

Two River Street, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1799 for John Jenkins, tailor; and it was enlarged in 1847 for John D. Chapple, tobacconist.

In 1799 for \$150 Benjamin Punchard to John Jenkins, a River Street lot fronting 79' on the street, bounded westerly on Josiah Woodberry's land and easterly on a lane leading to the river (ED 166:75). In that year, 1799, John Jenkins evidently had a house built on the easterly part of the lot; and on 2 January 1800 he (John Jenkins, tailor) and his wife Elizabeth Mary for \$400 mortgaged to Mary Hathorne, Salem singlewoman, the same piece of land "with all the buildings now thereon" (ED 166:150). The witnesses were Richard Ward and Eliphalet Pearson. The mortgagee, Miss Hathorne, died by the summer of 1803, and in July the Jenkins mortgage was discharged (ED 166:75). The Salem real estate valuations of the time show that John Jenkins resided in ward four and was taxed on "part house & shop" worth \$500 in 1799 (probably before this house was built). In 1800, he was taxed in ward four for a "house & shop" worth \$800, along with personal estate of \$200 in stock (possessions) and \$200 income. The same was true in 1801. At that time, evidently, the house consisted of the easternmost two-thirds of the present building, without the western rooms or the leanto. It is also likely that the original chimney was in the bay behind the staircase.

John Jenkins (1746-1824) was born in Scituate and baptized at the First Church there on 24 August 1746, the son of Thomas Jenkins. John had older brothers Thomas (born 1739) and Gera Jenkins (born 1742). The Jenkinses were a numerous family in Scituate. John was apprenticed, as a boy, to learn the trade of a tailor, and when he was about twenty, in 1766, he was free to pursue his career as a journeyman. At some point, perhaps in the late 1760s, he settled in Salem (note: there was another John Jenkins in Salem by the 1790s; he married Abigail Curtis in 1794 and died in 1807, a seaman).

At that time, Salem was already a notable port. Salem's main export was salt cod, which was caught far offshore, mainly by Marbleheaders, and then "cured" until it was hard and dry and could be shipped long distances. This was a staple food in Catholic Europe (Spain and Portugal especially) and also in the Caribbean, where it was fed to slaves. To Europe went the "merchantable" cod (high-grade), and to the Caribbean went the "refuse" cod (low quality). Either sort, put into a pot of boiling water, would turn into nutritious food. Lumber, horses, and foodstuffs were also sent to the Caribbean, whence came sugar, molasses, cotton, and mahogany. From Europe came back finished goods, wine, fruit, feathers, and

leather. There was also some trade between Salem and the Chesapeake Bay area, which provided corn, wheat, and tobacco, while South Carolina provided rice. With few variations, this was the extent of the trade permitted to a colonial seaport.

Most merchant vessels were small, under 60 tons. Members of the Browne family were the leading merchants, followed by Richard Derby (1712-1783) and Col. Benjamin Pickman (1709-1773). Up until the time of the Revolution (1775), Salem's trade was prosperous but modest. Certainly there were enough affluent people to support a skilled new tailor in town, and John Jenkins must have been good enough to compete with those already established.

In the 1760s, after Canada was taken from the French by the British, relations between the colonials and the British authorities cooled. The English had spent down their reserves in support of the war, and decided to squeeze tax revenues out of the colonists' trade, which met with resentment. Although they had been under royal governors for two generations, the Americans had been allowed to govern themselves completely at the town level by town meetings, and, at the provincial level, through a legislature and Governor's council. Over time, they had come to regard themselves as a free people, and not as dependents of a far-away mother country. The British authorities were surprised at the Americans' resistance to their policies, and feared an insurrection. In 1768, they sent over a small army of occupation and installed it in Boston. This was a terrible mistake, for now the Americans were forced to see themselves as misbehaving colonials, and to realize that they were not free. They did not like this picture, and the result was greater tension and frequent street violence in Boston. The Boston Massacre took place in March, 1770; in short order, all of Massachusetts turned openly against the British, and the clouds of war gathered on the horizon.

Pre-revolutionary Salem had more than its share of Tories; but the Sons of Liberty were in the majority. Wealthy scions of old Salem families like the Curwens, Pickmans, and Brownes, chose to remain loyal to the King, as did many others who had married into the merchant families. In 1774 one of the most outspoken Salem Tories was Peter Frye, a prominent merchant and magistrate whose wife was a Pickman. One night in October, Judge Frye learned just how little the rebel faction cared for him: his fine house on Essex Street was burned down (the fire spread, and other houses burned as well).

