Appendix B

Massachusetts Historical Commission Area Form

- Area Form
- Data Sheet
- Map showing location of inventoried properties
- Contact Prints (High resolution scanned versions)

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets	USGS Quad	Area Letter	Form Numbers in Are
See data sheet	Salem		See data sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Town Salem

ghborhood or village) Point neighborhood

Area Point Neighborhood

Use Residential, commercial, institutional,

ction Dates or Period 1914-1955

Condition Fair to Good

ntrusions and Alterations Window and siding
ns

and number properties for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

Acreage 73 acres

Recorded by Elaine Stiles, Dawn Frost

Organization Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date *(month/year)* June 2006

See enclosed map

AREA FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION ☒ *see continuation sheet*

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community

The Point Neighborhood of Salem is a densely developed urban neighborhood bounded by the South River on the north, Salem Harbor and Palmers Cove on the east, Chase Street on the south, and Lafayette Street (State Routes 114 and 1A) on the west. The South River separates the neighborhood from the downtown area of Salem. The Point neighborhood is laid out on an irregular grid of streets of varying widths running parallel and perpendicular to Lafayette Street. The main thoroughfares in the neighborhood are Lafayette Street at the west bound of the neighborhood and Congress Street, a wide boulevard near the east end of the neighborhood. Both streets directly connect the Point to downtown Salem. Congress Street continues as Hawthorne Street after crossing the South River. The neighborhood has relatively level topography, gently sloping down to Salem Harbor to the east.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☒ *see continuation sheet*

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.

The Point neighborhood of Salem was originally called Stage Point, named for the wooden frames, or stages, erected by 17th century residents for drying fish (Smith n.d.:2). The entire peninsula formed by the South River on the north, Palmer's Cove on the south, and Salem Harbor on the east is commonly referred to as Stage Point, but the actual "point" was a long, narrow point of land that projected into Salem Harbor from the south end of the larger peninsula. The point is no longer discernable because of 19th and early 20th century filling along the harbor (Smith n.d.:8). Much of the peninsula and surrounding land south of the South River was part of an area of farm fields and summer homes by the early 19th century, but the shoreline was a heavily used commercial and industrial area (Tolles 1983:231). Stage Point was used as a communal boat repair area before 1820 and there was a marine railway on the north end of the peninsula for hauling boats onto the beach. A boatyard owned by a man named Miller was situated opposite the end of Derby Wharf, and a sperm oil and candle factory operated on the larger peninsula. In 1826, the Salem Lead Company began manufacturing lead near the mouth of the South River on the Stage Point peninsula. The business proved unsuccessful, and was sold by 1835 (Smith n.d.:7).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES ☒ *see continuation sheet*

Candee, Richard
1985 *Atlantic Heights: A World War I Shipbuilders Community*. Portsmouth Marine Society: Portsmouth, NH. Reference copy available at the Boston Public Library.

City of Salem.
1912-1920 Annual Reports. Salem, MA: Newcomb & Gauss, Printers. Collection of the Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA.

Crosswhite Property Advisors
2005 *St. Joseph Parcel Reuse Study*. Prepared for the City of Salem, Department of Planning and Community Development, November 2005.

Department of Public Safety, Division of Inspection
Plan Record cards for numerous properties within Study Area dating, from the 1890s into the 1930s, Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA.

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form*

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The Point neighborhood is primarily residential in character, but has a well developed commercial district along Lafayette Street and more limited commercial development on Congress Street. Isolated commercial buildings or combination commercial and residential buildings are also dispersed throughout the neighborhood. The former Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company textile mill buildings occupy the entire Salem Harbor waterfront in the Point, and dominate the east portion of the neighborhood. The former St. Joseph Parish Complex is the only religious property in the neighborhood, and the four-building complex occupies nearly an entire city block bounded by Lafayette Street, Harbor Street, Salem Street, and Dow Street. The parish was suppressed by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston (RCAB) in 2004 and is now vacant. The neighborhood contains one public park space, the Mary Lee Park at the corner of Palmer Street and Prince Street. Lafayette Park, a small triangular park formed by the intersection of Lafayette, Washington, and Harbor Streets, borders the northwest corner of the neighborhood.

The Point is distinguished from surrounding neighborhoods by its geography, density, higher proportion of multi-family housing, and concentration of masonry multi-family apartment blocks. In general, buildings are situated close to the street with minimal or no set back from the sidewalk. Lot sizes are small, with more than half of the properties in the neighborhood occupying lots of less than one-tenth of an acre. In contrast, the former Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company mill buildings at the east end of the neighborhood occupy a 29-acre site with ample open space between the buildings.

The Point contains a wide variety of building forms, ranging from 2 ½-story wood frame single or multi-family houses to 5-story masonry apartment buildings. Building types and forms are mixed throughout the neighborhood, with only limited concentrations of similar building types. Peabody and Ward Streets and the blocks bounded by Palmer Street, Pingree Street, Leavitt Street, and Congress Street in the southeast corner of the neighborhood are primarily 3- to 5-story masonry apartment buildings housing five or more units, while the remaining blocks are primarily wood-frame dwellings.

Architectural Character and Architectural Types

The diversity and geographic mixture of building types in the Point neighborhood is the result of the Salem Fire of 1914, which destroyed all but two buildings in the neighborhood, and the regulatory control of the Salem Rebuilding Commission (SRC) in the three years immediately following the fire. More than 70% of the existing buildings in the Point were constructed in the three-year period (1914-1917) following the fire under the supervision of the SRC. An additional 20% of buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1930. The SRC instituted a building code for the burned areas of Salem designed to make new buildings safer and more healthful for residents. Before the Salem Fire, the Point was a heavily developed area of inexpensive, wood-frame, multi-family housing that catered to recent immigrant populations and workers in the adjacent Naumkeag mill and nearby tanneries and shoe factories. The building code instituted after the fire carefully regulated the size and character of multi-family housing with the intent of minimizing fire danger in buildings housing large numbers of people. The code specified that any building housing more than two families and more than 2 ½-stories high be of exterior masonry construction and have an incombustible roof material. Houses under 2 ½-stories in height and housing up to four families could be of wood frame construction, but required interior fire stopping between units and stories, such as partitions between each unit filled solid with brick or concrete and/or fire walls at end and between each stacked unit (SRC, 1917). Combination commercial and residential buildings were required to be of fireproof construction or exterior masonry construction and a maximum of four stories. Other universal building requirements apparent in the Point include a 5-story height cap and a maximum of 75% lot coverage and 80% for corner lots. The SRC building code effectively eliminated the wood-frame three-decker or four-decker tenement form, common in industrial worker housing in New England, from the Point neighborhood. In doing so, the SRC was following mounting public sentiment against the housing form in the early 20th century. Reform-minded architects and industrial interests viewed the three-decker as unhealthy because of the close quarters, lack of air and sunlight inside the units, and the danger of

fire. In 1913, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed the Tenement Housing Reform Act, which allowed cities and towns to forbid the construction of frame apartments over two stories high (Candee 1985:69).

Property owners in the Point neighborhood largely rebuilt following the Salem Fire, and the diversity of forms, styles, and materials in the Point reflects the owners' individual choices. The destruction in the Point neighborhood caused by the Salem Fire provided a clean slate for redevelopment, but overall, property owners built buildings similar to those from before the fire, albeit according to the SRC building code. The Point remained a neighborhood of affordable, multi-family housing oriented toward a working class population. Landlords living elsewhere in Salem or surrounding communities or people of modest means who benefited from the additional income of one or more rental units owned most of the multi-family properties in the Point. Despite encouragement from the SRC to build dwellings or homes with fireproof exterior materials, most property owners opted for more economical wood frame buildings. Sixty percent of the existing buildings in the Point built after 1914 are wood frame construction with wood cladding. The remaining buildings are wood or steel frame buildings with masonry veneers or load-bearing masonry buildings. The most popular architectural styles in the Point neighborhood regardless of building form or materials are Renaissance Revival and Colonial Revival.

A small number of commercial, industrial, institutional, and mixed-use buildings exist in this predominantly residential area of Salem.

Non-Residential Buildings

Commercial blocks, include 101 Lafayette Street, 1 Harrison Avenue, and 38 Palmer Street. All are single story, wood frame, brick commercial buildings. Each building has a rectangular plan with a flat roof.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Mill (SAL.ID) was initially reconstructed between 1914 and 1916, with two later additions in the 1920s. Designed by the engineering firm Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston, the complex contains six buildings located on 29 acres on Stage Point south of the entry of the South River into Salem Harbor. These buildings included a single story brick Boiler House that has been demolished, an office building, a storehouse that has been demolished, the Carding and Spinning Mill, and the Weave Shed. The office building is a steel structural frame building encased in concrete with reinforced concrete floors. The walls are filled with brick and glass panels to allow greater unobstructed interior space than earlier buildings. This design also supported more machinery and provided better illumination. The Carding and Spinning Mill is a 4-story, rectangular building located south and parallel to the now demolished Storehouse. Each elevation includes a projecting stair and service towers. The largest of the towers is the front entry tower, with four smaller towers on the long, south elevation, and two smaller towers on the north elevation. The towers are treated with brick ornamental detailing with a stepped parapet and clocks on the entry tower. During recent renovations of the building, the metal sash in the windows was replaced with larger pane, fixed sash. The Weave Shed is a single story building set on nine acres of the complex. The sawtooth roof contains 38 parallel window dormers facing north for light. These windows were closed off during recent renovations, at which time windows were added on the water facing elevations of the building. At the time of construction the Weave Shed was considered the largest in the world and remained such until after World War II (Tolles 1983:233). A small, 4-story tower on the northwest corner of the building connects to the Spinning Mill by an enclosed, elevated bridge. A single story Cloth Room (ca. 1924) was added to the west elevation of the Weave Shed ell. **Pequot House,** located at 47 Congress Street, but originally part of the Naumkeag industrial complex, is a 2 ½-story, wood frame replica of a First Period house. The building was constructed ca. 1930 in response to the celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary. Designed by Philip Horton Smith, the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company erected the building for a reception center and exhibit space. The asphalt shingled, gable-roofed building has a rectangular plan and features a pair of front façade gables and a rear lean-to. A single large brick chimney is centered in the roof ridge line. A centered entrance is located in the five-bay front façade (west). Fenestration consists of

single and paired small double hung sash windows. A second story overhang extends along the front facade and side elevation (north). The west second story window of the side elevation (north) has been replaced by a large plate glass picture window.

Saltonstall School, 211 Lafayette Street (SAL.2159), is a 2-story, Neoclassical, brick building. Designed by architect James E. McLaughlin, the C. S. Cunningham and Sons Construction Company constructed the building between 1914 and 1916 to replace two schools destroyed by the fire. It was called "...the most important building erected by the Commission" (SRC 1917:10). Saltonstall School was envisioned as a civic center as well as a school, a characteristic trend seen in public schools in the early 20th century throughout the country. The gymnasium/auditorium space was designed to be distinct from the school to host public gatherings (SRC 1917:20). The irregular L-plan, flat roofed building is composed of two main sections, with the auditorium on the north side closer to the street with a series of three entrances and wide set of stairs, and the classroom/office section, distinguished by a centered entrance with classically-detailed portico.

St. Joseph Church and Parish Complex is sited on a 2.4-acreparcel that includes the 1949 church building designed by James O'Shaunessey, a ca. 1917 Second Renaissance Revival style Rectory, a ca. 1921 Second Renaissance Revival style school building, and a 1962 convent. The ***St. Joseph Church*, 135 Lafayette Street (SAL.3952),** is a rare example of the Modern movement style in Salem and its distinctive tower is a physical landmark in the community. The building form consists of four major blocks that rise from the cross-shaped plan, with lower, one-story sections flanking the transepts on the north and south sides. The flat-roofed structure is crowned with a three-tiered stepped tower centered above the transept crossing. The front façade features a monumental cast stone statue of Christ, with a large stained glass window behind it, which is centered on the façade. A wide, flat-roofed canopy at the entrance shelters a deeply recessed entry with three pairs of original wood doors. The fenestration on the building consists of paired and single narrow vertical openings with brick sills. The ***St. Joseph's Rectory*, 131 Lafayette Street (SAL.3953)**, is a three-story Second Renaissance Revival residence built ca. 1917. The flat-roofed rectangular plan building has a two-story, L-plan rear section to the west and an enclosed side entrance porch on the south elevation. Small one-story bays project from the north elevation on both the front and rear sections. The symmetrical three-bay front façade has a central entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom, flanked by shallow bays on the first story. A full-width brick porch supported by brick piers and stone columns with Corinthian capitals features a stone section above the porch entrance. The ***St. Joseph's School*, 20 Harbor Street (SAL.3954)** is a simple, three-story Second Renaissance Revival building with a flat roof and rectangular plan. The brick building has three main bays on the Harbor Street side, and five primary bays on the east and west elevations. The front façade, considered the Harbor Street side, contains 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 Fenestration is primarily composed of banks of four and five individual windows with brick piers between. The ***St. Joseph's Convent*, 18 Harbor Street (SAL.3955)**, is a simple two-story, flat-roofed concrete block structure sheathed with brick veneer in a Flemish bond pattern with no other decoration. Due to its cube-shaped forms and lack or 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 elevation. Fenestration consists of individual windows with cast stone lugsills 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.

St. Jean Baptiste Building Association Building, 17-19 Salem Street (SAL.2198), is a 2-story brick commercial building. The building was designed by J. Arthur Marchand in the Colonial Revival style and constructed ca. 1923. The flat roof building has a cornice and broad frieze at the upper story and interior frieze above the first story. The 8-bay façade on the east side of Salem Street contains three storefronts with recessed entries. 6-bay south elevation fronts on Palmer Street. Fenestration on the second story consists of paired and single 6/1 sash windows with splayed lintels.

