

19 Carlton Street Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1843 for John Brooks, mariner, and was enlarged c. 1850 for Henry Rice, sail-maker.

On 7 April 1839 Remember Ranson, of Salem, a widow who ran a boarding-house on Becket Street, for "love and affection" granted to John Brooks, Salem mariner, a "parcel of land" on Carlton Street, bounded west on Carlton Street 29' 6" and running back easterly 44' 6" to the back line, where it butted on other land of Mrs. Ranson (ED 312:185). Both the grantor and grantee were African-American; and they were among the few people of their race in Salem who owned real estate. It may be that Mrs. Ranson (also, Ransom) and Mr. Brooks were related.

In 1790 (per census) and earlier there was a small enclave of African-American families residing in the East Parish, evidently on or near Becket Street (Carlton Street did not then exist). These families were headed by Robert Freeman, Kitty White, Thomas Monson, Cato Ranson, and (close by these) Francis Tolburt (see published 1790 census, p. 97, col. 2). Cato Ranson, for one, owned a home on Becket Street; possibly Freemans, Whites, and Monsons resided there with him and his family.

Salem was largely segregated, but some free Blacks resided in the Yankee families as servants and apprentices (Capt. Daniel Hathorne, the author's grandfather, had an African-American person in his household on Union Street in 1790). Another group of Black families resided near the corner of Boston Street and upper Essex Street (then the beginning of the turnpike). There was a Salem African School, one of whose instructors was Chloe Minns, a mulatto. Rev. William Bentley, minister of the local East Church, in January, 1817, attended the wedding of Mrs. Minns (her third marriage) to Schuyler Laurence, a well-known caterer who was patronized by Marbleheaders especially (he was a chimney sweep by 1842). Attending the wedding were, among others, "Deacon Freeman, whom Brother Spaulding (of the Tabernacle Church) put over the Blacks of his flock, (and) Cato Ransom and wife, freeholders in the eastern part of Salem." Mr. Bentley renewed his acquaintance with "Mrs. Williams, whom I lately married to Abraham Williams, who serves the Pickmans. Patience (a 70-

year-old boarder with Chloe Minns-Laurence) is remarkable for her cake and pastry. Jenny Williams for her attendance. Mr. Freeman for his devotional aids to the blacks. Cato Ransom for his diligence and frugality. ... I saw the best of the Blacks in Salem, perhaps in New England. My visit cost me one hour."

As early as 1837, John Brooks, mariner, made his home on lower Essex Street, in what was then #4 Essex, where he resided into 1842 at least (per Salem Directory). His name evidently is not listed in the 1840 census, although he was probably in Salem. In 1839 he acquired the Carlton Street lot from Mrs. Ranson; in 1842 he had a home on Essex Street; and in 1843 or 1844, evidently, he had a small dwelling built on the Carlton Street lot. There he resided in his new house. The 1846 Salem Directory listed him as a mariner residing at "16 Carlton Street" (almost certainly this house); the listing was in the section reserved for "Persons of Color". It is highly likely that "16" was not the actual number of this house in 1846, for there was an earlier house numbered 16, also numbered 16 in 1846, and occupied by William Barker and Andrew Evans in 1846. The numbering of houses on streets was fluid in those days, and changed from year to year.

On 5 December 1844, John Brooks, Salem mariner, took out a loan secured by his lot on Carlton Street and the "dwelling house" thereon (ED 350:204). The loan was for \$50, and the lender was Joseph G. Waters, a lawyer. About two years later, on 23 February 1847, John Brooks, Salem mariner, for \$150 sold to J.G. Waters, the holder of the \$50 mortgage, all the rest of his interest in the Carlton Street homestead (ED 378:174). The Valuations show John Brooks, "Black" in ward one in 1840, and then are silent about him until 1847, when "John Brooks, colored," is credited with a house worth \$100 in Carlton Street. The Street Books, used by the assessors to record valuation information, show nothing about John Brooks in the 1840s until 1848, when they assign him a house (numbered "0") between houses #17 (Bray) and #19 (Bryant), and list him as "John Brooks, colored, house." Nothing further about him or his house is listed in the Street Books until 1850, when Henry Rice is listed at "19½ Carlton Street."

Mr. Brooks continued to reside here after he sold the premises in 1847, but not for long: by the end of 1848 he was dead, of causes now unknown. The 1848 valuation in Ward One lists "John Brooks, colored, Dead". The Salem Vital Records do not have a death listing for him. Unfortunately, the record is nearly silent about the life of John Brooks.

The new owner, Mr. Waters, a lawyer who became a police court judge, did not reside in this house, and owned it only two years. In April, 1849, he sold it for

\$272 to Henry Rice, a Salem sailmaker (ED 410:278) who already lived on Carlton Street. In the 1849 deed, the dwelling was described as a "small wooden house." In the 1848 valuation Henry Rice (Ward One) was credited, somewhat obscurely, for "house lot, Carlton Street, bought of J.G. Waters after 1 mans." While the house is not mentioned, the deed of 1849 does mention the house, as did the mortgages of 1844 and 1847. It seems likely that Mr. Rice proceeded to enlarge the house, which may have been only one story high. An inspection of the present building shows that the front part of the structure, nearest the street, has cellar joists that are whitewashed, while the joists in the center and rear sections are not whitewashed. A small chimney-base standing in the front cellar (northwest corner) may have served just one fireplace upstairs (the fireplaces, if extant, are now blocked up) if it was a one-story "cabin" style house when built for John Brooks. It seems possible that Henry Rice soon added to the Brooks house, perhaps raising it to two stories and adding a central section with a staircase to get to the second floor. The contractor was probably Mr. Rice's nephew, William C. Hamond, a house carpenter. Later, but not much later, the house was expanded easterly on the rear of the lot, probably for Mr. Rice.