By January, 1775, the Loyalist-leaning officers had been purged from the Salem militia regiment, which was being led by the rebel Col. Timothy Pickering, who had published a book on military drill. One Sunday in February, 1775, the

Revolutionary War almost began in Salem. When everyone was in church, the British Col. Leslie's redcoats marched overland from Marblehead and arrived in downtown Salem, hoping to seize munitions in North Salem. They came to a sudden halt at the North Bridge, whose draw was up; and soon they were surrounded by the Salem regiment. Negotiations followed, and agreement was reached: the draw went down, Leslie's men advanced a short distance into North Salem, faced about, and marched back through Salem's South Fields and Marblehead, whose own regiment, led by Col. Jeremiah Lee, could have slaughtered them. Instead, the Marbleheaders fell in behind them, marching in mockery of Leslie's Retreat as the British made their way back to Fort Beach and boarded their whaleboats to return to the transport vessel.

In 1775, a John Jenkins married Elizabeth Davis in Salem. Presumably this was the tailor John Jenkins. In which part of Salem the couple resided in the 1770s is unknown. Evidently they had no children.

With the battle at Lexington & Concord, April 19th, 1775, the die was cast. Of course no one knew how the war would end, and there was little to indicate that the colonials could actually defeat the King's army and navy, but virtually every able-bodied Salem man and boy gave himself over to the cause. Salem's regiment participated in the siege of Boston, as George Washington took command of the army in Cambridge. The British left Boston in March, 1776, never to return. Washington's army was pushed southward from Long Island in a series of defeats, during which Salem's Col. Timothy Pickering became one of the General's most trusted officers, and Quartermaster General of the army. Washington's first victory was the Battle of Trenton, on Christmas Day, 1776. Eventually most of the Salem men came home and sailed in privateers for the duration of the war, which continued at sea until 1783...

In some places, the post-war loss of the former colonial connections and trade routes was devastating, for the British would not allow Americans to trade with their possessions; but in Salem, the merchants were ready to push their ships and cargoes into all parts of the known world. Hasket Derby led the effort to open new markets. In 1784, Derby began trade with Russia; and in 1784 and 1785 he dispatched trading vessels to Africa and China, respectively. Voyages to India soon followed, and to the Spice Islands and Pepper Islands (Sumatra, Java, Malaya, etc.). These new markets brought great riches to the merchants, and began to raise the level of wealth throughout the town: new ships were bought and built, more crews were formed with more shipmasters, new shops and stores opened, new partnerships were formed, and new people moved to town. In 1792 Salem's

first bank, the Essex Bank, was founded. From a population of 7921 in 1790, the town would grow by 1500 persons in a decade. At the same time, thanks to the economic policies of Alexander Hamilton, Salem vessels were able to transport foreign cargoes tax-free and essentially to serve as the neutral carrying fleet for both Britain and France, which were at war with each other. More and larger vessels were built and bought, and Salem was the greatest trading port in America.

In 1790, John Jenkins was listed as residing in the vicinity of lower Broad Street, near Summer; his household consisted of himself and his wife (p.95, published 1790 census, col. one).

Post-war, the Salem selectmen were nervous about the number of people from other towns who had settled in Salem; if troubles befell these people, their upkeep would be chargeable to the town. Therefore, in 1791, John Jenkins, described as a tailor from Scituate, was among the many non-native-Salemites who were warned to depart unless they could establish their status as property-holding, tax-paying inhabitants of Salem (EHC 43:351). Evidently Mr. Jenkins had no trouble in doing so.

In the late 1790s, there was agitation in Congress to go to war with France, which was at war with England. President John Adams in 1797 sent negotiators to France, but they were insulted. In summer, 1798, a quasi-war with France began, much to the horror of Salem's Crowninshield family, which had an extensive trade with the French, and whose ships and cargoes in French ports were susceptible to seizure. The quasi-war brought about a political split within the Salem population. Those who favored England aligned themselves with the national Federal party, led by Hamilton and Salem's Timothy Pickering (the U.S. Secretary of State). These included most of the merchants, who were eager to go to war with France, and opposed Adams' efforts to negotiate. They were led locally by the Derby family. Those who favored peace with France (and who admired France for overthrowing the monarchy, even while deploring the bloody excesses of the revolutionaries) were the Anti-Federalists, who later became aligned with Pres. Jefferson and his Democratic-Republican party. They were led locally by the Crowninshield family. For the first few years of this rivalry, Derby and the Federalists prevailed; but after the death of Hasket "King" Derby in 1799 his family's power began to weaken, while it signaled the rise of his nephews, the five Crowninshield brothers, all shipmasters-turned-merchants in a firm with their father, George Crowninshield.

