

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

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

33_0743

Salem

SAL.
GM

See Data
Table

Photograph



Photo 1. (L to R) Blacksmith shop, Governor's Fayre House, and Blacksmith Cottage, looking northwest.

Town/City: Salem

Place (*neighborhood or village*): Forest River Park

Name of Area: Pioneer Village; Salem 1630

Present Use: Museum

Construction Dates or Period: 1930, 1976–1988, ca. 2018

Overall Condition: Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: *Arbella* destroyed in 1954 hurricane; Ruck House and *Arbella* cottage destroyed by fire, 1976; reconstruction of cottages 1986; palisade fence ca. 2018

Acreage: 3.5 acres

Recorded by: G. Pineo, J. Chin, V. Adams; PAL

Organization: City of Salem

Date (*month/year*): September 2021

Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

SALEM

SALEM PIONEER VILLAGE

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

This inventory form has been prepared to update documentation for Pioneer Village (SAL.GM) prepared in 1988 by Claire Dempsey for the City of Salem. Since 1988, mid-twentieth century reconstructed buildings have become 50 years old, and thus potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. This documentation updates building descriptions and expands the historic narrative to place Pioneer Village in context with other sites associated with the early twentieth century Colonial Revival and the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary celebrations in 1930. A revised National Register eligibility evaluation is at the end of this form.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Pioneer Village (1930; SAL.GM) is a reproduction First Period village constructed in 1930 under the direction of George Francis Dow for the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary celebrations. The area, in the northeast corner of Forest River Park in Salem, encompasses seven buildings, two structures, and numerous landscape features across a 3.5-acre, sloping lot. The buildings are arranged in a rough line leading to Salem Harbor. The village, which is enclosed by a ca. 2018 wood palisade fence on the west, south, and east, is surrounded by residential buildings on the north, a baseball field on the west, Salem Harbor to the east, and a manufactured pond on the south. An asphalt paved parking lot is south of the pond. The site is accessed via a composite causeway (ca. 2018) that runs northwest from a curving concrete sidewalk adjacent to the parking lot. The causeway terminates at a double-leaf, vertical-board gate, which is the primary entrance into the site. A second entrance is at the east edge, near the harbor, and is also composed of a double-leaf, vertical board gate within the perimeter fence. Both gates are secured with large horizontal board.

The upper slope of the site is generally covered with successional growth forest; some of the larger trees may have been planted in 1930 as part of the site landscaping and have matured in place. The upper slope originally had three English wigwams at the northwest edge and three dugout huts in the west side of the slope, along with a saw pit. One dugout and one wigwam remain extant. Camp Harbor Quest, a summer day camp run by the Salem YMCA, now occupies the upper slope. The lower slope generally consists of buildings running roughly east-west, and gardens and the main walking path through the site to the south. A small, manmade brook runs south through the center of the site, terminating in the pond. A small, wood bridge crosses the brook southwest of the Governor's Fayre House. The pond is the southernmost element in the site and is south of the palisade fence.

Resources in the area are described roughly from west to east, south to north.

The Admission and Gift Shop (ca. 1960–1970; SAL.4473, Photo 2) is immediately to the northwest as visitors enter the site. The building is a southeast-facing, single-cell, one-story, rectangular building constructed in 1986. The building has a steeply pitched side-gable roof sheathed in wood shingles and pierced by a wattle and daub, half-timbered chimney at the west bay. The walls are clad in wide clapboards, and the building rests on wood piers. The southeast (facade) elevation has an entrance at the west bay that consists of a vertically laid wide-plank door with narrow modern metal hinges and a narrow plain wood surround. A small window opening is a slightly off center between the center and east bays and has a wood shutter with wrought-iron hinges. A secondary entrance is in the south bay of the northeast elevation, and is filled with a vertically laid wide-plank door with wrought-iron hinges. A small window is centered on the northeast elevation and is covered by a wood shutter with wrought-iron hinges. The interior of the cottage has gypsum board walls.

East of the Admission and Gift Shop is the Woodbury Cottage (1930; SAL.4474, Photo 2). The cottage is a southeast-facing, one-story, single-cell, rectangular building. The building has a steeply pitched side-gable thatched roof pierced by an interior end chimney covered in clapboards at the east bay. The entrance is in the east-bay of the southeast (facade) elevation and has a narrow plain wood surround filled with a vertically laid wide-plank door that is accessed by a granite block step. A window opening is centered on the east half of the facade and is covered with a wood shutter with wrought-iron hinges. The interior of the cottage has wood plank floors and walls, and a sleeping loft opposite the chimney.

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A Dugout Shelter (ca. 1980, SAL.9069, Photo 3) is northwest of the Admission and Gift Shop. Facing southwest, the dugout, a reproduction of a 1930 dugout, is built into the hill and has an end-gable wood plank and earthen roof with overhanging eaves and exposed beams. The walls are composed of vertical bark-covered logs. The dugout is built into the earth and the northeast end rests on a mortared stone fireplace. The entrance is centered on the southwest elevation and is framed in dimensional lumber. A small square window opening is east of the entrance and is also framed in dimensional lumber.

An English Wigwam (1930, 1987; SAL.9070, Photo 4) is north of the Admission and Gift Shop. The Wigwam faces southwest and is constructed with wattle and thatching, which was replaced in 1987. An entrance is centered at the southwest elevation and is framed in plain wood and filled with a vertically laid wide-plank door. A square stone hearth, constructed in 1930, is at the northeast elevation and is nearly as tall and as wide as the wigwam.

The Governor's Fayre House (1930; SAL.4475, Photos 1 and 5-8) is in the approximate center of the row of buildings; 'fayre' is a pseudoarchaic spelling of fair, likely referring to the style and quality of the house and its finishes. The house is a southeast-facing, three-bay-by-one-bay, two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival reproduction of a First Period-style house. The building has a side-gable roof covered in wood shingles with slightly overhanging eaves and a wide fascia. A brick chimney pierces the roof east of center. The walls are clad in wood planks, and the building rests on stone piers. The southeast (facade) elevation consists of a central entrance flanked by windows. The entrance has a narrow plain wood surround and is filled with a wood door consisting of narrow vertical wood. Window openings are on the east and west bays and have plain wood shutters. A group of three diamond-pane casement windows is in the west bay at the second story and flush with the cornice. A narrow diamond pane fixed window is at the second story above the entrance and a pair of diamond-pane casement windows are in the east bay. Window openings are at the first and second stories in the southwest elevation, and a small window is centered in the gable peak. The interior of the house has a typical First Period hall-and-parlor configuration, with stairs in front of the center chimney bay.

To the east of the Governor's Fayre House are the Blacksmith Cottage (ca. 1986, SAL.4476, Photos 1, 5, and 8) and the Arbella Cottage (1930, SAL.4477, Photo 8), each a southeast-facing, one-story, single-cell, Colonial Revival reproduction of a 1600s Colonial house. The buildings have a steeply pitched side-gable thatched roof pierced by an interior end half-timbered, wattle and daub chimney at the west bay. The walls are clad in wide wood clapboards, and the building rests on wood piers. The southeast (facade) elevation has an entrance at the west edge that consists of a vertically wide-plank door with narrow modern metal hinges and a narrow plain wood surround. A small window opening is a slightly off center between the center and east bays and has a wood shutter with wrought-iron hinges. According to newspaper reports, the original Arbella Cottage was destroyed by arson in 1976, but this has been disputed by park staff. If true, the extant building would have to be a reproduction, and there is no know record of the Arabella Cottage being rebuilt. It is possible that the newspaper referred to the original Blacksmith Cottage that was destroyed but misnamed in the newspaper (Johnson 1976).

The Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1986; SAL.4478, Photos 1 and 9) is across the walking path from the Blacksmith Cottage and is a northwest-facing, one-story, two-bay-by-one-bay, wood-frame building. The building has a side-gable roof with a wide fascia that is covered in wood shingles and pierced by a half-timbered, wattle and daub chimney at the center of the southeast slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the building rests on wood piers. The northwest (facade) elevation consists of two large wood swinging doors with wrought-iron strap hinges. A one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay, shed roof ell with exposed rafter ends projects from the south center of the south elevation. A small window is slightly off-center in the southwest elevation and has a wood shutter and wrought-iron hinges. The original blacksmith shop was built in 1930 and sited near the dugouts along the fence line at the northwest corner of the complex, remaining in place until ca. 1988. In ca. 1986 the current blacksmith shop was constructed as part of rehabilitation work in the village.

The Visitor Center (1976; SAL.4479, Photo 10) is a west-facing, one-story, one-bay-by-four-bay, rectangular, wood-frame building. The building has a front-gable roof with slightly overhanging-eaves and a wide fascia. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and is pierced by a wood chimney near the west end of the south slope. The walls are clad with wood planks, and the building rests on wood piers. The primary entrance is in the south edge of the east elevation, filled with a vertical-plank wood door affixed with strap hinges. A small window covered by wood shutters is to the north. A secondary

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entrance is centered at the west elevation that consists of a wood door with wrought-iron strap hinges. Four window openings are evenly spaced in the south elevation and have wood plank shutters with wrought-iron strap hinges.

Immediately outside the palisade wall, adjacent to the Visitor Center, is a small, wood Ticket Booth (ca. 1970, SAL.4480, Photo 11), constructed of vertical boards surmounted by a side-gable roof. The ticket booth is typically only used for special events.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Pioneer Village was conceived by George Francis Dow (1868–1936) as a reproduction of the 1600s English Settlement in Salem, to commemorate the 1930 tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Dow was an antiquarian, museum innovator, and architect who championed the Colonial Revival concept of living history in America (Korieth 1990). He was the secretary of the Essex Institute (now the Peabody Essex Museum) in Salem from 1898–1918, then filled various roles at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA), based in Boston, from 1920 until his death in 1936 (Stillinger 1980:152; Dempsey 1988). He was a prolific writer and editor, publishing numerous books and articles about colonial-era New England, including *Every Day Life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony* (1935) which was illustrated with photographs of Pioneer Village (Dow 1935; Stillinger 1980:154). Dow was an important and influential figure in the American fields of history, historic interpretation and historic preservation during the formative decades of the early twentieth century. His obituary in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* for October 1936 called him “one of the leading historians and antiquarians of New England,” and noted that “because of his knowledge of early New England architecture he was often consulted, and had charge of the restoration of a number of eighteenth-century houses for individuals and historical societies throughout New England” (American Antiquarian Society 1936:124–125).

Dow was influenced by Artur Hazelius (1833–1901), a Swedish antiquarian who established period rooms at museums, and built the Skansen outdoor museum in 1891 on Stockholm harbor. Skansen was the first recorded outdoor living history museum, consisting of a collection of buildings and structures from across Sweden, and included a windmill, whipping post, and iron master’s house, as well as an amalgamation of farm buildings. The museum was staffed by costumed interpreters that demonstrated traditional crafts and skills as a way of preserving what Hazelius saw as a disappearing way of life (Stillinger 1980:150; Pineo 2013:14). While at the Essex Institute, Dow introduced the ideas of period rooms and created an outdoor museum on the institute property in 1910–1913 (now the Essex Institute Historic District, SAL.HQ, NRDIS 1972) based on the Scandinavian model. The seventeenth-century John Ward House (SAL.2454, NHL 1978) was moved three blocks to the site, along with the Lye-Tapley shoe shop (SAL.2513, NRDIS1976, 1976), two porches, and a cupola from a local house. The Ward House was restored by Dow and interpreted to the year 1700, and guides were required to wear period dress (Stillinger 1980:151; Snell et al. 1968). Pioneer Village represented the next evolution of Dow’s philosophies toward reconstruction and interpretation (Chase-Harrell et al. 1993:10–11).

In the late 1920s, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts prepared for the tercentenary celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony’s establishment. Two other historical reconstructions were built for the tercentenary: Aptuxet Trading Post Museum (BOU.AG, NRDIS 2021) in Bourne, constructed by Percival Lombard and the Bourne Historical Society, and Fort Massachusetts (no longer extant) in North Adams, constructed under the auspices of the North Adams Historical Society (Glassberg 1987:974; Dow 1931). Fort Massachusetts, built in North Adams, was a reconstruction of a Colonial Era fort that was attacked by a combined force of French troops, Canadian militiamen, and their Abenaki allies during King George’s War (1744–1748). The men, women, and children taking shelter in the fort were taken as captives to Canada and exchanged for French prisoners held by the British. The North Adams Women’s Club purchased the site of the fort in 1895. The North Adams Historical Society dedicated a reconstruction of the fort in 1933, but funding ran out and it was forced to close the site after only a few years. The fort was torn down in the mid- to late 20th century, and only the chimney is extant (NAM-HA-12; PVMA 2018; Pineo et al. 2020).

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary was celebrated across the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and included band concerts, pageants, parades, historical plays, and the dedication of numerous permanent markers, monuments, memorials, and structures, all commemorating the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Boston Globe 1930a–d). The majority of tercentenary activities did not result in permanent built structures or buildings and were, thus, ephemeral

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on the landscape. Although the Pioneer Village has had a small number of buildings reconstructed or replaced, the replacements were done in kind, and reflect Dow's original layout of the site, and is thus one of two intact sites associated with the Tercentenary, along with Aptuxet Trading Post.

In February 1930, Salem's City Council appropriated \$5,000 "for the purpose of celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony." The funds were to be under the control of the Board of Park Commissioners (City of Salem 1930:269). Prior to constructing the site, Dow researched seventeenth-century documents, building contracts, journals and primary resources to design the reproduction as accurately as possible. The selected location in present-day Forest River Park was likely chosen for its proximity to the harbor. The *Guide to Salem, 1630* indicates that the site "was entirely barren of trees or shrubs or water features," other than the harbor, and was landscaped to create a pond and two islands, with a constructed shoreline and a spring. Hundreds of boulders were brought to the site to add to the portrayal of the barren, rocky coast of New England (Board of Park Commissioners 1930:7). Builders used materials and techniques that were historically accurate to seventeenth-century construction in order to represent the settlement at Naumkeag, as this area of Salem was known during the settlement period, as accurately as possible (Korieth 1990; Dempsey 1988; Carpenter 1987). The preface to Dow's *Every Day Life* describes the recreated scenes as "lightly sketched," noting that many details of everyday life were never recorded as they would have been familiar to everyone involved. Dow further notes that a "comprehensive, well-balanced narrative of daily life" was an impossibility due to temporal distance (Dow 1935:v).

