

13 Crombie Street, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built for Benjamin Crombie, housewright and innholder, circa 1805.

In December, 1802, Benjamin Crombie, housewright, for \$8000 purchased the George Gardner estate on Essex Street (ED 172:34-35), with a large brick house on the street and a lot of land fronting 89.5' and running back 372' toward Norman Street. Sometime between 1805 (when Crombie Street was laid out as a private way) and 1810, Mr. Crombie had this house built on part of the larger lot. It is unlikely that the house was built after 1807, due to the effects of the Embargo of 1808 and unsettled times after that, to say nothing of Mr. Crombie's departure from Salem. On 4 Dec. 1810 Benjamin Crombie, Boston gentleman, for \$2000 sold to Archibald Young, Boston trader, a lot with "appurtenances", fronting 28' 3" on Crombie Street and running back 74' 6" (ED 191:177). The appurtenances must have included a house, since the lot itself was too small to be worth that much.

Benjamin Crombie, a native of Rowley, was a housewright when he first purchased land in Salem in 1798 and 1799. He built houses for others and on speculation, and did well for himself in a time of business expansion and generous credit. In addition to working as a building contractor, he dealt in wallpapers and did paper-hanging; and in June, 1802, he took out an ad in the *Salem Gazette*, to hawk his "new assortment of elegant American, English, and French paper hangings, together with other goods, as usual. N.B. Papering of rooms neatly executed" (see issue of 28 Sept. 1802). In December, 1802, after purchasing the Gardner property, he mortgaged the same to the Beverly Bank and to Messrs. Pickman and Bott (ED 172:36). At that time the street now known as Crombie Street did not exist. Mr. Crombie converted the brick Gardner house into a tavern ("the sign of the ship") and became a Salem innholder as well as housewright (he continued to build houses, on Williams Street and other places). On the site of this house, in 1707, Benjamin Marston had built the first brick house in Salem, an elegant mansion with freestone capitals; but Mr. Marston eventually took it down because his wife thought it damp and unhealthy (p. 91, C.H. Webber and W.S. Nevins, *Old Naumkeag*, Salem, 1877.) Ironically, the Gardner family's house, the second built on the corner site, was also of brick.

Crowninshields. For the first few years of this rivalry, the Federalists prevailed; but after the death of Hasket "King" Derby in 1799, his family's power waned.

In 1800, Adams negotiated peace with France and fired Pickering, his Secretary of State. Salem's Federalists merchants erupted in anger, expressed through their newspaper, the *Salem Gazette*. At the same time, British vessels began to harass American shipping. Salem owners bought more cannon and shot, and kept pushing their trade to the farthest ports of the rich East, while also maintaining trade with the Caribbean and Europe. Salem cargoes were exceedingly valuable, and Salem was a major center for distribution of merchandise throughout New England: "the streets about the wharves were alive with teams loaded with goods for all parts of the country. It was a busy scene with the coming and going of vehicles, some from long distances, for railroads were then unknown and all transportation must be carried on in wagons and drays. In the taverns could be seen teamsters from all quarters sitting around the open fire in the chilly evenings, discussing the news of the day or making merry over potations of New England rum, which Salem manufactured in abundance" (from Hurd's *History of Essex County*, 1888, p.65). Among those taverns was Crombie's, fronting on Essex Street.

The Crowninshields, led by brother Jacob, were especially successful, as their holdings rose from three vessels in 1800 to several in 1803. Their bailiwick, the Derby Street district, seemed almost to be a foreign country: in the stores, parrots chattered and monkeys cavorted, and from the warehouses wafted the exotic aromas of Sumatran spices and Arabian coffee beans. From the wharves were carted all manner of strange fruits and blue and red patterned china and piles of gorgeous silks and figured cloths. The greatest of the Salem merchants at this time was William "Billy" Gray, who, by 1808, owned 36 large vessels--15 ships, 7 barks, 13 brigs, and one schooner. Salem was then still a town, and a small one by our standards, with a total population of about 9,500 in 1800. Its politics were fierce, and polarized everything. The two factions attended separate churches, held separate parades, and supported separate schools, military companies, and newspapers. Salem's merchants resided mainly on two streets: Washington (which ended in a wharf on the Inner Harbor, and, above Essex, had the Town House in the middle) and Essex (particularly between what are now Hawthorne Boulevard and North Street). The East Parish (Derby Street area) was the home of seafaring families, shipmasters, sailors, and fishermen. In the 1790s, Federal Street, known as New Street, had more empty lots than fine houses. Chestnut Street did not exist: its site was a meadow. The Common was not yet Washington Square, and was covered with hillocks, small ponds and swamps, utility buildings, and the alms-

young seafarers, who fell prey to malaria and other diseases of the Caribbean and Pacific tropics.