J.E. Dube Building (Harbor Sweets), at 85 Leavitt Street, (SAL.2173) is a 2-story, flat-roofed, steel frame and brick veneer commercial building with a rectangular plan and smaller rear ell. Built as a bakery/residence around 1915, the simple structure features elements of the Colonial Revival style. The 7-bay south façade on Leavitt Street has a single storefront entrance. The fenestration consists of segmental arched 2/2 windows, although some of the windows have been bricked in. The east elevation, which fronts Pingree Street, contains a wide service entry. A second service entry exists on the rear, single-story ell.

Residential buildings make up the majority of the built structures in the Point neighborhood and include wood frame single and multi-family dwellings and masonry multi-family dwellings. Wood-frame residential buildings with clapboard and shingle siding in the Point appear in a variety of forms dictated by the SRC building codes stipulations for type of use and number of dwelling units and display elements of most of the styles popular in the early 20th century.

Single Family Houses

Single family homes are most common on and near Lafayette Street on intersecting streets. The most common form of these buildings is a 2-1/2 story, rectangular plan Colonial Revival style structure, usually 3 to 4 bays with a full width single story porch. Hipped roofs are typical for the single family houses and usually feature hipped dormers on one or more roof slopes. 16 Dow Street (2-30), **163 Lafayette Street and 165 Lafayette Street (SAL.2188)**, (2-35), and **167 Lafayette Street (SAL.2189)** are all examples of the single family homes seen in the neighborhood. 15 and 17 Chase Street (4-32), and **108 Congress Street (SAL.2172)**, (3-20), are both 1-1/2 story dwellings rather than 2-1/2 stories. **108 Congress Street (SAL.2172)** is a Craftsman style bungalow, an uncommon style in the neighborhood, sheathed in wood shingles.

A few single family houses in the Point have been converted to multi-family residences. 15 Salem Street (2-27, right), and 30 Ward Street (1-16, left), are 2 ½-story, rectangular plan, residences with a front gable roofs and dormers that have been converted to multi-family use. Both buildings feature dormers on the side elevation roof slopes and open 2-story porches.

Multi-family Houses

Approximately 30% of the buildings in the Point neighborhood are masonry construction, with brick or brick veneer as the most common building materials. Approximately 10 buildings are constructed of concrete block. The SRC building code mandated that certain buildings be of masonry construction, or of wood frame construction with exterior masonry sheathing. Buildings required to be of masonry construction included combination residential and commercial buildings housing more than one family or more than 2 ½ stories high; dwellings accommodating more than four families and more than 2 stories high; and manufacturing, storage, or mill buildings. Masonry buildings constructed in the Point after the fire consist of only those types mandated to be built of this material in the code: multi-family residential buildings of more than four units or 2 stories, combination commercial and residential buildings, and industrial buildings. In no instance did property owners in the Point construct building types in masonry that the SRC permitted to be constructed in wood.

Multi-family houses in the Point neighborhood display several arrangements, with the 2 or 2-1/2-story, 2-family, up-down unit arrangement the most common multi-family housing type. These buildings are typically rectangular in plan, 2 to 4 bays with single or multi story porches. Roof types range from end or side gable, hipped, and flat. Examples of dwellings with either a front or end gable roof can be found at 32 Harbor Street (1-30, right), **34 Perkins Street (SAL.2184)**, 14 through 18 Pingree Street (4-19), and 32 Salem Street (3-10, left). 21 Harbor Street (1-26, left) differs from the other up-down units as it features a gambrel roof. The buildings at 12 Harrison Avenue (3-36), 2 Leavitt Street, and 48 and 51 Prince Street exhibit many of the same elements of the up-down units including an end gable, dormers, and open porches, although they have been converted to 3-family use.

Side gable dwellings of 2-1/2 stories in the Point neighborhood are primarily along Dow Street. In particular, 40 Dow Street (2-16, right) and 44 Dow Street (2-16, left), are 2-1/2- story, 3-bay rectangular plan, side gable residences covered in wood clapboard with a dormer on the front façade roof slope. A variation features a hipped roof with a narrow elevation to the street and can be found at 79 and 83 Congress Street (2-7), 12 Dow Street (2-31), 56 and 58 Salem Street (3-31) and 8 and 10 Ward Street. In addition to these properties, there are several dwellings that feature a hipped roof but are more generous in size, usually encompassing 4 bays. Examples of these more generously-sized dwellings include 2 and 4 Chase Street (5-5), 3 Chase Street (5-4), 20 Dow Street (2-29),15 Harrison Avenue (3-34), and **6 Park Street (SAL.2197)**.

Two-story dwellings with a flat roof are also prominent in the Point neighborhood. Typically, these dwellings have a rectangular plan with recessed multi-story porch. Examples include 47 Leavitt Street (3-21), 68 Leavitt Street (4-11) **35 Park Street (SAL.2186),** 35 and 45 Perkins Street (4-25), **40 Pingree Street (SAL.2175)**, (4-18), and 42 Prince Street (3-24). Two family units also take the form of 2 ½-story, side-by-side unit arrangements. These buildings are typically rectangular in plan, 3 bays wide, with hipped roofs. Examples of this type include **33 Harbor Street (SAL.2202)** (1-28, left), which is a Colonial Revival style residence with a granite foundation, hip roof, and large hipped dormers on the front façade and side elevation roof slopes. Flanking the entry at the first story are bracketed rectangular oriel bays with tripartite windows. Two-story porches are on the east and west elevations. 185 Lafayette Street (4-4) is another example of a side-by-side arrangement, although it has a hip roof covered in clay tiles.

The Point contains a series of 2-story, four-family units, a form that also resulted from the provisions of the SRC building code. These buildings are defined by a 2-story height, rectangular plan, and flat roof. The units in this type of multi-family dwelling are arranged two per floor with a central stair hall, or two units per floor with two units in a front block and two units in a rear block. **13-15 Palmer Street (SAL.2190)**, **29 Perkins Street (SAL.2177)**, 10 Park Street (2-20), and 18 Ward Street (1-18), represent this type and have granite foundations. Several four-family units take the form of 2 ½ stories, rectangular plan with either a hipped or gable roof. Examples of this form include **81 Congress Street (SAL.2182)**, (2-7 center), 159 Lafayette Street (2-34, right), 17 Palmer Street (3-5), and 14 Park Street (2-22). Three-story four-family units are at 22 Prince Street (3-15, right), 27 Salem Street (2-11, right) and 32 Ward Street (1-15, right). Several examples of the four-family unit are prominent due to their large unit size. 9 Chase Street (5-2) is a 2-story, 7-bay, rectangular plan residence with a shallow hipped roof. 36 Naumkeag Street (3-17), and 68 Salem Street (3-29), also represents buildings with a larger unit size.

In addition to the side-by-side arrangements, front-back arrangements also exist in the Point. 11 Harbor Street (1-25), 32 Prince Street (3-12) and 58 Palmer Street (4-27, center), are 2-story examples with a flat roof. 20 Perkins Street (4-23), is a 2-story, 3-bay, rectangular plan residence covered in wood clapboard siding with a flat roof. A 2-story bay is present on the end of the front façade. 36 Perkins Street (4-26), is actually two buildings that are 2-stories and covered in wood shingles with a flat roof. A 2-story bay exists on the right side of the front façade and a 2-story porch extends from the end of the front façade to the bay. 35 Salem Street (3-8, left and 3-13, right), is a 2 ½-story, rectangular plan residence with a front gable roof and shed dormer on the side roof slope. A 2-story flat-roofed porch extends across the entire front façade.

While most of the buildings display similarities to others in the neighborhood, most were built by individuals and were not built in groups by developers. The latter situation is most evident on Ward and Peabody Streets, which display the most architecturally cohesive streetscapes in the neighborhood. The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company constructed housing for their employees in two locations. The company built six wood frame, multi-family dwellings on Prince Street Place and Dow Street in 1915, designed by the Boston architectural firm of Kilham & Hopkins. The firm was quickly becoming the preeminent designer of workers' and reform housing in the New England region, having most recently completed the Woodbourne subdivision for workers in the Forest Hills section of Boston with Frederick Law Olmsted. Prince Street Place contains four 2-

story, 6x2-bay, 4-unit buildings with hipped roofs. The buildings at 1 Prince Street Place have two evenly spaced, recessed entries containing a separate exterior door to each 2-story dwelling unit. The buildings at 2 Prince Street Place have recessed center bays with central, paired entries accessing each 2-story unit. The two multi-family buildings on Dow Street contain two 2-story units each, with a side-by-side unit arrangement. The buildings are similarly styled to the units on Prince Street Place, but the buildings have a separate exterior entrance to each unit. All of the Naumkeag residential buildings were originally covered in stucco. The buildings on Dow Street retain the stucco finish, but the buildings on Prince Street Place have recently been covered with wood clapboard siding. The Prince Street Place units retain rear porches, though the structures are new materials. The rear porches on the Dow Street buildings have been enclosed and incorporated into living space. (2-14, 2-15, 2-8, 2-9) **The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Boarding House 10-14 Lynch Street (SAL.2180)** (4-20) is also considered part of this complex. However it is unique compared to the other multi-family dwellings in that it is a 3-story building with a flat roof and 2nd and 3rd story porches.

Stacked arrangement, single unit per floor buildings are also common in the Point. These buildings are usually either 3-story 3-unit or 4-story 4-unit with one unit per floor, rectangular in plan, with a flat roof, and a central or side stair. Examples of this arrangement can be found at 12 Palmer Street (3-3) and 75 Palmer Street (4-16, center). **14-18 Peabody Street (SAL.2203)**, (1-2, left) is another example of this arrangement; however, this building has more detail particularly featuring red and yellow brick, rusticated brick quoins and 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 (1-19), which are identical 3-story, 3-unit rectangular plan brick buildings with flat roofs. Four-story examples exist at 64 Palmer Street (4-27, left) and **39-41 Prince Street (SAL.2171)**, (3-23).

Although it was one of the chief aims of the SRC building code to prohibit the construction of wood frame three-decker dwellings, the popularity and functionality of the housing form persisted. Several property owners in the Point constructed masonry three-decker or four-decker buildings instead of wood. The buildings are defined by a three-decker form, with a 3-story height, rectangular plan, narrow end of the building oriented to the street, a unit on each floor, and multi-story porches on the front and rear elevations. 16 Chase Street (4-33), **19 Harbor Street (SAL.2201),** 10 Prince Street (2-12), and **25 Perkins Street (SAL.2176)**, (4-24) are 3-story, Colonial Revival style examples of the brick three-decker. **64-64 ½ Harbor Street (SAL.1299)**, (1-36) is a connected pair of brick and concrete block Neoclassical, flat-roofed three-deckers that are connected at the east elevation base. 64 Harbor Street is of brick construction while 64 ½ Harbor Street is a concrete block building with quoins. Other examples include a Neoclassical style three-decker at **75 Palmer Street (SAL.2179),** and a four-decker example at 12 Chase Street (4-33, right), which is a 4-story, 4-unit brick building with a flat roof.

Side-by-side arrangement, 2 units per floor, separated by a central stair form is also a common building type in the Point. These buildings vary in height from 2 stories to 4 stories with two units per floor. A central or off central stair separates the units. Rectangular in plan, these buildings usually have a flat roof. Three-story examples of this arrangement are prevalent along Lafayette Street and Ward Street, at 96 Lafayette Street (3-19, left), **193-195 Lafayette Street (SAL.2157)**, (5-6), and **199-201 Lafayette Street (SAL.2158)**, (5-7). All of these buildings are rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building at **199-201 Lafayette Street (SAL.2158)** is more detailed version featuring buff brick, three-story bowed bay windows that flank two round arched entrances and rusticated brick work on the first story. Examples on Ward Street include 17 and 23 Ward Street (1-17), two identical brick veneer buildings that are 3-story with a rectangular plan and a flat roof and paired round-arched entrances on the front façade. 37 Ward Street (1-14) is a 3-story, rectangular plan, brick veneer building with a flat roof and parapet. Rusticated brickwork is featured on the first story and the ends of the front façade. A rounded arch frames the central entrance. Second story recessed porches are seen on the side elevation. 41 Ward Street (1-13), is a 3-story, concrete block building with a flat roof and parapet. An awning caps the center entrance. Side-by-side arrangements are also found on Peabody

Street including (1-2, right) and 38 Peabody Street (1-5) both of which are 3-story, rectangular plan, brick or brick veneer buildings with a flat roof. **12 Peabody Street (SAL.2204)** features a granite foundation and sawtooth pattern brick panels between the stories. Other examples of this arrangement are at 61 Congress Street/2-4 Lynch Street (2-4 and 4-22); **10 Dow Street (SAL.2187)**, (2-32) 78 Palmer Street (4-17) and **44 Pingree Street (SAL.2174)**, (4-16). There are also several 4-story examples of this arrangement. 46 Peabody Street (1-6), is a 4-story, rectangular plan, brick building with a flat roof and identical elevations on Peabody and Ward Streets. Recessed multi-story porches are on the side elevation. 34-36 Prince Street (3-14), is a 4-story, rectangular plan, brick building with a flat roof and irregular fenestration and beltcourse on the first story. 38 Salem Street (3-9) consists of two identical, 8-unit buildings set side by side. These buildings are 4-story, rectangular plan, brick buildings with a flat roof. A 4-story bay is located on either end of the front façade of each building.

Within the Point neighborhood, side by-side arrangement, 3 units per floor, blocks separated by stair cases also exist. Typically 4 stories in height, these buildings encompass a total of 12 units. Rectangular in plan, these buildings usually have a flat roof and staircases that separate the blocks **63-67 Palmer Street (SAL.2183)** (4-29) is a Neoclassical style example with a 16-bay front façade that contains three entries with massive scroll-bracketed hoods topped by ball finials. A concrete stringcourse encircles the basement level. 20 Peabody Street (1-4) has two entrances located on the façade and interior staircases that separate the blocks.