Henry Rice was born in 1782, perhaps in Boston. As a boy he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a sailmaker, which was an important job, since all maritime trade was wind-powered. He came to Salem by 1805, for on June 22d he ("of Boston"), 23, married Elizabeth Carroll, 18. In that same year, Elizabeth's sister Abigail Carroll, 22, married William Hamond (so-spelled). The Carrolls were daughters of James Carroll and Hannah Webb. Their mother was a Salem person; their father had come from Berwick, Maine, and had worked as a mariner until his death, aged 55, in 1804, of "consumption." They had other sisters, but only one brother, James Carroll Jr., who was lost at sea in 1800 at the age of twenty. Their mother Hannah (Webb) Carroll would live on until 1841.

In 1805, Salem was at the height of its sea-borne and far-flung commerce. Salem mariners, harassed by both the French and the English, had guns on their vessels, and the owners aggressively expanded their trade. As they had before the Revolution, Salem vessels sailed to the Caribbean and Europe; but now they were also sailing to the far side of the globe to trade with the merchants of the Spice Islands, India, and Malaya. Salem cargoes were exceedingly valuable.

In Samuel McIntire, the town's merchants had a local architect who could help them realize their desires for large and beautiful homes in the latest style. This style (called "Federal" today) had been developed years before by the Adam brothers in England and featured fanlight doorways, palladian windows,

elongated pilasters and columns, and large windows. It was introduced to New England by Charles Bulfinch upon his return from England in 1790. The State House in Boston was his first institutional composition; and soon Beacon Hill was being built up with handsome residences in the Bulfinch manner.

Salem's commerce created great wealth, which in turn attracted many newcomers—like Henry Rice and William Hamond—from outlying towns and even other states. The ferment of the times is captured in Rev. William Bentley's diary, which is full of references to the civic and commercial doings of the town, and to the lives and behaviors of all classes of society. Not far from Mr. Bentley's church, on the fourth of July, 1804, was born a boy who would grow up to eclipse all sons of Salem in the eyes of the world: Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose father, a mariner, would die of fever while on a voyage to the Caribbean in 1808. This kind of untimely death was all too typical of Salem's young seafarers, who fell prey to malaria and other diseases of the Caribbean and Pacific tropics.

Salem's boom came to an end with crash in January, 1808, when Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all American shipping in hopes of forestalling war. The Embargo proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, whose commerce ceased. As Jeffersonians, the seafarers of the Derby Street area, led by the Crowninshield family, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809. Salem then resumed its seafaring for three years, but still the British preyed on American shipping; and in June, 1812, war was declared.

Most of the New England towns opposed the war as being potentially ruinous and for the benefit only of the western war-hawk states. Not Salem, which went to war eagerly. Forty privateers were immediately fitted out in Salem, manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels, including the *Constitution*. In addition, Salem fielded companies of infantry and artillery. Salem and Marblehead privateers were largely successful in making prizes of British supply vessels. While many of the town's men were wounded in engagements, and some were killed, the adventure and possible riches of privateering kept the men returning to sea as often as possible. The first prizes were captured by a 30-ton converted fishing schooner, the *Fame*, and by a 14-ton luxury yacht fitted with one gun, the *Jefferson*. Of all Salem privateers, the Crowninshields' 350-ton ship *America* was the most successful. She captured 30-plus prizes worth more than \$1,100,000.

Salem erected forts and batteries on its Neck, to discourage the British warships that cruised these waters. In June, 1813, off Marblehead Neck, the British frigate

Shannon defeated the U.S. Navy frigate *Chesapeake*. Almost a year later, in April, 1814, the people of Salem gathered along the shores of Salem Neck as three sails appeared on the horizon and came sailing on for Salem Bay. These vessels proved to be the mighty *Constitution* in the lead, pursued by the smaller British frigates *Tenedos* and *Endymion*. The breeze was light, and the British vessels gained, but Old Ironsides made it safely into Marblehead Harbor, to the cheers of thousands.

On land, the war went poorly for the United States, as the British captured Washington, DC, and burned the Capitol and the White House. Along the western frontier, U.S. forces were successful against the weak English forces; and, as predicted by many, the western expansionists had their day. At sea, as time wore on, Salem's vessels often were captured, and its men captured or killed. After almost three years, the war was bleeding the town dry, and the menfolk were disappearing. Hundreds of Salem men and boys were imprisoned in British prison-ships and at Dartmoor Prison in England. At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored.

Henry & Elizabeth Rice evidently resided here in the East Parish at this time. They had one surviving child, a daughter Elizabeth born in 1816. Their little girl had four Hamond cousins, including William C. Hamond, born in 1813, and Harriet C. Hamond, born in 1816.

Post-war, the Salem merchants rebuilt their fleets and resumed their worldwide trade, to great effect. A new custom house was built in 1819, on the site of the Crowninshield mansion, at the head of Derby Wharf. Into the 1820s the foreign trade continued prosperous; and new markets were opened with Madagascar (1821), which supplied tallow, and Zanzibar (1825), whence came gum copal, used to make varnish. Presumably Mr. Rice had plenty of work as a sailmaker. He may have worked as a foreman for a sailmaker who had his own sail-loft, or he himself may have had a loft.

Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s. Imports, which were the cargoes in Salem ships, were not so much needed now that American goods were now being produced in great quantities. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and people moved west, including some from Salem. To the north, the falls of the Merrimack River were powering large new textile mills, which created great wealth for their investors; and in general it seemed that the tide of opportunity was ebbing away from Salem by the end of the 1820s.

In 1830 occurred a horrifying crime that brought disgrace to the town. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, widowed and without children, resided in the house now called the Gardner-Pingree house, on Essex Street. One night, intruders broke into his mansion and stabbed him to death. All of Salem buzzed with the news of murdering thugs; but the killers, it turned out, were Knapps and Crowninshields, members of Salem's elite class and relatives of the victim. A Crowninshield committed suicide, and two Knapps were hanged. The results of the investigation and trial were very damaging to Salem, and some of the more respectable families quit the town.

The advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast. Salem's merchants had to move quickly to take their equity out of wharves and warehouses and ships and put it into manufacturing and transportation. Some did not, and were ruined. Many moved to Boston, the hub of investment in the new economy.

Despite setbacks and uncertainties, 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 farthest port of the rich East"—a far cry from "Go West, young man!" The Panic of 1837, a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression, caused even more Salem families to head west in search of fortune and a better future. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The large-scale factory towns of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, had the powerful Merrimack to drive the machinery of their huge textile factories, but Salem had only the lower part of the North River, which served mainly to flush the waste from the many tanneries (23 by 1832) that had set up along its banks. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

One inspiration was the Salem Laboratory Company, Salem's first manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1819 to produce chemicals. At the plant in North Salem on the North River, the production of blue vitriol was a specialty; and it proved a very successful business. Salem's whale-fishery, active for many years in the early 1800s, led, in the 1830s, to the manufacturing of high-quality candles at Stage Point, along with machine oils. The candles proved very popular. Lead-manufacturing began in the 1820s, and grew large after 1830, when Wyman's gristmills on the Forest River were retooled for making high-quality white lead

and sheet lead (the approach to Marblehead is still called Lead Mills Hill, although the empty mill buildings burned down in 1960s).

These enterprises in the 1830s were a start toward taking Salem in a new direction. In 1838 the Eastern Rail Road began operating between Boston and Salem, which gave the people of Salem and environs a very direct route to the region's largest market. The new railroad tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond; the tunnel under Washington Street was built in 1839; and the line was extended to Newburyport in 1840.

Henry Rice stayed with his original business, sail-making, through these changes. While there was less need for sails, he appears to have kept a customer base that enabled him to make a living. He and his wife Elizabeth and daughter Elizabeth, 20, resided in the East Parish, at 15 Essex Street in 1837. By 1840, the family had moved to Carlton Street, where they lived in a house on the westerly side of the street (see 1840 census, p. 235).

The Rices must have been devastated when their daughter, Elizabeth, contracted cholera in March, 1841. She died at the age of 24 on March 10th. At the death of their only child, Henry & Elizabeth Rice were probably comforted by friends and relatives, notably Elizabeth's sister, Abigail Hamond, and her family.

In Salem in the 1840s, hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem; and the men went to work in the factories and as laborers. The tanning and curing of leather was a very important industry by the mid-1800s. It was conducted on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River. There were 41 tanneries in 1844, and 85 in 1850, employing 550 hands. The leather business would continue to grow in importance throughout the 1800s. The lack of river power was solved by the invention of steam-driven engines, and in 1847 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company erected at Stage Point the largest factory building in the United States, 60' wide by 400' long. It was an immediate success, and hundreds of people found employment there, many of them living in industrial tenements built nearby. Also in the 1840s, a new method was introduced to make possible high-volume industrial shoe production. In Lynn, the factory system was perfected, and that city became the nation's leading shoe producer; but Salem built shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and country areas.

In the face of all this change, 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; and its glory days were over. An excellent picture of Salem's waterfront, during its period of decline, is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House and completed at home on Mall Street.

Into the 1840s, the Rices resided on Carlton Street. As has been mentioned, Henry Rice evidently purchased the John Brooks house and land from J.G. Waters in 1848, although a deed was not made until 1849. It seems likely that Mr. Rice enlarged the house right away. In 1850 the homestead was valued at \$500 and the house was occupied by Henry Rice, 68, sailmaker, and wife Elizabeth, 63 (see 1850 census, house 191, ward one). Nearby lived their nephew, William C. Hamond, 36, a carpenter, with his wife Harriet and their two young children.

In the next few years, Mr. Rice went deaf (see 1855 census, house 127, ward one); however, he kept at his sail-making. His wife Elizabeth died in the late 1850s, which must have been a terrible loss to Mr. Rice. In 1860 he lived alone here (see 1860 census, 1246, ward one). The homestead was then valued at \$700.

The Civil War began in April, 1861, and went on for four years, during which hundreds of Salem men served in the army and navy, and many were killed or died of disease or abusive treatment while imprisoned. Hundreds more suffered wounds, or broken health. The people of Salem contributed greatly to efforts to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers, sailors, and their families; and there was great celebration when the war finally ended in the spring of 1865.