Full of enterprising spirit, Benjamin Crombie proceeded to lay out Crombie Street as a private way. He sold off lots on it in 1805 and 1806. At that same time, the Derbys extended their wharf far out into the harbor, tripling its previous length. This they did to create more space for warehouses and ship-berths in the deeper water, at just about the time that the Crowninshields had built their great India Wharf at the foot of now-Webb Street. The other important wharves were Forrester's (now Central, just west of Derby Wharf), and Union Wharf at the foot of Union Street; and then, farther to the west, a number of smaller wharves extended into the South River (filled in during the late 1800s), all the way to the foot of Washington Street. Each had a warehouse or two, and shops for artisans (coopers, blockmakers, joiners, etc.). The waterfront between Union Street and Washington Street also had lumber yards and several ship chandleries and distilleries, with a Market House at the foot of Central Street, below the Custom House. The wharves and streets were crowded with shoppers, gawkers, hawkers, sailors, artisans ("mechanics"), storekeepers, and teamsters; and just across the way, on Stage Point along the south bank of the South River, wooden barks and brigs and ships were being built in the shipyards.

For Benjamin Crombie and others who were riding high in these years, credit was easy and the money flowed in. But Salem's boom came to a crashing end in January, 1808, when Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all shipping in hopes of forestalling war with Britain. The Embargo, which was widely opposed in New England, proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, where commerce ceased. As a hotbed of Democratic-Republicanism, Salem's East Parish and its seafarers, led by the Crowninshields, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809. Shunned by the other Salem merchants for his support of the Embargo, the eminent Billy Gray took his large fleet of ships—fully one-third of Salem's tonnage—and moved to Boston, whose commerce was thereby much augmented. Gray's removal eliminated a huge amount of Salem wealth, shipping, import-export cargoes, and local employment. Gray soon switched from the Federalist party, and was elected Lt. Governor under Gov. Elbridge Gerry, a native of Marblehead.

Benjamin Crombie, who did not have deep pockets and could not afford to ride out Salem's economic doldrums, moved to Boston in 1809, by which time he had evidently built this house (and other houses) on the new street. On 5 July 1809, he mortgaged to William Price Bartlett his land, with buildings, fronting westerly

commerce. Sen. Timothy Pickering of Salem led the extreme Federalists in proposing a series of demands which, if not met by the federal government, could lead to New England's seceding from the United States; but the Pickering faction was countered by Harrison G. Otis of Boston and the moderate Federalists, who prevailed in sending a moderate message to Congress.

At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored.

Post-war, the Salem merchants rebuilt their fleets and resumed their worldwide trade, slowly at first, and then to great effect. Many new partnerships were formed. The pre-war partisan politics of the town were not resumed post-war, as the middle-class "mechanics" (artisans) became more powerful and brought about civic harmony, largely through the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association (founded 1817). Rev. William Bentley, keen observer and active citizen during Salem's time of greatest prosperity and fiercest political divisions, died in 1819, the year in which a new U.S. Custom House was built, on the site of the George Crowninshield mansion, at the head of Derby Wharf. Into the 1820s foreign trade continued prosperous; and new markets were opened with Madagascar (1820), which supplied tallow and ivory, and Zanzibar (1825), whence came coffee, ivory, and gum copal, used to make varnish. This opened a huge and lucrative trade in which Salem dominated, and its vessels thus gained access to all of the east African ports.

This house was leased by John Colby, evidently, in 1820 (see 1820 census, p.72). Mr. Colby had come to Salem by June, 1802, when he married Polly Ward, who would die in December, 1806, aged 24. Like most young widowers, John Colby eventually began courting; and in September, 1808 he married Sally Nichols (1790-1843). The Colbys lived here at the time of the census-taking in 1820, and perhaps for some years before and after.

Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s. Imports in Salem ships were supplanted by the goods that were now being produced in great quantities in America. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and some Salemites moved away. To the north, the falls of the Merrimack River powered large new textile mills (Lowell was founded in 1823), which created great wealth for their investors; and in general it seemed that the tide of opportunity was ebbing away from Salem. In an ingenious attempt to stem the flow of talent from the town and to harness its potential water power for manufacturing, Salem's merchants and capitalists banded together in 1826 to raise the money to dam the North River for industrial power. The project, which began

corner of Lynde and Washington Streets. Jerusha was an apt pupil, and a person of notable intelligence and refinement.

Benjamin Tay (1773-1837) m. 1799 Jerusha Winn (1780?-1856) of Burlington. Known issue, born in Salem (perhaps others):

1. *Benjamin, left Salem 1833.*
2. *Sarah, 20 Feb. 1802, m. 1837 William Jelly.*
3. _____, 1806, died January 1807 (infant).
4. *Jerusha, m. 30 Nov. 1833 Alfred Peabody*
5. *Mary, m. 1849 Capt. Benjamin Fabens Sr.*
6. *Elbridge, 1811, died 17 Nov. 1849 consumption.*
7. _____, 1816, died July 1817, aged 14 months.

Mr. Benjamin Tay died in 1837; and it is likely that his widow Jerusha and daughters Mary and Sarah remained here (Mary would marry William Jelly in 1837). In that year they were joined here by the Alfred Peabodys; and Mrs. Jerusha Peabody gave birth here to a second son, Henry W. Peabody, on 22 August 1838 (he would eventually become a prominent merchant in Boston, and the subject of an interesting biography in which this house is depicted). His father had already sailed (Dec., 1837) for Buenos Aires, where he was business agent for the Salem merchant Robert Upton of Winter Street. They dealt mainly in hides, as suppliers for Salem's tanners. In 1839, Mrs. Jerusha Tay Peabody and her two little sons sailed from Salem for Buenos Aires, where they would live for four years. The Peabodys returned to Salem after four years, and settled on Summer Street. Mr. Peabody would lose his fortune in 1845 when the price of hides collapsed; however, he went right into shoe manufacturing with a partner, did well, and then went to California when gold was discovered. In 1850 he founded the merchant house of Flint, Peabody, & Co., of Boston and San Francisco, and ran the Boston office for many years.

Salem was in transition, economically and socially. The remaining merchants had to move quickly to take their equity out of wharves and warehouses and ships and put it into manufacturing and transportation, as the advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast. Some merchants did not make the transition, and were ruined. Old-line areas of work, like rope-making, sail-making, and ship chandleries, gradually declined and disappeared. Well into the 1830s, Salem slumped badly.

Despite all, Salem was chartered as a city in 1836. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of "to the

population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem and gave the industrialists a new pool of cheap labor.

By 1841, this house was occupied by Ephraim Felt Jr., a clerk at the Eastern Railroad, and by his family (see 1842 Salem Directory). He was 46, and he and his wife Eliza had children Charles, six, and Ann, two. He was still here in 1845, when he ran the Eastern Railroad ticket office. He and his family had moved to Norman Street by 1849, when the house was occupied by two sisters from Norwich, Connecticut, Anna (Nancy) and Freelove Mansfield. The Mansfields would live and work here for many years. They had come to Salem by 1836, when they resided at 218 Essex Street, which they occupied until moving here. They were dressmakers, and evidently highly skilled at their calling. In 1850 Nancy Mansfield, 65, and Freelove Mansfield, 55, lived here with Mary A. Converse, 29, (born in Mass.) (1850 census w3 h.308).

Some members of Salem's waning merchant class continued to pursue their sea-borne businesses; but even the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller vessels that Salem men had sailed around the world; and the clippers, with their deep drafts and large holds, were usually too large for Salem and its harbor. The town's shipping soon consisted of little more than Zanzibar-trade vessels and visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was about finished as a working port. A picture of Salem's sleepy waterfront is given by Hawthorne in his waspish "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House.

