



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 12-14 Hawthorne Boulevard _____ not for publication

city or town Salem _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon July 21, 2008 Date
Brona Simon, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

9-17-08

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ building

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ NA

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: multiple dwelling, institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite, Concrete

walls brick, hollow tile

roof asphalt shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society, dating from 1811-1812, is located in downtown Salem, a small city on the Atlantic coast approximately twenty miles north of Boston. The property stands midway between Essex Street to the north and Derby Street to the south. The immediate neighborhood is characterized by a variety of two- to three-story, wood frame and brick residential buildings, mainly from the 19th century, with commercial uses scattered throughout. The larger scale institutional buildings of the Immaculate Conception Church (1857-64) and the St. Mary's School (ca. 1920) stand across the street. Set on the west side of Hawthorne Boulevard, with its end to the street, the property is a three-story, red brick building with decorative stone window lintels and a pair of simple arched entrances on both its north and south facades. Its massing, composition, and detailing are characteristic of the Federal period in Salem.

Downtown Salem is a densely built, remarkably harmonious area of well-preserved wood frame and masonry buildings ranging from the 17th through early 20th centuries, with a particularly outstanding collection of Federal period brick houses. The Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society parcel today consists of a flat 0.3-acre site bounded by residential properties on the north and south and a large surface parking lot on the west. A major urban thoroughfare (part of Route 1A), Hawthorne Boulevard contains two lanes of traffic and two parking lanes. It is bordered on the east by a wide, landscaped median that features a prominent statue of native son Nathaniel Hawthorne. Salem Common, an approximately eight-acre public park, is located 1 ½ blocks to the north of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society. The waterfront along the South River originally skirted Derby Street, about 1 ½ blocks to the south, but land-filling operations begun in the 18th century have considerably extended that shoreline.

The landscaping of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society property consists primarily of lawn with modern planting beds around the perimeter. A granite curb lines the sidewalk at the east (street) end of the house. On the south side of the building, a concrete-paved parking space is located adjacent to the sidewalk, extending to a concrete walkway around the south and west ends of the building. The walkway on the north side of the house is paved with bituminous concrete. A variety of simple wood and chain-link fences now surround the sides and back of the property. Early 20th-century photographs, however, show a more substantial fence along the east (street) and north sides of the property. The earlier fence was composed of substantial corner posts (possibly of stone) and smaller intermediary posts, possibly a granite base for the railing, and a thick top rail. On the sidewalk portion of this fence, narrow balusters (possibly metal) projected above the top railing, and a wood archway framed the entrance to the north walkway from the sidewalk.

Exterior Architectural Design

As described in an early 20th-century architectural history of Salem, the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society "is an interesting example of the early Salem double house, of which there are several less notable examples. It consists of two end-to-the-street houses with doorways at each side and service wings in the rear standing back-to-back, as one might say, and to all outward appearance built as one house. A brick fire wall separated the two houses absolutely, however, until in 1889 openings were cut through the party wall so that what had formerly been numbered 12 and 14 Elm Street might be used as a single house. The interior wood trim is excellent, including mantels. . . and two good short hall stairways. . ." (Cousins and Riley, 212). The original structure of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society is a hip-roofed rectangular building rising three stories from a raised basement and granite block foundation. Its brick walls feature double-keyed and delicately incised, splayed stone window lintels; wood window sills; and a simple, molded wood cornice.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

Four tall, slender chimneys rise from the main block. The building is set close to, but not exactly parallel with, the sidewalk on Hawthorne Boulevard, its setback growing from about four feet on the north to nearly eight feet on the south. The parcel is generally rectangular, with a jog at the southwest corner that extends behind the adjacent building at 16 Hawthorne Boulevard. Although it appears to be a single-family dwelling, the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society was constructed as a double house, with a major and a secondary doorway on both the north and south facades. The dividing line ran east-west through the center of the house, along a solid brick partition wall.

A long rear ell constructed in the early 20th century is predominantly three stories in height (matching the main house), terminating in a small one-story volume on the west end; one tall chimney similar to the original four is located at the rear of the three-story volume of this ell. The ell has a concrete foundation and hollow tile walls with a rough stucco finish and a low hipped roof. Originally, the house featured an irregular series of rear service wings, referred to in an 1814 deed as "outhouses and appurtenances." Most of their floor area was located on the northern portion of the property, and they may have been of wood-frame construction. The portion of these ells immediately adjacent to the main structure seems to have contained a pantry, according to the deed descriptions of the divided house.

The main block of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society has four symmetrical bays on the east elevation, facing Hawthorne Boulevard, and eight irregularly spaced bays on each of the primary north and south elevations. (The composition of these north and south elevations suggests a traditional five-bay façade with a center entrance, and a three-bay extension with its own secondary entrance, all under one continuous roof.) The two eight-bay principal facades face the sides of the property, while the four-bay end wall on the east is oriented to the street. The brick walls of the main block are laid in a Flemish bond on the east (street) end and on the south façade, and running bond (with a header course every eight rows) on the north façade and the west end of the building.

On the lower two stories of the main house, the windows feature double-keyed, splayed lintels of delicately dressed stone, and 9/9 wood sash. The foreshortened third floor contains 6/6 sash and splayed stone lintels without a keystone. Windows on the west (rear) end of the building have no decorative lintels. Metal pintels and shutter hooks are still extant on much of the fenestration on the north, south, and east elevations. In early 20th century photographs, louvered wood shutters framed all the windows of these three elevations. The east (street) elevation also contains a long basement window with a splayed and gauged brick lintel.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

The north and south facades of the brick house each have two entrances. On both, the eastern entrance consists of an elliptical fanlight and half-height sidelights framing a paneled wood door, while the western entrance contains a narrower opening with a semicircular fanlight and no sidelights. Wood trim, simple brick arches, and granite steps with modern steel railings characterize all four of these doorways. Early 20th-century photographs showed deep, bracketed Victorian door hoods over both entrances on the north façade of the house; it is not known when these were constructed or removed.