The buildings and structures built for Pioneer Village were intended to reflect the adaptation of English building techniques to the materials the settlers found in Salem. Initial construction included wood chimneys, as the colonists did not have sufficient lime for making mortar for stone chimneys. The *Guide To Salem, 1630* provides basic details about the construction of each type of building or structure, including the houses, dugouts, and English wigwams. The Governor's Fayre House was constructed with a hall-and-parlor floor plan, modeled on the Fairbanks house (511 East Street, Dedham, DED.391, 1641, NHL 1966), while the single-cell buildings were based on contemporary scholarly understanding of First Period construction. The houses had hewn oak or pine frames, unplanned pine weatherboards that bore the vertical marks of the pit saw, and hand-wrought nails. The English Wigwams and dugouts (Figures 1, 2 and 3) were intended to represent where the colonists may have lived at first, prior to constructing more permanent cottages. In the *Guide to Salem, 1630*, the structure of the wigwams is described as "sides and roof of poles stuck in the ground on line of outer wall and bent inward to form a dome like the wigwams built by the Naumkeag Indians" (Board of Park Commissioners 1930:10). Both were influenced by the Native Americans the colonists came in contact with, but with English adaptations, like the plank door and stone fireplace in the extant wigwam. Utilitarian buildings and structures, such as the Blacksmith Shop (Figure 4, in its original location) and saw pit (see Figure 3, not extant), were also constructed, both near the dugouts, allowing for more interpretation of how the first settlers might have constructed buildings or made necessary iron goods. Landscaping for the site, including planting more than 2,000 trees and shrubs, and nearly as many plants, was overseen by landscape architect, nurseryman, and conservationist Harlan P. Kelsey (1872–1958). Historian Raymond H. Odell assisted Dow with research, and Rose L. Briggs of Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth was the costumer for the project. The village was documented with large-format black and white photographs taken by an unknown photographer. The collection includes group and individual photos of buildings and the overall setting of the village. Images are held in the Art Institute of Chicago's Ryerson and Burnham Art and Architecture Archive, the Peabody Essex Museum's Phillips Library, and the Salem Public Library, among other.

Once the Pioneer Village was completed, on June 12, 1930, a 30-act play was performed there, viewed by 40,000–50,000 spectators (*Boston Herald* 1930). The cast included descendants of the original *Arbella* passengers, with John Winthrop played by a Winthrop, Roger Conant played by a member of the Conant family, and so on (*Boston Herald* 1930). The first 29 acts, spanning about an hour, showed vignettes of life in the village, including salt making, unloading the day's catch of fish, thatching a roof, and chasing an escaped pig. In episode 29, an unidentified Native American runner brings word of the approach of the *Arbella*, after which the replica *Arbella* arrives Salem harbor, carrying descendants of John Winthrop, John Endecott, and Reverend George Philips. After landing on the shore, Frederick Winthrop, playing Governor John Winthrop, led the costumed reenactors into Pioneer Village where the final scene, episode 30, of the play was performed. In episode 30, the residents of the village are presented to the governor, while "the Indians have stationed themselves on the highest point and are watching the proceedings;" there is no detail given as to who portrayed the Native Americans,

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and they are not included in a cast list published in the *Boston Herald* (Board of Park Commissioners 1930:30–31; Bremer 2004:52–53; *Boston Herald* 1930).

In 1932–1933, the ca. 1650 Ruck House was moved to Pioneer Village from 8 Mill Street, near the site of the first Salem Post Office (Goff September 2007). The house was placed near the shore and the replica of the *Arbella* (Figure 5). The house was interpreted as a maritime warehouse until it was destroyed by fire in 1976 (Goff September 2007).

After Dow's death in 1936, the firm of Smith and Walker took over as project architects. There is some evidence that architect Joseph Everett Chandler consulted on the "warehouse," possibly the Ruck House, in 1940 (Orwig 2010:639). Chandler had visited the site in 1930 while in Salem for another project, calling the reconstructions "very interesting," suggesting that he was not involved in the original project as has been sometimes asserted (quoted in Orwig 2010:398; Goff June 2008).

Pioneer Village was intended as temporary installation for the tercentenary celebrations and play, but it became so popular that it remained a tourist attraction until the 1950s (Figure 6). Notable visitors included President Calvin Coolidge in 1931, movie stars Frances Dee, Bette Davis, and Arthur Treacher, and geologists from Admiral Richard Byrd's expedition to Antarctica (Koreith 1990:48). Visitors from around the world were logged in the registration book in 1945, but by the late 1950s, visitation began to wane, resulting in reductions in staffing by the City, and fewer costumed volunteers in the summers. Concurrent with the decline, local residents who had grown frustrated with the traffic and throngs of tourists, did not protest the reductions (Koreith 1990:48–49). The *Arbella* was damaged by Hurricane Carol in September 1954 and was subsequently burned by the City (Koreith 1990:49). By the 1960s, the site became an attractive nuisance, and vandals destroyed three wigwams and a cottage. The Ruck House and a cottage, reported in local newspapers as the *Arbella* Cottage, but possibly the Blacksmith Cottage, burned down in 1976 (Johnson 1976; Peterson 2022). The Ruck House was quickly replaced by a one-story building, the Visitor Center; the cottage was not replaced until ca. 1986. In ca. 1980, one dugout was rebuilt, and in ca. 2007, Peabody Eagle Scout Bryan LaRoche rebuilt another (Goff 2007).

By 1966, the Pioneer Village site was well-known in preservation circles and was widely documented. The site was noted in the seminal text *With Heritage So Rich*, which provided the impetus for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, prepared by the United States Conference of Mayors. The site was described as "a serious attempt to reconstruct, in a public park, examples of the rude huts, dugouts, wigwams and houses that sheltered the first settlers. The village was planned by George Francis Dow, a knowledgeable antiquarian; the planting arranged by Harlan P. Kelsey, a historically minded nurseryman. At the time of the Tercentenary, it stimulated the popular imagination, and for the succeeding 35 years it has been decently maintained by the Salem Park Commission" (US Conference of Mayors 1966:52). The site was further lauded in 1981 by Charles Hosmer in his *Preservation Comes of Age*, which states, "[Harold] Shurtleff was also aware that some reconstructions, such as the Aptucxet Trading Post and George Francis Dow's Pioneer Village in Salem, correctly displayed 17th century buildings with post-and-lintel construction, not the log cabins of popular myth" (Hosmer 1981:1055).