In 1800, Adams was successful in negotiating peace with France, and thereupon fired Pickering, his oppositional Secretary of State. Salem's Federalists merchants

erupted in anger, expressed through their newspaper, the *Salem Gazette*. At the same time, Britain began to harass American shipping. As with the French earlier, Salem's seafarers added guns to their trading vessels, and the Salem owners and masters aggressively expanded their trade to the farthest ports of the rich East, while also maintaining their trade with the Caribbean and Europe. Salem cargoes were exceedingly valuable, and wealth was piling up in Salem's counting houses. The Crowninshields, led by brother Jacob, were especially successful, as their holding rose from three vessels in 1800 to several in 1803. The greatest of the Salem merchants at this time was William "Billy" Gray, who owned 36 large vessels--15 ships, 7 barks, 13 brigs, 1 schooner--by 1808. Joseph Peabody, who had sought his fortune in Revolutionary Salem privateering as a poor farm-boy from Middleton, was also one of the foremost merchants, as was Thomas Perkins, originally from Topsfield.

At this time of burgeoning trade, John Jenkins purchased the parcel here and built his house in 1799. Salem was still a town, and a small one by our standards, with a total population of about 9,500. Its politics were fierce, as the Federalists squared off against the Democrats (led by the Crowninshields and comprised of the sailors and fishermen). The two factions attended separate churches, held separate parades, and supported separate schools, military companies, and newspapers (the Crowninshield-backed *Impartial Register* started in 1800). 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 Streets). The salt water came in as the South River along Derby and New Derby Streets all the way to the present post office; and in this secure inner harbor were most of the wharves and warehouses. The East Parish (Derby Street area), where both Richard Derby and George Crowninshield had raised their children, was for the 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, backlands for the Pickerings on Broad Street and the old estates of Essex Street. The Common was not yet Washington Square, and was covered with hillocks, small ponds and swamps, and utility buildings and the town alms-house. In the later 19th century, Salem's commercial prosperity would sweep almost all of the great downtown houses away (the brick Joshua Ward house, built 1784, is a notable exception).

The town's merchants were among the wealthiest in the country, and, in Samuel McIntire, they had a local architect who could help them realize their desires for large and beautiful homes in the latest style. While a few of the many new houses

built in the next ten years went up in the old Essex-Washington Street axis, most were erected on or near Washington Square or in the Federalist "west end" (Chestnut, Federal, and upper Essex Streets). None of the merchant homes was built on River Street or the nearby streets, which was a neighborhood of middling artisans and mariners. It was known as "Cape Driver," because members of the Driver family had lived hereabouts from generation to generation, and the land formed a little "cape," or jut, into the North River (see EIHC 31:120, Henry M. Brooks, *Some Localities About Salem*).

While this immediate neighborhood, which overlooked the handsome North River, was not one of great wealth, it was located in the West End, which was the scene of most of the construction of McIntire-designed homes. McIntire's first local composition, the Jerathmeel Peirce house (Federal Street), contrasts greatly with his later Adamesque compositions. The interiors of this Adam style differed from the "Georgian" and Post-Colonial: in place of walls of wood paneling, there now appeared plastered expanses painted in bright colors or covered in bold wallpapers. The Adam style put a premium on handsome casings and carvings of central interior features such door-caps and chimney-pieces (McIntire's specialty). On the exterior, the Adam style included elegant fences; and the houses were often built of brick, with attenuated porticoes and, in the high style, string courses, swagged panels, and even two-story pilasters.

The wharves and streets downtown were crowded with shoppers, hawkers, sailors, artisans ("mechanics"), storekeepers, and teamsters; and wooden barks and brigs and ships were being built in the shipyards, including the yard of Ebenezer Mann, located on the North River on what is now Goodhue Street. The shore opposite River Street was beautiful in 1800 and in a natural state and was known locally as "Paradise." In 1800 (per census, p. 370), John Jenkins was listed as residing here, next door to Josiah Woodbury. There were no children listed in the household, although Joseph Miller (a young man with a young wife and baby daughter) may have been a tenant here with the Jenkineses.