The rear ell is symmetrically shaped and centered on the west side of the main house. This structure is four bays long, with symmetrical fenestration on its north façade and irregular fenestration on its south façade. A one-story wing at the west end of the ell is two bays long by three bays wide. Constructed ca. 1910, the ell addition was designed to blend with the style of the original house in its proportions and details: it has a low-hipped roof; simple wood cornice; typically double-hung, 6/6 windows (shorter on the third floor); and wood window sills.

The north façade of the ell contains symmetrical fenestration on each of its three floors. The south façade of the ell is more utilitarian in composition, with irregularly sized and spaced windows. Its plain entrance consists of a paneled Victorian door accessed by a simple wood stairway of modern construction. Three bulkheads access the basement from the outside. Perhaps an original or early structure, a large rectangular bulkhead located on the southwest end of the main building has vertical wood sheathing and a flat roof. Two other bulkheads at the back of the house—one adjacent to the stairs on the ell entrance and one on the northwest end of the original brick building—are sloped in shape and minimal in size and design features. Narrow, multilight windows are regularly arrayed on the raised basement of the north wall of the ell and irregularly placed on the south wall. Some metal pintels and shutter holdbacks survive on both long elevations; shutters are shown throughout the ell on the original construction drawings.

A late 20th-century deck surmounts the roof of the one-story wing of the ell, with a railing composed of square wood balusters and posts. It is accessed by a door centered in the end wall of the three-story ell. A third-story window is centered over this door.

Interior Description

Main Block

The interior configuration of the brick block of the house is a conglomeration of typical Federal period floor plans. The eastern section, nearest to the street, consists of a traditional five-bay plan with a roughly center entrance and stair hall, flanked by a parlor on each side on the first floor and by a bedroom on the upper floors. Because this is a double house divided longitudinally, each half of the house is only one room deep, and the stair halls are set back-to-back. Each of the rooms in this section of the house has a prominent, projecting chimneypiece on the outside, north, or south wall.

The northeast and southeast parlors of the house are presently connected by a double doorway with paneled pocket doors. The northwest and southwest parlors are joined by a single doorway. Both of these openings between the north and south halves of the house were added by the Woman's Friend Society in the late 19th century.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

The west section of the brick block is three bays wide with a side stair hall that presently runs the full depth of the building and features a straight staircase. Adjacent to this hall (to the west), the first floor now contains a dining room that occupies the full depth of the building; it appears originally to have contained two back-to-back rooms. The upper floors of this section of the building each have two bedrooms adjacent to the stair hall. There are no extant fireplaces (or chimneys) in the three-bay, west section of the brick block.

Interior finishes in the main block of the house are typically narrow hardwood floors on the first and second floors; earlier wide-board flooring on the third floor; plain, flat, wood wainscoting with a simply molded baseboard and chair rail, and plaster walls above; and narrow wood cornice molding. Window jambs are typically splayed, with paneled wood shutters folded into recesses. Window and door openings are framed with a simple molded trim; the doors are generally a six-panel design.

Ornamental woodwork is focused on the chimneypieces, which are most elaborate in the two first-floor parlors on the east end of the building and on the circular stairways in the main entrances on the north and south facades. Ornament is roughly similar on the north and south halves of the house and becomes progressively simpler on the upper two floors of the building.

The extraordinary chimneypieces in the northeast and southeast parlors on the first floor are similar in general style but different in detailing. In the northeast parlor, the fireplace surround is comprised of attenuated, free-standing columns with vertical beading, surmounted by end blocks with a carved floral medallion. A high entablature features a center oval medallion with carved eagle design. The somewhat more elaborate chimneypiece in the southeast parlor features free-standing, attenuated Doric colonettes; its end blocks are ornamented by carved medallions with a wheat sheaf motif. The center panel of this entablature is also articulated with a carved eagle design. Each of these fireplace surrounds employs a different series of elaborate cornice moldings.

Fireplace surrounds in the northwest and southwest parlors on the first floor feature Doric columns (fluted in the northwest parlor) with projecting end blocks; the end blocks in the southwest parlor have oval medallions with a carved sunflower motif. A typical bedroom on the second floor has a pilastered fireplace surround with decoratively sawn and carved cornice moldings. The fireplace of a typical third floor bedroom has plain flat pilasters and entablature.

The principal entrances on the north and south facades open to compact yet fully circular staircases that rise the full three stories of the building with no visible support. Both staircases are similarly articulated with a railing of square balusters that spirals down to a tapered columnar newel on the first floor, a simple wood handrail, and sawn scroll ornament under the stair treads. The lower edge of the stairway is ornamented with a beaded rope trim, which is repeated around the arched opening of the exterior doorways and at the cornice molding of the wainscot on the first and second floors of the stair halls.

Major alterations to the brick section of the house are mainly confined to new door openings added between the parlors on the first floor. Most of the upper newels and balusters on the sidehall stairway in the three-bay section of the brick block are plain new elements that appear to date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

Ell

Reflecting its early 20th century construction as a dormitory for the Woman's Friend Society, the stucco ell of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society contains a large kitchen, laundry, pantry, and storage closets on the first floor, with a stair hall at the west end. On the second floor, a central hallway is flanked by small sleeping rooms on its north side and a large shared bathroom on the south. The third floor has bedrooms on both sides of the central hallway. Finishes typically include narrow wood floor boards, a very plain baseboard, plain flat casings at the doors and windows, no wainscot or wall cornice, and doors with five horizontal panels. The back stair has unpainted gumwood trim and molded casings and wall cornices. Major interior alterations to this portion of the building consist primarily of small private bathrooms added to the third floor and a roof deck added to the west end of the second floor. These changes appear to have occurred in the late 20th century.

