of a 17th century house, on the south by the Palmer's Cove Yacht Club, Palmers Cove, Palmer Cove Park, and the Saltonstall School, and on the west by Lafayette Street. More specifically, the district is bounded on the north by the south side of Peabody Street to 25 Peabody Street; on the east by the east side of 56 Peabody Street, the east side of 64 Ward Street, the east side of 75 and 64 Harbor Street, the north side of Dow Street, the south side of Lynch Street, the west side of Perkins Street to 25 Perkins Street, and the west side of Pingree Street; on the south by the north side of Leavitt Street to Prince Street, the south side of Leavitt Street to Salem Street, and Chase Street; and on the west by the east side of Lafayette Street (State Routes 114 and 1 A). The South River separates the neighborhood from downtown Salem to the north.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Point Neighborhood Historic District coincide with the residential area historically associated with the Point Neighborhood of Salem. This neighborhood is visually distinguished from surrounding neighborhoods by its geography between the South River (north), the former Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill complex and the reproduction of the 17th century house on Salem Harbor (east), Palmer' Cove Yacht Club, Palmer Cove, Palmer Cove Park, and the Saltonstall School (south), and Lafayette Street (west), as well as its high concentration of masonry apartment blocks, its distinctive early 20th century architecture, and its dense development pattern.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

The district is bounded on the north by the south side of Peabody Street to 25 Peabody Street; on the east by the east side of 56 Peabody Street, the east side of 64 Ward Street, the east side of 75 and 64 Harbor Street, the north side of Dow Street, the south side of Lynch Street, the west side of Perkins Street to 25 Perkins Street, and the west side of Pingree Street; on the south by the north side of Leavitt Street to Prince Street, the south side of Leavitt Street to Salem Street, and Chase Street; and on the west by the east side of Lafayette Street (State Routes 114 and 1 A). Properties located outside of the district boundaries contain resources that have either been significantly altered, resulting in the loss of historic and architectural integrity; altered with new modern construction; or replaced with surface parking areas. The area north of Peabody Street now contains a late-20th century retail establishment, a large parking lot, and a recently constructed community playground. The areas along the west side of Congress Street and at the corner of Lynch and Pingree Streets now contain large surface parking areas.

11. Form Prepared By

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organization: Epsilon Associates, Inc.
street & number: 3 Clock Town Place, Suite 250
city or town: Maynard state: MA zip code: 01754
e-mail: mcavanaugh@epsilonassociates.com
telephone: (978) 461-6259
date: July 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

SKETCH MAP



Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Point Neighborhood Historic District

City or Vicinity: Salem

County: Essex State: MA

Photographer: Brian Graves

Date Photographed: July 11, 2014

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

1 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0001
View southwest of 12, 18 and 20-22 Peabody Street.

2 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0002
View west of Ward Street streetscape.

3 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0003
View northwest of 56 Peabody Street (rear) and 37, 41 and 45-49 Ward Street.

4 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0004
View northwest of 33 Harbor Street with garage.

5 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0005
View northeast of 159 and 163 Lafayette Street.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

6 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0006
View northeast of 167 Lafayette Street.

7 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0007
View northwest of 108 Congress Street.

8 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0008
View northeast of 15 Chase Street.

9 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0009
View northeast of 21 Harbor Street and garage.

10 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0010
View southeast of 2 and 4 Chase Street.

11 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0011
View northwest of 13-15 and 17-23 Palmer Street.

12 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0012
View northwest of 19 Harbor Street.

13 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0013
View southwest of 16 and 12-14 Chase Street.

14 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0014
View southwest of 14-18 Peabody Street.

15 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0015
View northeast of 193-195 Lafayette Street.

16 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0016
View northwest of 37 Ward Street.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

17 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0017

View southeast of 38 Peabody Street.

18 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0018

View northeast of 5 Chase Street.

19 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0019

View northeast of 105 Congress Street.

20 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0020

View southeast of 155 Lafayette Street.

21 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0021

View northeast of 57 Harbor Street.

22 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0022

View northeast of 1-17 Prince Street Place.

23 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0023

View northeast of 51, 53 and 57 Dow Street.

24 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0024

View northeast of 25 Peabody Street.

25 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0025

View southwest of 20 Palmer Street.