Another building type common in the Point are front-rear arrangement, 2 units per floor buildings. These buildings range from 3 to 4 stories in height and are typically rectangular in plan with flat roofs. The buildings also feature flush or offset blocks. Three-story examples of this building type include 69 Harbor Street (1-35), which features multi-story porches, and **33 Park Street (SAL.3878)**; (3-15) a 3-story, rectangular plan, brick through-block tenement with a rusticated concrete block foundation, concrete beltcourse, flat roof, a projecting metal cornice, and identical facades on Prince and Park Streets. Four-story examples are common along Congress Street with other examples at 39 Harbor Street (1-29), 71 Palmer Street (4-15, left), and **31 Perkins Street (SAL.2178)**,105 Congress Street (3-18), consists of two 4-story, rectangular plan, 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 4-story, brick tenement with a rusticated granite foundation. The building is capped with a brick cornice. The front façade entrance has a concrete stoop with a metal railing. A 7-unit example at 52 and 56 Ward Street (1-10 and 1-11), larger than most of this type, is likely due to the banked hillside that accommodated a larger-size building.

A type with side-by-side units in the front block and stacked units in rear block is rectangular in plan. These buildings are usually 3 to 4 stories in height with multi-story porches and flat roofs. **16-18 Leavitt Street SAL.2156,** (3-32 and 5-2), also addressed as 5 Chase Street, is a 3-story, through-block, Neoclassical style example with facades on Leavitt and Chase Streets. The cornice features dentils and modillions. Other decorative details include rusticated brickwork on the first story, stringcourses at the basement level and first story, decorative brick panels between the second and third stories, and corner quoins.

In addition to the largest number of single family houses, Lafayette Street with the neighborhood also features several apartment buildings. These classically styled buildings are typically rectangular in plan, 3 stories in height, with 3-story balconies and flat roofs. 155 Lafayette Street contains 11 apartments (2-34) and 173 Lafayette Street encompasses 15 apartments (2-36)

Two U-shaped buildings are present in the Point at 52-60 Dow Street (2-10) and 57 Harbor Street (1-33). Typically 4 stories in height, the number of tenements in each building vary between 16 and 20. However, both buildings have a flat roof and multi-story porches.

Combination commercial and residential buildings make up about 5% of the structures in the Point neighborhood and are evenly distributed throughout the area. The storefronts in most of these types of buildings are either vacant or serve residential uses. Most of the original storefronts contained large window openings, now covered with plywood and featured interior cornices above the first story.

Materials

Several single-family dwelling and shops are constructed in wood frame and are typically 2 ½-stories, rectangular in plan, with a front gable roof. Multi-story porches are also common on this building type. Examples of this arrangements can be found at 25 Harbor Street (1-26, center) and 39 Salem Street (3-8, center), which has a single unit with one shop.

Masonry was typically used for multi-story buildings with first-floor shops and upper story dwellings which are common in the Point. These buildings are typically 3 to 4 stories in height, rectangular in plan, with a flat roof. The shop is located on the first floor of the building while multi-family units occupy the upper stories. **73 Congress Street (SAL.2181)** (2-4 right), is a 3-story, 4-unit, Neoclassical style example. Two shops are present on the first story, although the storefronts have been partially infilled with wood shingles. The upper stories exhibit quoins at the corners and a frieze and cornice with modillions at the top. 90 Congress Street (3-19, right), is a 7-unit example with two shops on the first story, including a photography studio, with a recessed central entry. A signboard and cornice extend across the head of the first story. Recessed porches exist on the south elevation upper three stories. Single-unit examples include 51 Salem Street (3-7) and 6 Ward Street (1-20 and 1-21. Two-unit examples include 42 Harbor Street (1-32) and 24 Park Street (2-18). Six-unit examples include 105 Congress Street (3-18, right), 73 Harbor Street (2-5), and 72 Palmer Street (4-28). 53 Harbor Street (1-34), is an approximately 28-unit with 3 shops**,8-10 Peabody Street (SAL.2205),** (1-2 right) a 3 unit, with 1 shop. 31 Salem Street (3-11) and 248 Ward Street (1-12), are both 7 units. **111-125 Lafayette Street (SAL.2200) (1-21)** is a 4-story rectangular plan example that houses the Hotel Lincoln and seven shops on the first floor.

Condition / Integrity Assessment for Area

The Point neighborhood has remained relatively stable since 1950, with only limited instances of demolition. Large parking lots and other open spaces on Congress Street suggest that the area has lost a fair number of buildings in the recent past, but examination of Sanborn fire insurance maps shows that most of these spaces were already open by 1950. Instances of newer infill construction are seen on Harbor Street between Prince Street and Congress Street and on Congress Street. Some vacant land occurs at the east end of the intersection of Ward and Peabody Streets, near Congress Street, which also contains some small newer commercial structures and surface parking lots.

Overall, physical changes to individual buildings is limited to artificial siding over original wood clapboard or wood shingle, porch replacements or removal, window sash and door replacements, and roof covering replacements. The form of most buildings has remained intact, with few additions or removals of original building sections.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE (continued)

After over 100 years of use as a marine industrial area, the early decades of the 19th century brought a shift in use for the Stage Point peninsula, which by this period began to be known as simply "the Point." The maritime shipping economy that made Salem a center of international commerce in the United States began to decline in the early 19th century after a series of embargos during the Napoleonic War and the War of 1812 and the shift of shipping to the ports of Boston and New York. Salem compensated for the loss of the maritime economy through expansion and diversification in manufacturing (MHC n.d.:22). Interest in the cotton textile industry increased in the 1830s with the success of early mills in the Blackstone River Valley of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the Charles River in Waltham, and the Merrimack River in Lowell. Salem lacked a major water power source, and instead used steam power. The Point was chosen in the early 1840s as the site for the city's first cotton textile mill because of the area's proximity to the deep Salem Harbor for coal delivery and shipping products to market. The area's shore location and resultant higher humidity was also likely a factor, as this condition was considered beneficial in the cotton carding process because it decreased the stiffness of the fibers, increased their moisture content, and decreased static electricity. The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, named after the first European settlement in Salem, was incorporated in 1839. The mill buildings were not started for several years due to insufficient capital, but production finally began in 1847. The mill building, which cost $621,000 to construct, was called the largest cotton mill in the United States at the time of construction. The mill ran 30,000 spindles and 650 looms its first year of operation. The mill constructed a series of boarding houses for its 600, mostly women, employees (Smith n.d.:10-11).

Over the next several decades, the Naumkeag mill expanded and absorbed the land used by the sperm oil factory, boatyard, and an iron foundry on the south end of the peninsula (Smith n.d.:16). A second mill building was constructed in 1859, and by 1865 the mill employed between 800 and 1,000 people. The work force remained 65% female. By this time, the Naumkeag mill produced jeans, shirtings, sheetings, and flannel (MHC n.d.:23).

Beginning in the 1870s, increased foreign immigration to Salem changed the demographics of the city and the Naumkeag mill workforce. The population of Salem increased 54% between 1870 and 1915 from 24,117 to 37,200 people. Twenty-five percent of the population was foreign-born in 1875, and 29% was foreign-born by 1915, marking a 67% increase in the number of immigrants residing in Salem during that period (MHC n.d.:23). The Irish made up the largest number of foreign-born residents in Salem, followed by French Canadians. These groups came to Salem to work in the shoe and leather industries, which were the largest manufacturing interests in Salem, as well as at the Naumkeag mill. By this period, the mill ran 73,000 spindles and 1,400 looms and employed 1,400 people (MHC n.d.:25).

The first subdivision of land on the Point for residential development and organized lay out of streets occurred in the 1870s in concert with the increase in area population beginning after 1850 (Tolles 1983:231) The houses constructed in the ensuing decades were primarily 3- and 4-story multi-family dwellings of "notably flimsy construction" (Smith n.d.:16). French Canadian residents dominated the Point neighborhood, where they worked in equal numbers at the Naumkeag mill and the shoe and leather factories (Census 1910). By 1915, French Canadians made up the largest foreign–born group in Salem, but were joined by sizeable groups of Polish, Russian, and Greek immigrants (MHC n.d.:24). In the Point neighborhood, large number s of Poles lived on Pingree Street, Ward Street, and Peabody Street, where they actually outnumbered the French Canadian residents. There was also a group of Russian Jewish families on Lynch Street (Census 1910).

Architecture Before the Fire (baseline) ca. 1850-1914

ndustrial development along South River on the north side of Peabody Street, including Salem Electric Lighting Company, Clark Coal Yard; and Naumkeag Mill buildings, occupied the entire area between Peabody, Union, and Lynch Streets and Salem Harbor during this time. The neighborhood had no public schools or other civic service buildings in this period. Religious buildings included the St Joseph's Church, Convent, and School on Lafayette Street and a Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Lafayette and Harbor Street. Small scale industrial operations in the neighborhood included coal yards, two bakeries, barbers and a bicycle shop (Sanborn 1906).

Areas on East Gardener, Pingree, Perkins, Congress, Palmer, Leavitt, and Harbor Streets along Salem Harbor and Palmer's Cove had the largest concentrations of high-density 3- to 5- story tenements. Though densely set, few were physically connected. About one third had commercial uses on the first story. Most large tenements were built between 1890 and 1906 on lots formerly holding small single family, 1-or 2-story buildings (Sanborn 1890, 1906).

Areas on Ward, Harbor, Prince, Park, Salem, Everett, Lafayette, Lagrange, and Harrison had mostly 1 ½- to 2 ½-story buildings perhaps housing up to two families. Setbacks from both the street and adjacent buildings vary from no setback to approximately 5 feet. Houses appear to come in all configurations, with square, rectangular, and irregular footprints (Sanborn 1906). Plan record cards filed at the State Archives reveal the fact that a number of buildings, mostly wood frame apartment buildings, erected here in the 1890s and the decade and a half before the fire, were designed by local architects or builders, including George Fanning,, W.D. Dennis, Alfred Audet, and Eli and/or A. Joly

The Great Salem Fire, June 25, 1914

The Great Salem Fire began on June 25, 1914, sparked by an explosion at the Korn leather factory at Blubber Hollow (Jones 1914:35). The fire was exacerbated by tanning solvents, the dry heat of the day, a constant breeze, insufficient water pressure in building fire suppression systems and city hydrants, inadequate fire equipment, and the highly flammable nature of the ubiquitous wood-shingle roof. The fire burned for 13 hours and covered 256 acres of Salem, burning a swath approximately a half-mile wide at its widest point. A secondary fire in North Salem burned an additional five acres. The fire destroyed 1,792 buildings in the Point neighborhood and South Salem. Most buildings (929) were businesses or combination commercial and residential buildings. The second largest category of buildings destroyed (582) were one and two-family wood frame dwellings. Wood frame apartment buildings (categorized as having more than 2 units), were the smallest number of buildings destroyed at 233. Only 11 brick apartment houses existed in the burned district before the fire, and all were destroyed (SRC 1917:16).In all, 1,792 buildings were destroyed, including all but two buildings in the Point neighborhood (SRC 1917:3, 14). 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 survived the fire in the Point. Both buildings were of fireproof masonry construction. The rest of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill buildings were completely destroyed. The majority of buildings destroyed in the fire were combination commercial and residential buildings (929 buildings), followed by one and two-family dwellings (582 buildings). Two hundred and thirty three of the destroyed buildings were wood frame apartment buildings (SRC 1917:16). Fire refugees were set up in relief camps on local parks and school grounds. These temporary accommodations lasted about a month, after which families found new housing (Jones 1914:125-128).

Salem Rebuilding Commission (1914-1917)

Rebuilding the burned district of the City was the first concern after finding ways to temporarily house fire refugees. The SRC was appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth at the request of the City of Salem on July 8, 1914, 13 days after the fire of June 25, 1914. The SRC was given "...complete control over the whole burnt district and over all reconstruction or other work there" (SRC 1917:15). This included control of the construction of all public buildings; the ability to take land by eminent domain; the authority to grant building permits, pass regulations as to the location, size, and material to be used in construction; control of the space between the buildings; and alterations to streets (Jones 1914:134). The members of the SRC included Chairman Edmund W. Longley, Daniel A. Donahue, Eugene J. Fabens, Emile Poirier, and Michael L. Sullivan. The philosophy of the SRC and its duties was expressed in its 1917 report to the City, where they stated of the fire, "It was a clean sweep, but a chance for a fresh start" (SRC 1917:3). The SRC employed several 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, which was established in 1889. The firm was prominently involved in the design of many Boston theatres, commercial buildings, including three newspaper buildings, and institutional buildings. The SRC also had access to City staff, such as George Ashton, Chief Engineer for the City of Salem (SRC 1917:4, 6, 7). Tax levies, bond issues, and sales of land under its control funded the SRC.

The SRC had a large task before it and a tremendous amount of authority to carry out the rebuilding process. Before any rebuilding efforts began, the SRC conducted a study process to determine what classes of buildings and building restrictions would be appropriate for the burned district, as well as defining what the role the SRC should have in the rebuilding. Early considerations later rejected included prohibiting all wood construction in the burned district (Jones 1914:136). The SRC originally planned to implement a program of uniform rebuilding in the burned district, using the advisory architect to provide direct architectural assistance to residents and thereby improve on the details of construction and design. It became clear to the SRC early on in their tenure that residents were reluctant to embrace collective building, and preferred to work independently, even at greater cost. There was also concern that free architectural services would rob local architects of the same work, and that free services might result in "unpleasant uniformity," an absence of individual initiative, and an undesirable monotony of type (SRC 1917:4, 16).

The majority of the SRC's work centered on instituting a building code for the burned district and supervising the quality and safety of new construction. The City of Salem had only a fragmentary building code before the second decade of the 20th century. Just before the fire, the City's Chamber of Commerce drafted a building code for consideration, but the City had not taken any action on the proposal. The SRC considered the existing draft code, but also studied codes from other towns (SRC 1917:5). Concern over building quality, sanitation, fire safety, and affordability were paramount in creating a building code for the burned district. The devastation of the fire illustrated two key points to the SRC. The speed of the fire through the dense neighborhoods of large, wood frame multi-family houses with wood shingle roofs showed the Commission that combustible roof coverings, particularly wood shingles, were "a serious menace." (The City of Salem banned the use of wood shingles in new construction throughout the City immediately following the fire). The survival of two fireproof, masonry structures in the Point neighborhood also illustrated that it was possible to construct a fireproof building that would survive even in the event of a major conflagration. A major aim of the SRC building code was the eradication of the "...ugly, unsafe wooden three and four deckers..." many of which were in the Point neighborhood, and to encourage substitutes "...more in accordance with modern ideas" (SRC 1917:5, 6, 20). This sentiment was becoming popular in the early 20th century as reform minded architects, planners, and industrial interests began to view the three-decker as unhealthy, citing a lack of air and sunlight inside the buildings, and the danger their close proximity to each other posed in case of a fire. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts had

already passed an enabling law in 1913 that allowed cities and towns to ban frame apartment buildings greater than two stories in height (Candee 1985:69). The SRC code prohibition on three-decker or four-decker apartment wood frame apartment buildings was controversial, and met with objections from owners who wanted to build three-deckers in the Point, but the SRC ultimately prevailed (Jones 1914:137).