Alterations

The Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society has experienced remarkably few major exterior alterations over the last two centuries. The most conspicuous changes are the addition and removal of the Victorian door hoods; the demolition of the original array of service wings, which were replaced by the current ell structure; the removal of a chimney (and interior wall) in the western end of the brick house, in order to enlarge the dining room on the first floor when the ell was replaced; the removal of an historic fence; and the addition of limited modern paving around the house. These are all typical and relatively minor changes, with the exception of the present ell, which, however, reflects the property's important historic association with the Woman's Friend Society.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society property, sites may be present. Twenty-three ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including one site that may extend onto the nominated property. That site, the PMS Site (19-ES-523), was identified by lithic artifacts found in a garden at the residence located on the corner of Liberty and Charter Streets less than 500 feet west of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society. Since the PMS Site has not been systematically studied, its contents and boundaries are unknown. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property prior to urban residential and maritime development of the area represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The house occupies level to moderately sloping topography within 1,000 feet of Salem Harbor. Soil drainage is presently difficult to ascertain since an urban land-udorthent association characterized the area. The latter soil type represents areas where natural soils have been altered or obscured by urban works and structures and where soils have been excavated or deposited. Glacial characteristics of the area, however, indicate soils in the area were well drained. In spite of the above information, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society property is low. Construction of the house, potential outbuildings, and utilities on the small lot (0.3 acres) would have destroyed any ancient resources located on the property. The presence of urban land-udorthent soil associations in the area also indicates that ancient Native American resources recovered at the nearly PMS site may represent redeposited cultural material and not an in situ site.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

There is a moderate to high potential for locating historic archaeological resources on the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society property. The house has experienced few exterior alterations during the last two centuries. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings originally located on the property. Structural evidence may survive from an irregular series of service wings, referred to in an 1814 deed as "outhouses and appurtenances." These service wings were demolished around 1910 and replaced by a larger ell. Portions of the service wings may survive as well as freestanding occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells). No structures have been identified on the property prior to the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society occupation of the house. A 1796 deed to Fenno described the property as "real estate" only; no buildings are mentioned, indicating an earlier structure did not survive or exist.

(end)

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Name of Property

Essex, 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.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1811-1958

Significant Dates

1811-1812

1876

1879-1884

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Samuel Field McIntire

Arthur G. Richardson

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society in Salem is significant at the local level for its associations with the city's outstanding maritime history in the early and mid 19th century, for its relationship with the social reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th century, and as a fine example of Federal period construction, in which the city of Salem excelled. It meets Criterion A on the local level for its early association with the prominent Fenno, Perkins, Peabody, Gardner, and Lakeman families, and for its later connection with the Woman's Friend Society of Salem. The property also meets Criterion C as a notable local example of the Federal style, especially as an unusual double-house type, the design of which is attributed to Samuel Field McIntire, son of Samuel McIntire, Salem's most famous architect. The property possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Salem was founded in 1626 by a small band of settlers from Cape Ann (fifteen miles to the north) who were attracted by both the natural harbor and more fertile land. Fishing and shipping to the West Indies arose here by 1647, extending by the mid 19th century from the Caribbean and the Atlantic seaboard to ports throughout Spain and Portugal, Russia, India, South America, West Africa, the East Indies, the Philippines, Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Fiji Islands, East Africa, Australia, and California.

Unlike Boston and New York, the port of Salem was never controlled by the British during the Revolutionary War. Privateering thrived during the war, and afterwards the city was well-positioned for great economic and demographic expansion. Between 1776 and 1810, population more than doubled, and between 1790 and 1807, the number of vessels owned by Salem merchants and fishermen increased by 167%, from 151 to 252; Salem was the seventh largest ship-owning community in the country. A large number of high design-quality, masonry buildings constructed during the Federal period—highlighted by work of the celebrated local architect Samuel McIntire and his son Samuel Field McIntire—attests to the many great fortunes amassed in Salem in this period.

Although commerce was seriously disrupted by the Embargo of 1807 and the War of 1812, the maritime economy rebounded, and by 1833 Salem still had 111 vessels that were occupied in foreign trade. Nonetheless, capital gradually began to leave Salem for the larger port cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Compounding this loss, the mid 19th century development of the clipper ship and other large vessels, which required a deeper harbor than Salem possessed, eventually brought an end to Salem's dominance in mercantile trade. In its place, however, manufacturing (most notably the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Factory, est. 1839) and Salem's role as a political and commercial center for Essex County continued to fuel the city's growth and prosperity well into the 20th century. Between 1870 and 1915, the city's population increased 150%; as in many New England cities, foreign immigrants were an important segment of this growth, representing more than a quarter of the overall gain and nearly 30% of the total population.

Historical Significance

Early owners of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society represent many of Salem's eminent mercantile families in the 19th century whose wealth derived from both maritime trade and related commercial businesses. The building was constructed in 1811-1812 as a double house for one family, and split into separate ownership in 1822. While the northern

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

part of the house was owner-occupied by one family for more than forty years, the southern part was owner-occupied for only about twenty years. The northern and southern parts of the house were functionally reunited late in the 19th century, when the Woman's Friend Society acquired use of the northern part of the property in 1879 and ownership of the full property ten years later.

Elm Street (as the street was then called) was laid out by 1700. It led from Essex Street (then known as Main Street) to Elder Browne's Cove on the South River, from which Derby Street extended eastward along the harbor; the Higginson and Gardner families had warehouses at the foot of Elm Street during the 18th century. By 1750, the end of Essex Street near Elm was considered a desirable residential area. In the 19th century, the area became more diversified, particularly with new commercial buildings and adaptive reuse. In 1918, Elm Street between Essex and Derby streets was redesigned: the street was widened, buildings on the east side between Elm Street and the former Walnut Street were demolished, and a narrow landscaped park was set into the center of the newly reconstructed roadway, which was renamed Hawthorne Boulevard.

On a 1700 map of Salem, a Miles Ward (there were several with this name in successive generations) is shown as owning a large parcel of land in the middle of the west side of the Elm Street block where the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society now stands, with a building set near the street. In 1796, Joseph Fenno, then described as a feltmaker, bought the present property on Elm Street from Miles Ward, Jr., merchant, and his wife Hannah. Ward had acquired the land in several transactions between 1782 and 1793. The 1796 deed to Fenno describes the property as "real estate" only; no buildings are mentioned, so any earlier structure may not have survived.