26 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0026

View northeast of 85 Leavitt Street.

27 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0027

View northeast of 17, 19 and 21 Salem Street.

Point Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

28 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0028
View southeast of 62 Leavitt Street.

29 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0029
View northeast of 20 Harbor Street.

30 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0030
View southwest of 12 Palmer Street with garage.

31 of 31.

MA_Salem(EssexCounty)_PointNeighborhoodHistoricDistrict_0031
View northeast of 51 Salem Street.

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

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

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
Chase Street					
34-42-801	SAL.3958		1 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-471	SAL.3959		2 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-471	SAL.3959		2 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-37	SAL.3960		3 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-470	SAL.3961		4 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-470	SAL.3961		4 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-40-801	SAL.2156		5 Chase St	1930	Classical Revival C/B
34-469	SAL.3962		6 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-468-801	SAL.3963		8 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-468-801	SAL.3963		8 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-38	SAL.3964		9 Chase St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-467	SAL.3965		12 Chase St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-467	SAL.3965		12 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-459	SAL.3966		15 Chase St	1960	Cape C/B
34-466	SAL.3967		16 Chase St	1920	Classical Revival/Four-decker C/B
34-465	SAL.3968		16 1/2 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-460	SAL.3969		17 Chase St	1956	Ranch C/B
34-463	SAL.3970		18 Chase St	1920	Colonial Revival C/B
34-462	SAL.3971		22 Chase St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-462	SAL.3971		22 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-461	SAL.3972		24-26 Chase St	1920	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-461	SAL.3972		24-26 Chase St		no style/outbuilding C/St
Congress Street					
34-192	SAL.3979		61 Congress St	1915	no style C/B
34-193	SAL.3989		65-67 Congress St	1956	no style/commercial block C/B
34-194	SAL.2181		73 Congress St	1916	Neo-Classical C/B
34-194	SAL.2181		73 Congress St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-195	SAL.3980		79 Congress St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-195	SAL.3980		79 Congress St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-196	SAL.2182		81 Congress St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-197	SAL.3981		83 Congress St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-197	SAL.3981		83 Congress St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-218	SAL.3982		84 Congress St	1950	no style/gas station NC/B
34-198	SAL.3983		87 Congress St	1915	Victorian Eclectic C/B
34-198	SAL.3983		87 Congress St		no style/ outbuilding C/St
34-217-801	SAL.3984		88 Congress St	1920	Colonial Revival C/B
34-216-805	SAL.2185		90-92 Congress St	1916	Neo-Classical C/B
34-199	SAL.3985		95 Congress St	1955	no style/commercial block C/B
34-215	SAL.3986		96 Congress St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-200			99 Congress St		vacant lot NC/Si
34-214	SAL.3987		100 Congress St	1920	no style C/B
34-201			101 Congress St		vacant lot NC/Si
34-169	SAL.3988		105 Congress St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-161	SAL.2172	Arthur Michaud House	108 Congress St	1930	Craftsman C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-170	SAL.3852	A. C. Therrault Apartment Building	117 Congress St	1917	Neo-Classical C/B
Dow Street					
34-242	SAL.2187	Daonat L'Heureaux Apartment Building	10 Dow St	1937	Neo-Classical C/B
34-304	SAL.3991		11 Dow St	1915	no style C/B
34-241	SAL.3992		12 Dow St	1930	Colonial Revival C/B
34-305	SAL.3993		15 Dow St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-240	SAL.3994		16 Dow St	1920	Colonial Revival C/B
34-306	SAL.3995		17 Dow St	1935	no style C/B
34-306	SAL.3995		17 Dow St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-239	SAL.3996		20 Dow St	1920	Colonial Revival C/B
34-238	SAL.3997		26 Dow St	1915	no style C/B
34-220	SAL.3998		40 Dow St	1915	Victorian Eclectic C/B
34-323	SAL.3999		43 Dow St	1915	no style C/B
34-219	SAL.4000		44 Dow St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-336	SAL.4001	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	51 Dow St	1920	no style C/B
34-211	SAL.4004		52-60 Dow St	1920	no style C/B
34-345	SAL.4002	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	53 Dow St	1920	no style C/B
34-337	SAL.4003	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	57 Dow St	1915	no style C/B
Harbor Street					
34-365	SAL.4005		11 Harbor St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-366	SAL.4006		15 Harbor St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-307	SAL.3955	Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Church Convent	18 Harbor St	1962	no style C/B