In 1983, the City closed the site, which by then was regarded as little more than a safety hazard. Two years later, the Park Commission determined that restoration of the site was prohibitively expensive, and plans were made to demolish the site to make way for condominiums (Koreith 1990:49). In 1985, however, the Pioneer Village Management Association, organized by Peter LaChapelle, then the head of interpretation for Salem Maritime National Historic Site, and David Goss, then director of the House of Seven Gables, led the effort to save the site (NobleNet 2021; LaChapelle 2021). Restoration work funded by the City and private donations was guided by 1930s photographs and construction documents, and was undertaken by skilled trades and craftsmen. New sills were added to all of the buildings, and roofs were replaced. The leaded windows in the Fayre house were rebuilt as well (LaChapelle 2021). Retired local carpenter Robert LeBlanc replaced rotten floors, built the current blacksmith shop and built a cottage, as well as a saw pit and the stockade fence.¹ Seventh-generation thatchers from Ireland, Michael and William Cahill, worked at the site for two summers, rebuilding and covering one of the wigwams and three cottage roofs using traditional tools and techniques. Livestock was donated by

¹ The blacksmith shop was modified by a succession of three blacksmiths in order to make it more functional and improve efficiency. Curtis White, retired Supervisory Park Ranger and blacksmith at the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site in nearby Saugus, MA, was an historical advisor for the blacksmith shop (Goss 2022).

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Plimoth Plantation (now Plimoth/Patuxet) in Plymouth, and raised garden planting beds were established throughout the site (Koreth 1990:50). Although limited modern construction materials, such as circular sawn boards and galvanized nails, are evident in some places, they were a concession made by Peter LaChapelle and the Pioneer Village Management Associates, in order to get the site reopened as quickly as possible (Koreth 1990:50). A small number of trees were removed in order to control squirrels, which were eating the thatching on the roofs (LaChapelle 2021). Due to water runoff from the surrounding park, a French drain was built along the fence, and an outfall pipe directed into the pond in order to control overflow into the village (LaChapelle 2021). Based on photographs in previous inventory form and maps, a blacksmith shop remained in its original location near the dugouts until at least 1988; it was later demolished (Dempsey 1988; see Figure 7).

In June of 1990, The Salem Pioneer Village held a grand reopening and in 1991 John Goss and Peter LaChapelle won the American Society of Travel Writers Phoenix Award for their restoration effort (McAllister n.d.). A 1993 pamphlet (Figure 7) held in the collection of the Peabody Essex Museum's Phillips Library shows that the village consisted of an admissions and gift shop in the new single-cell cottage, a saw pit and three dugouts at the west edge of the village, an English wigwam, a visitors' cottage with adjacent stocks and pillory, near the west entrance to the site, the governor's house and garden, a dunking stool, two thatched cottages, a blacksmith shop, animal enclosures, fish weir, and a long house, which was not open to the public. The fish weir, constructed by the Massachusetts Ponkapoag Tribal Council, was part of a larger effort to broaden the cultural interpretive history of the site, and ensure that Native voices were part of the story.

In the early twenty-first century, the site was again closed to the public, and again became the focus of a major restoration effort, this time in support of the 375th anniversary of John Winthrop's voyage to America (Goff 2004:14). In December 2003, Historic Salem, Inc. listed the site as one of the most endangered historic resources in Salem. The restoration efforts were run by Salem Preservation Inc., led by John Goff, between 2003–2008 in collaboration with the Boy Scouts, the City of Salem, Ponkapoag Tribal Council, Salem Harbor Alliance for Reliable Energy, and many volunteers (NobleNet 2021). During this time, bridges and fences were fixed, thatched roofs were repaired, and dugouts were reconstructed (NobleNet 2021). The site reopened in 2008 when Gordon College's Institute for Public History signed a 5-year lease for use of the Old Town Hall and Pioneer Village for their interactive theater program (NobleNet 2021). In 2013, Gordon College did not renew their lease to manage the site and the City took over operations, maintaining the property as a historical attraction. In the summer of 2021, Camp Harbor View, run by the Salem YMCA, moved to the site from Camp Naumkeag near Salem Willows.

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SALEM

SALEM PIONEER VILLAGE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

SAL.GM

See Data Table

**Salem Pioneer Village
Salem, MA
Data Sheet**

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Historic Name/Feature	Est. Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.	C/NC
SAL.4473	33_0743	Admission and Gift Shop	Ca. 1960–1970	Colonial Revival	2	C
SAL.4474	33_0743	Woodbury Cottage	1930	Colonial Revival	2	C
SAL.9069	33_0743	Dugout Shelter	1980	No Style	3	NC
SAL.9070	33_0743	English Wigwam	1930, 1987	Colonial Revival	4	C
SAL.4475	33_0743	Governor's Fayre House	1930	Colonial Revival	1, 5–8	C
SAL.4476	33_0743	Blacksmith Cottage	ca.1986	Colonial Revival	1, 5, 8	NC
SAL.4477	33_0743	Lady Arbella Cottage	1930	Colonial Revival	8	C
SAL.4478	33_0743	Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1986	No Style	1, 9	NC
SAL.4479	33_0743	Visitor Center	1976	No Style	10	NC
SAL.4480	33_0743	Ticket Booth	ca. 1970	No Style	11	NC

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 2. (L to R) Admission and Gift Shop and Woodbury cottage, looking west.



Photo 3. Dugout, looking east.

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Photo 4. English Wigwam, looking northwest.



Photo 5. Governor's Fayre House and Blacksmith Cottage, looking east.

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Photo 6. Governor's Fayre House, looking north.



Photo 7. Interior, Governor's Fayre House, looking northwest.

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Photo 8. (L to R) Governor's Fayre House, Blacksmith Cottage, Arbella Cottage, looking northwest.



Photo 9. Blacksmith Shop, looking southeast.

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Photo 10. Visitor center, looking north.



Photo 11. Ticket Booth and palisade fence, looking northwest.

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HISTORIC FIGURES



Figure 1. Blacksmith shop (left), dugouts (center), and saw pit (right), ca. 1949 (Nelson Dionne Salem History Collection, Salem State University Archives and Special Collections, Salem, MA).



Figure 2. Wigwams, 1930 (AIC 2022).

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Figure 3. 1930s view of dugouts, saw pit, wigwams, and rooftops of cottages (AIC 2022).



Figure 4. Postcard view of the Blacksmith Shop, 1930 (AIC 2022).

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Figure 5. Ruck House (left) and *Arbella* (right), July 1949 (Nelson Dionne Salem History Collection, Salem State University Archives and Special Collections, Salem, MA).



Figure 6. Ticket booth (not extant), cottages and English Wigwams, ca. 1935 (Nelson Dionne Salem History Collection, Salem State University Archives and Special Collections, Salem, MA)