Born in 1766, Joseph Fenno—whose ancestors had come to Massachusetts from England in the 17th century—married Mary Gilman Woodbridge (1769-1809) in Salem in 1788. They had seven children born in Salem between 1790 and 1803; at least three died in childhood. Their second son, Joseph (b. 1796), is reported to have died on board the brig *Neva* in the Dutch East Indies in 1818.

Described as a feltmaker in 1796, Joseph Fenno was described as a merchant by 1814. Felt material had been used for saddlery, furniture, carpets, shoes and slippers, pianos and organs, packing material, and polishing metal, marble, and glass. This early association with the textile industry might have led Joseph Fenno into the trading business. In the first decade of the 19th century, Fenno was part owner of the brigantine *Two Friends* and apparently also of the sloop *Salem Packet*; owner and master of the brig *Resolution*; and a co-partner in the trading firm of Fenno, Patten and Company, which had stock in "lumber, goods, wares, & Merchandise" (indenture document at The Essex Institute).

Construction on the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society followed Mary Fenno's death in 1809, and the double-house plan may reflect unknown complexities of the family's situation at the time. The architectural historian Fiske Kimball dates the building to 1811-1812, based on tax records. The "Brick House" seems to have been under construction in 1811, when it was valued at \$1,500, and to have been complete in 1812, when it was valued at \$2,400. The tax books from this period indicate that Fenno owned other properties as well. These were described as a "House" in 1806-1809 (valued at \$1,800) and a "Homestead" in 1811 (valued at \$1,200), but apparently neither was constructed of brick. Since no other houses are listed with Fenno in the 1812 tax records, 12-14 Elm Street appears to have been his residence when it was complete.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

In addition to the double brick house at 12-14 Elm Street (now Hawthorne Boulevard), Joseph Fenno also seems to have owned, on what was then the same parcel, the extant residence to the north at 8-10 Elm Street, which is a three-story, wood-frame structure built ca. 1710. (Perhaps it was the "House" or "Homestead" described in the early tax records, which Fenno might have occupied before moving into the brick house.) This building stood on part of Fenno's original property, and the chain of deeds and city directories indicate that it was later occupied as 8-10 Elm Street by one of the subsequent owners of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society. In 1812, a mortgage of \$2,200 obtained by Joseph Fenno on his Elm Street property describes it as containing "two dwelling houses and all other buildings standing on the premises." (Assignments 196:238, as reported in Kimball, p. 136, and a mortgage note at The Essex Institute, 1812).

In 1814, only two years after the house was finished, Joseph Fenno, by now living in Columbia, Maine, sold the property to his eldest son, John Woodbridge Fenno, a broker from Salem. John Fenno (1792-1859) married Ann Fansette in Salem in 1815. They had one child born there, who died in infancy in 1816, and moved from Salem to Boston some time between 1827 and 1832. John Fenno's involvement in the maritime trade is documented in a small collection of papers (accounting statements, invoices, and statements of consignment, sales, and employment records) dated from 1823-1826 (Fenno Family papers at The Essex Institute). These documents describe shipments of Indian and Chinese silks, seersucker fabrics, and "flag" handkerchiefs from Salem to South America. An agreement for a shipment aboard the brig *Philena* in 1826 contains the interesting instruction from Fenno to the ship's master that "I wish you to dispose of the same [ten cases of Canton silk goods] to the best advantage, if at a profit, otherwise the goods to be returned to Salem" (underlining original).

Another illuminating record of business practices of the time is found in an 1823 employment contract between John W. Fenno and Matthew Bolles of Marblehead for his son, Matthew, Jr., for a period of four years. During that time, Fenno is "to instruct and improve sd Matthew Jr. in... practice of his official business as a broker and as may render him competent as a master of sd business." In addition, Fenno is to provide boarding for Matthew, Jr., with Fenno's family, along with laundry service for his clothing, medical care, and "the enjoyment of holidays, and suitable time for visiting his relatives and friends... and the liberty of improving his leisure time in literary studies and of evenings for attending school to gain necessary learning for his own" [sic].

According to the deeds, between 1827 and 1832 John W. Fenno moved to Boston, where he continued in the brokerage business. He also maintained connections with Salem, serving in 1836 and 1842 as a director of a Salem bank and of a local insurance company. In Boston, Fenno was appointed Justice of the Peace for Suffolk County in 1841 and Clerk of the U.S. Custom's District of Boston and Charlestown in 1857.

The entire house stayed in one ownership for less than a decade, although the Fenno family retained ownership of at least part of the property for almost twenty years. John W. Fenno and Joseph Fenno (the latter now living in Machias, ME, and described as a yeoman) sold the southern part of the property in 1822; the northern part (which the son may have occupied himself) was sold out of the family in 1832, when John W. was the only grantor. In 1827, John W. purchased two small strips of land adjacent to his northern portion of the property, perhaps to square out the lot.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

Independent history of the southern half-house: 14 Elm Street/Hawthorne Boulevard

Joseph W. Peabody of Salem, a merchant, acquired the southern part of the property from John W. Fenno for \$4,000 in 1822. Peabody (1787-1842) was the nephew of Capt. Joseph Peabody, who was reportedly one of the largest ship owners in the country in 1805 and the wealthiest merchant in Salem in the first half of the 19th century; Peabody's Wharf was conveniently located at the bottom of Elm Street. Joseph W. was married to Harriet French and is listed in the directories as living at #14 in 1836 and 1842.

Sometime between 1842 (when Peabody died) and 1872 (when #14 was sold again), the property was acquired by Joseph Gardner II (1822-1873) and his wife Eliza, who apparently never lived at the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society themselves. A Gardner family genealogy reports that Joseph II's career included, in 1860, a venture of sending a great variety of livestock by ship to Texas for breeding purposes.