34-367	SAL.2201	Arthur Guilmette House	19 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-307	SAL.3954	Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Church School	20 Harbor St	1921	Classical Revival C/B
34-368	SAL.4007		21 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-368	SAL.4007		21 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-369	SAL.4008		25 Harbor St	1915	no style C/B
34-369	SAL.4008		25 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-370	SAL.4009		29 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-370	SAL.4009		29 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-316	SAL.4010		32 Harbor St	1920	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-371	SAL.2202	Alfred Robinson House	33 Harbor St	1926	Colonial Revival C/B
34-371	SAL.2202		33 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-315	SAL.4011		34 Harbor St	1920	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-314	SAL.4012		36 Harbor St	1920	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-372	SAL.4013		37 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-372	SAL.4013		37 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-330	SAL.4014		38 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-373	SAL.4015	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Tenement House	39 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-329	SAL.4016		40 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-328	SAL.4017		42 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-328	SAL.4017		42 Harbor St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-374	SAL.4020	Napoleon Leveque Building	47-53 Harbor St	1914	Classical Revival C/B
34-340	SAL.4018		56 Harbor St	1957	Cape C/B
34-375	SAL.4021		57-59 Harbor St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-339	SAL.2199		64-64 1/2 Harbor St	1920	Neo-Classical C/B
34-376			65 Harbor St		vacant lot NC/Si
34-377	SAL.4019		69 Harbor St	1920	Colonial Revival/Triple-decker C/B
34-378	SAL.4022	Bernard Feenan Block	73-75 Harbor St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Harrison Avenue					
34-136	SAL.4023		1 Harrison Ave		no style C/B
34-137	SAL.4024		3 Harrison Ave	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-124	SAL.4025		4 Harrison Ave	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-124	SAL.4025		4 Harrison Ave		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-138	SAL.4026		11 Harrison Ave	1915	Craftsman C/B
34-123	SAL.4027		12 Harrison Ave	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-122	SAL.4028		14 Harrison Ave	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-139	SAL.4029		15 Harrison Ave	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Lafayette Street					
34-390	SAL.2206		101-109 Lafayette St	1915	no style/commercial block C/B
34-364	SAL.2200	S. J. Levesque Building	111-125 Lafayette St	1915	Classical Revival/Commercial Block C/B
34-307	SAL.3953	Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Church Rectory	131 Lafayette St	1917	Classical Revival C/B
34-307	SAL.4347		135 Lafayette St	2013	Contemporary/apartment building NC/B
34-243	SAL.3973	Donat L'Heureux Apartment Building	155-157 Lafayette St	1928	Classical Revival C/B
34-244	SAL.4030		159 Lafayette St	1930	C/B
34-245	SAL.2188	Joseph Fugere House	163 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival/Craftsman C/B
34-246	SAL.2189	J. H. Russell House	165-167 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival/Craftsman C/B
34-247	SAL.4031	Ernest Gagnon Apartment Building	173 Lafayette St	1923	Classical Revival C/B
34-126	SAL.4032		175 Lafayette St	1950	no style/gas station NC/B
34-127	SAL.4033		183 Lafayette St	1959	no style/business office C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-117	SAL.4034		185 Lafayette St	1924	Spanish Eclectic C/B
34-117	SAL.4034		185 Lafayette St		Spanish eclectic/outbuilding C/St
34-118	SAL.4035		187 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-119	SAL.4036		189 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-119	SAL.4036		189 Lafayette St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-120	SAL.4037		191 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-120	SAL.4037		191 Lafayette St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-44-805	SAL.2157		193-195 Lafayette St	1930	Neo-Classical C/B
34-472	SAL.4038		197 Lafayette St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Leavitt Street					
34-43	SAL.4040		2 Leavitt St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-43	SAL.4040		2 Leavitt St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-121	SAL.4041		11 Leavitt St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-121	SAL.4041		11 Leavitt St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-41	SAL.4042		14 Leavitt St	1915	no style C/B
34-128	SAL.4043		15 Leavitt St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
		<i>same as 5 Chase Street</i>	16-18 Leavitt	1917	Neo-Classical C/B
34-129	SAL.4044		19 Leavitt St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-39	SAL.4045		20 Leavitt St	1965	Cape NC/B
34-458	SAL.4055		22-24 Leavitt St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-457	SAL.4046		26 Leavitt St	1945	Colonial Revival/Cape C/B