The SRC's *Regulations for the Erection of Buildings within the Burned District of the City of Salem* was released in August 1914, only 45 days after the group's appointment. Over that 45-day period, the SRC had established a series of codes for six classes of construction (SRC 1917:5). The code allowed for four general classes of construction and two classes of specialty construction. First class construction was to be completely fireproof; second class construction was to have incombustible wall and roof coverings, but have 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. 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 5-story height cap, a maximum of 85% lot coverage, lined chimneys, mortared cellar walls, and protection of heat sources in basements. The universal requirement noted by the SRC as being most important in the code was fire stopping material in the walls between the stories of multi-story wood frame buildings (SRC 1917:6; SRC 1914). In addition to the building specifications, the SRC code also required building permits, plan review, and the use of builders licensed with the City (SRC 1914).

In creating the building code, the SCR stated that they did not undertake the issue of "housing problems," but rather the abolishment of certain building practices (SRC 1917:20). In its 1917 annual report, the City of Salem called for the construction of "decent low-priced housing for our wage earners" in order to keep pace with other communities due to changing industrial and labor conditions. The annual report noted the "Indian Hill" industrial housing development in Worcester that had been built for the Norton Company to provide good housing for its employees to increase job satisfaction and efficiency, but also to contribute "toward the solution of the wider problem of workingmen' houses in general and toward the suppression of that past of Massachusetts - the wooden three-decker" (City of Salem 1917:238).

The decision not to be directly involved in rebuilding efforts or institute a program of reform housing did not deter the SRC from making recommendations, however. The SRC conducted research and compiled plans for healthful and attractive fireproof buildings. Salem resident Emma Almy donated $500 to the SRC to purchase plans for "the best low-priced, double and single residences" (SRC 1917:13). The SRC hired Boston architects Kilham & Hopkins and Edwin Sherrill Dodge to design and construct masonry demonstration homes outside the Point neighborhood to the west at **29-31 Foster Street (SAL.1843)** and **37-39 Franklin Street (SAL.1844)** in 1915 and **44-46 Winthrop Street (SAL.1095)** in 1917. These duplex houses were all two stories in height and incorporated Colonial Revival forms and detailing. Few houses in the Point neighborhood are similar to these demonstration houses, likely indicating the fact that the Point's residents and owners did not adapt these plans for their own use. The SRC also heavily promoted the use of fireproof construction materials and buildings, favoring brick and reinforced concrete. The SRC went so far as to hold an exhibition of fire restrictive materials at the Salem Armory, which they reported was well attended. There was little interest from the general public, however, in using many of these materials and fireproof construction for residential buildings in general (SRC 1917:20).

Residential Rebuilding

The SRC issued the first permits for rebuilding in the burned district at the end of July 1914. Under the direction of the SRC, 828 buildings were rebuilt in the burned district by 1917 at a cost of $6.8 million (SRC 1917:4, 25). Based on historic map evidence, most property owners in the Point neighborhood rebuilt on the same lot. By 1917, 65% of the burned district had been rebuilt (SRC 1917:17).

Although the goal of the SRC building code and public information efforts was to change the character and type of construction in the burned district, the building permit statistics show that the group made only limited progress. According to the SRC's records, the vast majority of residents constructed buildings of fourth class construction (582 buildings), comprising one or two-family residences with incombustible roof material and metal gutters. This type of housing made up the majority of the housing in the burned district before the fire. While the SRC promoted housing of second class construction (masonry exteriors), only six brick, one or two-family homes had been constructed by 1917 (SRC 1917:26). Advisory architect C.H. Blackall conceded in his 1917 report that second class construction was found impracticable as a prescribed substitute (SRC 1917:20). The popularity of fourth class construction likely reflects its affordability compared to fireproof or fire resistant construction, as well as the more stringent building code requirements for larger multi-family dwellings of wood frame construction (third class construction). Brick apartment houses, in contrast, saw a brisk rise in popularity. Before the fire, there were only 11 brick apartment buildings in the burned district. By 1917, 105 brick apartment buildings had been constructed, many of which remain in the Point neighborhood.

The dense, largely multi-family character of housing in the Point neighborhood persisted after the 1914 fire because that type of housing met the needs of property owners and tenants. Most of the residents of the Point worked at the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company or in tanneries and shoe factories nearby. The Point neighborhood originally developed because it was within easy walking distance of these places of employment, and property owners and developers sought to capitalize on the need for affordable housing for workers. This situation remained the same after the Salem Fire, and despite the new stipulations of the SRC code, multi-family housing remained the norm.

An impressive diversity of architects and builders designed and constructed the new residential buildings in the Point neighborhood. The roster of building professionals involved in the rebuilding effort included local builders and contractors, prominent regional architects from Salem and Boston, and nationally recognized designers of reform housing. The most common names associated with post-fire building in the Point are George Fanning, J. Arthur Marchand, and Abraham Rosenstein. George Fanning was an architect with offices on Essex Street in Salem, and advertised in the 1915 Salem directory as a specialist in apartment and suburban housing. Abraham Rosenstein, also an architect, kept offices on Essex Street in Salem, but lived in Boston. J. Arthur Marchand in contrast advertised himself as an architect and a carpenter, a contractor, and a builder. Arthur was in business with his father, Elisee Marchand, as E. Marchand & Sons, but clearly also designed buildings on his own. Alfred and Leopold Audet designed numerous buildings in the Point neighborhood before and after the fire. Alfred Audet was a contractor and builder who lived on Lafayette Street. Two local Salem builders, Joseph Devost of Cabot Street and George F. Rouse particularly put themselves forward as post-fire building specialists. Joseph Devost's advertisement in the 1915 Salem directory shows the newly built apartment house at 20 Leavitt Street and notes that it was the first "prominent building" constructed after the 1914 fire. 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 emigrated to the United States in 1892 and was naturalized 1905, was living in Salem working as carpenter and furniture dealer by 1908. He had moved to Lynn by 1922, but had built several buildings designed by

architect Arthur Rosenstein on Ward and Peabody. 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.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company built housing developments in the neighborhood after the fire, which were designed by prominent architects. Kilham & Hopkins, the foremost designers of worker housing in the region during this period, designed six buildings incorporating 20 units of housing on Prince Street between Dow and Harbor streets. These buildings differ from others seen in the neighborhood as they are lower-rise terrace residences with saddleback hip roofs. John Prentiss Benson, a native of Salem and prominent Colonial Revival architect, designed two 8-family apartment buildings at 39 Harbor Street for the company in 1915.

The SRC had more influence on the character of the Point neighborhood through their regulation of the relationship between buildings. According to advisory architect C.H. Blackall, the fire presented the opportunity to open up congested areas of the city (SRC 1917:18). Blackall noted that the "...district which has profited most conspicuously" from these efforts was the residential area adjoining the Naumkeag Mills, which were better arranged and had more open space after the fire (SRC 1917:19). The lot coverage ratios prescribed by the SRC in their building code created this additional open space between buildings and a program of street widening. The most notable widening in the Point neighborhood was on Congress Street between Peabody Street and Leavitt Street. The SRC widened Congress Street from 40 feet to 80 feet and extended it to meet Palmer's Cove on the south in anticipation of a "shore boulevard" that the City of Salem had "contemplated for years" (SRC 1917:9). Construction of this boulevard, however, never came to fruition. Other street widening in the Point neighborhood included Perkins Street, Harbor Street, Salem Street, Prince Street, Dow Street, and the west portion of Leavitt Street closest to Lafayette Street (SRC 1917:map).

Combination commercial and residential structures constituted only a fraction of those that existed before the fire. While 929 such buildings were destroyed, by 1917 only 174 had been rebuilt. This situation may indicate that small businesses had difficulty rebounding from the fire. The commercial character of the burned area changed with the construction of hotels, commercial blocks, and auto sales buildings on Lafayette Street, linking the Point neighborhood to the downtown Salem area more closely than before the fire (Tolles 1983:231). A small commercial core containing many buildings that display their construction dates of 1914-1917 still anchors the triangular area bordered by Lafayette, Washington, and Harbor Streets.

A major part of the SRC's work also involved beautification projects and rebuilding civic infrastructure in the burned district. The SRC purchased 273 parcels of land in the burned district to build a new school, new firehouses, widen and extend streets, and create park spaces. The most notable civic accomplishments of the SRC in the Point neighborhood include the creation of Lafayette Park, a triangular piece of land on the west side of Lafayette Street formerly densely filled with buildings, and the construction of the 1916 Saltonstall School on Lafayette Street. The SRC had sole control over the construction of the Saltonstall School and called it "...the most important building erected by the Commission" (SRC 1917:10). The SRC also implemented a major program of shade tree planting that increased the number of street trees in the Point neighborhood and the burned district by nearly 50%.

Other recovery efforts not related to the SRC's work included the partial rebuilding of St. Joseph's Church on Lafayette Street. Although the towers survived the fire, the parish had to remove them for safety reasons. The church rebuilt the lower story of the church and put a temporary roof on the foundation so the congregation could use the space for services and the parish school. St. Joseph's Church also constructed a new rectory and convent (SRC 1917:19).

The SRC building code was not without controversy. There were many objections voiced to the code provisions, such as its stringency and the additional cost imposed on builders to comply with the code. The SRC members and staff defended the code, noting that Salem had not kept up with other cities and towns in its building laws before the fire, and that many other surrounding towns already had similar provisions. The group noted that the additional cost (7-15%) of building according to the code deterred land speculation and speculative builders who would construct cheap, unsafe buildings. The relatively stable price of land also kept rents for working people in line with what they paid before the fire. In their 1917 report, the SRC noted that despite the objections voiced, there were few appeals of the SRC's decisions not to issue a permit, and no lawsuits (SRC 1917:13, 22-23). Based on SRC records, it appears the choice to allow individual homeowners to choose the appearance and materials of their buildings was unpopular among certain residents of this enthusiastically Colonial Revivalist city. C.H. Blackall seemed to respond to critics advocating for a campaign of historic restoration in the rebuilding efforts when he stated in his 1917 report that the "...quaint, old fashioned flavor which was so characteristic of Salem..." had been changed in the burned area, but that "...mere reproduction of it would not be the real thing". He posits that the SRC strove to engender a modern expression of the city and modern methods of planning more important than "...mere tradition" (SRC 1917:24).

Industrial Rebuilding

The manufacturing economy was slower to recover from the 1914 fire. After the fire, 56% of the manufacturing interests in Salem left and never returned. Eighteen factory buildings were destroyed in the fire, but only eight were rebuilt (SRC 1917:17). The loss of manufacturing in Salem after the fire was attributed in large part to the stringency of the SRC code, in particular the code's prohibition of cheap, flammable construction (SRC 1917:18). The City uniformly adopted the SRC code immediately after the fire, preventing mill interests from rebuilding substandard facilities elsewhere in the city.

The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company in the Point neighborhood was an exception to this trend, beginning rebuilding efforts almost immediately. The SRC called the reconstruction of the Naumkeag mill the "...most important building operation in the burnt district" (SRC 1917:19). The Naumkeag Company chose the Providence, Rhode Island engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene & Company to design the new mill complex. Founded in 1832 by "The Mill Doctor" David Whitman, Lockwood, Greene & Co. specialized in the siting, design, machinery, and management of industrial complexes. Under David Whitman, the firm was involved in the early development of textile mills throughout New England, and pioneered engineering and construction methods for industrial buildings. Amos D. Lockwood succeeded Whitman after his death, and reincorporated the company as A.D. Lockwood & Company, Mill Engineers in 1875. Lockwood specialized in the integration of building construction, power equipment, plant layout, and mill operations. Stephen Greene took over the firm in 1884 after Lockwood's death, and the firm began to coordinate construction of mill buildings, as well as their design. Under Stephen Greene, Lockwood, Greene & Co. engineered the first textile mill in the country powered by electricity, the Columbia Mills in South Carolina in 1893. The firm was taken over by Stephen Greene's son, Edwin F. Greene in 1901, who was responsible for the design of the New England Confectionary Company (NECCO) plant (1926) at 254 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge.

When rebuilt, the mill had 150,000 spindles and 3,000 looms. The mill employed just over 1,300 people, only a small reduction in staff from the period before the fire (MHC n.d.:27). In contrast, most of the other industries in the south part of Salem did not rebuild in the area, but re-located to Beverly and other nearby communities (O'Donnell 1977).

Rebuilding the Naumkeag mill changed the geography of the fabled Stage Point. Reconstruction required additional fill south of the previous mill site, and the fill left Stage Point as a small stub protruding from the mainland. Further expansion of the mill in 1924 completely obliterated the point of land (Smith n.d.:17).

Post-Rebuilding Era (1920-1955)

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 two school buildings within the St. Joseph parish. According to census records for the Point neighborhood from 1920 and 1930, there was little demographic change in the area in the decades after the fire. French Canadian residents still dominated the neighborhood, and 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 worked in large numbers at the Naumkeag mill and local shoe and leather factories in equal numbers (Census 1920, 1930).