The Gothic symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station—the "stone depot"—smoking and growling with idling locomotives, standing on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves. At that time, this neighborhood was notable for Mechanics Hall, a large Greek Revival building that stood at the western corner of Essex and Crombie and that served as exhibition hall, theatre, and lecture-hall. Behind it, on Crombie Street, stood one of the city's fire-houses. The 1850s brought continued growth: new churches (e.g. Immaculate Conception, 1857), schools, streets, factories, and stores. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem, Stage Point, and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers. As it re-established itself as an economic powerhouse with a sizable population, Salem took a strong interest in national politics. It was primarily Republican in politics, and strongly anti-slavery, with its

Ellen M., 32 (born Maine), children Hattie M., 8, and Fannie E., 6, both born in Maine, and Herbert W., 11 months, born in Mass.

In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar, thus ending a once-important trade. By then, a new Salem & New York freight steamboat line was in operation. Fire was a threat, and Salem was now so densely built-up that a general conflagration was always a possibility, as in Boston, when, on Nov. 9, 1872, the financial and manufacturing district of the city was destroyed in a terrible fire. Salem dodged such disasters, and continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leather-making business. Nearby, on the opposite side of Crombie Street, on the site of the old firehouse, stood the greenhouses of Dr. Emmerton. In 1874 the city was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. In the following year, the large Pennsylvania Pier (site of the present coal-fired harborside electrical generating plant) was completed to begin receiving large shipments of coal. Beyond it, at Juniper Point, a new owner began subdividing the old Allen farmlands into a new development called Salem Willows and Juniper Point. In the U.S. centennial year, 1876, A.G. Bell of Salem announced that he had discovered a way to transmit voices over telegraph wires.

By the summer of 1877, Freelove Mansfield, ill with cancer, had moved to 156 Federal Street, where she died on August 5th, in her 83rd year. She had resided at 13 Crombie for about 28 years. Her remains (unlike those of sister Nancy, buried in a Richardson lot in Salem) were sent home to Norwich, Conn., for burial.

In 1877, with the arrival of a vessel from Cayenne, Salem's foreign trade came to an end. From that time forward, as expressed in Hurd's 1888 *History of Essex County* (p. 65), "the merchandise warehouses on the wharves no longer contain silks from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, hides from Africa, and the various other products of far-away countries. The boys have ceased to watch on the Neck for the incoming vessels, hoping to earn a reward by being the first to announce to the expectant merchant the safe return of his looked-for vessel. The foreign commerce of Sale, once her pride and glory, has spread its white wings and sailed away forever."

During the 1880s, the house was occupied by a succession of tenants. In 1880 (per 1881 Directory), the head of household was George W. Cutter, a clerk at Naumkeag Clothing Co. store at 179 Essex Street. By 1883 (per 1884 Directory) the house was occupied as a two-family by Thomas A. Corson, shoemaker and

become a sailor, cabinet-maker, and railroad-car-builder. Mrs. Cook did not stay here long, but by 1901 was residing at 82 Bridge Street; and by 1906 she had moved in with her daughter, Mrs. Walter H. Trumbull, at 313 Essex Street, where she would die in August, 1909. The Thayers, mother and daughters, resided here at 13 Crombie through 1911.

Crombie Street was a bit of oasis as Salem developed (although Mechanics Hall on its corner with Essex Street brought plenty of people to see shows, lectures, performances, and exhibitions there—just as had the Crombie Street Theatre, many years before). More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. This space was created by filling in rivers, harbors, and ponds. The once-broad North River was filled from both shores, and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (that's why there was a Custom House built there in 1805) disappeared under the pavement of Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and some of its old wharves were joined together with much in-fill and turned into coal-yards and lumber-yards. Only a canal was left, running in from Derby and Central Wharves to Lafayette Street.

Salem's population burgeoned. The Canadians were followed in the early 20th century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. People from the surrounding towns, and Marblehead in particular, came to Salem to do their shopping; and its handsome government buildings, as befit the county seat, were busy with lawsuits, conveyances of land, and probate proceedings. The city's politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

After a year of vacancy in 1912, the house was occupied starting in 1913 by Joseph S. Metcalf, who was a cabinet maker and antique dealer at 73 Essex Street (per Directories).