34-140	SAL.4047		27 Leavitt St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-456	SAL.4048		28 Leavitt St	1945	Colonial Revival/Cape C/B
34-141	SAL.4049		35 Leavitt St	1915	no style C/B
34-163	SAL.4050		47 Leavitt St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-454	SAL.4051	Leavitt Street Autobody Repair Shop	62 Leavitt St	1940	Moderne C/B
34-453	SAL.4052		68 Leavitt St	1915	no style C/B
34-452	SAL.4053		70 Leavitt St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-451	SAL.4054		72 Leavitt St	1930	Classical Revival C/B
34-171	SAL.2173	J. E. Dube Bakery Building	85 Leavitt St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Lynch Street					
34-191	SAL.2180	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Boarding House	10-14 Lynch St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Naumkeag Street					
34-154	SAL.4057		36 Naumkeag St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
Palmer Street					
34-248	SAL.4058		5 Palmer St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-249	SAL.4059		7 Palmer St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-249	SAL.4059		7 Palmer St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-125	SAL.4060		12 Palmer St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-250	SAL.2190		13-15 Palmer St	1915	Neo-Classical C/B
34-251	SAL.4061		15 1/2 Palmer St	1915	no style C/B
34-252	SAL.4062		17 Palmer St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-135	SAL.4063		20 Palmer St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-149			32 Palmer Street		vacant lot NC/Si
34-148	SAL.4071	Adelard Levesque Building	34-36 Palmer St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-224	SAL.4064		35 Palmer St	1915	no style C/B
34-155	SAL.4065		38 Palmer St		vacant lot NC/Si
34-212	SAL.9024	Mary Jane Lee Park	41 Palmer St	1993	City park NC/Si
34-162	SAL.4348		50 Palmer St	2007	apartment building NC/B
34-213	SAL.4067		51 Palmer St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-168	SAL.4068		58 Palmer St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-167	SAL.4072	Saint Joseph Credit Union Apartment Building	62-64 Palmer St	1940	no style C/B
34-202	SAL.2183		63-67 Palmer St	1915	Neo-Classical C/B
34-189	SAL.4069		71 Palmer St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-173	SAL.4070	J. Turcotte Building	72 Palmer St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-190	SAL.2179		75 Palmer St	1915	Neo-Classical C/B
34-172	SAL.3974		78 Palmer St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
Park Street					
34-313	SAL.4073		2 Park St	1920	no style C/B
34-331	SAL.4074		3 Park St	1915	no style C/B
34-312	SAL.2197		6 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-332	SAL.4075		9 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-311	SAL.4076		10 Park St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-333	SAL.4077		13 Park St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-310	SAL.4086		14-16 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-334	SAL.4078		19 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-309	SAL.4079		20 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-335	SAL.4080		23 Park St	1915	no style C/B
34-308	SAL.4081		24 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-221	SAL.4082		29 Park St	1920	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne C/B
34-237	SAL.4083		30 Park St	1915	no style C/B
34-236	SAL.4084		32 Park St	1915	no style C/B
34-222	SAL.3878	Adelard Morin Building	33 Park St	1915	Neo-Classical C/B
34-235	SAL.2186	Joseph Blais House	35 Park St	1915	Neo-Classical C/B
34-223	SAL.4085	A. Rouillard Building	42 Park St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-223	SAL.4085		42 Park St		no style/outbuilding C/St
Peabody Street					
34-389	SAL.2205	David Land Building	8-10 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-388	SAL.2204	Minnie Miller Apartment Building	12 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-387	SAL.2203		14-18 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-386	SAL.4087		20 Peabody St	1900	Classical Revival C/B
34-385	SAL.4088	Land, David Building	24 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-436	SAL.2239	Salem Electric Light Company	25 Peabody St	1911	Panel Brick C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-384			34 Peabody St		parking lot NC/Si
34-383	SAL.4089		38 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-382	SAL.4090		46 Peabody St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-381	SAL.4091	Mendel Collier Block	52 Peabody St	1916	Classical Revival C/B
34-380	SAL.4092	Nathan Meingoff Apartment Building	56 Peabody St	1916	Classical Revival C/B
Perkins Street					
34-210			18 Perkins St		vacant lot NC/Si
34-209	SAL.4093		20 Perkins St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-183	SAL.2176	Oneszime Ouellette Building	25 Perkins St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-208	SAL.4094		26 Perkins St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-207	SAL.4095		28 Perkins St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-207	SAL.4095		28 Perkins St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-184	SAL.2177	Thadee Girard House	29 Perkins St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-206	SAL.4096		30 Perkins St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-185	SAL.2178	Edmond Girard Apartment Building	31 Perkins St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-205	SAL.4097	Omer Marquis Building	32 Perkins St	1929	Colonial Revival C/B