During this period, the Naumkeag mill became famous for its Pequot brand of sheeting, and was commonly called the Pequot Mill. The company built two more buildings in the 1920s and a small replica of a First Period house, named the Pequot House, in honor of the Commonwealth's tercentenary in 1930. The company became the city's largest employer in the 20th century, employing over 2000 workers, mostly immigrants from French Canada and Poland. A wildcat strike at the mill in 1933, initiated by the workers without union support directed national attention to the company and Salem. Centered on workers' concerns about job research efforts (studies to improve worker efficiency) and layoffs, the strike lasted 11 weeks. The company finally relented to workers' demands (www.mfh.org). However, the company closed its Salem mill in 1953, and relocated to South Carolina, following a trend seen throughout New England. The closing was a major blow to the local economy and eliminated approximately 1,000 jobs (Salem Harbor CDC exhibit text; MHC n.d.:27).

The last major building erected in the neighborhood was the 1949 church building for the St. Joseph Roman Catholic parish. From 1914 until the late 1940s, the parish had worshipped in the remodeled church building partially destroyed in the 1914 fire. The new building, designed by Boston architect, James O'Shaunessey, is a rare example of the Modern Movement of architecture in Salem. Its distinctive stacked tower is a physical landmark in the community. A small convent was also added to the parish in 1962. By the mid-20th century, the neighborhood's ethnic character had begun its gradual change from predominantly French-Canadian to one that was largely Latino, with many first generation immigrants from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. Despite the change in nationalities, the neighborhood retains its historic character of multi-family residences in dense concentrations.

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district

☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☒ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Rita Walsh
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Point neighborhood is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district with a period of significance of 1914-1956. The district includes an extraordinary collection of residential buildings that typify early 20th century multi-family reform housing efforts, and a small number of other residential buildings, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. The Point neighborhood historically was bounded by the South River, Salem Harbor, Lafayette Street, and Palmer's Cove. The neighborhood was part of a larger area totally destroyed in June 1914 (see Salem Area Form GR "Fire Area" form) and largely rebuilt in the ensuing three years under the direction of the Salem Rebuilding Commission. Throughout the "burned district" are residential and commercial buildings that reflect the Salem Rebuilding Commission's regulations regarding the use of fireproof materials, building placement, and types of construction for different uses in relationship to building use and unit size. Within the Point neighborhood, a far more noticeable cohesiveness is evident due to the density induced by its smaller lots than the other areas of the "burned district" and the concentration of multi-family building types, many that share similar classical detailing. Perhaps the most distinctive buildings are the brick multi-family residences that feature contrasting brick color patterns and classical cast stone detailing, seen most memorably on Ward and Peabody Streets (documented 1989 as Area Form GW) in the neighborhood's north end, but also present throughout the Point. Examples of these buildings are also occasionally seen on streets west of the Point, especially northwest of the Lafayette and Washington Street intersection. The historic district also includes the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company complex on Salem Harbor (documented in 1988 and 1992 on Area Form ID and on several individual building forms), which includes a series of industrial buildings from the 1910s and 1920s that were mainly designed by the prominent engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston. The mill, the city's largest employer in the 20th century, was a major source of employment for nearby residents in the Point.

The boundaries of the recommended district are Salem Harbor on the east, the south side of Peabody Street on the northeast; New Derby Street on the northwest, an irregular boundary on the west that includes Pond, Ropes, Porter Court,

Cherry Street, and both sides of Lafayette Street from Gardner Street, including Saltonstall School on the southeast. The district includes portions of South Salem west of Lafayette Street due to the area's similarity of building forms and types, styles, materials, and building placement on the lot. The proposed district also includes the small commercial area on Lafayette Street in the north end of the neighborhood, which features commercial buildings and hotels, many displaying dates of 1914-1917. Also included within the proposed district is Lafayette Park, just west of the St. Joseph Roman Catholic church complex, created from a triangular plot of land formerly occupied by housing by the Salem Rebuilding Commission. The east edge of the district is dominated by the early 20th century industrial complex of the former Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, the city's largest employer in the early 20th century, while the west side foci are Lafayette Park and the grouping of early to mid-20th century buildings within the former St. Joseph Roman Catholic parish complex.

The historic district meets Criterion A for its association with the ambitious efforts of the Salem Rebuilding Commission to totally restore several neighborhoods after the Great Salem Fire of 1914. The Commission created and oversaw a set of stringent building regulations that are in large part responsible for the present appearance of the area. The historic district also meets Criterion C for its stock of buildings that reflect not only the stated physical requirements of the Commission's regulations, but the economic and social conditions in this largely French-Canadian community. A contingent of Salem and Boston architects and builders were involved in the design and construction of many of the neighborhood's buildings, producing a distinctive landscape of early 20th century multi-family and commercial architecture unique in Salem.

Despite incremental physical changes seen in new siding application, window, door and porch replacements, and limited instances of demolition, the district retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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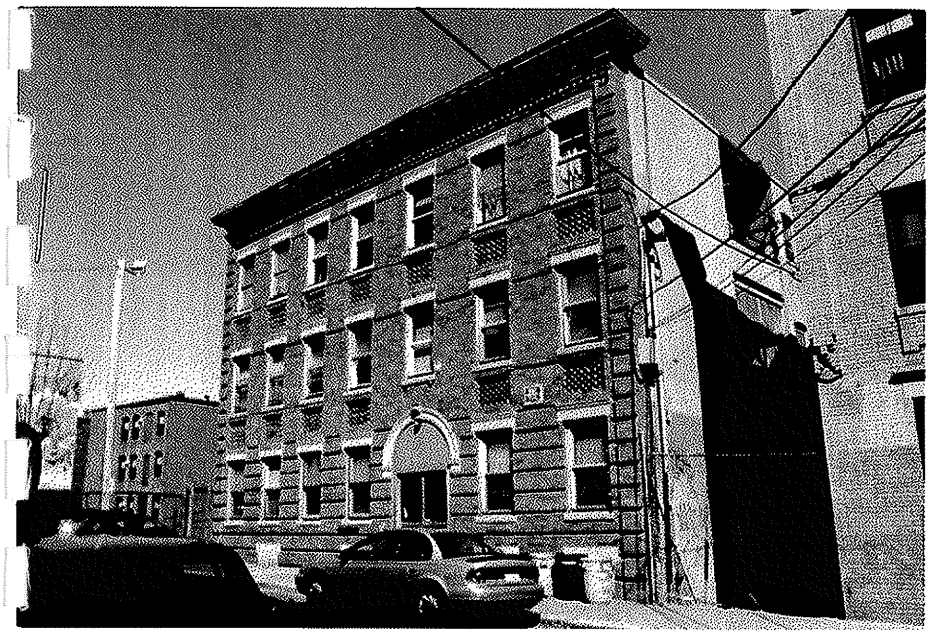

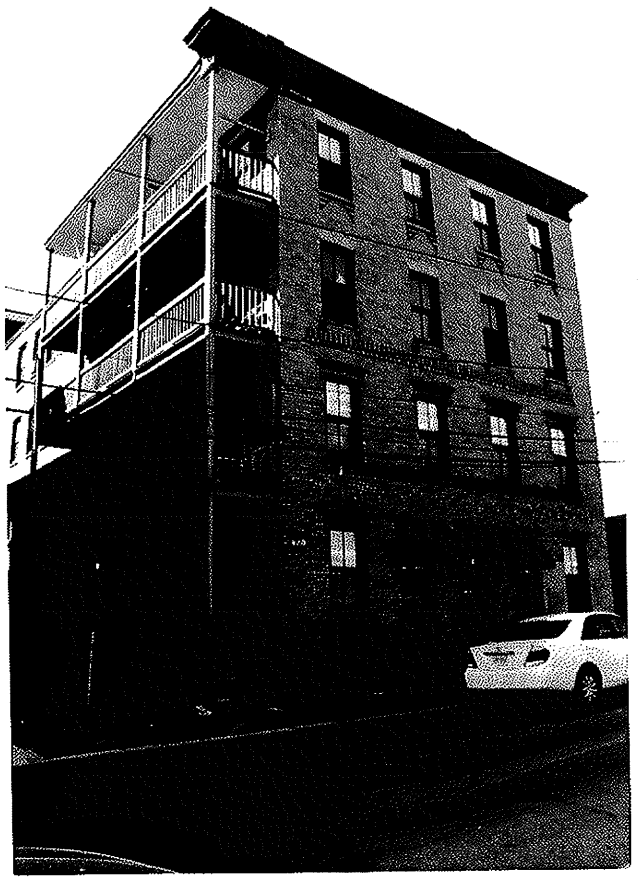

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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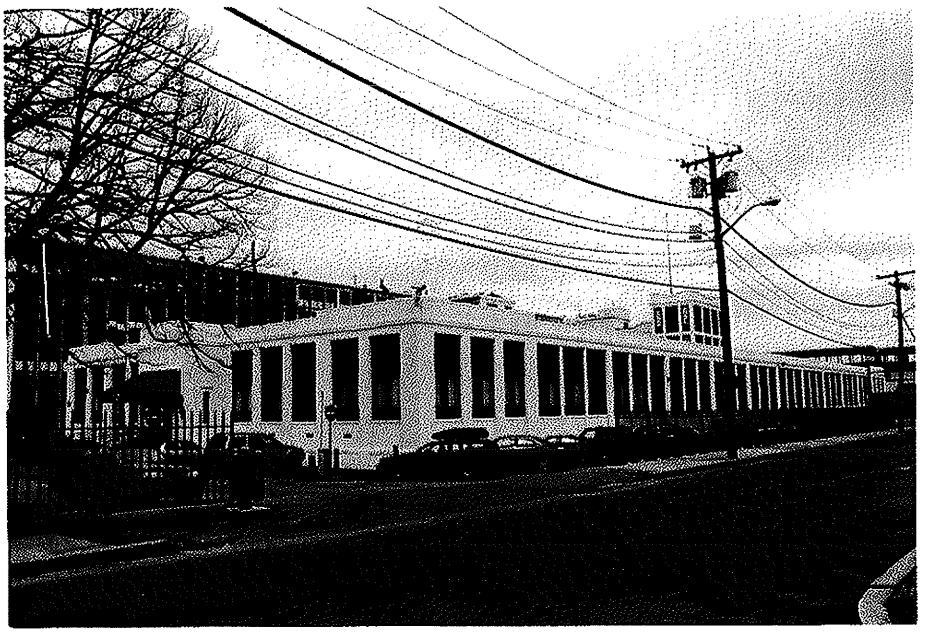

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

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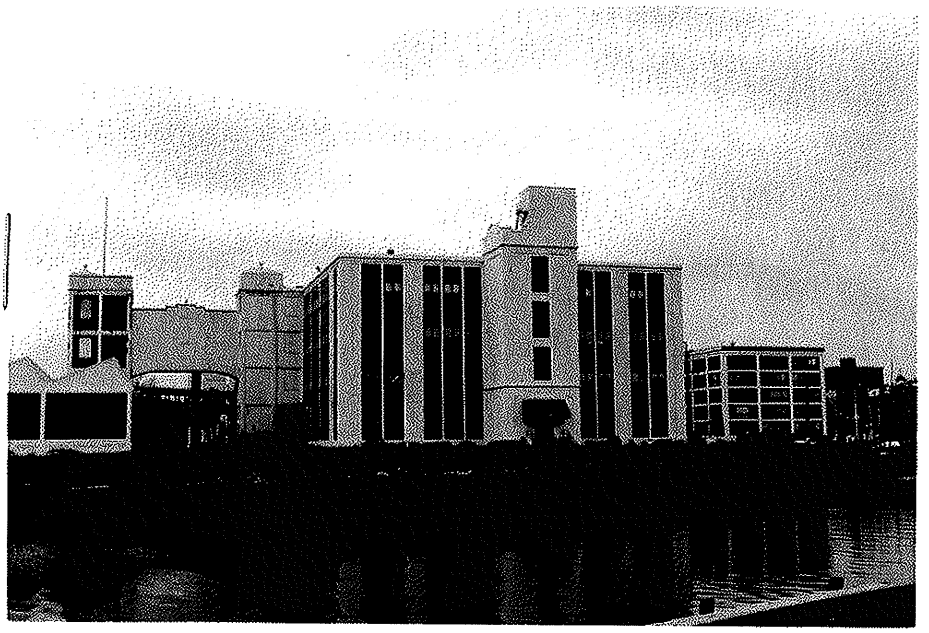

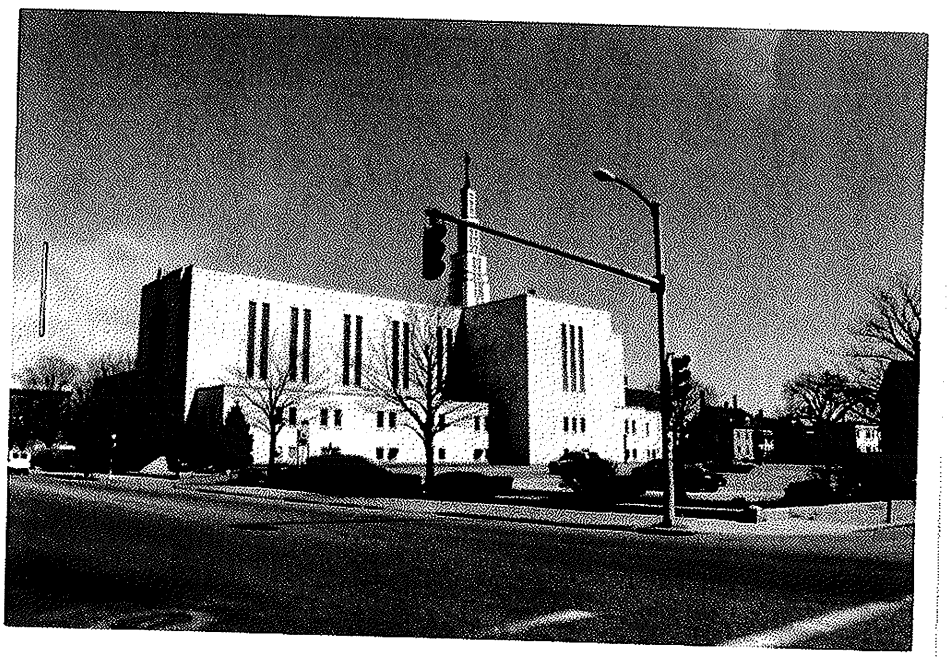

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

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MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