In 1872, the Gardners sold #14 out of the old-line Salem families for the first time, to William O'Donnell, a grocer whose business was located nearby at 131 Derby Street, for \$6,000. O'Donnell built a new, small dwelling in the jog at the southwest corner of the present property (called rear 14 Elm, it stood behind the extant building at 16 Elm), which he occupied by 1874. Eugene O'Donnell, a teamster, was a boarder there as well. William O'Donnell died in 1880, and his widow, Mary, appears to have remained in the new structure until she sold her entire Elm Street property in 1889. (The O'Donnell's auxiliary residence appears on the 1874 and 1897 atlases; it is not known when it was demolished.)

By 1881, the brick dwelling at #14 was occupied by Thomas Gorman, a well-known building mover (his business was located at the end of the street on Peabody's Wharf in that year). Additional residents of #14 in the 1880s included James Duignan, a partner in the grocery business of Sheridan & Duignan (by 1884), and Joanna Gorman, a widow who boarded there by 1886. In 1889, Mary O'Donnell sold the property to William M. Hill for \$5,800. Hill's business was advertised as real estate, insurance broker, auctioneer, and notary public; he seems to have acted as an intermediary for the Woman's Friend Society, to whom he conveyed the property for \$5,800 on the very same day.

Independent history of the northern half-house: 12 Elm Street

When merchant Aaron Perkins acquired the northern part of the property for \$3,950 in May of 1832, the deed says it contained "Brick and Wooden dwelling Houses." A month later, Perkins (who in the second deed is called a trader) split this parcel and sold the smaller portion of his conveyance (including only a "Brick dwelling house") to Ebenezer K. Lakeman of Salem, a silversmith, for \$2,275. The latter deed is the first to specifically describe the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society as "the Brick Block erected by Joseph Fenno on the West side of Elm Street." Perkins apparently reserved for his own use the wood-frame house on the northern part of his original purchase, as the city directories list him and/or his family as residing at 8-10 Elm Street (an extant, three-story, wood-frame building) from at least 1836 through 1850. The deed promises that Lakeman "shall from henceforth forever quietly and peaceably [sic] have and enjoy the released premises."

Little is known of Aaron Perkins, other than the name of his wife, Susan. Twenty years after this real estate transaction, the 189-ton brig *Mermaid* was registered in Salem to an Aaron Perkins, listed as its owner. Much later, in 1875, a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

schooner named *Aaron Perkins*, also registered in Salem, was wrecked on a voyage from Newfoundland to Salem. The Aaron Perkins who lived next door at 8 Elm Street in 1836, when the first city directory was published, owned a clothing store at 1 Neptune Street in Salem.

Ebenezer (a.k.a. Eben) K. Lakeman, who bought the northern part of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society from Perkins in 1832, is described during his lifetime as both a silversmith and a jeweler—services that would have been in high demand by the wealthy merchants of early 19th century Salem. He also served as a member of the Common Council for Ward 1 in 1836, the year that Salem was incorporated as a city. Lakeman may also have participated directly in the maritime trade, as an Eben K. Lakeman was recorded, from 1841 to 1843, as a part owner of the brig *Mermaid* (coincidentally, the same vessel that was later owned by an Aaron Perkins). This Eben may have been father of the silversmith, however, as the 1836 directory lists both an Eben Lakeman, a mariner, and an Eben K. Lakeman, a jeweler.

Eben K. Lakeman was married in 1826 to Jane Shillaber (1802-ca. 1877), a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Ropes) Shillaber of Salem, with whom he had eight children born in Salem between 1827 and 1840. The Lakeman family occupied the northern part of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society for more than thirty-five years, with Ebenezer dying ca. 1858. In addition to Ebenezer and Jane, several of their children lived at #12 from time to time as adults, including sons Horace and John (the latter was a veteran of the Civil War, a salesman, and an employee of a dry goods and carpeting store on Essex Street), and their daughter and son-in-law, Lucy and John D. Eaton (he was a partner in J.D. and J.W. Eaton who dealt in stoves and tin ware).

In 1879, after Jane Lakeman died, her heirs, John Lakeman, John Eaton, and Lucy Eaton, sold the northern part of the property at #12 to John Bertram of Salem for \$4,000. Born in 1807 on the Isle of Jersey, John Bertram (1796-1882) moved to Salem with his family in 1807. His first voyage (as a cabin boy) was in 1812, after which he quickly rose from seaman to ship master and ship owner, to owner of his own shipping firm, which was active in trade with South America, Africa, and California. Bertram's interest in transportation included early and sustained involvement with railroads, starting with the Eastern Railroad Company in 1836 (which established passenger service from Boston to the North Shore for the first time in 1838) and extending, twenty years later, to the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, of which he was founder and vice president.

In the late 19th century, Bertram was reportedly the wealthiest man and certainly one the most generous philanthropists in Salem. He was a founder and/or major benefactor of the Old Ladies' Home, the Salem Hospital, the Bertram Home for Aged Men, the Bertram Fund of the City of Salem (providing fuel to the poor), the Children's Friend Society, and the Plummer Farm for Boys, most of which survive today. After his death, Bertram's wife and daughters donated his last home, a mansion on Essex Street, for use as the Salem Public Library. After his purchase of the half-house at 12 Elm Street (the northern half) in 1879, Bertram quickly assigned it in trust to his daughter, Jennie M. Emmerton, for the use of the Woman's Friend Society of Salem for a period of five years. At the end of that time, if the Society paid all taxes and maintained and insured the property, it was to be conveyed outright to the organization. That conveyance took place as scheduled in 1884. Five years later, as noted above, the Society acquired the southern portion of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society and property, enabling the organization to significantly expand its services to the city of Salem.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

The Woman's Friend Society

The Woman's Friend Society was founded in 1876 "to extend sympathy and help to girls and women of any nationality and of any class, from the highest to the most lowly, and by that sympathy and help to inspire and encourage habits of industry and self-reliance." (Woman's Friend Society, Constitution of 1893). Direct inspiration came the previous year, when Kate Tannatt Woods of the Moral Education Society of Boston addressed a meeting at Salem's Town Hall, calling on the audience to improve the "moral education" of women (quoted in Bowens, 5). The town marshal, William M. Hill (undoubtedly the same William M. Hill who later conveyed part of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society to the Woman's Friend Society), followed up in 1876 by calling another meeting, at which a group of Salem women organized as The Moral Education Association for the benefit of "saving young ladies" (quoted in Bowens, 5). The nine founders were typically young, single women and are thought to be mostly middle class.