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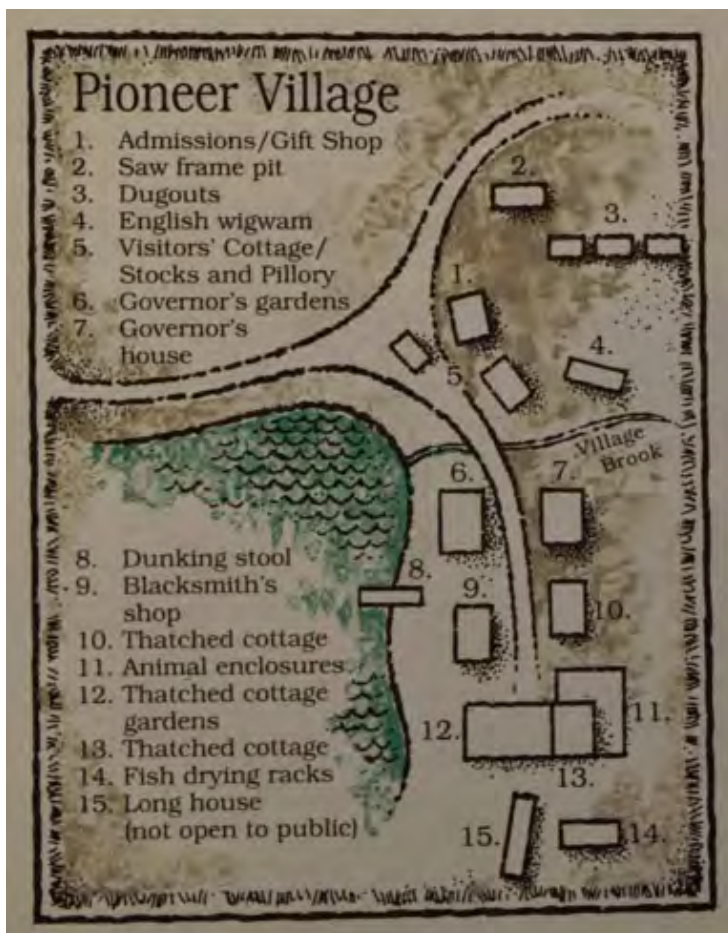


Figure 7. 1993 site map. Resource names in the text deviate from names on the map, based on historical documentation. The animal enclosures, fish racks, dunking stool, and saw pit are not extant.

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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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 Gretchen Pineo and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, September 2021

Salem Pioneer Village (SAL.GM) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with the tercentenary celebrations of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1930. Under Criterion A, the property is significant at the state and local levels in the area of Commemoration for its association with the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary celebrations in 1930. The site has further significance in the area of Commemoration for its association with the life and work of George Francis Dow, an antiquarian, museum innovator, and architect who championed the Colonial Revival concept of living history in America. Under Criterion C, the property is significant at the local level in the area of Architecture as a collection of wood-frame buildings and structures that represent 1930s and 1960s understandings of First Period architecture, as influenced by the early twentieth century Colonial Revival. It was one of three Massachusetts tercentenary reconstructions, and one of the two extant of these properties; the other, the Aptucxet Trading Post Museum, is listed in the National Register (BOU.AG, NRDIS 2021).

Salem Pioneer Village meets Criteria Consideration E for reconstructed properties because it has achieved significance in its own right for its association with important trends and events in the history of the United States. The property also meets Criteria Consideration F for commemorative properties, as the significance of this resource arises from its value as an expression of the Colonial Revival movement and the commemoration and interpretation of the American past embodied in that movement.

The site retains integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, workmanship, materials, and design. The village remains in the same location it was constructed in 1930, and, although the site has been enclosed by a palisade fence, the setting remains largely the same, with a baseball diamond to the west and Salem Harbor to the east. Pioneer Village continues to be an open-air historic museum set within Forest River Park. All but three of the buildings on the site were constructed under the direction of George Francis Dow, with in-kind repairs made as needed. Three buildings post-date the construction of the site and are replacements for buildings destroyed by fire, constructed to match the originals.

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

42-102, 42-0065, 45-0089

Salem

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

Photograph



Photo 1. Camp Naumkeag (Cottage, Men's Cabin, and Volleyball Court), looking east.

Town/City: Salem

Place (*neighborhood or village*): Salem Willows

Name of Area: Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag

Present Use: Recreational, Vacant

Construction Dates or Period: 1916–ca. 1920

Overall Condition: Fair-Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Removal of approximately 3 buildings (1930s, 1950–1955)

Acreage: 2.2 acres

Recorded by: G. Pineo; J. Chin; J. Miller; V. Adams; PAL

Organization: City of Salem

Date (*month/year*): September 2021

Locus Map



☐ see continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

SALEM

CAMP NAUMKEAG

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

This inventory form has been prepared to update documentation for Camp Naumkeag (SAL.IN) prepared in 1998 by Lisa Mausolf for the City of Salem. This documentation updates resource descriptions and expands the historic narrative to place Camp Naumkeag in context with other sites associated with the early twentieth century tuberculosis camps. The site does not appear to have been evaluated for National Register eligibility in 1998; a National Register eligibility discussion is at the end of this documentation.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag, 85 Memorial Drive (1916–ca. 1920; SAL.IN) (Camp Naumkeag) is situated on the northern shore of the Salem Neck peninsula, on the north side of Memorial Drive and opposite Fort Lee. The 2.2-acre parcel contains four buildings (Figure 1). The highest elevation is at the western boundary, and the land slopes generally northeast toward rocky bluffs. The majority of the parcel consists of open grass with mature trees surrounding the parcel. An asphalt driveway leads northwest to a gravel square parking lot fenced in by simple log curbing. The parcel is bordered to the east and west by City of Salem-owned land. The parcel to the west is undeveloped consisting of an open grassed area and young-growth woodland. The parcel to the east is a level, grassed area dotted with a tree grove on the north along the coastline and trees and shrubs along the south edge. Its eastern boundary borders Dead Horse Beach, a natural sand and rock beach. The City of Salem maintains it as a public park, which includes a circa 1963 recreational building and a playground. All of the buildings in the Camp Naumkeag Area are in fair condition due to age, weather exposure, and deferred maintenance.

The four buildings are arranged in a U-shape open to the northwest (Figure 2). The buildings appear in a historic photograph view looking north from ca. 1920 (see Figure 3). The northernmost building is the Cottage, 85 Memorial Drive, (1916–ca. 1920, SAL.3886, Photos 1 and 2), a one-story, three-bay-by-three-bay, wood-frame building with a front-gable roof, a five-bay-by-five-bay porch with a pyramidal roof projecting from the southwest elevation and a full-width, flat-roof porch projecting from the northeast elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in wood shiplap. The building rests on concrete block piers. The entrance is in the southwest elevation (facade) and consists of a dimensional lumber surround and is filled with a one-light wood storm and a three-light wood Dutch door. The entrance is flanked by windows, and the facade is sheltered under the south two bays of the pyramidal roof porch. The porch has exposed rafters and is supported by plain wood posts and a simple balustrade. A full-width, shed roof porch projects from the rear elevation and has exposed rafters, plain wood posts, and a simple balustrade. Fenestration throughout mainly consists of six-over-six wood sash with plain wood surrounds. The building's framing members, like the other three buildings, are close to their nominal sizes, suggesting that it was built in the early part of the twentieth century (MDA Architecture 2016:3). The Cottage's interior is finished and consists of a combined kitchen-living room, a full bathroom, and a small bedroom.

Southeast of the Cottage is the Men's Cabin, 85 Memorial Drive, (1916–ca. 1920, SAL.3887, Photos 1 and 3), a southwest-facing, one-story, seven-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood shiplap siding, and the building rests on concrete block piers. The entrance is centered on the southwest elevation (facade) and consists of a multi-panel wood door and two-light wood screen door. The entrance is accessed by two wood steps leading to a small platform. Paired window openings are evenly spaced on the facade and have been boarded up with plywood. A wide entrance is centered on the northwest elevation and has a plain wood surround filled with two vertical board doors. The northwest entrance is accessed by a wide wood ramp. The interior contains a large, unfinished room in the north portion of the building, a multi-stall restroom in the southwest corner, and a storage and utility nook in the southeast corner. The interior is gutted to the studs, apart from the north wall of the kitchen and the restroom area.