Old Mr. Henry Rice, 82, celebrated with the rest. He made his will in June, 1865. It was witnessed by his neighbor Joseph Cloutman and by his grand-nephew William G. Hamond, and by the husband (George H. Hill) of his grand-niece, Harriet (nee Hamond). In it, he devised to his nephew, William C. Hamond, Salem carpenter, "my estate in Carlton Street, consisting of a two-story wooden dwelling house with land under & adjoining, bounded beginning 11" from the

northwest corner of the dwelling house and running southerly 30' 5" to land of Loraine, running easterly 45' to land of Ransom, running northerly 29' 9" to land of Bray, and running westerly 45' to Carlton Street (#51571). The nephew and heir, William C. Hamond, was made administrator of the estate; and the inventory listed Mr. Rice's real estate as worth \$600 and his personal estate at \$59.

The new owner, William C. Hamond, 52, evidently rented out the house to his new son-in-law, George H. Hill. In October, 1868, Mr. Hamond for \$100 purchased a piece of back yard from the owner of the Becket Street property adjoining (ED 758:80). The yard was 29' 9" across by 10' deep. This enlarged the lot to 55' long running in from the street. Mr. Hamond was born in Salem on 21 June 1813, and was in the first graduating class of the old Salem English High School. He made his living as a carpenter, and was involved in city politics. In 1856, and again in 1860 and 1870, he was elected to the City Council; in 1864-1867 he was an engineer in the Salem fire department; and in 1875 he would be a full-time City Assessor. He and his wife Harriet were members of the Central Baptist Church, whose meeting house stands on Federal Street (info from Salem *Register* obit for WCH, 31 Dec. 1883).

William Collins Hamond (1813-1886) died 29 Dec. 1883. He m. 1839 **Harriet Gage Quimby** (1815-1890), born NH, March, 1815, d/o Elisha Quimby (b. Chester, NH) and Phoebe Kimball (b. Bradford, Mass.), died Salem 13 Dec. 1890. Known issue, surname **Hamond**:

1. William G.
2. Harriet, 1846, m. George H. Hill.

In 1870 the Hills were the residents here: George H. Hill, 27, worked in a drug store, while Hattie, 23, was raising their baby son, Walter (see 1870 census, house 138, ward one). Mr. Hill in 1864, aged 21, had worked as a clerk at 54 Essex Street and boarded at 4 Turner Street in the home of J. Archer Hill, a currier, perhaps his brother (see 1864 Salem Directory).

Through the 1860s and 1870s, Salem continued to pursue a manufacturing course. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, west of Holly Street). For the workers, they built more and more tenements near the mills of Stage Point. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company would

be added in 1859, and a third in 1865; and by 1879 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually 14,700,000 yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing also continued to expand, and by 1880 Salem would have 40 shoe factories employing 600-plus operatives. More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas.

By 1880 the Hills had moved out of this house, and it was occupied by the owner, Mr. William C. Hamond, 66, house carpenter, and his wife Harriet G., 64 (see 1880 census, ED 229 p.28).

William Collins Hamond died on 29 Dec. 1883, aged 70 years, while strolling down Derby Street near his house. He suffered from heart disease at the end, but was able to get around most of the time. He left his wife, Harriet, his son, William G. Hamond, and his daughter Harriet, Mrs. George H. Hill (Mr. Hill was then a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor) (from obit, *Salem Register*, 31 Dec. 1883). His wife, Harriet G. Hamond, owned the premises. In 1886 the house was worth \$800, the land \$200, and the tenant was Albert F. Knight, 26, a printer, & family (see 1886 valuations). Mrs. Hamond used the house as a two-family for the next few years: in 1890 she resided here, as did Herbert Nichols, a mason, and his family (see 1890/1 Directory). Mrs. Hamond died at 19 Carlton Street on 13 Dec. 1890, of pneumonia, in her 75th year. She had been attended in her last illness by her relative, Dr. Quimby; and her remains were interred at Greenlawn Cemetery. The property went to her two children. In September, 1891, William G. Hamond sold his half-interest to his sister Hattie M. Hill (ED 1323:211). She rented out the premises. In 1895 it was the home of William H. Smith, a dealer in patent medicines who evidently sold his goods from the house (see 1895/6 Directory). In 1897 the house was occupied William M. Osgood, a mason, and by Edward T. Osgood, a nurse (see Directory, 1897/8).

Salem kept building infrastructure, and new businesses, and expansions of established businesses. Retail stores prospered, and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In the late 1800s, French-Canadian families began coming to town to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements filled in what had been open areas of the city. They 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. Its politics were lively, and its economy was strong. In 1914, the occupant here was Daniel F. Kenney, a morocco (leather) worker, and family (see 1914 Directory).

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 of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the tenement district. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: it smashed into the large factory buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Congress Street), which exploded in an inferno; and it rolled down Lafayette Street and across the water to Derby Street. There, just beyond Union Street, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States, and the people of Salem would take years to recover from it. Eventually, they did, and many of the former houses and businesses were rebuilt; and several urban-renewal projects (including Hawthorne Boulevard, which involved removing old houses and widening old streets) were put into effect.

By May, 1915, the owners, the Hills had died, and their heir was their son, Walter H. Hill. At that time he sold the premises to Maryanna Karpinski, the wife of Wladyslaw Karpinski, a mill operative (ED 2297:128). In 1918, the house was a two-family, occupied by one K. Yablonski and by the Karpinskis (see 1918 Salem Directory). In March, 1920, the Karpinskis sold the premises to William Rybicki (ED 2442:132); and on 23 August 1923 Mr. Rybicki sold the homestead to Mary, wife of Mical Lojko (ED 2567:40), in whose family it has remained ever since. By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. The house was occupied by "Mikel Lojko, leather worker," his wife Mary, and their children (see 1924 Salem Directory, etc.).