The Society's work was, from the beginning, both preventative and palliative. Temporary space in a tenement house in downtown Salem was offered to the group, and a "Girl's Reading Room" was immediately created to elevate young women's minds. A Bureau of Employment followed later that year to find work for unemployed women, and a Needlework Committee distributed sewing orders that women would complete at home.

The organization had an early goal of providing living quarters for single women and girls who were students or working women, which was achieved with the critical support of benefactor John Bertram. In 1879 Bertram provided the association with a five-year loan of the northern half of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society, which he apparently bought exactly for that purpose. The Society proved itself sustainable, met the conditions of the loan in 1884, and was gifted with ownership of the structure in that year by Bertram's daughter and heir, Jennie M. Emmerton. In 1884 the group also was formally incorporated as the Woman's Friend Society. Through private fundraising, the Society was able in 1889 to purchase the southern half-house and expand its programs, many of which were held in the house.

Around 1910, the original service wings of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society were demolished and replaced with a larger and more efficient ell that included a modern laundry and kitchen (the latter partly used for industrial classes), infirmary room, bathroom, and bedroom space. The new ell was designed by architect Arthur G. Richardson, who lived in Salem at least from 1890 through 1940 and worked in an office in downtown Boston. Richardson's known work includes more than a half-dozen handsome Colonial Revival style houses in Salem, built for local professionals in the 1910s.

Since 1876, the Woman's Friend Society has devoted itself to a wide range of services designed to help women in difficult circumstances; many of these programs were successful enough to be adopted by public institutions or to grow into separate private organizations. Three major categories of services have been provided by the Society since its inception: education, training, and employment services; housing; and medical services. At the beginning, the clientele was mostly newly arriving immigrant women. They were generally young and single or widowed, although young mothers and the elderly were cared for by the Society's visiting nurse service, and children were cared for in the Society's kindergarten program. Many of the Society's services were provided in the building at 12-14 Hawthorne Boulevard; others, like the visiting nurses and some of the vocational classes, were off-site.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

Early on, instruction was provided at the Woman's Friend Society in a variety of skills at which women could make a living, including cooking, sewing, laundering, and school teaching. These classes evolved into the Society's participation, from 1891 through the 1920s, in the establishment and operation of the Mack Industrial School, a vocational school located nearby that taught sewing, dressmaking, millinery, and cooking to hundreds of female students each year. Kindergarten classes for poor children were instituted at the Society's building in 1887, and they grew so popular that the program was taken over by the Salem public school system in 1894, constituting the first public kindergarten in Salem.

Providing shelter for the needy of all ages was another priority of the Society. In 1882, a committee was formed to find living quarters for very young girls living in undesirable home situations, and in 1887 a proposal was considered to shelter homeless infants; the latter idea was eventually adopted by the Children's Friend and Family Service Society. A major and continuing service of the Society has been to provide low-cost housing for single women who were working or students. Meals were provided along with related services to help these women become independent and self-sufficient. The house has accommodated as many as thirty-two women; today nineteen women reside at the Woman's Friend Society.

Provision of medical services began in 1881 with the "Mission to the Sick," which brought supplies to housebound unfortunates. It was soon followed by a request to initiate a program of visiting nurses for low-income clients. A limited amount of work was undertaken, but there was no formal program until 1897, when a District Nurse Committee formed within the Society. This program provided home nursing services to patients regardless of their ability to pay; by 1900, the District Nurse made more than 2,000 visits during the year. By the 1950s, the program had grown so large that it moved to the Salem Health Center and then to the Salem Hospital Medical Center. Eventually it separated from the Woman's Friend Society altogether and was incorporated as the Visiting Nurse Association of Greater Salem in 1976.

The Woman's Friend Society is significant as a private social service organization that has been run by and for women for more than 130 years. The Society is a very prominent local example of women's growing influence in society as a whole, and particularly in improving the living conditions of women. Its beginnings exemplify the broad social reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which responded to rapid industrialization, huge increases in immigration, more progressive views towards women and minorities, and the prevalent Victorian emphasis on morality. New organizations proliferated on the local, state, and national levels to improve society through abolition, women's suffrage, prisons, mental health services, education, working conditions, and temperance.

The noble instincts and sophisticated management of many of these charitable associations—including the Woman's Friend Society of Salem—are well-summarized in *A Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Organizations of Boston*, published in 1880, which declares that ,

The best charity can only flow from a union of science and sympathy, each at its best.

The science of charity insists on a thorough study of the causes of want, and of the means of its removal and prevention, as well as its relief—and especially on thorough organization in large cities, where many agencies are at work.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

Charity must do four things:--

- I. Relieve worthy need, promptly, fittingly and tenderly.
- II. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
- III. Raise into independence every needy person, where this is possible.
- IV. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

Relief, detection, elevation, and prevention are all essential parts of a complete system.

Salem itself hosted at least a dozen such social service institutions at the turn of the 20th century. The Woman's Friend Society is remarkable for its outreach to all nationalities and classes—at a time when many similar organizations limited themselves to native-born, Protestant Americans—for the comprehensive range of practical services that it has provided and for the enduring success of its mission into the 21st century.

Architectural Significance

Architectural historian Fiske Kimball attributes the design and carving of the mantelpieces of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society, and possibly the circular staircases and the overall architectural design, to Samuel Field McIntire (1780-1819), the son and protégé of architect and carver Samuel McIntire (1757-1811).