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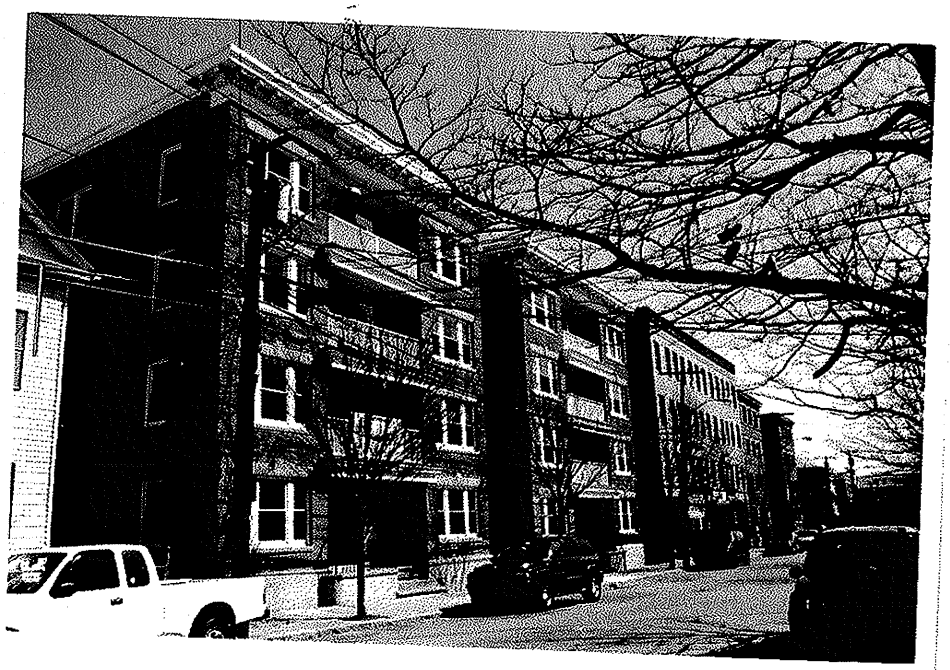

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

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MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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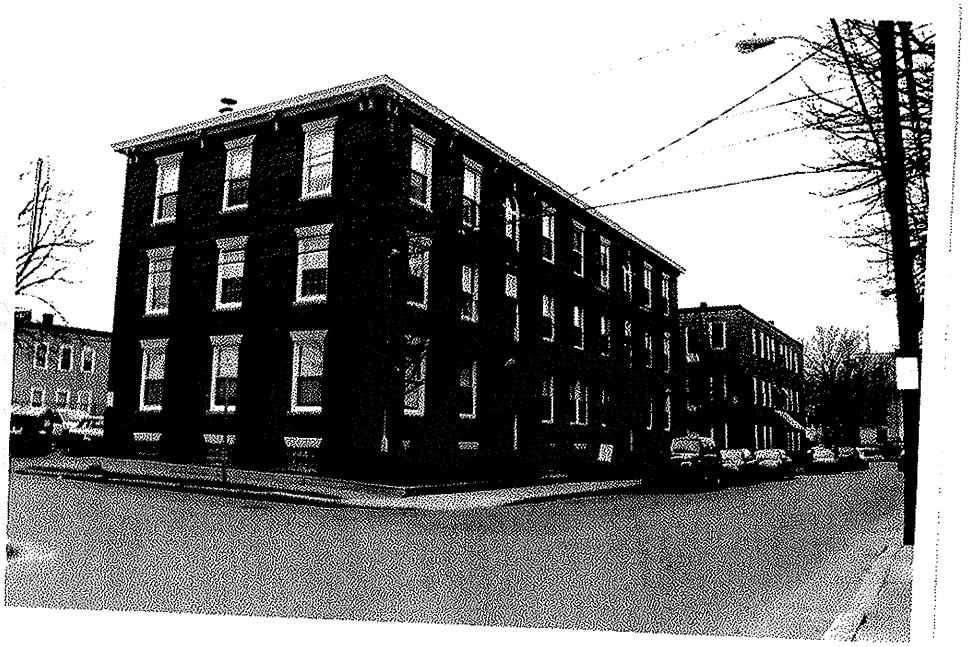
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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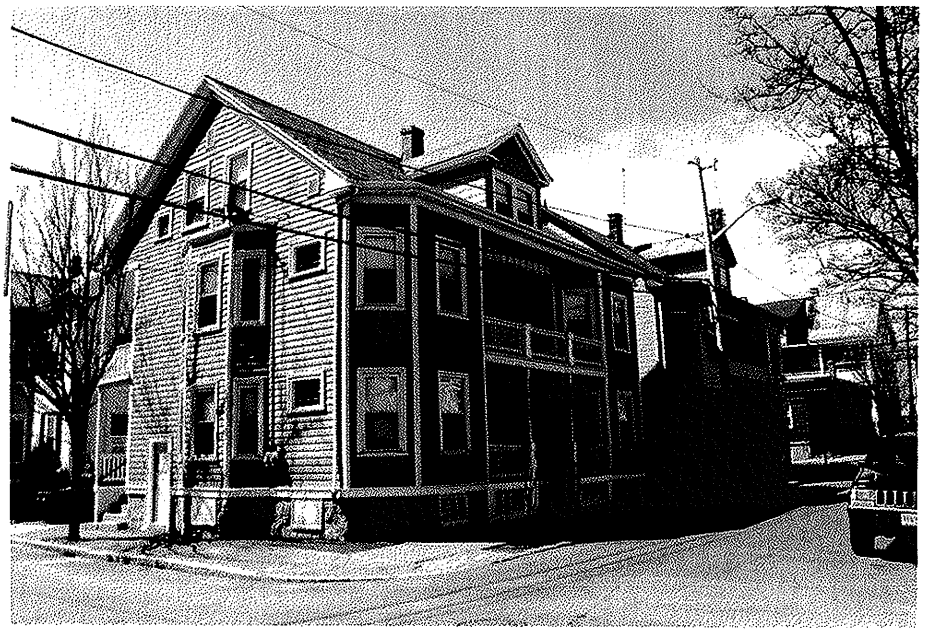

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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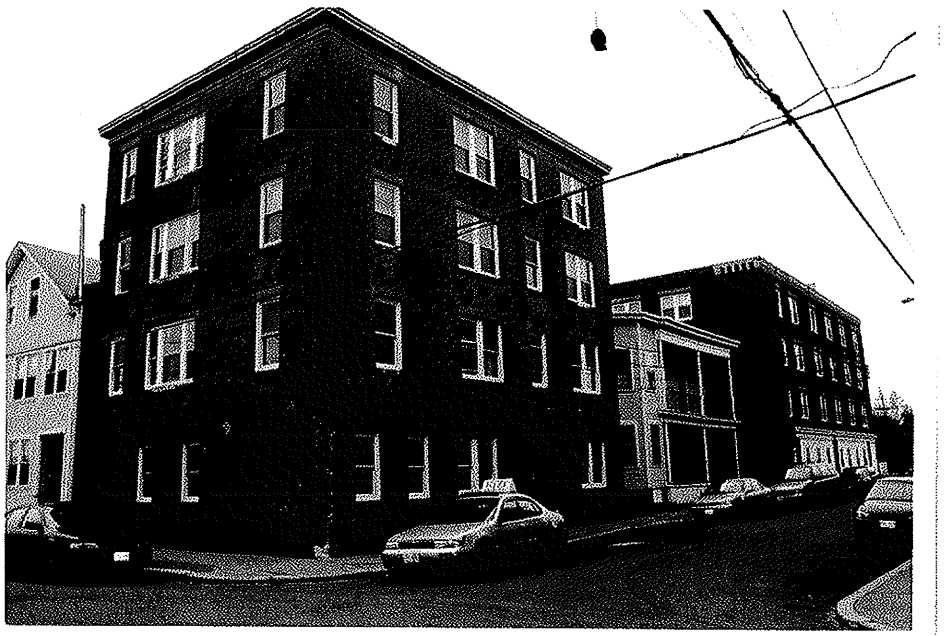
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125



INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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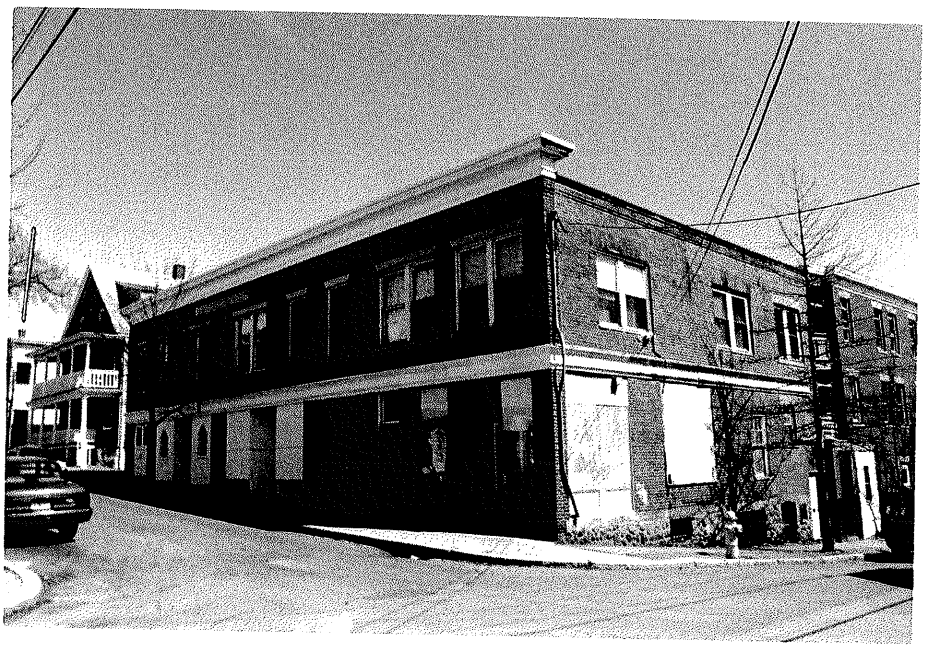

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

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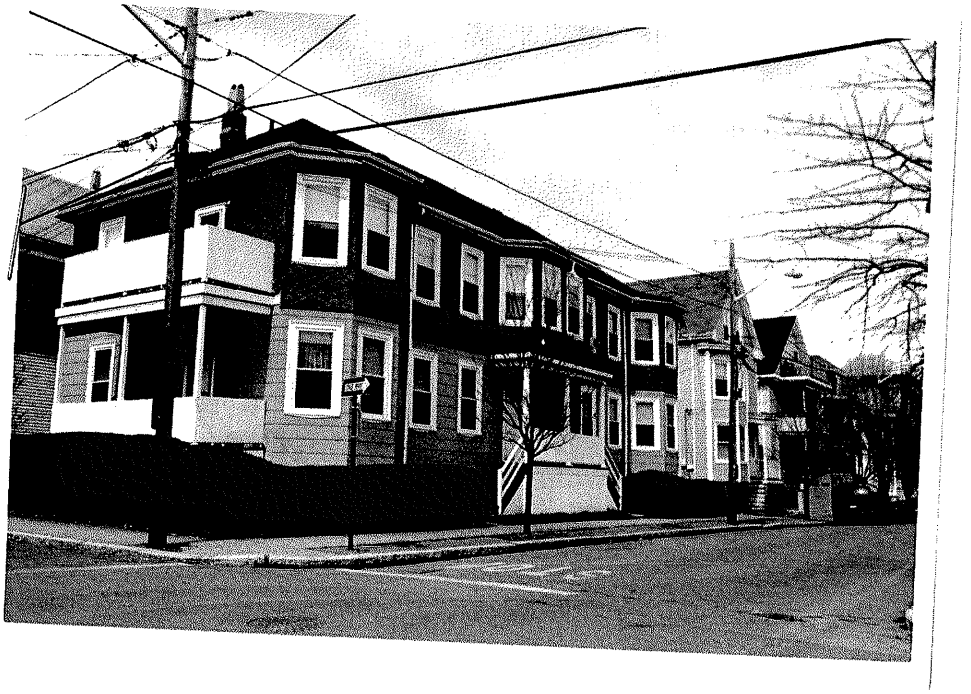

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
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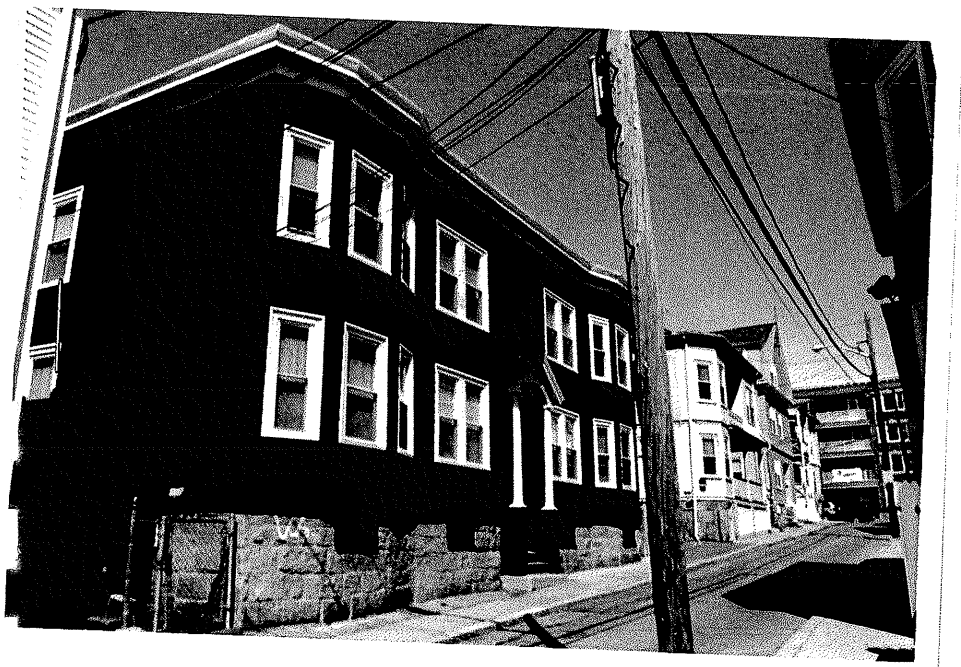