The Lojkos resided here for many years, during which Mr. Lojko kept at his work in the leather industry. He was born in Poland in 1886, the son of Joseph Lojko

and Theresa Warsowicz. He married Mary Lojko (same surname as his), and they would have three children: Boley (son), Anna, and Jennie. Michael Lojko had a brother, John Lojko, living in Salem; and the family attended St. John the Baptist Church. Michael was employed at the Russell-Sim Tanning Co., and was a member of two religious-ethnic societies, St. Joseph's PRCU, and St. John's Society ZNP. He died of coronary thrombosis at the age of sixty, on Friday, Jan. 18, 1946, here at home (see obituary, Salem Evening *News*, 19 Jan. 1946).

In May, 1946, Mrs. Mary Lojko, widow, sold the premises to her three children, reserving to herself a life estate therein (ED 3488:169). The daughters had married Stanley Hincman (Anna) and Mr. Klus (Jennie).

Salem was a thriving city into the 1960s, but the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of fame arising from the commercialization of the witch trials, but also from its history as an unrivalled seaport and as the home of McIntire, Bowditch, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the merchants, mariners, sail-makers, and leather-workers are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--28 July 2001, Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc.

Robert Booth

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

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Topsfield, Jan. 19—Col. George L. Goodridge, Topsfield highest ranking soldier, arrived at his home on Prospect street this week after serving overseas for more than two years. About a year and a half ago he was transferred to the China theatre to train Chinese troops. The Bronze Star medal has been conferred on Col. Goodridge, along with many other awards.

A veteran of World War One, Col. Goodridge a few years ago was described as "the most decorated officer in the Massachusetts National



COL. GEORGE L. GOORIDGE

Guard. Most of his previous awards were earned in action in France in 1918.

Earlier in World War Two, Col. Goodridge served as chief of staff of the Yankee division at Camp Edwards. Later he was sent to the South to train and command troops.

Honor Roll

Students of the local High school whose names appeared on the honor roll for November and December follow: Freshmen—Mary Abbott, 2 A's, 4 B's; Elizabeth Cotton, 3 A's, 3 B's; Barbara Dymont, 3 A's, 3 B's; Ralph Titus, 4 A's, 2 B's; Jane Watson, 1 A, 5 B's; Douglas Whyte, 2 A's, 5 B's.

Sophomores—Marilyn Castle, 4 A's, 1 B; Lucella Gamans, 3 A's, 3 B's; Rita Giovannacci, 5 A's, 1 B; Martha Ann Hayes 2 A's, 3 B's; Janet Millen, 1 A, 4 B's.

Juniors—Winifred Carter, 5 A's; Coralie Childs, 5 A's; Joan Rich, 4 A's, 1 B; Gordon Shaw, 5 A's, 2 B's; Eileen Titus, 5 B's; Joan Walsh, 3 A's, 1 B.

Seniors—Carolyn Hayes, 4 B's; Anne Kelsey, 4 A's, 1 B; Ada Parkhurst, 4 A's, 1 B; Sally Roberts, 4 B's; Jean Savage, 2 A's, 2 B's; Nathalie Warren, 1 A, 4 B's; Bruce Whyte, 3 A's, 3 B's.

Sports Letters

The following students of the local schools participating in sports received their letters yesterday: (Red felt "T" on grey background). Soccer team, Alden Goodridge, Leslie Ray, George Stanwood, Jr., Ronald Giovannacci, George Gamble, Donald Hilliard, Wilkins, Michael Sullivan, Phillip Sullivan, Bruce Whyte, Robert Graham and Harlan Kelsey.

Field hockey team: Anne Kelsey, Clara Killiam, Martha Ann Hayes, Maria Gianco, Coralie Childs, Dede Adams, Jean Savage, Nathalie Warren, Edith Gamble, Mary Abbott and Luella Gamans.

Sunday Services

PERSONALS

Engagement Announced
 Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Weinberg of 855 Bridge street, Beverly, announce the engagement of their daughter Enid Helene, to Sidney Polansky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Polansky of 6 Saltonstall parkway, this city.

Marriage Announced
 Announcement is made of the wedding at Dorchester, Dec. 24, of Miss Pearl Seradsky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seradsky, and Samuel Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen of 1 Turner street. Rabbi Levine of Salem officiated.

Bridal Shower
 A miscellaneous bridal shower was given at Knight of Columbus hall Thursday evening for Miss Audrey Shea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shea of 13 Emmerton street, whose coming marriage to Lt. (jg) James J. Garrity, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Garrity of 140 North street, will take place on Feb. 23. The hall and supper table were attractively decorated in pink and white. The bride-to-be received many beautiful gifts and a buffet lunch was enjoyed.

Returned Veteran
 Sgt. Paul Shoer of 114 Loring avenue has recently returned from the Pacific area and has been honorably discharged after four years' service in the army.

Resting Comfortably
 Miss Elizabeth O'Hara of 58 Federal street is resting comfortably at Salem hospital after an operation.

Speaker on Peace
 At 8 o'clock this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of Federal street, Dr. Ali-Kuli-Khan, chairman of the Baha'i Spiritual assembly of New York city, will speak on "World Peace," and everyone is cordially invited.