The elder McIntire was Salem's leading architect of the Federal period, who designed dozens of residences, public buildings, and churches in Salem and the immediate vicinity. The noted local diarist, Rev. William Bentley, noted at McIntire's death in 1811 that "all the improvements of Salem for nearly thirty years past have been done under his eye." His contributions to the development of architecture of the Federal period are nationally noted for the graceful, refined, and dignified quality of their designs, and for superior craftsmanship in their execution. Samuel Field McIntire worked with his father as a carver and maintained their business until his own death eight years later.

The McIntires' commissions were predominantly residential works for wealthy ship owners, highlighted by a mansion for millionaire Elias Hasket Derby, which was built in 1799 at a cost of \$80,000. The Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society is characteristic of most of the McIntires' residential designs (and stylistically comparable to several definitively documented McIntire designs)—a simple cubical mass, three stories high, with a low hip roof, distinctly shorter upper story, simple wood cornice moldings (typical of the later houses), and rectangular windows with flat arches of stone, or made to look like stone, and generally with a double keystone. Where the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society deviates from the most sophisticated McIntire buildings is in the somewhat irregular composition of the main façades, and in its lack of columned porticos embellishing the main entrances.

The interior plan of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society exemplifies the McIntire style. The five-bay, east section of the house contains four rooms divided by a stair hall (in this case, two compact back-to-back stair halls), with a fireplace serving as a focal point of each room. As in many of the McIntires' later brick houses, the chimneys are set on

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

outside walls, and double doors are set between the formal parlors on the east end of the house. The chimneypieces in the east parlors of the Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society and the circular spiral stairways at the east end of the house exemplify the height of the McIntires' creativity, with complex and elegant carvings. The McIntire chimneypieces, along with the circular spiral stairways at the east end of the House, are featured not only in Kimball's definitive *Mr. Samuel McIntire, Carver, The Architect of Salem* and Cousins and Riley's *The Colonial Architecture of Salem*, but also in Kimball's more wide-ranging examination of *Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic*.

Although the Joseph Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society is relatively conservative and restrained compared with the city's most high-style residences, it remains an important example of Federal period architecture in Salem, distinguished by its unusual double-house construction, its elegant use of materials, and its graceful proportions and detailing.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to Salem's 19th and early 20th century settlement, economy, and Federal period architecture. Archaeological resources may also contribute detailed social, cultural, and economic information associated with some of Salem's more prominent citizens who inhabited the house, and the property's relationship with the social reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th century.

Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structures and features that define architectural details and activities characteristic of a double house. The Fenno House was originally constructed as a double house for one family, then split into separate ownership in 1822. The northern and southern parts of the house were functionally reunited in the late 19th century. Structural evidence may exist that could contribute important architectural evidence characteristic of double house construction and later functional changes that were made to the house. Archaeological survey and testing may locate occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) that contribute important information to our understanding of double-house occupancy and details of individual occupations at the house. The location, mapping, and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may locate duplicate examples of certain features such as privies and trash pits/areas in support of double occupancy. Horizontal and vertical stratification of feature contents may also exist, enabling the contents of features to be viewed over time or between different occupations at similar points in time.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Salem's affluent 19th century inhabitants and the city's relationship with the social reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th century. Occupational-related features may contain important information related to the early owners of the Fenno House, including Salem's eminent mercantile families in the 19th century whose wealth was derived from both maritime trade and related commercial business. Trash pits, privies, and wells may contain artifacts directly related to the maritime trade and business of the occupants or the items their social and economic status allowed. The contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 10

related to the cultural beliefs and activities of the owner-occupants. Occupational-related features may contribute important information related to the change in Salem's economy from its emphasis on maritime trade to manufacturing, especially in textiles. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information related to the activities conducted at the house and the inhabitants during the period of property ownership by the Woman's Friend Society, who acquired the northern part of the property in 1879 then full ownership of the property in 1889.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 3

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www.noblenet.org/salem/library/history.html "History of the building."
www.salemweb.com/guide/arch/houses2.shtml "Architecture in the 19th and 20th Centuries."
www.salemweb.com/tales/bertram.shtml "John Bertram, Philanthropist, 1705-1882."
www.salemweb.com/tales/mcintire.shtml "Samuel McIntire, Architect and Carver of Salem; 1757-1811."
www.salemweb.com/tales/structures.shtml
www.wikipedia.com Samuel McIntire.
<http://swoodbridge.com/family/WoodbridgeRecord/index> "The Woodbridge Record, 1883."

Personal interview with Alicia Hart, member of the board of directors of the Woman's Friend Society, 12 September 2007.

(end)

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 Zone	344640 Easting	4709220 Northing	3. Zone	Easting	Northing
2. Zone	Easting	Northing	4. Zone	Easting	Northing

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wendy Frontiero, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2008

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Woman's Friend Society

street & number 12-14 Hawthorne Boulevard telephone 978-744-2137

city or town Salem state MA zip code 01915

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

City of Salem Assessors' Map 35, Lot 0222 (Parcel ID #35-0222-0). The total lot area is 13,200 square feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Woman's Friend Society. Legally recorded property lines define the edges of the parcel.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Fenno House/Woman's Friend Society
Salem (Essex), MA

Section number photos Page 1

Photographs

All photographs are 8 x 10". Negatives are in the possession of the photographers.

1. Exterior view: South and east facades. Photograph by Alicia Hart, 47 Washington Square North, Salem, Mass. 2005.
2. Northeast parlor: Chimneypiece. Photograph by Wendy Frontiero, 32 Abbott Street, Beverly, Mass. 2008.
3. Circular staircase at main north entrance. Photograph by Wendy Frontiero, 2008.
4. Circular staircase at main south entrance. Photograph by Wendy Frontiero, 2008

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Joseph Fenno House--Woman's Friend Society

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 8/06/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/25/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/09/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/19/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000906

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.17.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



JOSEPH FENNO HOUSE/WOMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY
12-14 HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD

SALEM, ESSEX CO., MASS.