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) Form No.
See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
	See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Town
SALEM

Property Address
POINT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEE DATA SHEET

Area(s) | Form No.
See datasheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
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Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

MHC #	Parcel ID	Name	Number	Street	Built Date	Architect or Builder	Building Type	Style or Form	Material Frame	Material Exterior	Integrity	Roll and Frame #
SAL.3958	34_0042		1	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	5-4, left
SAL.3959	34_0471		2	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	5-5, far right
SAL.3960	34_0037		3	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	5-4, right
SAL.3961	34_0470		4	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	5-4, second from right
SAL.2156	34_0040		5	Chase Street	1930		Multi-family, 9 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	5-3
SAL.3962	34_0469		6	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	5-4, second from left
SAL.3963	34_0468		8	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	5-5, left
SAL.3964	34_0038		9	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	5-2
SAL.3965	34_0467		12	Chase Street	1920		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-33, right
SAL.3966	34_0459		15	Chase Street	1960		Single family	Colonial Revival Cape	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-32, left
SAL.3967	34_0466		16	Chase Street	1920		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-33, left
SAL.3968	34_0465		16 1/2	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	4-34
SAL.3969	34_0460		17	Chase Street	1956		Single family	Ranch	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-32, right
SAL.3970	34_0463		18	Chase Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	4-31, left
SAL.3971	34_0462		22	Chase Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	4-31, center
SAL.3972	34_0461		24-26	Chase Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	4-31, right
SAL.ID, SAL.2000	34_0448	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Carding and Spinning Mill	47	Congress Street	1915	Lockwood, Greene & Co.	Industrial converted to office	Art Deco	Steel	Reinforced Concrete	Fair	1-9, 4-7, 4-9
SAL.ID, SAL.2001	34_0448	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Weave Shed	47	Congress Street	1915	Lockwood, Greene & Co.	Industrial	N/A	Steel	Reinforced Concrete	Fair	4-8, 4-10, 4-15
SAL.ID, SAL.2002	34_0448	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Cotton Storehouse	47	Congress Street	1915	Lockwood, Greene & Co.	Industrial converted to office	Art Deco	Steel	Reinforced Concrete	Fair	1-8, 4-6
SAL.ID, SAL.2003	34_0448	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Cloth Room	47	Congress Street	1924		Industrial converted to office, education	Art Deco	Steel	Reinforced Concrete	Fair	4-21
SAL.ID, SAL.2004	34_0448	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Office Building	47	Congress Street	1916		Office	Neoclassical	Steel	Brick	Good	2-1, 2-3
SAL.ID, SAL.2005	34_0488	Pequot House	47	Congress Street	1930	Philip Horton Smith	Office	Colonial Revival/ First Period	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	1-7
SAL.ID, SAL.2006	34_0488	Parking Garage	47	Congress Street	1985		Parking garage	N/A	Steel	Reinforced Concrete	Excellent	N/A
SAL.3979	34_0192		61	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units	N/A	Wood	Conc. Block	Fair	2-4, 4-22
SAL.2181	34_0194		73	Congress Street	1920		Mixed Use	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	2-4, 2-6
SAL.3980	34_0195		79	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units and former shop space	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-7, left
SAL.2182	34_0196		81	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Craftsman	Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	2-7, second from left
SAL.3981	34_0197		83	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	2-7, second from right
SAL.3982	34_0218		84	Congress Street	1950		Service Stat	None	Wood	Wood	Unknown	N/A
SAL.3983	34_0198		87	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Good	2-7, right
SAL.3984	34_0217		88	Congress Street	1920		Multi-family, commercial	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	3-19, right
SAL.3985	34_0199		95	Congress Street	1955		Store	None	Steel	Conc. Block	N/A	N/A
SAL.3986	34_0215		96	Congress Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	3-19, left
SAL.3987	34_0214		100	Congress Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	None	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	N/A

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

MHC #	Parcel ID	Name	Number	Street	Built Date	Architect or Builder	Building Type	Style or Form	Material Frame	Material Exterior	Integrity	Roll and Frame #
SAL.3988	34_0169		105	Congress Street	1915		(2 buildings) Multifamily, 14 units; commercial	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	3-18, left
SAL.2172	34_0161	Arthur Michaud House	108	Congress Street	1930		Single family	Bungalow	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	3-20
SAL.3852	34_0170	A.C. Therrault Apartment House	117	Congress Street	1916	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 8 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	3-18, right
SAL.3989	34_0193		65-67	Congress Street	1956		Industrial	N/A	Steel	Conc. Block	N/A	N/A
SAL.3990	34_0193		65-67	Congress Street	1956		Industrial, Light	N/A	Steel	Conc. Block	N/A	N/A
SAL.2185	34_0216		90-92	Congress Street			Multi-family, commercial	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	3-19, center
SAL.948	N/A	Congress Street Bridge over South River (MHD Bridge #5-1-4)	N/A	Congress Street	1916	Boston Bridge Works	N/A	Center-bearing, steel deck plate girder swing bridge	Steel	Steel	Good	N/A
SAL.2187	34_0242	Daonat L'Heureaux	10	Dow Street	1937	Leopold J. Audet	Multi-family, 5+units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	2-32
SAL.3991	34_0304		11	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 5+ units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	2-25, left
SAL.3992	34_0241		12	Dow Street	1930		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	2-31
SAL.3993	34_0305		15	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Good	2-25, center
SAL.3994	34_0240		16	Dow Street	1920		Single family	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	2-30
SAL.3995	34_0306		17	Dow Street	1935		Multi-family	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-25, right
SAL.3996	34_0239		20	Dow Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-29, left
SAL.3997	34_0238		26	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Good	3-10, right
SAL.3998	34_0220		40	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Good	2-16, right
SAL.3999	34_0323		43	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-17, right
SAL.4000	34_0219		44	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Clapboard	Good	2-16, left
SAL.4001	34_0336	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	51	Dow Street	1920		Multifamily, 2 units		Wood	StuccoFr	Good	2-9, left
SAL.4002	34_0345	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	53	Dow Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units		Wood	StuccoFr	Good	2-9, right
SAL.4003	34_0337	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Housing	57	Dow Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units		Wood	StuccoFr	Fair	2-8
SAL.4004	34_0211		52-60	Dow Street	1920		Multi-family, 20 units	N/A	Steel	Brick	Good	2-10
SAL.4005	34_0365		11	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	1-25, left
SAL.4006	34_0366		15	Harbor Street	1915		Commercial converted to multi-family	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-25, second from left
SAL.IX, SAL.3955	34_0307	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church Convent	18	Harbor Street	1962		Convent, vacant	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-24
SAL.2201	34_0367	Arthur Guilmette Building	19	Harbor Street	1915	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 6 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-25, third from left
SAL.IX, SAL.3954	34_0307	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church School	20	Harbor Street	1921	J. Arthur Marchand and A.O. Bottomley	School, vacant	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	N/A
SAL.4007	34_0368		21	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	1-26, left
SAL.4008	34_0369		25	Harbor Street	1915		Single family and shop converted to multi-family	N/A	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	1-26, second from left

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

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SAL.4009	34_0370		29	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	1-26, third from left
SAL.4010	34_0316		32	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	1-30, right
SAL.2202	34_0371	Alfred Robinson House	33	Harbor Street	1915	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	1-28, left
SAL.4011	34_0315		34	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Aluminum	Good	1-30, second from right
SAL.4012	34_0314		36	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	1-30, third from right; 1-31, right
SAL.4013	34_0372		37	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Aluminum	Good	1-28, right
SAL.4014	34_0330		38	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Good	1-32, right
SAL.4015	34_0373	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Tenement Houses	39	Harbor Street	1915	John P. Benson	Multi-family, 8 units (2 buildings)	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-29
SAL.4016	34_0329		40	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Good	1-32, center
SAL.4017	34_0328		42	Harbor Street	1915		Multi-family, commercial	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-32, left
SAL.4018	34_0340		56	Harbor Street	1957		Single family	Cape	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	N/A
SAL.2199	34_0339		64	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-36
SAL.4019	34_0377		69	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-35, left
SAL.4020	34_0374	Napoleon Leveque Building	47-53	Harbor Street	1914	E.B. Balcomb	Multi-family residential, commercial	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Fair	1-34, center
SAL.4021	34_0375		57-59	Harbor Street	1920		Multi-family, 16 units	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	1-33
SAL.4022	34_0378	Bernard Feenan Block	73-75	Harbor Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Mixed Use	Colonial Revival	Steel	Brick	Fair	1-35, right; 2-5
SAL.4023	34_0136		1	Harrison Avenue			Commercial, vacant	N/A	Wood	Brick	Fair	3-4, left
SAL.4024	34_0137		3	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-34, left
SAL.4025	34_0124		4	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	3-35, right
SAL.4026	34_0138		11	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Craftsman	Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	3-34, center
SAL.4027	34_0123		12	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Good	3-35, right; 3-36, right
SAL.4028	34_0122		14	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Good	3-36, left
SAL.4029	34_0139		15	Harrison Avenue	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	3-35, right
SAL.IX, SAL.3953	34_0307	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church Rectory	131	Lafayette Street	1917		Rectory, vacant	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-24, 4-5
SAL.IX, SAL.3952	34_0307	St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church	135	Lafayette Street	1949-1950	John James O'Shaughnessy	Church, vacant	International	Steel	Glazed white brick	Good	1-24, 2-33
SAL.4030	34_0244		159	Lafayette Street	1930		Multi-family, 4 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Excellent	2-34, second from left
SAL.2188	34_0245	Joseph Fugere House	163	Lafayette Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Funeral Home (originally Single-family)	Craftsman	Wood	StuccoBlk	Excellent	2-35, left
SAL.4031	34_0247	Ernest Gagnon Apartment Building	173	Lafayette Street	1923	Alfred Audet	Multi-family, 15 units	Neoclassical	Steel	Brick	Good	2-36
SAL.4032	34_0126		175	Lafayette Street	1950		Service Station	N/A	Steel	StuccoBlk	N/A	N/A
SAL.4033	34_0127		183	Lafayette Street	1959		Office	N/A	Steel	StuccoBlk	N/A	N/A
SAL.4034	34_0117		185	Lafayette Street	1924		Multi-family, 2 units	Spanish Colonial Revival	Wood	StuccoFr	Excellent	4-4
SAL.4035	34_0118		187	Lafayette Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-3, third from right
SAL.4036	34_0119		189	Lafayette Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	4-3, second from right

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

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SAL.4037	34_0120		191	Lafayette Street	1915		Funeral Home (originally Single-family)	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	4-3, right
SAL.4038	34_0472		197	Lafayette Street	1915		Multi-family Conversion	Colonial Revival	Wood	Aluminum	Good	5-7, left
SAL.4039	34_0390		101-109	Lafayette Street	1915		Commercial, 9 shops	Neoclassical	Wood	Brick	Fair	1-22
SAL.2200	34_0364	S.J. Levesque Building/ Hotel Lincoln	111-125	Lafayette Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Commercial/ Apartments	Classical Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	1-21
SAL.3973	34_0243	Donat L'Heureux Apartment Building/ Mount Royal Apartments	155-157	Lafayette Street	1928	Leopold J. Audet	Multi-family, 11 units	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	2-34, left
SAL.2189	34_0246	J.H. Russell House	165-167	Lafayette Street	1915		Multi-family	Craftsman	Wood	Clapboard	Excellent	2-35, left
SAL.2157	34_0044		193-195	Lafayette Street	1930		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	5-6
SAL.2158	34_0473		199-201	Lafayette Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units	Beaux Arts	Wood	Brick	Excellent	5-7, right
SAL.4040	34_0043		2	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-2, right
SAL.4041	34_0121		11	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	N/A
SAL.4042	34_0041		14	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	3-32, right
SAL.4043	34_0128		15	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 family	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Conc. Block	Good	3-33
SAL.4044	34_0129		19	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 family	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	3-33, second from left
SAL.4045	34_0039		20	Leavitt Street	1965		Single family	Cape	Wood	Wood Shingle	N/A	N/A
SAL.4046	34_0457		26	Leavitt Street	1945		Single family	Colonial Revival Cape	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-26, left
SAL.4047	34_0140		27	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	3-28
SAL.4048	34_0456		28	Leavitt Street	1945		Single family	Cape	Wood	Clapboard	N/A	N/A
SAL.4049	34_0141		35	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-27, right
SAL.4050	34_0163		47	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival/ Queen Anne	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	3-21
SAL.4051	34_0454		62	Leavitt Street	1940		Automobile repair garage	Modern	Steel	Conc. Block	Fair	4-12
SAL.4052	34_0453		68	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-11, right
SAL.4053	34_0452		70	Leavitt Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-11, center
SAL.4054	34_0451		72	Leavitt Street	1930		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-11, left
SAL.2173	34_0171	J.E. Dube Building/ Harbor Sweets	85	Leavitt Street	1915		Industrial/ Commercial	Colonial Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	4-14
SAL.4055	34_0458		22-24	Leavitt Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	3-26, right
SAL.4056	34_0450	Yacht Club Clubhouse	78 and 78 Rear	Leavitt Street	1950		Clubhouse	N/A	Wood	Conc. Block		
SAL.2180	34_0191	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company Boarding House	10-14	Lynch Street	1915	Kilham & Hopkins	Multi-family	Colonial Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	4-20
SAL.4057	34_0154		36	Naumkeag Street	1900		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Good	4-17
SAL.4058	34_0248		5	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Good	3-2, left
SAL.4059	34_0249		7	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-2, second from left
SAL.4060	34_0125		12	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	3-3
SAL.4061	34_0251		15 1/2	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Unknown	N/A
SAL.4062	34_0252		17	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Good	3-5