South of the Men's Cabin is the Lodge, 85 Memorial Drive, (1916–ca. 1920, SAL.3888, Photo 4), a southeast-facing, seven-bay-by-two-bay, one-story, rectangular, wood-frame building. The building has a side-gable roof sheathed in

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asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the third bay from the southwest. The walls are clad in wood shiplap siding, and the building rests on wood piers. The southeast elevation (facade) has an entrance at the first bay from the southwest, windows in the second and third bays, and two boarded up windows in the fourth and fifth bays. The entrance consists of a plain wood surround filled with a one-light wood door and nine-light metal storm door. The interior contains three rooms: a large, eastern room with a brick fireplace; a western kitchen room with cabinetry and a cast iron stove; and a small storage closet in the southwest corner. The interior is gutted to the studs, except for the restroom and a segment of drywall on the east wall of the main room. A sand Volleyball Court (late 20th c., SAL.9071, Photo 1) with wooden posts is located between the Lodge and the Men's Cabin.

West of the Lodge is the Women's Cabin, 85 Memorial Drive, (1916–ca. 1920, SAL.3889, Photos 5 and 7), a northeast-facing, one-story, seven-bay-by-two-bay, wood-frame building with a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood shiplap siding, and the building rests on concrete block piers. The entrance is centered on the northeast elevation (facade) and consists of a multi-panel wood door and two-light wood screen door. The entrance is accessed by two wood steps leading to a small platform. Paired window openings are evenly spaced on the facade and have been boarded up with plywood. An entrance is centered on the northwest elevation and has a plain wood surround filled with a vertical board door. The northwest entrance is accessed by a narrow wood ramp. The interior is gutted to the studs, except for a finished partition that contains a multi-stall restroom in the center of the building.

The northern part of the main parcel contains an archery range, log fences, and picnic areas. A metal Flagpole (1982, SAL.9072, Photo 6) is at the summit of the hill west of the Cottage. A granite plaque dedicating the flagpole to Vietnam veterans is installed at its base. There are two Grills/Fire Pits (late 20th c., SAL.9073, Photo 7) constructed of concrete blocks with a brick-lined hearth and metal grates. The north Grill/Fire Pit has a small brass plaque, inscribed "Built by Peter Casale-Mason." To the north, a grass path leads to a Beach Boardwalk and Stairs (late 20th c., SAL.9074, Photo 8) that descends to a small sand beach. The boardwalk is constructed of unfinished lumber on wood posts.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag, (1916–ca. 1920; SAL.IN) (Camp Naumkeag) was formerly the site of a tuberculosis day camp established here by 1910 (Mausolf 1998). During the early 20th century, tuberculosis was on the rise in American cities. By 1922, Massachusetts had five state sanitoriums, 20 municipal hospitals for tuberculosis, seven private sanitoriums, six county institutions, 56 clinics, and 20 preventoria camps (Beard et al. 2002). In 1905, the Boston Society for the Relief of Control of Tuberculosis proposed the idea of an open-air camps for consumptives. The camp was to be at the top of Parker Hill in Roxbury, the highest point of land in Boston. People with early cases of tuberculosis would be able to attend, free of charge. Patients were to be picked up in their neighborhoods and driven to the open-air camp where they would be fed two high-quality, healthy meals (New England Journal of Medicine 1905).

The Massachusetts General Court authorized the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitorium under Chapter 153 of the General Acts of 1915. Tuberculosis sanitoriums (alternately spelled sanitoria and sanitariums) had been introduced to the state in 1890, when the Sharon Sanitorium was constructed in Sharon (Bowditch 1908). At that time, it was believed that fresh air and sunshine were beneficial treatments for sufferers of the disease. The Massachusetts Medical Society encouraged Boston suburbs to establish associations that would employ district nurses, run day camps, and operate dispensaries. Although Salem had its Contagious Disease Hospital, an outdoor facility was not established until the early 1900s (*Boston Globe* 1909). Salem's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis (later Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, hereafter 'the Association') was formed to establish an outdoor camp for those effected by the disease (Salem Public Library 2020).¹ Incorporated in 1907 and reorganized in 1914, the Association was comprised of women from Salem who also operated the 'Dispensary' in the Donahue Building on Brown Street, a center for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis; by 1916, there were approximately 425 members in the Association (*Boston Globe* 1915; SAPT 1916; National Tuberculosis Association 1919:47). The camp was established around 1905 at a site northeast of the Almshouse (not extant, where the present-day Settlers Way condominiums are) and the Salem Contagious Disease Hospital (not extant), which treated tuberculosis, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever. The site was located within the area

¹ Attempts to find who founded the association have been unsuccessful.

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generally known as Naumkeag Park, just north of Fort Lee and west of the community of Salem Willows (see SAL.GZ) (*Boston Globe* 1916b; *Boston Herald* 1919).

The Association's health camp, as it was often called, first consisted of temporary tents and chairs. About 1910, an open pavilion and a small 'portable house' were built to accommodate patients during poor weather and to provide necessary care to overnight campers. A water pipe was laid to the camp and a dining shelter was built (Salem Public Library 2020; SAPT 1916:7; Associated Charities of Salem 1910:21–22). The camp operated from June to October of that year, and meals were provided by the Salem Board of Health. Children were instructed in English and Hygiene and had access to a small library of donated books (Mausolf 1998; SAPT 1916:7–9). A historic photograph shows the original camp with tents, a few buildings, and an open pavilion ca. 1916 (Figure 3). An especially rainy summer in 1916 likely gave rise to the construction of wood-frame buildings to shelter camp participants (SAPT 1916:7).

The Association held fundraisers for camp improvements through the early decades of the twentieth century, most notably an annual carnation and potted plant sale; more than 16,000 carnations, known as "pinks" were sold in 1909, and by 1916, 31,000 carnations were sold (San Antonio 2021). The sale of carnations was particularly effective, because no change was given to the purchaser, regardless of the coin or bill used to purchase the carnation (*Boston Globe* 1916a). Other funds at Christmas with the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, later known as Easter Seals (SAPT 1916:10). In 1910, the women wrote a special edition of the Salem Evening news that focused on preventing and treating tuberculosis. Earning about ten cents for each sale, the newspaper raised \$3,502.04 (approximately \$80,000 in today's dollars) for the Association (Salem Public Library 2020; SAPT 1916). The Association offered use of the camp's grounds for public health conferences and other charitable needs. The camp was also briefly used as a refuge camp for sufferers of the 1914 Salem Fire (*Boston Globe* 1914). It hosted the conferences of the North Eastern District of Public Health Nurses and the Massachusetts Board of Health Association in 1916 (SAPT 1916:7–8).

In 1919, one of the permanent buildings (exact identity unknown) was lost to fire set by a young pyromaniac who was responsible for other fires on Salem Neck (*Boston Globe* 1919). By about 1920, the Cottage, the Lodge, a Men's Cabin, and a Women's Cabin were constructed at the camp (Figure 4). The western half of the Lodge may have been salvaged from an earlier building. A number of small outbuildings (not extant) were also constructed in the camp. In 1929, an August windstorm destroyed an open shelter at the camp (*Boston Globe* 1929).² The pavilion and building visible in a 1916 photograph (Figure 3) were not extant by 1938, but the currently extant buildings were present, in a less vegetated landscape than today (Figure 5). The Association continued to operate the camp until at least 1941 (*Boston Herald* 1941).