John Jenkins experienced his share of family tragedy. As has been mentioned, he had no children of his own; and in 1790, he received news that his brother Gera's son John Jenkins, his namesake, had drowned at the age of 17. Now, in November, 1804, came the death of Mr. Jenkins' wife, Elizabeth. The couple had been married for 29 years.

John Jenkins, like most widowers, married again. On Nov. 10, 1805, at the age of 59, he wed Martha Frye, 45, originally of Andover. She was the daughter of a

farmer, William Frye, and his wife Mary Carlton, who died when Martha was just three (see **Frye Genealogy**, p.58). Martha was the middle child in a family of thirteen. Her older brother Nathán Frye (1755-1810) left Andover and settled in Salem, married Hannah Nutting of Marblehead, and had children including Nathan Frye Jr. (1787-1868), who became a Salem shipmaster and was evidently quite close to his aunt Martha (Frye) Jenkins.

John Jenkins prospered with the rest of Salem, and the value of his property rose. In January, 1806, he sold the westerly part of the lot, fronting 36', on 13 Jan. 1806 (John Jenkins, tailor) for \$500 to Daniel Bancroft, housewright (ED 178:99). Mr. Jenkins and wife resided here in the house, on the remaining part of the lot fronting 43' on River Street.

Salem's boom came to an end with a crash in January, 1808, when Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all American 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 permanently 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. It may be that these two and their party did not go out of their way to support laws or policies that favored Salem or its merchants. Salem resumed its seafaring commerce for three years, but still the British preyed on American shipping; and in June, 1812, war was declared against Britain.

Although Salem had opposed the war as being potentially ruinous and primarily for the benefit of the southern and western war-hawk states, yet when war came, Salem swiftly fitted out 40 privateers manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels, including the *Constitution*. Many more could have been sent against the British, but some of the Federalist merchants held their vessels back. 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 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*. The Federalists would not allow their churches to be used for the funeral of the *Chesapeake*'s slain commander, James Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship!"). Almost a year later, in April, 1814, the people 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 imprisoned or killed. After almost three years, the war was bleeding the town dry, and the men-folk were disappearing. Hundreds of Salem men and boys were in British prison-ships and at Dartmoor Prison in England. At the Hartford Convention in 1814, New England Federalist delegates met to consider what they could do to bring the war to a close and to restore the region's 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. A new U.S. Custom House was built in 1819, on the site of the George Crowninshield mansion, at the head of Derby Wharf. In 1820 (census, p. 108), John and Martha Jenkins may have had John Derby 4th as their tenant; he was a tailor too, and he and his wife had two boys and a girl living with them, and another woman.

Into the 1820s the foreign trade continued prosperous; and new markets were opened with Madagascar (1820), which supplied tallow and ivory, and Zanzibar (1825), whence came 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. 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).

At this hopeful time, John Jenkins died at the age of 78 years, on 12 November 1824. By his will, signed on 14 July 1818 in the presence of Benjamin Shillaber, James Kimball, and Asa Flanders, he devised all of his property to his wife Martha, whom he named as sole executrix (see will appended, #14831, probate book 404:488). Mrs. Martha (Frye) Jenkins thus became the sole owner of this house, where she resided.

Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s. Imports, which were the cargoes in Salem ships, were supplanted by American goods, now being produced in great quantities. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and many Salemites moved away to these new lands of opportunity. 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 with much promise, was suspended (before construction began) in 1827, which demoralized the town even more, and caused several leading citizens to move to Boston, the hub of investment in the new economy.

In 1830 occurred a horrifying crime that brought disgrace to Salem. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, owned and 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 murderous thugs; but the killer was a Crowninshield (a local crime-boss who killed himself at the Salem Jail), hired by his friends, Capt. White's own relatives, Capt. Joseph Knapp and his brother Frank (they were executed by hanging). The results of the investigation and trial uncovered much that was lurid about Salem, and more of the respectable families quit the notorious town.

Mrs. Martha Jenkins continued to reside here on River Street. In 1830 she was listed as residing here in a listing of heads of households in the vicinity, as follows: Sarah Brindley, Martha Jenkins, Eliza Merriam, John Trask, Francis Pope, Lydia Cloutman, Catherine Kimball... (1830 census, p. 371). It is likely that Mrs. Brindley and/or Ms. Merriam were her tenants as well.