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), a fire started in one of Salem's fire-prone wooden tanneries. This fire soon consumed the building and raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. The next building caught fire, and the next, and out



1897

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Scale



6

It is our duty that this unfortunate virgin is
 27 years of age, and the sickle swath more than a
 dozen years younger. It was however proved that
 he had married a woman with five or six hundred
 pounds, and had dipped into a very profitable mel-
 ting trade. The jury to try up Miss Head's test-
 imony a verdict for 100l. *London Paper.*

TIMOTHY, the Arabian General, supping
 with Plato, was entertained with a frugal meal and
 much improving discourse. Meeting Plato, after-
 wards, "Your suppers, said he, are not only plea-
 sant at the time, but equally so the next day."

Dancing

THE subscribers respectfully informs the Inhab-
 itants of Salem, that he shall open an Evening
 School for teaching Dancing at Concert Hall on
 Monday evening, 11th October. Terms, three dol-
 lars entrance, and six per quarter. To Scholars who
 have before attended the Subscriber's School, tuition
 will be seven dollars per quarter only. A man will
 be provided for the purpose of attending on the
 school and preventing the encroachment of intrud-
 ers. N. B. The school will begin precisely at six,
 and be dismissed at nine o'clock in the evening.

SAMUEL HERMANN, Y.

Subscriptions received at the Post Office.
 Salem, September 7, 1802.

Dancing Academy

FRANCIS MAURICE—late from Philadelphia,
 formerly in this town—respectfully informs the
 Ladies and Gentlemen of Salem, and its vicinity;
 that he proposes to open his Academy of Dancing,
 immediately at the Concert Hall, if it should meet
 the approbation of the owners.

Conditions—The tuition will be
 a week, every Tuesday and Friday, or other
 days (that Mr. Turner should not be disturbed) in
 the afternoon, from 2 o'clock to five for the
 small class, and from five to nine o'clock in the
 evening, for the large class. Six dollars only for
 every one who has been before to dancing school;
 and 3 dollars for new scholars—half to be paid at
 entrance, and the remainder at the end of the
 quarter.

Subscriptions received at the Gazette office.

Miniature Painting

MR. BRISTLE informs his friends, and the
 public, that, having other engagements, he
 shall be under the necessity of leaving town in a
 fortnight; during which term, he tenders them his
 services in the use of his profession.
 Salem, Sept. 14.

FOR SALE,

ONE undivided Fifth Part of an Estate late Capt.
WILLIAM PATTERSON'S, deceased, pleas-
 antly situated in Brown Street, opposite Washington
 Square, between the houses of Mr. Joshua Dodge and
 Capt. Bartholomew Putnam. For further particu-
 lars inquire of the Printer. September 17.

WANTED in a small family in the country,
 about nine miles from Boston, a steady capa-
 ble woman, who can do all kinds of household work,
 and who can be well recommended. A middle aged
 person would be preferred—Inquire of the Printer.
 Sept 10.

Stone Ware,

POTS for butter and Pickles. ALSO,
 An assortment of **JUGS**;
 At the Sign of the **MORTAR**, Essex Street.

FOR SALE—A Lot of
Excellent Cheese, Bacon,
BUTTER, and HOGS FAT,
Barrels of Provision Pork, and
GROCERIES as usual,

By **William Marston,**
 Salem, July 6. Washington Street.

Paper Hanging & Bordering,

A new and pleasing assortment, just opened
 and for sale

By **Benjamin Watkins,**

At his Store, Essex Street, SALEM, as cheap as they
 are sold in Boston. ALSO,

An assortment of English & India
GOODS as usual. [& c.] Salem, June 8, 1802.

FOR SALE BY

* **Benjamin Crombie,**
 In Essex Street, next door but one to Doctor
 WILLIAMS'S.

A NEW Assortment of elegant
 American, English and French
PAPER HANGINGS,

Together with other **GOODS**, as usual.
N. B. Papering of Rooms neatly
 executed. [& c.] Salem, June 8.

Patent Nails & Brads,

(From the Amesbury Nail Manufactory)

Of superior quality, and of all sizes, from
 4-penny up to Sheathing and Drawing Nails,
 for Sale at reduced prices, and on a liberal credit.

Orders for any quantity or sizes,
 for exportation or retailing, will be executed with
 dispatch. Apply at Mr. WILLIAM GRAY'S Brick
 Store, where a constant supply will be kept.

JOHN OSGOOD,
WILLIAM WARD.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Barley & Flax-Seed,

R. & A. Chase.

Salem, Sept 3.