34-204	SAL.2184		34 Perkins St	1919	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival C/B
34-204	SAL.2184		34 Perkins St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-186	SAL.4098		35 Perkins St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-186	SAL.4098		35 Perkins St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-203-801	SAL.4099		36 Perkins St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-188	SAL.4100		45 Perkins St	1915	no style C/B
34-166	SAL.4101		54 Perkins St	1915	no style C/B
34-487	SAL.4102		55 Perkins St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-165	SAL.4103		58 Perkins St	1915	no style C/B
34-164	SAL.4104		60-62 Perkins St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Pingree Street					
34-181	SAL.4105		14 Pingree St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-180	SAL.4106		16 Pingree St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-179	SAL.4107		18 Pingree St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-178	SAL.4108		20 Pingree St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-177	SAL.4109		22 Pingree St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-176	SAL.4110		32 Pingree St	1927	Colonial Revival C/B
34-175	SAL.2175		40 Pingree St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-174-801	SAL.2174		44 Pingree St	1916	Neo-Classical C/B
Prince Street					
34-341	SAL.4128		1-7 Prince St	1960	no style C/B
34-327	SAL.4111		6 Prince St	1920	no style C/B
34-327	SAL.4111		6 Prince St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-326	SAL.4112		8 Prince St	1915	no style C/B
34-325	SAL.4113		10 Prince St	1915	no style C/B
34-324	SAL.4114		12 Prince St	1915	no style C/B
34-227	SAL.4115		22 Prince St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-226	SAL.4116		32 Prince St	1915	Classical Revival C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-225	SAL.4117		34 Prince St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-147	SAL.4118		38 Prince St	1915	no style C/B
34-156	SAL.2171	Isaie Martel Building	39-41 Prince St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-146	SAL.4119		40 Prince St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-145	SAL.4120		42 Prince St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-157	SAL.4121		43 Prince St	1915	no style C/B
34-144	SAL.4122		44 Prince St	1900	Classical Revival C/B
34-158	SAL.4123		45 Prince St	1916	Queen Anne C/B
34-143	SAL.4124		46 Prince St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-142	SAL.4125		48 Prince St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-159	SAL.4126		49 Prince St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-160	SAL.4127		51 Prince St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-343	SAL.4130		1-7 Prince St Pl	1915	no style C/B
34-344	SAL.4129		2 Prince St Pl	1915	no style C/B
Salem Street					
34-317	SAL.4151		1-3 Salem St	1900	no style C/B
34-318	SAL.4131		5 Salem St	1920	Queen Anne C/B
34-319	SAL.4132		9 Salem St	1920	no style C/B
34-320	SAL.4133		11 Salem St	1914	Classical Revival C/B
34-321	SAL.4134		15 Salem St	1914	Queen Anne C/B
34-322	SAL.2198	Saint Jean Baptiste Building Association Building	17-19 Salem St	1923	Colonial Revival C/B
34-256	SAL.4152		26-28 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-228	SAL.4135		27 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-229	SAL.4136		31 Salem St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-255	SAL.4153		32-34 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-230	SAL.4137		35 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-254	SAL.4138		38 Salem St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-234	SAL.4139		39 Salem St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-253	SAL.4140		40 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-231	SAL.4141		41 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-150	SAL.4142		51 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-150	SAL.4142		51 Salem St		Classical Revival/outbuilding C/St
34-134	SAL.4143		56 Salem St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-133	SAL.4144		58 Salem St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-132	SAL.4145		60 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-151	SAL.4146		61 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-151	SAL.4146		61 Salem St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-152	SAL.4147		63 Salem St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-131	SAL.4148		64 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-153	SAL.4149		65 Salem St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-130	SAL.4154		68-70 Salem St	1915	no style C/B
34-464	SAL.4150		69 Salem St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
Ward Street					
34-363	SAL.4155		6 Ward St	1914	Classical Revival C/B
34-391	SAL.4156		7 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-362	SAL.4157		8 Ward St	1915	Queen Anne C/B