While Mrs. Jenkins appears to have been settled comfortably here in her house, the rest of Salem was not comfortable at all: the economy had shifted, and Salem was sinking fast. Salem's 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 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 North River served not to power factories but 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, Salem's first science-based manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1813 to produce chemicals. At the plant built in 1818 in North Salem on the North River, the production of alum and 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 were a start toward taking Salem in a new direction. In 1836 the Eastern Rail Road began operating between Boston and Salem, which gave the people of Salem and environs a 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.

This house remained the home of old Mrs. Martha Frye Jenkins, who no doubt took in boarders or long-term tenants. In January, 1839, for \$300 she mortgaged the homestead ("the dwelling house wherein I now live and all other buildings" with the land) to her neighbor, blacksmith Benjamin Cutts, who would discharge the mortgage in 1844 (ED 310:152). In 1840, the house was occupied by Mrs. Jenkins and by Sophia Goodnow, a widow, who, as Sophia Farrington, had married Ezekiel Goodnow in 1801 (1840 census, p. 299)

On 16 September 1844, Mrs. Martha Frye Jenkins died, aged 84 years. The administrator of her estate was her nephew, Capt. Nathan Frye, Salem mariner. The inventory was taken by Daniel Marston, William F. Nichols, and William Frye on 1 October 1844. At that time, the homestead (house and land with out buildings) was valued at \$600, and the personal effects at \$39.35. Mrs. Richardson's furnishings here included a pair of spectacles, part of a string of beads, an umbrella, four pictures, a large Bible and some pamphlets and books, a small cook stove, a copper tea kettle, an easy chair, six fancy chairs, six common chairs, some tables, a chest, two trunks, a desk of drawers, a desk and book-case, two looking glasses (mirrors) a bed, etc. (see inventory appended to this report, #43525; books 133:273,135:64).

On 5 December 1844, the house and land were sold for \$705 high bid to John D. Chapple, a tobacconist (ED 350:56). He mortgaged the same for \$400 to a neighbor, Susan Marston (ED 350:57).

John Dissmore Chapple was born on 10 April 1814, in Marblehead, the son of Samuel Chapple (also, Chappel, Chappell) and Sarah Dissmore of that town. His great-grandfather, Capt. Thomas Dissmore, had gone from Salem to Marblehead in the 1760s. John had siblings including a sister Fanny, born 1820, and a brother William F. Chapple, born in 1826. At some point the Chapple family, including Mrs. Sarah (Dissmore) Chapple, moved to Salem. Mrs. Sarah Chappel resided at 18 River Street in 1842 (per Directory).

John was a member of the Crombie Street Church and in 1840 married Louisa Nichols. In 1842 they resided at 24 Carlton Street in the East Parish, and John was a tobacconist, meaning that he ran a tobacco shop and sold cigars. John purchased a piece of land from John Pickering on Endicott Street in April, 1844 (ED 343:182). Evidently he did not build on that lot. The couple had a child Ann in 1846 and a child Emma in 1848; the girls were probably born here at 2 River Street. In October, 1846, John took out a second mortgage, of \$350, from Mrs. Marston (ED 372:76); and this probably was used as a construction loan. It would appear that Mr. Chapple added the western rooms of the house (first and second stories), with cellar and attic. The architectural evidence supports this Greek Revival enlargement, and in the 1847 valuations of Salem, the entry for J.C. Chapple is a pencilled addition of "house enlarged", with the value of the house jumping from \$500 to \$1000. It may be that the lean-to also dates from 1847. It seems likely that Mr. Chapple had the original chimney removed, and had two new ones built, including one (easterly) with a cellar fireplace as a "summer kitchen".

In the 1840s, new companies in new lines of business arose in Salem. 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. In 1846 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction at Stage Point of 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. Salem had shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and country areas. Even the population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem; and the men went to work in the factories and as laborers.

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. A picture

of Salem's sleepy waterfront 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.

In 1849 John D. Chapple for \$1300 sold the homestead to Jeremiah Richardson (415:270). Mr. Chapple then moved to 5 Oak Street. In 1850 he resided with his sister and brother-in-law, M/M Gilman & Fanny Andrews; at that time, John, 35, was raising only a daughter Emma, two; it seems likely that his wife Louisa and their other child had died in 1849 or 1850. He would purchase a Lynn Street house in 1852 and would marry, second, Abbie M. Snow (1829-1908), originally of Cape Cod, and by her have one child, William D. Chapple, who became a lawyer and eventually the President of the Mass. Senate and a judge. John D. Chapple ran his tobacco store at 161 Washington for many years, and died on 28 May 1889 at his then-home, 10 Cross Street.