Q. for B. Club
 Members of the Quest for Beauty club at their meeting Wednesday evening enjoyed an interesting review of "The seas stand watch," by Mrs. John Gauss, who not only reviewed the historical novel with its Salem background, but told many interesting facts about the author. Helen Parker Mudgett, whom she had come to know during Mrs. Mudgett's

OBITUARY

MICHAEL LOJKO
 Michael Lojko, husband of Mrs. Mary (Lojko), and son of the late Joseph and Theresa (Warsowicz) Lojko, died yesterday at his late home, 19 Carlton street, after a short illness. He was employed by the Russell-Sim Tanning company and was a member of St. Joseph's P. R. C. U. and St. John's society Z. N. P. Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Boley; two daughters, Mrs. Stanley Hincman and Mrs. Jennie Klus; one brother, John, and seven grandchildren, all of Salem. Funeral services from his late home Monday, followed by requiem high mass at St. John the Baptist church.

MRS EMMA MORIN
 Mrs. Emma Morin, wife of the late Joseph E. Morin and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Louf, died yesterday at her late home, 278 Jefferson avenue, after a long illness, at the age of 81 years. Born in Canada, she had lived in Salem for more than 65 years and one of the oldest Franco-Americans in the city. She leaves two sons, Eustache of Detroit, Mich., and Jules of Salem; one daughter, Mrs. Frank Lawton, Salem, and one brother Alexander L. of Salem. She was a member of Les Dames of St. Anne. Funeral Monday from the Levesque & Son funeral chapel, followed by solemn high mass at St. Anne's church.

ARTHUR DIONNE
 Arthur Dionne, husband of Mrs. Germaine (Leblanc) and son of the late Louis and Alma (Fornier) Dionne, aged 52 years, died today at Salem hospital. Employed by the United Shoe Machinery Corp. he had made his home here for more than 40 years, where he was well known. Besides his wife, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Doris Whetmore and Mrs. Eugene Poirier; one granddaughter; two brothers, Armand and Gerard; three sisters, Mrs. Marie St. Pierre, Mrs. Blanche Bertrand and Mrs. Yvonne Mailly, all of Salem. He was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and served 18 months overseas in the first World war. Funeral services from Levesque & Son funeral chapel

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Know all Men by these Presents, That I Remember Ranson of Salem, widow, for the love and affection I bear to John Brooks of Salem Mariner, in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid to me by said Brooks.

185
R. Ranson
to
J. Brooks.

the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Brooks a parcel of Land in Salem measuring twenty nine feet and six inches on Carlton Street and extending easterly from Carlton Street forty four feet and six inches, the Easterly line extending across the whole of my land, and meaning to convey all my land between said Carlton Street and said East line.

To Have and to Hold, the afore-granted premises to the said Brooks his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said Brooks heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the afore-granted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Brooks. And that I will warrant and defend the same premises to the said Brooks heirs and assigns, forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof I the said Ranson

have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us, Jos. Cloutman

her
Remember X Ranson, Seal,
mark

Essex, ss. April 8 1839—Then the above-named

Remember Ranson

acknowledged the above Instrument to be her free act and deed, before me,

Joseph Cloutman
Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Received April 8 1839, 15. m. past

S. P. M. Recorded and examined,
by A. H. French Register.

350:204

Know all men by these presents, that I John Brooks
of Salem in the County of Essex in consideration of
fifty dollars to me paid Joseph G. Waters of Salem aforesaid
Carnieller at Law (the receipt whereof do hereby acknowledge)
do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Waters
his heirs and assigns. ——— A parcel of land situate in
Salem with a dwelling house thereon situate on Carlton Street in
said Salem measuring twenty nine feet & six inches on said
Carlton street and extending Easterly from Carlton Street forty
four feet & six inches the Easterly line extending across the whole
length of the western bounds of Tansons estate and conveying to
said Waters the estate which was sold to me by Remember
Tanson, as by her deed dated April seventh A.D. 1839 and
recorded

Brooks
to
Waters.
See
33782.148.

recorded B. 321. C. 185. To have and to hold the granted
~~premises, with the appurtenances, to the said Joseph R. G. Waters his~~
 heirs and assigns, to his & their use and benefit forever. And I the
 said John Brooks for myself my heirs, executors, and admin-
 istrators, do hereby covenant with the said Joseph R. G. Waters,
 his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the
 premises that they are free of all incumbrances that I have
 good right to sell and convey the same to the said Joseph R. G.
 Waters and that I will and my heirs, executors, and admin-
 istrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Joseph R.
 G. Waters his heirs and assigns, forever, against the lawful cla-
 ims and demands of any persons. Provided nevertheless
 that if said John Brooks his heirs, executors, or administra-
 tors, shall pay said Joseph R. G. Waters his heirs, executors, administra-
 tors or assigns, said sum of fifty dollars on or before the fifth day
 of December which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand
 eight hundred and forty five with lawful interest semiannually
 then this deed, as also a certain note bearing even date with these
 presents given by said Brooks to said Joseph R. G. Waters promi-
 sing to pay the first mentioned sum and interest at the time
 aforesaid, shall both be void; otherwise shall remain absolute.

In witness whereof, I the said John Brooks & Maria wife
 of said John who in consideration of one dollar to her paid the
 receipt of which she acknowledges hereby releases all her inter-
 est & claim of dower in said premises have hereunto set our hands
 and seals this fifth day of Dec^r in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and forty four.