To be Let—A convenient

Tenement, or half of a House in Norman Street,
 with a Shop, suitable for the grocery or boarding
 business. Inquire of the Printer.

Salem, Aug 31.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Land on Mill

Hill, in South Street, being about 46 front, and about
 70 feet in depth. For terms apply to the Printer.

LATELY RECEIVED.

At the sign of the **MORTAR**, Essex Street,

A fresh assortment Cotton

YARN; a few boxes **HAVANA SEGARS;** ES-
SENCE OF SPRUCE, of a superior quality, and a
 variety of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Barley.

WANTED to purchase **BARLEY**

cash and the highest price.

James Roper

At his Shop at the

Salem, Sept 2.

New Arithmetic

JUST Published and for Sale at
 Boston, by the Author at Lee-

CUSHING & APPLETON

[Price 55 Cents—45 Cents by a

The Scholar's Arith-

FEDERAL ACCOUNT

CONTAINING—

- I. Common Arithmetic, the rule
- II. Examples and Answers with sufficient for their operations by the
- III. To determine a Supplement to Questions on the nature of the rule manner of its operations. 2. Exer
- IV. Federal Money, with rules of operations in it—to reduce Federal and Old Lawful to Federal Money
- V. Interest cast in Federal Mo pound Multiplication, Compound Practice wrought in the Lawful Money, the same questions being column, on the face page, in each by which these two modes of accou
- VI. Demonstrations by engraving and nature of the various steps in the Square and Cube Roots, not to other treatise on Arithmetic.
- VII. Forms of Notes, Deeds, I instruments of writing.

The whole in a form and method for the ease of the master and the scholar. By **DANIEL ADA**

Recommendati

New- Ipswich, Se

Having attentively examined
 Arithmetic," I cheerfully give it as
 it is well calculated for the infant
 and that it will abridge much of the
 labor to be spent in the communic-
 ment of such Arithmetical knowle-
 for the discharge of business. WAT
 Preceptor of Newfi

Sir **Groton Academy**

I have perused with attention
 Arithmetic," which you transmitted
 lines. It is, in my opinion, better
 students in our Schools and Acade-
 plete knowledge of all that is use-
 ful of literature, than any other work
 have seen. With great sincerity I
 in your exertions for the promou-
 ing; and I am confident, that to
 proved, your work needs only to be
WILLIAM M. KIL

Preceptor of

Extract of a letter from the Hon. JOHN
 L. L. D. President of Dartmouth
 Author

"The Scholars Arithmetic is an
 former productions of the same na-
 tive order and Supplement will hel-
 his progress; the part on Federal
 more useful; and I have no doubt
 will be a new land of profit in our

4 Dec 1810 B Crombie to A. Young 191:177

Know all Men by these Presents That I Benjamin Crombie of Boston in the County of Suffolk Gentleman, in consideration of two thousand dollars paid by Archibald Young of said Boston Trader, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Archibald Young, a certain piece of land situate in Crombie Street in Salem in the County of Essex, and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning on^d Crombie Street and running westerly by land owned by me, to land owned by John Jenkins seventy four feet and six inches to the same more or less, thence Easterly by land owned by said Jenkins twenty eight feet and three inches to land owned by Joseph Spring, thence southerly on said Spring's land seventy four feet and six inches to the same more or less to Crombie Street thence West only on said Crombie Street twenty eight feet and three inches to the bounds first mentioned with the appurtenances To Have and to hold the above granted premises to the said Archibald Young his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said Archibald Young his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the above granted premises that they are free of all incumbrances that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Archibald Young, and that I will warrant and defend the same Premises to the said Archibald Young his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all Persons. In Witness whereof we the said Benjamin Crombie and Betsey Crombie have hereunto set our hands and seals this fourth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

signed sealed & delivered

Benj^a Crombie seal

Betsey Crombie seal

in presence of us

Eliza A. Gray

Nathl. Tansley

Suffolk Co. December 6th 1810. Then the above named Benjamin Crombie and Betsey Crombie acknowledged the above Instrument

to be their free act and deed. before me W^m Darnison Just of Peace Essex Co. Dec^r December 15, 1810, recorded & exam^d by Amos Chaate Reg^r.