The new owner, Jeremiah Richardson, was a boot and shoe dealer. He did not immediately occupy the premises, but soon would.

Jeremiah Richardson was born in 1802 in Reading, the son of Jethro Richardson and Sara E. Perkins. He had four younger siblings, and an older sister, Eunice Perkins Richardson. As a young woman, the ambitious Eunice moved to Salem with her brother Jeremiah. She was a store-owner and trader (perhaps with Jeremiah) and in 1834 she purchased part of a house farther down on River Street, and resided there for many years. In Salem on 14 July 1829, aged 25 years, Jeremiah Richardson married Nancy G. Sweetser of Reading. Nancy Glazier Sweetser was born on 2 May 1809 and had two older brothers and two younger sisters, the children of Ezra Sweetser and Nancy Hill of Saugus.

It seems that Jeremiah and Nancy Richardson resided at 15 River Street with Jeremiah's older sister Eunice. Jeremiah Richardson joined the Salem Light Infantry, a social and military group, in September, 1830 (EIHC 26:277). In that year, Jeremiah Richardson became a father for the first time; and he and his wife would have seven more children between 1832 and 1848.

Jeremiah Richardson (1802-1861), born 1802, Reading, son of Jethro Richardson and Sarah Eliot Perkins, died 22 August 1861, Salem. He m. 1829 **Nancy Glazier Sweetser** (1809-1882), born 2 May 1809, d/o Ezra Sweetser & Nancy Hill of Saugus, died 24 July 1882, Salem. Known issue, born Salem:

1. Rosina C., 1830, m. Joseph H. Towne

2. Nancy Maria, 1832, m. William H. Brooks; had son William A.
3. Jeremiah J., 1835, of Brooklyn, NY, 1882; had issue Albert and Susan B (m. Mr Harding).
4. Sarah E., 1837, m. William H. Richardson; had daughter Rosa E.
5. Caroline Sweetser, 29 March 1841, m. Dr. S. Foster Quimby
6. Charles Warren, 1843, HC 1869, m. Lucy Donaldson
7. Albert P., 30 April 1846, m. Mary L.; had issue Charles A., Mary L. (m. Mr. Stearns), Frederick C.
8. Frederick P., 1848

In 1837 Jeremiah Richardson, of 15 River Street, was a shoe-dealer with his store at 213 Essex Street. He was in business with James Crane, a cordwainer (shoemaker), of 16 Sewall Street (per 1837 Directory). By 1842 Mr. Richardson was sole proprietor of the same store, and listed as residing at 10 River Street. The same was true in 1846. Business was good for Mr. Richardson: the population of Salem had grown from 13,886 in 1830 to 16,762 in 1845; and everyone needed shoes. In 1849 Mr. Richardson purchased a lot on Southwick Street in North Salem for \$172, evidently as an investment (ED 414:20).

The symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, built in 1848-9 on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves. The 1850s brought continued growth: new churches, schools, streets, stores, etc. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers.

In 1849, the Richardson family yet resided in the other house on River Street; and this house (#2) was rented out to tenants Thomas S. Dodge, a coachman, and to cabinet-maker William F. Chappell, 23, the younger brother of the former owner. Mr. Dodge, 38 in 1849, was married to Elizabeth, 34; and they had children Thomas F. 13, Harriet B, 6, Eliza W., four, and Eben P., two

Jeremiah Richardson continued prosperous in the retailing of boots, shoes, and rubbers at 213 Essex Street. In 1850-1 he and his family moved in here at 2 River Street (per Directory). In October, 1851, for \$400 he purchased from his sister Eunice, who had moved to Lynnfield, the part-house farther down River Street (ED 452:269). And in 1856 he purchased a house and land on Broad Street. Both of these purchases may be seen as investments. He also built a wharf that extended into the North River from the rear of this property (2 River Street).

The Richardsons' daughter Rosina married Joseph Hardy Towne of Salem, the manager ("cashier") of the Naumkeag Bank. In 1860, the rest of the children were still at home. Nancy Maria, 27, and Sarah, 22, were school-teachers, while Caroline, 19, and the boys (Charles, 16, Albert, 14, and Frederick, 11) were students (1860 census, ward four, house 2098).