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

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SAL.4063	34_0135		20	Palmer Street	1915		Commercial, vacant	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	3-4, left
SAL.4064	34_0224		35	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-6, second from left
SAL.4065	34_0155		38	Palmer Street			Garage converted to multi-family, 4 units	N/A	Wood	Brick	Fair	3-16
SAL.4066	34_0162		50	Palmer Street	1973		Restaurant	N/A	Wood	Wood	N/A	N/A
SAL.4067	34_0213		51	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Unknown	N/A
SAL.4068	34_0168		58	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	4-27, center
SAL.4069	34_0189		71	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 8 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	4-16, left
SAL.4070	34_0173	J. Turcotte Building	72	Palmer Street	1915	B.E. Porter	Multi-family, 6 units/ commercial	Colonial Revival	Masonry	Brick	Fair	4-17, right; 4-28
SAL.2179	34_0190		75	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Neoclassical	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	4-16, center
SAL.3974	34_0172		78	Palmer Street			Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-17, left
SAL.2190	34_0250		13-15	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	3-2, third from left
SAL.4071	34_0148	Adelard Levesque Building	34-36	Palmer Street	1915	Tirrell & Fournier	Multi-family, 2 units		Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	3-7, left
SAL.4072	34_0167	St. Joseph Credit Union Apartment Building	62-64	Palmer Street	1940	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 4 family	N/A	Wood	Brick	Good	4-27, left
SAL.2183	34_0202		63-67	Palmer Street	1915		Multi-family, 12 units	Neoclassical	Steel	Brick	Good	4-29
SAL.4073	34_0313		2	Park Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-20, third from left
SAL.4074	34_0331		3	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	2-23, left
SAL.2197	34_0312		6	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	2-20, second from left
SAL.4075	34_0332		9	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 unit	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-23, center
SAL.4076	34_0311		10	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	2-20, left
SAL.4077	34_0333		13	Park Street			Automobile garage		Brick		Good	2-21
SAL.4078	34_0334		19	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	2-19, left
SAL.4079	34_0309		20	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	2-18, second from left
SAL.4080	34_0335		23	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	2-19, right
SAL.4081	34_0308		24	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units/ commercial	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	2-18
SAL.4082	34_0221		29	Park Street	1920		Multi-family, 4 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	3-12, fourth from right
SAL.4083	34_0237		30	Park Street	1915		Single family	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Good	2-24, right
SAL.4084	34_0236		32	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	N/A	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	3-13, far right
SAL.3878	34_0222	Adelard Morin Building	33	Park Street	1915	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	3-12, third from right; 3-15, left
SAL.2186	34_0223		35	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival/ Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-12, second from right
SAL.4085	34_0233	A. Rouillard Building	42	Park Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 7 units and shop	Colonial Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	3-6, two buildings at left
SAL.4086	34_0310		14-16	Park Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-22, right
SAL.2204	34_0388	Minnie Miller Building	12	Peabody Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-2, center
SAL.4087	34_0386		20	Peabody Street	1900		Multi-family, 8 units	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	1-4
SAL.4088	34_0385	David Land Building	24	Peabody Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 4 units	Renaisance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-3, left
SAL.4089	34_0383		38	Peabody Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-5

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

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SAL.4090	34_0382		46	Peabody Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-6, right
SAL.4091	34_0381	Mendel Collier Block	52	Peabody Street	1916	Abraham Rosenstein	Multi-family, 8 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-6, center
SAL.4092	34_0380	Nathan Meingoff Building	56	Peabody Street	1916	Abraham Rosenstein	Multi-family, 8 units	Neoclassical	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-6, left
SAL.2205	34_0389	David Land Building	8-10	Peabody Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 3 units and shop	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-2, right
SAL.2203	34_0387		14-18	Peabody Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-2, left
SAL.4093	34_0209		20	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	4-23, right
SAL.2176	34_0183	Oneszime Ouellette Building	25	Perkins Street	1915	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 3 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-24, left
SAL.4094	34_0208		26	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-23, second from right
SAL.4095	34_0207		28	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-23, third from right
SAL.2177	34_0184		29	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	4-24, second from right
SAL.4096	34_0206		30	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	4-23, fourth from right
SAL.2178	34_0185	Edmond Girard Building	31	Perkins Street	1915	Brochu & Gagnon	Multi-family, 8 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-24, right
SAL.4097	34_0205	Omer Marquis Building	32	Perkins Street	1929	Leopold J. Audet	Multi-family, 3 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	4-26, right
SAL.2184	34_0204		34	Perkins Street	1919		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-26, second from right
SAL.4098	34_0186		35	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-35, left
SAL.4099	34_0203		36	Perkins Street	1900		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-26, second from left
SAL.4100	34_0188		45	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Good	4-26, left
SAL.4101	34_0166		54	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	4-13, third from left
SAL.4102	34_0487		55	Perkins Street	1915		Commercial	Colonial Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	4-30
SAL.4103	34_0165		58	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	4-13, second from left
SAL.4104	34_0164		60	Perkins Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units converted to six units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-13, left
SAL.4105	34_0181		14	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-19, right
SAL.4106	34_0180		16	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	4-19, second from right
SAL.4107	34_0179		18	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-19, third from right
SAL.4108	34_0178		20	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-18, right
SAL.4109	34_0177		22	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-18, second from right
SAL.4110	34_0176		32	Pingree Street	1927		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	4-18, second from left
SAL.2175	34_0175		40	Pingree Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	4-18, left
SAL.2174	34_0174		44	Pingree Street	1910		Multi-family, 6 units	Romanesque Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	4-16, right
SAL.4111	34_0327		6	Prince Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-13, right
SAL.4112	34_0326		8	Prince Street	1915		Single-family	N/A	Wood	StuccoFr	Fair	2-13, left
SAL.4113	34_0325		10	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	2-12
SAL.4114	34_0324		12	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	2-11, left
SAL.4115	34_0227		22	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-15, right
SAL.4116	34_0226		32	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-14, right; 3-12, right
SAL.4117	34_0225		34	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 8 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	3-14, left
SAL.4118	34_0147		38	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-24, third from left

MHC #	Parcel ID	Name	Number	Street	Built Date	Architect or Builder	Building Type	Style or Form	Material Frame	Material Exterior	Integrity	Roll and Frame #
SAL.4119	34_0146		40	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-24, second from left
SAL.4120	34_0145		42	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-24, left
SAL.4121	34_0157		43	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Clapboard	Unknown	N/A
SAL.4122	34_0144		44	Prince Street	1900		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Wood Shingle	Good	3-22, third from left
SAL.4123	34_0158		45	Prince Street	1916		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	3-23, third from right
SAL.4124	34_0143		46	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-22, second from left
SAL.4125	34_0142		48	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-22, left
SAL.4126	34_0159		49	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	3-23, second from right
SAL.4127	34_0160		51	Prince Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	3-23, right
SAL.4128	34_0341		1-7	Prince Street	1960		Multi-family, 5+ units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	N/A	N/A
SAL.2171	34_0156	Isaie Martel Building	39-41	Prince Street	1915	J. Arthur Marchand	Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	3-25
SAL.4129	34_0344		2	Prince Street Place	1915		Multi-family, 8 units (2 buildings)		Wood	StuccoFr	Good	2-15
SAL.4130	34_0343		1-7	Prince Street Place	1915		Multi-family, 8 units (2 buildings)		Wood	StuccoFr	Good	2-14
SAL.4131	34_0318		5	Salem Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	2-28, second from left
SAL.4132	34_0319		9	Salem Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-27, left
SAL.4133	34_0320		11	Salem Street	1914		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-27, center
SAL.4134	34_0321		15	Salem Street	1914		Multi-family, 2 unit	Queen Anne	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	2-27, right
SAL.4135	34_0228		27	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units converted to six units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	2-24, right; 3-11, left
SAL.4136	34_0229		31	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units/ commercial	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	3-11
SAL.4137	34_0230		35	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units converted to 5+ units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	3-8, left; 3-13, left
SAL.4138	34_0254		38	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 16 units	Renaissance Revival	Steel	Brick	Good	3-9
SAL.4139	34_0234		39	Salem Street	1915		Single-family/ Commercial converted to Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Stone	Fair	3-8, second from right
SAL.4140	34_0253		40	Salem Street	1915		Single-family	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Unknown	N/A
SAL.4141	34_0231		41	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units converted to 5+ units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	3-8, right
SAL.4142	34_0150		51	Salem Street	1915		Single-family, commercial	Craftsman	Wood	Conc. Block	Fair	3-7
SAL.4143	34_0134		56	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	3-31, second from left
SAL.4144	34_0133		58	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Good	3-31, left
SAL.4145	34_0132		60	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	3-29, third from left
SAL.4146	34_0151		61	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asphalt	Good	3-30, third from right
SAL.4147	34_0152		63	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	3-30, second from right
SAL.4148	34_0131		64	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Good	3-29, second from left
SAL.4149	34_0153		65	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	3-30, right

Salem Point Neighborhood Data Sheet

MHC #	Parcel ID	Name	Number	Street	Built Date	Architect or Builder	Building Type	Style or Form	Material Frame	Material Exterior	Integrity	Roll and Frame #
SAL.4150	34_0464		69	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Aluminum	Good	4-35
SAL.4151	34_0317		1-3	Salem Street	1900		Multi-family, 2 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	2-28, left
SAL.2198	34_0322	St. Jean Baptiste Building Association Building	17-19	Salem Street	1923	J. Arthur Marchand	Stores and Lodge Room	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	2-26
SAL.4152	34_0256		26-28	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	N/A	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	3-10, center
SAL.4153	34_0255		32-34	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Aluminum	Fair	3-10, left
SAL.4154	34_0130		68-70	Salem Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units		Wood	Asbestos	Good	3-29, left
SAL.4155	34_0363		6	Ward Street	1914		Multi-family, 2 unit/ Commercial	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-20, right
SAL.4156	34_0391		7	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-19, left
SAL.4157	34_0362		8	Ward Street	1915		Single family converted to multi-family	Queen Anne	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	1-20, second from left
SAL.4158	34_0361		10	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	1-20, left
SAL.4159	34_0392		11	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 3 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-19, right
SAL.4160	34_0394		17	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-17, left
SAL.4161	34_0359		18	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	1-18, left
SAL.4162	34_0357		24	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Clapboard	Fair	1-16, second from left
SAL.4163	34_0356		30	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	N/A	Wood	Wood Shingle	Fair	1-16, left
SAL.4164	34_0355		32	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 4 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Vinyl	Fair	1-15, second from left
SAL.4165	34_0396		37	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-14
SAL.4166	34_0354		38	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units converted to 3 units	N/A	Wood	Asbestos	Fair	1-15, left
SAL.4167	34_0353		40	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units/ commercial	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-10, far right
SAL.4168	34_0397		41	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-13, left
SAL.4169	34_0352		44	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 6 units/ commercial	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick	Fair	1-10, second from right
SAL.4170	34_0351		48	Ward Street	1920		Multi-family, 6 units/ commercial	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Conc. Block	Fair	1-12
SAL.4171	34_0350		52	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 7 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-11
SAL.4172	34_0349		56	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 7 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Fair	1-10, left
SAL.4173	34_0348		60	Ward Street	1920		Commercial	N/A	Steel	Conc. Block	Fair	N/A
SAL.4174	34_0399		61	Ward Street	1920		Filling Station, vacant	N/A	Wood	Brick	Fair	N/A
SAL.3975	34_0347		64	Ward Street	1900		Commercial/ Warehouse	N/A	Steel	Conc. Block	Fair	N/A
SAL.3976	34_0360		14-16	Ward Street	1915		Multi-family, 2 units	Queen Anne	Wood	Asphalt	Fair	1-18, second from left
SAL.3977	34_0395	David Land Building	23-25	Ward Street	1915	Abraham Rosenstien	Multi-family, 6 units	Renaissance Revival	Wood	Brick Veneer	Good	1-17, right
SAL.3978	34_0398	Frank Kocienski Building	45-49	Ward Street	1915	George H. Fanning	Multi-family, 6 units	Colonial Revival	Wood	Brick	Good	1-13, center

Ward St. and Peabody St. Area Form GW

Peabody St

Ward St

Harbor St

Dow St

Porter St

Cedar St

Fairfield St

Chase St

Palmer St

Leavitt St

Lynch St

Washington St

Lafayette St (Rt 1A)

Salem St

Park St

Prince St

Congress St

Perkins St

Pingree St

Naumkeag St

Harrison Ave

St. Joseph's Church Area Form GX/IX

St. Joseph's Church

Prince St. Place and 51-59 Dow St Area Form GV

Parking Lot

Mary Jane Lee Park

Grocery Store

Pequot House

Storehouse 47

Carding and Spinning Mill

Salem Family Health Center

Cloth Room

Parking Garage

Weave Shead

Harbor Sweets

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills Area Form ID

Yacht Club

Leavitt Street AutoBody Repair Shop

Legend

- Study Area
- Area Form Boundaries *
- Properties previously documented on Form B
- Demolished Building
- 4124 — All four-digit numbers in this figure are abbreviations of assigned Massachusetts Historical Commission inventory number. In this example, SAL.4124 is the complete inventory number.
- 38 — Building Address
- * — The entire study area is also within the "Fire Area" Area Form GR

0 100 200 Feet

Point Neighborhood
Historic Resource Survey/Preservation Plan
Salem, Massachusetts

Location of Inventoried Properties in Point Neighborhood Area Form Salem Massachusetts

VHB *Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.*

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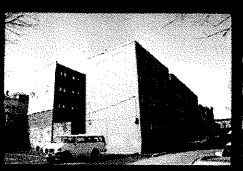

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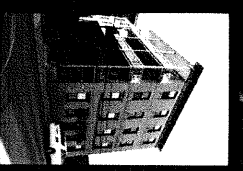

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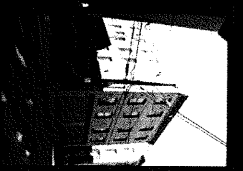

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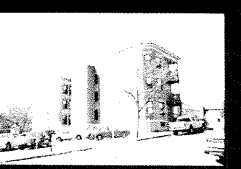

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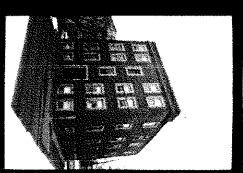



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