PHOTOGRAPH by ALICIA HART, SALEM, MASS. - APRIL 2005
SOUTH AND EAST FACADES



FENNO HOUSE / WOMAN'S FRIEND
SOCIETY

SALEM (ESSEX) MA

WENDY FRONTIER PHOTO 2008

NE PARLOR, CHIMNEYPIECE detail

PHOTO 2



FENNO HOUSE / WOMAN'S FRIEND
SOCIETY

SALEM (ESSEX) MA

WENDY FRONTIER photo 2008

CIRCULAR STAIRCASE AT NORTH
ENTRANCE

Photo 3



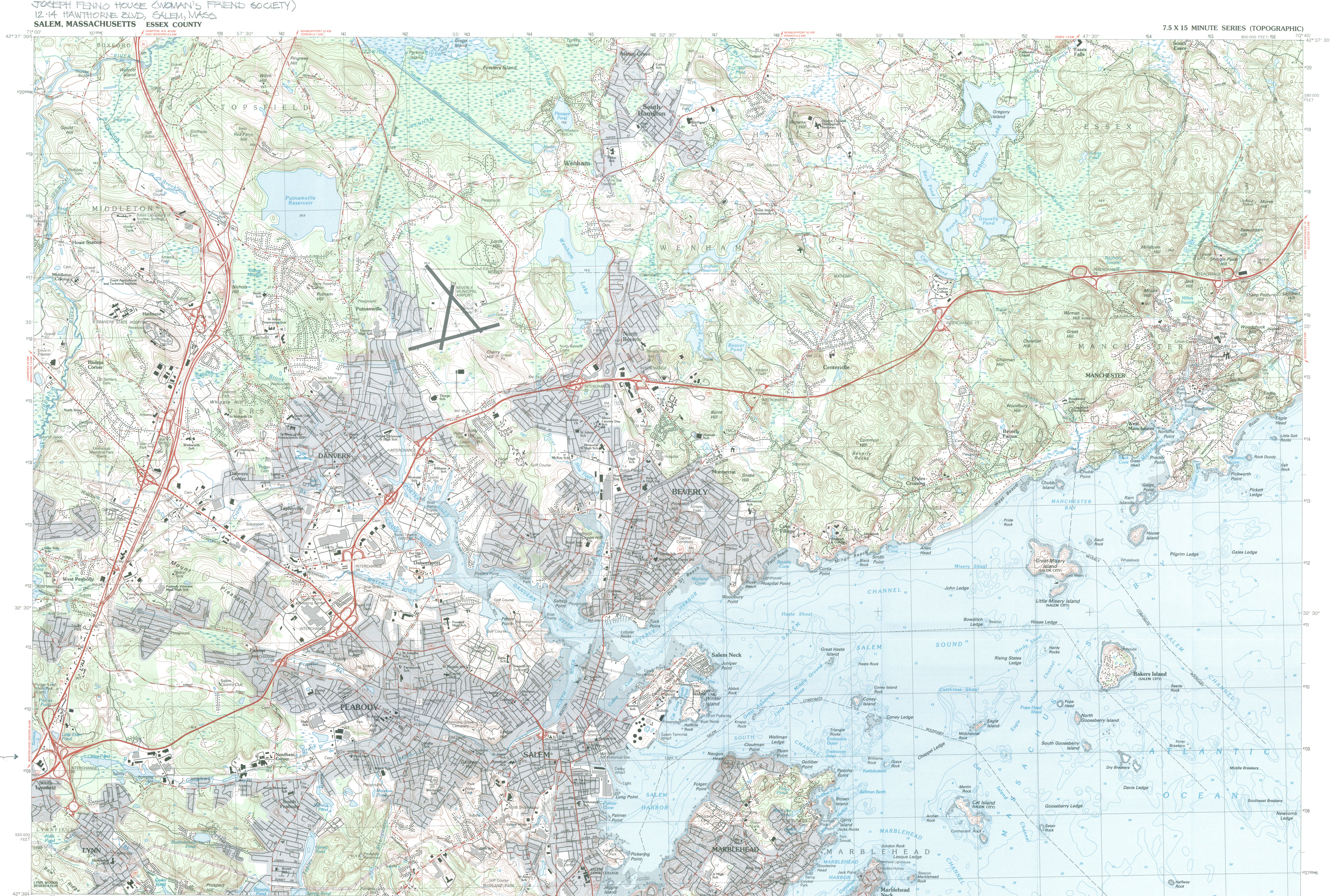
FENNO HOUSE / WOMAN'S FRIEND
SOCIETY

SALEM (ESSEX) MA

WENDY FRONTIER PHOTO 2008

CIRCULAR STAIRCASE @ SOUTH
ENTRANCE

PHOTO 4



Zone 19
344640
4709220

42070-E7-TM-025
Salem
JOSEPH FENNO HOUSE
GEORGE W. FRIEND
SOCIETY
12-14 HAWTHORNE BL.
SALEM, MASS.

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 1976; field checked 1979. Map revised 1985. Supersedes Salem and Marblehead North 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1979.

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, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection line 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
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.1 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	UTM	MAGNETIC	1	2	3
2	6.561		78° 33' M 73° 33' T	4	5	8
4	13.122			6	7	8
6	19.683			1	2	3
8	26.244			4	5	6
10	32.805			7	8	1
12	39.366			2	3	4
14	45.927			5	6	7
16	52.488			8	1	2
18	59.049			3	4	5
20	65.610			6	7	8

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

UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1985 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

1 Lawrence
2 Ipswich
3 Rockport
4 Reading
5 Gloucester
6 Boston North
7 Lynn
8

ISBN 0-607-23445-8
9 780607 234459

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 gauge; narrow gauge	.....
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	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Canary; grave	.....
Compost; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave	.....
Control: benchmark station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

42070-E7-TM-025
1985



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



July 21, 2008

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
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:

Woman's Friend Society, 12-14 Hawthorne Blvd., 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,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Wendy Frontiero, consultant
Jane Guy, Salem CLG Coordinator
Hannah Diozzi, Chair, Salem Historical Commission
Kimberly Driscoll, Mayor, City of Salem
Sam Spatafore, Chair, Salem Planning Board