Mr. Richardson must have dreaded the coming of war, particularly since his teen-aged son Charles W. Richardson joined the Salem Light Infantry in 1861 or so (EIHC 26:277). Perhaps Mr. Richardson, like most Salemites, abhorred slavery, and voted for Abraham Lincoln in November, 1860. In April, 1861, South Carolina, having seceded, fired on Fort Sumter and initiated the Civil War. Salem boys and men were quick to enlist in the Union forces; but Mr. Richardson was too old and his sons too young. By the summer, after the Union had lost the first battles, Mr. Richardson realized he was dying, of consumption (tuberculosis). On 22 August 1861, in his 60th year, he died, leaving a grieving family. The youngest child, Frederick, was just thirteen.

By Mr. Richardson's will, he devised all of his property to his wife Nancy, but Joseph H. Towne, his son-in-law, was named executor, with the power to sell property for the benefit of the family (see probate #51652, 3 Sept. 1861, Salem trader, probate books 421:319, 229:531). He sold off some of the investment real estate in the 1860s.

The Civil War would go 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.

One of those who fought for the Union was a former (1849) resident of this house, William F. Chapple, who was working as a police officer by 1861. At that time, aged 35, he had enlisted for three months' service at the outbreak of the war. He served in Company I of the Mass. Volunteer Infantry (MVI) 8th Regiment, and was posted to Annapolis, Maryland, and vicinity, returning to Massachusetts in August, 1861 (MSSMCW I:538). He re-enlisted in October, 1861, for three years' service, in the 23rd Regiment MVI, and was assigned to Company F. This unit, which would be engaged in major battles, was commanded by Col. John Kurtz of Boston, assisted by Lt. Col. Henry Merritt of Salem. Early in 1862 the 23rd was dispatched

to North Carolina, and fought in February at Roanoke Island, and on March 14th fought hard in the battle of Newbern, in which the gallant Lt. Col. Merritt was among those killed. It campaigned lightly after that, until the battle of Whitehall on Dec. 16th, where 16 men were killed. After more light campaigning well into 1863 and on into 1864, it was engaged in battles culminating in Drewry's Bluff on May 16, in which the 23rd lost 23 killed, 20 wounded, and 51 taken prisoner. At Cold Harbor in June, 1864, another 10 men were killed, and 39 wounded. Mr. Chapple and many men of the regiment were sent home from North Carolina in September, and mustered out in October (see MSSMCW II:719-720,748).

The Richardson family continued to reside here, with the children leaving as they married and set up households of their own. Charles evidently did not serve in the military. He had showed much promise as a scholar in the public schools of Salem, and was eventually entered Harvard College in 1865, at the age of 22. It must have been a struggle for Charles to have made his way into Harvard; few sons of shoe-dealers went to college in those days; and the family probably had little money, since there were many children and Jeremiah Richardson had been dead for four years in 1865. No doubt Charles's mother Nancy and aunt Eunice P. Richardson and other relatives were very proud of their nephew's achievement; and they may have contributed to his tuition. He would graduate in 1869 and go on to become a successful Salem lawyer and judge.

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, south of Roslyn 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.

In 1874, Mrs. Richardson resided at 2 River with her son Charles, a counselor at law with offices at 114 Washington Street, and with her son Frederick, who was secretary of Salem Marine Insurance Company (offices at 104 Washington Street), a job he had held since 1870 at least (see 1870 census, ward 4, house 140). Her older children had households of their own, and her son Albert had married and lived in Boston. In 1880, Charles, Fred, and their mother Nancy resided here, along with a servant, Elizabeth Scott, 25, an Irishwoman (1880 census, E.D. 235,

house 307). The family remained intact here until Mrs. Nancy G. Richardson died on 24 July 1882, in her 73rd year.

On 18 September 1882 the other Richardson heirs sold the homestead here, fronting 43' on River Street, to their brothers Charles and Frederick (ED 1093:10). Charles and Fred continued to reside at 2 River Street for years to come. At that time, the City of Salem was beginning to fill in the shallows of the North River, and had to agree to pay the Richardsons and others whose rights to the "flats" of the river were thereby damaged (see Ed 1113:279). This deed was re-affirmed by one of the signatories, Mrs. Nancy Maria (Richardson) Brooks, on 15 Dec. 1882 (ED 1098:127).

In 1886, Charles W. Richardson purchased from the Cutts heirs the property next door at 4 River Street (formerly the western part of the lot purchased by John Jenkins back in 1799). This he sold in March, 1893, to his brother Fred. On 1 July 1893 Charles sold his half-interest in the 2 River Street homestead to his brother Fred Richardson, who thereby became the sole owner (ED 1384:415).