Signed, sealed and delivered } John ^{his} Brooks. seal
 in presence of, } _____ seal
 Stephen P. Webb. } Esq. ss. Jan. 10 1845. Then the above named

John Brooks acknowledged the above to be his free act & deed.
 Before Stephen P. Webb. J. P. C.
 Esq. ss. Dec^r Jan. 11. 1845. 2 A.M. past 4 P.M. recorded Esq. by. A. H. French J. P.

J. Brooks
to
J. G. Waters.

I know all men by these presents, that I
 John Brooks of Salem in the County of Essex Maine in
 consideration of the sum of one hundred & fifty dollars, to me paid
 by Joseph G. Waters of Salem Counsellor at Law, the receipt
 whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents, grant
 remise, release, and forever quit claim, unto the said
 Joseph G. Waters his heirs and assigns, all his right, title,
 interest, and estate, in and to — a certain parcel of land
 with a dwelling house & other buildings thereon situate on
 Carlton Street in said Salem bounded Westealy on said
 Carlton Street, & Easterly on land of Dalton formerly Free-
 man, being the estate conveyed by me in mortgage,
 to said Waters & recorded Book 350, d. 204, in the Registry
 of Deeds for the County of Essex. To have and to hold
 the above released premises, to him the said J. G. Waters his
 heirs and assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever; so that
 neither I the said Brooks, nor my heirs, or any other person or
 persons, claiming by, from or under me or them, or in the
 name right or stead of me or them, shall or will by any
 way or means have claim or demand any right, or title
 to the above released premises, or to any part or parcel thereof
 forever, In witness whereof, I the said John Brooks
 have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty third
 day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
 and forty seven.

John ^{his} Brooks. seal
mark.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
J. Cloutman.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Essex ss. Feb 23^d A. D. 1847. Then
personally appeared the above na-

med, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his
free act and deed.

Before me J. Cloutman, Justice of the peace.

Essex ss. Dec^r Feb 23, 1847. 20 m past 4, P. M. rec^d by A. H. Throckmoly

Wm H. Pitman

to
Wm C. Hammond
50 Ct. Conveyance
Stamp Cancelled

Know all men by these presents, That I, William H. Pitman of Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Consideration of one hundred dollars to me paid by William C. Hammond of said Salem, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Hammond and his heirs and assigns forever, the real estate in Salem lying between Becket and Carlton streets, and bounded westerly by other land of said Hammond about twenty nine feet nine inches; southerly by land now or late of Franko, ten feet; easterly by other land of said grantor about thirty feet, northerly by land now or late of Bray ten feet; the east and west lines of said parcel being parallel and ten feet distant one from the other being the rear portion of the lot of land conveyed to me by Charles H. Pitman's guardian by deed recorded in Essex Registry Book 751 Leaf 107, To have and to hold the above granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, to the said William C. Hammond, his heirs and assigns to their heirs and assigns forever. And I, the said grantor, for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators do covenant with the said grantee and his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the above granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said grantee and his heirs and assigns forever, as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said grantee, and his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In witness whereof, I the said William H. Pitman (having no wife) have herunto set my hand and seal this twenty second day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

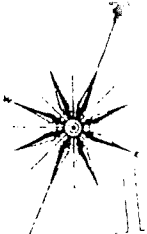
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Geo. Foster Flint of Essex Co. October 22^o 1868. Then personally appeared the within named William H. Pitman and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed; before me,

Geo. Foster Flint, Justice of the Peace

Essex Co. Rec'd Oct 23, 1868, 12m past 9 AM. Rec'd by _____ John Down Ref.