Treatment of tuberculosis at sanitoriums continued through the mid-twentieth century, when chemotherapy was introduced as an effective treatment for the illness (Murray et al. 2015:1751). Sanatoria and preventoria were either abandoned or put to other uses due to success in drug therapy and a vaccine that resulted in a massive decline of the disease (Beard et al. 2002). From 1944–46 the property was used by the Carpenter Street Home for Children, an organization originally founded in 1839 as an orphanage on Carpenter Street, Salem (*Boston Globe* 1878; *Boston Evening Transcript* 1889).³

In 1945, the Girl Scouts approached Salem's mayor to request a location to place a former Army barracks, which would be used as their camp. The response from the mayor is unknown, but in 1946, the Rotary Club purchased the property from the City of Salem on behalf of the Girl Scouts who renamed it Camp Naumkeag (Mausolf 1998; San Antonio 2021).

² Mausolf (1998) states that the camp's original buildings were reportedly destroyed by a fire caused by a lightning strike about 1930 and that the extant buildings were constructed soon after. However, the source is not documented, and no information about the fire was found during current research. The *Boston Globe* (1919) reported the loss of one building to fire in 1919. A photo dated to ca. 1920 (see Figure 2) shows the extant buildings. Therefore, the construction of the buildings pre-dates 1930. Comparison of the historic photograph, historic maps and aerials, and the current buildings on the site shows that these are the original buildings. Three small secondary buildings in the historic image have been removed. Possibly one or more of them was lost to a lightning strike fire ca. 1930. An archaeological investigation (Heitert et al. 2020) at the site found burned remnants that would be consistent with a small structure fire, potentially dating to the 1919 or ca. 1930 fire.

³ Also known as Seamen's Orphans and Children's Friend Society of Salem. Its name changed multiple times in the mid- to late twentieth century: North Shore Children's Friend Society in 1949, Children Friend and Family Service Society of the North Shore in 1963, and Children's Friend and Family Services in 1999. The agency is currently active (*Boston Globe* 2021).

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The Naumkeag Associates and groups like the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) cared for the property and utilized its buildings for various functions. In 1950, the Salem Council of Girl Scouts entered a five-year lease with the City for use of the camp (SEDRD 5/1/1950 3744:364). The Girl Scouts renewed the lease and continued to use the property until 1964. By 1955, a parking lot was added in the northwest part of the parcel (Figure 6). At that time, Naumkeag Associates, Inc., a non-profit group, was formed to operate a youth day camp, leasing the site from the City (Curley 2011; MA Corp. Files).

By 1969, the City of Salem Parks and Recreation Department had developed the parcel to the east as a public park. In 1963, the Salem Kiwanis Club built the Lower Restroom Building on the east parcel for the City. The building was dedicated in 1967 with the placement of a brass plaque, inscribed "The Salem Kiwanis Club By this Tablet Dedicates this Building for Youth Service Work to the City of Salem, Mass. Built 1963 Dedicated 1967." A Playground was added adjacent the building in the following decades. In the late twentieth century, recreational structures were added to the Camp Naumkeag parcel, including: a Volleyball Court (late 20th c.), Grills/Fire Pits (late 20th c.), and an archery range. A Flagpole (1982) was installed in the center of the lawn west of the Cottage. It was donated by V.F.W. Post No. 1524 and dedicated on August 15, 1982. Access to the beach at the north part of the main parcel was improved with the construction of the Beach Boardwalk and Stairs (late 20th c.) in the late twentieth century.

In 2002, the City took possession of Camp Naumkeag and operated it in-house. From 2011 to 2020, the Salem YMCA leased it for use as a summer day camp site (Curley 2011; Bracco 2011; Dalton 2002). The camp is currently (2021) unused and vacant.

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**Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag
Salem, MA
Data Sheet**

MHC No.	Assessor's No.	Historic Name/Feature	Est. Date of Const.	Architectural Style/Type	Photo No.	C/NC
SAL.3886	42-102	The Cottage	1919–ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	1 and 2	C
SAL.3887	42-102	Men's Cabin	1916–ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	1 and 3	C
SAL.3888	42-102	The Lodge	1916–ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	4	C
SAL.3889	42-102	Women's Cabin	1916–ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	5 and 7	C
SAL.9071	42-102	Flagpole	Late 20 th c.	NA	6	NC
SAL.9072	42-102	Volleyball Court	Late 20 th c.	NA	1	NC
SAL.9073	42-102	Grills/Fire Pits	Late 20 th c.	NA	7	NC
SAL.9074	42-102	Beach Boardwalk and Stairs	Late 20 th c.	NA	8	NC

PHOTOGRAPHS

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Photo 2. The Cottage, looking east.



Photo 3. The Men's Cabin, looking east.

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Photo 4. The Lodge, looking northwest.



Photo 5. The Women's Cabin, looking southwest.

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Photo 6. Flagpole, looking northwest.

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Photo 7. Grills/Fire Pits and Women's Cabin (L), looking southeast.



Photo 8. Beach Boardwalk and Stairs, looking south.

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HISTORIC FIGURES



Figure 1. Aerial and topographic map of Camp Naumkeag (Main Parcel) and flanking City of Salem parcels (Heitert et al. 2020).

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Figure 2. Site map of parcel, showing buildings (Heitert et al. 2020).