Point Neighborhood Historic District
District Data Sheet

Essex County, MA

City Map-Lot #	MHC#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style/Form/Status
34-361	SAL.4158		10 Ward St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-392	SAL.4159		11 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-360	SAL.3976		14-16 Ward St	1915	Queen Anne C/B
34-394	SAL.4160		17 Ward St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-359	SAL.4161		18 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-395	SAL.3977	David Land Building	23-25 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-357	SAL.4162		24 Ward St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-356	SAL.4163		30 Ward St	1920	no style C/B
34-355	SAL.4164		32 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-396	SAL.4165		37 Ward St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-354	SAL.4166		38 Ward St	1915	no style C/B
34-354	SAL.4166		38 Ward St		no style/outbuilding C/St
34-353	SAL.4167		40 Ward St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-397	SAL.4168		41 Ward St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-352	SAL.4169		44 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-398	SAL.3978	Frank Kocienski Building	45-49 Ward St	1915	Colonial Revival C/B
34-351	SAL.4170		48 Ward St	1920	Classical Revival C/B
34-350	SAL.4171		52 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-349	SAL.4172		56 Ward St	1915	Classical Revival C/B
34-348	SAL.4173		60 Ward St	1920	no style/commercial block NC/B
34-347	SAL.3975		64 Ward St	1920	no style NC/B
TOTALS	245	Contributing Buildings			
	33	Contributing Structures			
	6	Non-Contributing Buildings			
	8	Non-Contributing Sites			Total resources: 292



CITY OF
SALEM
MASSACHUSETTS



**ASSESSOR
PARCEL
MAP - 34**

Legend

- Easement
- Edge of Pavement
- Railroad
- Building Footprint
- Parcel
- Water
- Paper Street
- Map Index Outline

- Lot Number
- Land Area
- Frontage Dimension
- Street Address

DATA SOURCE:
Parcel & Easement Data:
Citywide automation by Camp Dresser
& McKee, 1999
Subsequent parcel and building update
SalemGIS, 2013
Town Boundary:
MapGIS 1:25,000