From Salem Atlas 1874



9

ESSEX

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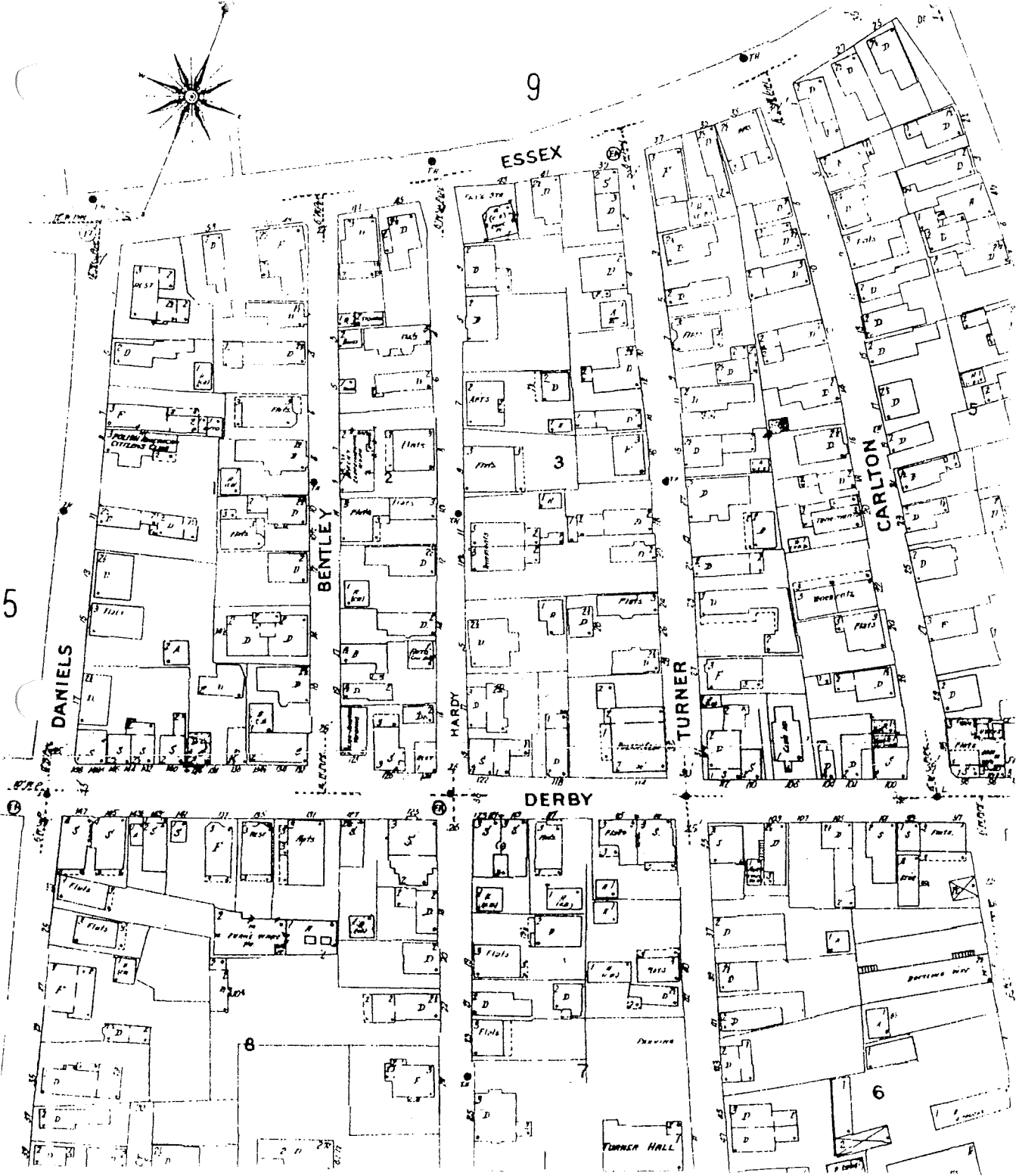
TURNER HALL

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info@historicsalem.org

From: info@historicsalem.org [hsi@historicsalem.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 21, 2015 7:57 AM
To: 'maryellen@notchbrewing.com'
Subject: FW: Historic Salem Contact: Plaque Repair

From: info@historicsalem.org [mailto:hsi@historicsalem.org]
Sent: Wednesday, October 21, 2015 7:44 AM
To: 'Mary Ellen Leahy'
Subject: RE: Historic Salem Contact: Plaque Repair

Mary Ellen,

We never received your check for \$65.00, but we do have your history on file so the replacement plaque is not a problem. Please send another check to our P.O. Box 865, Salem, MA 01970. I spoke with Emily regarding your commercial space and she feels our researcher would probably take that project on as well. The charge for the research is \$400.00 so let us know if you want to proceed and we will check with her on that project.

Regards,

Dick Thompson

From: Mary Ellen Leahy [mailto:maryellen@notchbrewing.com]
Sent: Monday, October 19, 2015 5:18 PM
To: Emily Udy
Cc: Dick Thompson; Chris Lohring
Subject: Re: Historic Salem Contact: Plaque Repair

HI there,
I just got a note from you gusy in my mail box, which reminded me that I've already SENT you the \$65!
Do you guys happen to know what might've happened to it?
I'm at 19 Carlton. St.

Thanks in advance!

MEL

On Thu, Jul 23, 2015 at 5:23 PM, Mary Ellen Leahy <maryellen@notchbrewing.com> wrote:
Hi Emily & Dick,

Actually, on another note:

10/21/2015

We just leased 283 Derby R and will be putting in a Brewery/Taproom next year. It will be in the VERY back behind Brother's and directly on the South River.

Who can we get in contact with about researching those spaces? Do you guys do this for commercial spaces? We know they were car dealerships but would love to have even more background on its history and perhaps leverage that in some of the design decisions. We might even want a plaque there, as well!

Thanks again,

Best,

Mary Ellen

On Wed, Jul 15, 2015 at 5:20 PM, Emily Udy <emily_udy@yahoo.com> wrote:
Mary Ellen -

Typically plaque replacement costs \$100, but we are undertaking an effort to get more people to fix their worn plaques and so currently we are charging \$65 for a replacement plaque. (Good timing!)

Please respond to this email with your address and send a check made to Historic Salem, Inc. to P.O.Box 865, Salem MA 01970. You could also stop by the office at 9 North Street most mornings between 7-11am (best call [978-745-0799](tel:978-745-0799) to make sure someone will be there).

Emily Udy
Preservation Manager
Historic Salem, Inc.
[978.979.8847](tel:978.979.8847)

From: Mary Ellen Leahy <maryellen@notchbrewing.com>
To: emily_udy@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, June 23, 2015 1:44 PM
Subject: Historic Salem Contact: Plaque Repair

To:
Admin

Name:
Mary Ellen Leahy

Email:
maryellen@notchbrewing.com

Subject:
Plaque Repair

Message:
Hello,
I'm interested in finding out how to get our plaque repaired. Thanks
in advance!

MEL

Sent from (ip address): 159.182.1.4 (004.1.ic.ncs.com)
Date/Time: June 23, 2015 5:44 pm

10/21/2015

Coming from (referer): <http://historicsalem.org/about/contact-us/>
Using (user agent): Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_9_4)
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Safari/537.36

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Mary Ellen Leahy
Notch Brewing



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Mary Ellen Leahy
Notch Brewing