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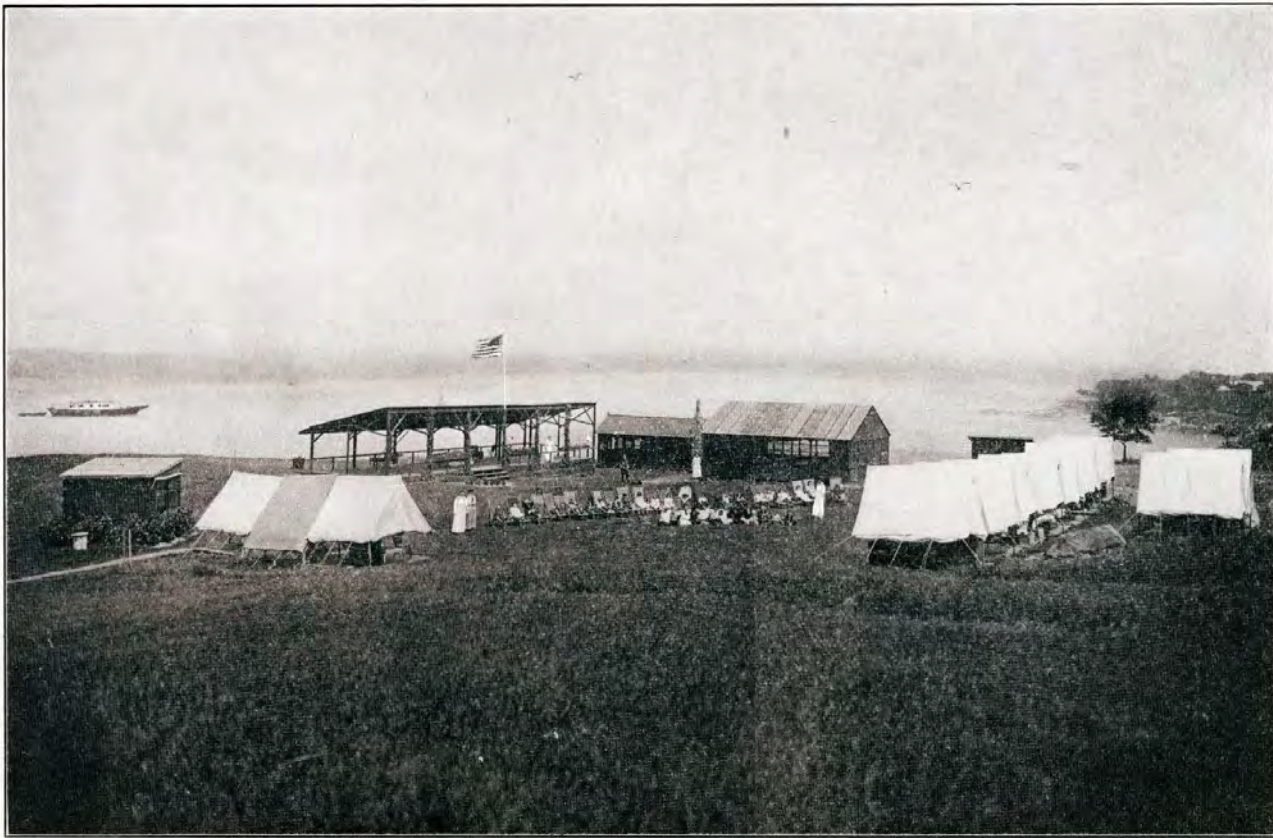
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DAY CAMP, FORT LEE

Figure 3. Tuberculosis camp, ca. 1916, looking northeast (SAPT 1916).



Figure 4. Tuberculosis camp, ca. 1920, looking north. The four largest buildings remain today (left to right): Women's Cabin, Cottage, Lodge, Men's Cabin. The two small buildings at the far left and the small building at the center are not extant (Camp Naumkeag Association Records, Salem State University Archives and Special Collection, Salem, Massachusetts).

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Figure 5. Aerial image of the camp in 1938 (NETR 1938).

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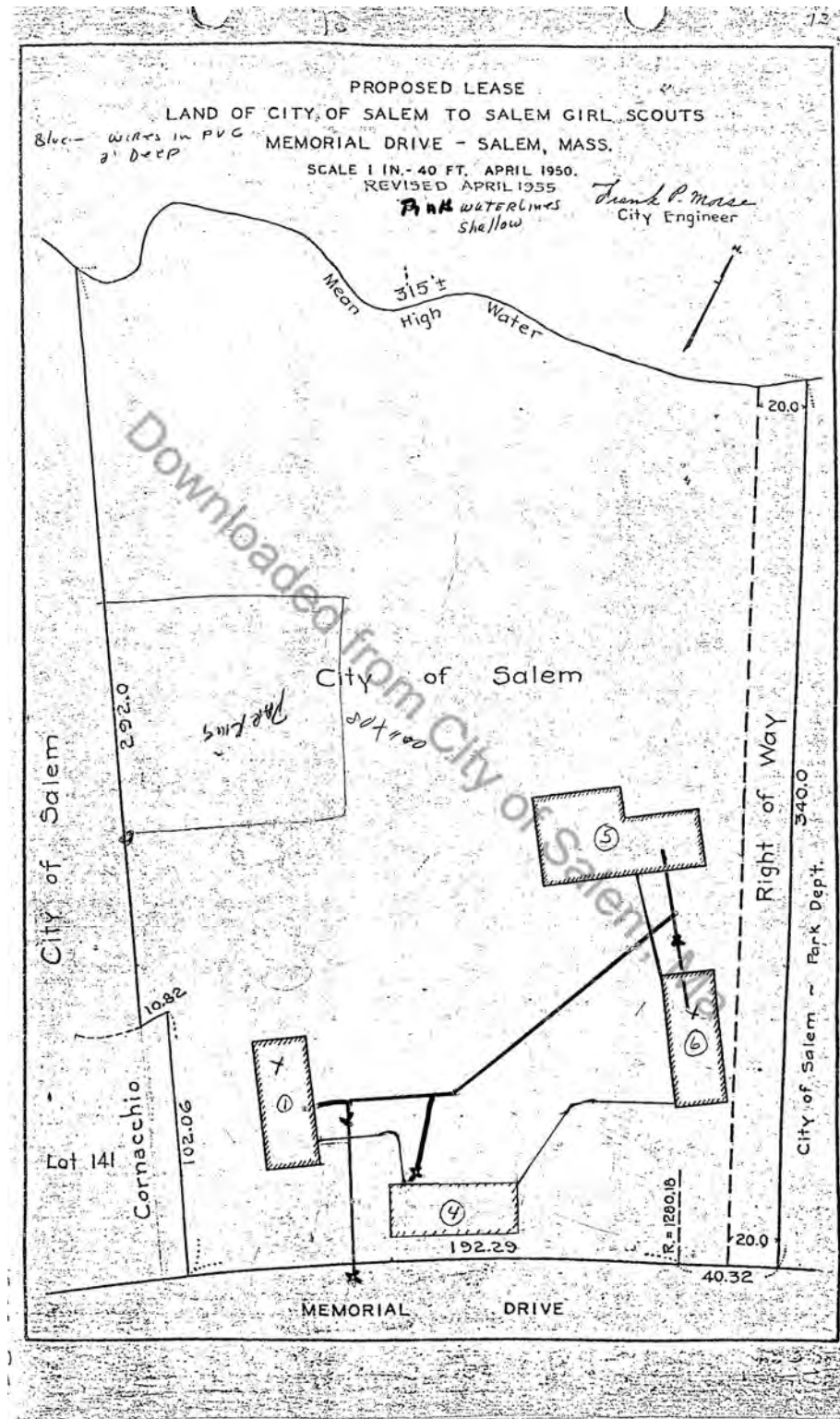


Figure 6. Plan of camp parcel and buildings, 1955 (City of Salem 1955).

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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 Gretchen Pineo, Jill Miller, Virginia H. Adams, PAL, September 2021

Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag (SAL.IN) is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with open-air tuberculosis camps in the early twentieth century and as an example of the simple open-air architecture that characterized such camps. In the area of Health/Medicine and Recreation, the camp is significant as the site of Salem's first camp for the treatment of children suffering from the ailments of tuberculosis, and for its continued use as a summer, health-oriented day camp for local children into the early twenty first century. It was organized about 1905 by the Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (Association) and employed treatment measures contemporary to the time. Established 1916–ca. 1920 with the extant buildings, it was the only camp of its type in the city.

The camp, built in 1916–ca. 1920 is potentially significant in the area of Architecture for its four extant, early twentieth-century wood-frame camp buildings and site layout constructed by the Association. The Salem Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Health Camp/Camp Naumkeag retains the integrity of its location, setting, design, material, and feeling, with loss attributed to development of adjacent recreational facilities, degradation of condition, and minor alterations in the late twentieth century