Map 46 - Bakers Island
Map 47 - Tinkers Island

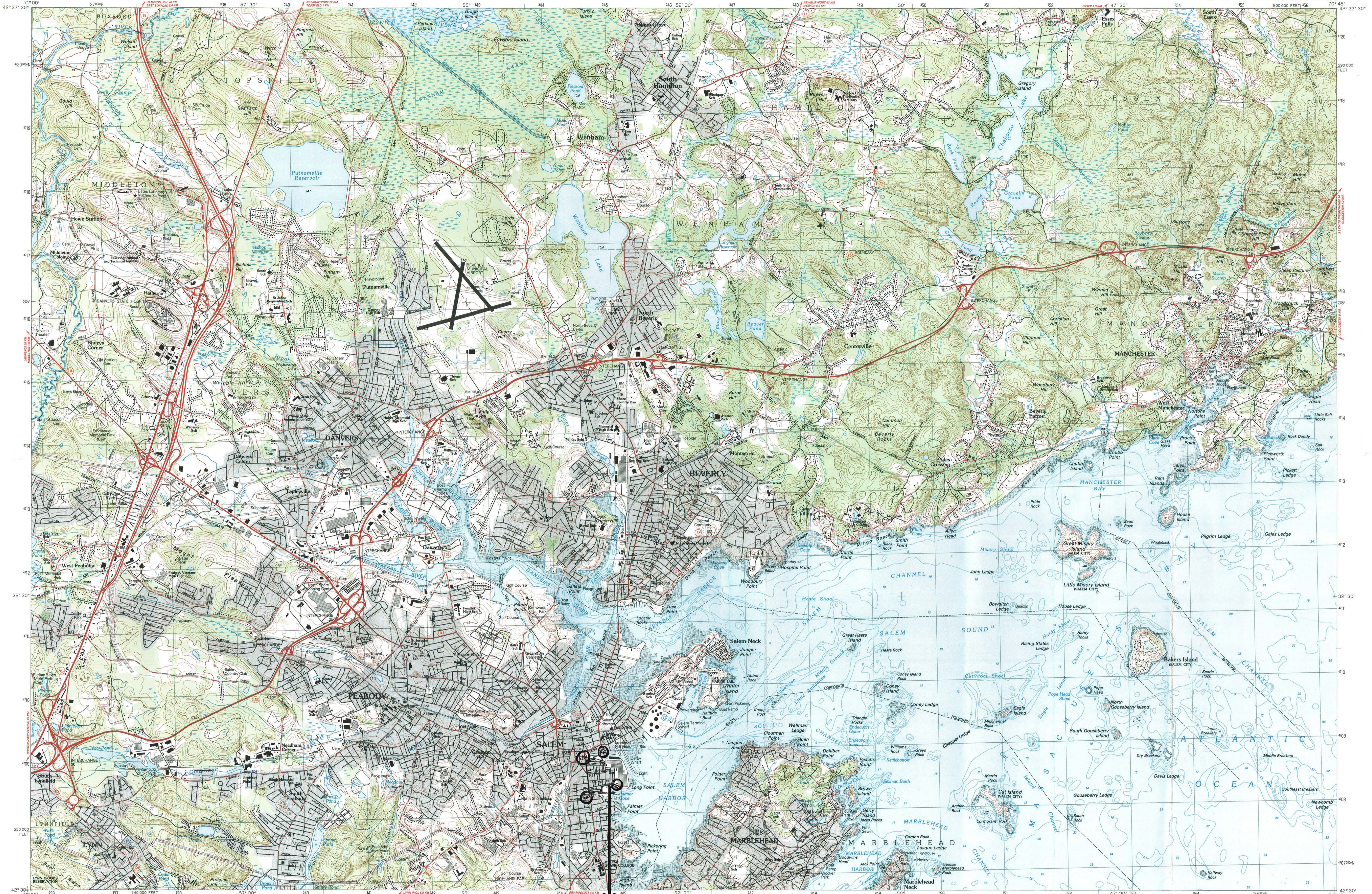


Map Number
34

Map updated by SalemGIS, December 2012
Printed 2/2013

POINT NEIGHBORHOOD HD

SALEM (ESSEX) MA



Salem POINT NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SALEM (ESSEX) MA

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 1985

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

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, unadjusted zone

1927 North American Datum

To place on the projected North American Datum 1983, 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 SOUNDINGS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	1	2	3	4	5
1	3.2808	1	2	3	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	29.5276					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid coordinates (GN and 1983 magnetic) multiply by 0.3048
 Diagram is approximate

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

Topographic Map Symbols

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









ONE WAY

238

199PK7



LEFT LANE
MUST
TURN LEFT



163



163

LEVESQUE
FUNERAL HOME

ENTER







203



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For Sale
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SALEM ST





CHASE ST







NO PARKING
ANY TIME



CHASE ST







PARKING
SPEED
LIMIT
15 MPH

652 SP3





3,4,4,4
APARTMENTS
781
595-0100
Apartment Property
Management, Inc.

SPEED
LIMIT
30



Lafayette St

57



57-59

F

59



PRINCE ST PA







DANGER
KEEP OFF

519



ARBOR SWEETS
HANDMADE CHOCOLATES



Harbor Sweets
Handmade Chocolates





NEW YORK FOOD MARKET
WIC EST TOBACCO LOTTERY DELI ATM

KENNEDY FOOD MART
ATM WIC EST TOBACCO LOTTERY DELI

21
SALEM STREET

COMIDA LEVANTATE Y RESPALANDECE
EST. 1988





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SC 001

STOP

NO PARKING
EXCEPT
IN BAYS

RESERVED
PARKING



DO NOT
ENTER

DOWNBLOCK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Point Neighborhood Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/17/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/28/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/03/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000972

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/2/2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This nomination was subject of an appeal (see letter from Interim Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places dated May 21, 2014).