on the

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Factory
Pgⁿ about
Symonds
one sum
have and
a sign
Lashburn
overant
it I am
in

part thereof - John D on 6/1
John D
Benj. Day

Signature of Benj. Day, who lived here

ANCESTRY



by Jensen

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peabody, 1833

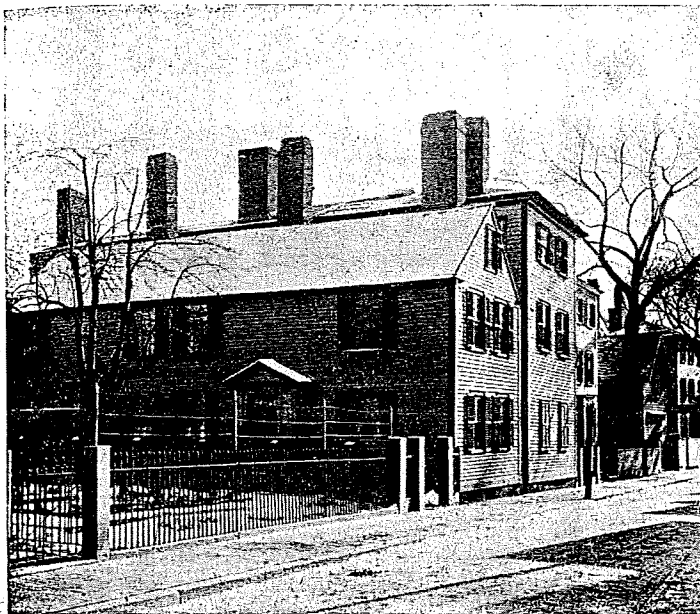
To understand the life of Henry Wayland Peabody, we must know the history of his

ERCHANT

ity between which were the nobility distinguished England and d recognized ized by the Duke of Wel- ig present at am, and the ishing a por- rself to grace ion. These ents became ebrated, and ed "Internat- med the credit

BOYHOOD IN OLD SALEM

It was not an easy voyage for the young mother on a sailing ship where it was impossible to secure proper food for a baby. Mr. Peabody insisted that he was fed on baked beans on this first voyage; but they arrived



Birthplace, Henry W. Peabody, Crombie Street, Salem

in safety, and a pleasant home was established in Buenos Ayres where they lived for four years. The little fellow picked up Spanish as rapidly as English. There were turbulent times in Argentine in those days, and he remembered distinctly a riot in the market place when his

BOYHOOD IN OLD SALEM

mother kept the sons very close to her and so satisfactory was her delightful companionship that they enjoyed these years more than those when luxuries were more abundant.



Henry W. Peabody, 1854

When Henry was sixteen, the "science" of phrenology having become popular and really respected, his father took his son, as was the frequent custom, to the best consulting phrenologist and had his character read and a chart made with a view to the direction of his future career. The boy looked upon the proceeding

Glossary & Sources

A figure like (ED 123:45) refers to book 123, page 45, Essex South registry of Deeds, Federal Street, Salem.

A figure like (#12345) refers to Essex Probate case 12345, on file at the Essex Probate Court, Federal Street, Salem, or on microfilm at Mass. Archives, Boston, or at the Peabody Essex Museum's Phillips Library, Salem.

Census records (censuses were taken every 10 years from 1790 on, and in 1855 and 1865) are available on microfilm; they list the heads of households 1790-1840, and then list family members from 1850 on.

MSSRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolutionary War*, available at the Salem Public Library among other places.

MSSCRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, & Marines in the Civil War*, available at the Salem Public Library among other places.

EIHC refers to the Essex Institute Historical Collections (discontinued), a multi-volume set (first volume published in 1859) of data and articles about Essex County. The indices of the EIHC have been consulted regarding many of the people associated with this house.

The six-volume published Salem Vital records (marriages, births, and deaths through 1849) have been consulted, as have the Salem Directory and later Naumkeag Directory, which have information about residents and their addresses, etc.

Sidney Perley's three-volume *History of Salem, 1626-1716* has been consulted, as has the four-volume *William Bentley's Diary*, J. Duncan Phillips' books, some newspaper obituaries, and other sources.

Salem real estate valuations, and, where applicable, Salem Street Books, have also been consulted, as have genealogies.

There is much more material available about Salem and its history; and the reader is encouraged to make his or her own discoveries.

--Robert Booth