Distint is historically and architecturally significant early 20th century residential area.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AIC

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/2/2014

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 NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(2280)

MAY 21 2014

Mr. Mickey Northcutt
Chief Executive Director
North Shore Community Development Coalition
107 Lafayette Street
Salem, MA 01970

Dear Mr. Northcutt:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 2014, appealing the decision of the State not to nominate the Point Neighborhood Historic District in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, to the National Register of Historic Places. This appeal is pursuant to Federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 60.12.

After carefully reviewing the entire record in the matter, including the National Register nomination and the correspondence of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (the State Historic Preservation Office) and others, I have sustained your appeal. The Point Neighborhood Historic District, as documented in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form dated August 2013, appears to be of local significance under National Register Criterion A within the area of significance of Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C within the area of significance of Architecture. As detailed in the nomination, the proposed historic district is associated with the City of Salem's ambitious efforts to rebuild the neighborhood after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. The rebuilt Point Neighborhood, which is primarily residential in character with some isolated commercial and institutional buildings, reflects both the design philosophy of the Salem Rebuilding Commission and the economic and social conditions of its immigrant community.

Based on a letter of January 17, 2013, from the Massachusetts Historical Commission to the consultant who prepared the nomination, there appear to have been seven issues raised by the State concerning the boundary selected for the proposed historic district and the inclusion of certain properties within that boundary. While most of the issues were resolved (agreement was reached to include the National Grid Substation, the garage at 62 Leavitt Street, the apartment building at 211 Lafayette Street, and to exclude the Palmer Grove Marina and the area west of Lafayette Street), there remain three important differences of opinion between what the State believes is a part of the historic district and what is included within the boundary of the nomination submitted on appeal.

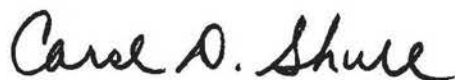
According to the State, the three outstanding areas of disagreement over the nomination are whether to include within the district boundary three properties located on the periphery of the historic district: 1) the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills, Pequot House, and (current) Salem Health Building, 2) the Palmer Cove City Park and Ballfield and Palmer Cove Playground Building, and (3) the Saltonstall School at 211 Lafayette Street. In its letter the State provides its justification for why these properties should be included in the district.

In the appeal you have argued that the proposed district has an identity distinct from that of the industrial character of the cotton mills, and that the park and school are historically associated with a larger geographic area than that defined as the Point Neighborhood. Based upon this justification and the documentation submitted on appeal, I find that while the properties in question are clearly important to the City of Salem, they should be evaluated in a larger context since their associations are not exclusively with the Point Neighborhood, rather than being considered part of this district. The Point Neighborhood Historic District appears to meet the National Register Criteria as defined in the nomination with its boundaries drawn to coincide primarily with the residential area historically associated with the Point Neighborhood.

This concludes your appeal. In a separate letter I have requested that the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Officer promptly process the nomination, pursuant to National Register regulations 36 CFR 60.6.

If you have any questions, please contact Patrick Andrus of the National Register staff at (202) 354-2218 or by email at: patrick_andrus@nps.gov

Sincerely,



Carol D. Shull
Interim Keeper of the National Register
of Historic Places

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Brona Simon
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Massachusetts Historical Commission Photo Submission Form

Please submit one form for each group of digital images

About your digital files:

Camera Used (make, model): Canon 5D 12.8 megapixel (full frame sensor) DSLR and 17-40mm (35mm) lens

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

4368 x 2912, .tif format

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here to refer to attached photo log:

About your prints:

Printer make and model: HP Photosmart Pro B8350

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo): HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, Glossy

Ink: HP Vivera 97 & 100 photo inks

Signature: (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: Alisa August Date: 7.23.2014



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

October 7, 2014

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Point Neighborhood Historic District, Salem (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Salem were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Patricia Kelleher, Community Opportunities Group, Inc.
Maureen Cavanaugh, Epsilon Associates, Inc.
Jane Guy, Salem CLG coordinator
Jessica Herbert, Salem Historical Commission
Mayor Kimberly Driscoll, City of Salem
Charles Puleo, Salem Planning Board
Mickey Northcutt, North Shore CDC