After withstanding the pressures of the new industrial city for about 50 years, Salem's rivers began to disappear. The once-broad North River, which had become a sewer for the up-stream tanneries, was filled from both shores, and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street, disappeared under the pavement of Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and 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.

On 30 March 1903 Frederick P. Richardson sold to brother Charles the Two River Street property for \$4800 (ED 1703:425). By then, Charles had married Lucy Doinaldson. He had been a member of the Essex Bar since 1872, and was much esteemed. He was president of the Ropes Memorial on Essex Street, and had the management of other large estates. In 1880, he, a Republican, was elected to the Salem City Council; and he also served two terms as a state representative. He joined the Essex Lodge of Masons and the Odd Fellows, and was a director of the Naumkeag Trust and a trustee of the Salem Five. He was appointed Associate Justice of the First District Court, under Judge Safford, and resigned that office in March, 1906, due to the demands of his very busy law practice (CWR info from his obituary in Salem *Evening News*, 16 July 1914). Judge Richardson and his wife moved from 2 River Street to 101 Federal Street sometime before 1910.

In 1910, the house was occupied by two families: that of Walter E. Haywood, 50, a Canada-born railroad engineer, his wife Susan, 42, and her children by her first husband, Martha R. Perkins, 22, a saleswoman, William R., 17, and Walter H, 16, both salesmen in a grocery store; and that of another Canada-born couple, William Mathews, 28, a machinist at United Shoe Machinery, wife Cora, 23, and daughter Mabel, two (1910 census, ward four, house 14).

Salem kept building infrastructure; and new businesses arose, and established businesses expanded. Retail stores prospered, and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In the 1870s, French-Canadian families had begun coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built in what had been open areas of the city. 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. Its politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

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.

Charles W. Richardson died just after the fire, on 16 July 1914, having devised much of his property to his wife Lucy, although he made several bequests to relatives, and gave \$300 to Ellen Curran, a servant who resided with the Richardsons. Whatever property remained after Mrs. Richardson's death was to go half to his heirs and half to Salem Hospital and other charitable organizations (#119205).

On 25 June 1921 Mrs. Lucy Richardson sold the homestead here to the tenants, Walter Haywood and wife Susan R. (ED 2488:486); they had been residing here, evidently, since at least 1910. The lot was bounded 43' on River Street, westerly 101' 6" on land now/late of Lander, northerly 42' on land now/formerly of Bennett Brothers, and easterly 101' 6" on a way.

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. From that time forward, Salem boomed right through to 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 notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, tailors, and mill-operatives are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc., 9 Jan. 2002

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

13 Aug. 1799 Benja. Punchard to John Jenkins 166: 75.

Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin Punchard of Salem in the County of Essex shires-
man with the consent of Hebeiah my wife, in consideration of one hundred and fifty dollars paid
me by John Jenkins of said Salem Taylor of the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby
give grant sell and convey unto the said John and his heirs - A certain lot of land bounded and bounded
as follows, viz, southerly on River Street seventy nine feet, westerly on land of Josiah Woodbury
sixty six & a half feet - northerly on the flats seventy seven & a half feet, easterly on lane
leading to the river sixty nine feet - more or less with all the priviledges thereunto
belonging. To have and to hold the same to the said John and his heirs and assigns
to his & their use and benefit forever, and I the said Benjamin with Hebeiah my wife for
ourselves, heirs executors and administrators, do covenant with the said John and his heirs
and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incum-
brances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said John Jenkins,
and that my heirs, executors and administrators will warrant and defend the same to the said
John and his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of any persons -
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names and seals this thirteenth day of August
one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine -

Benja Punchard & a seal
Hebeiah ^{her} Punchard & a seal
mark

signed sealed and delivered in presence of us }
John Punchard William Eper - - - - }
The word "seven" between lines eleven and twelve was interlined before signed - - - -
Essex August 13th 1799 When Benjamin Punchard acknowledged this instrument to
be his free deed
Before Richard Ward Justice of the Peace.
Essex Rec^d Oct. 8. 1799 & recorded & examined by John Pichering Reg-r

2 Jan. 1800 John Jenkins & wife mortgage to Mary Hathorne, 166:150.

Know all Men by these presents that I John Jenkins of Salem in the County of Essex
 Taylor, with the consent of Elizabeth Mary Jenkins my wife, in consideration of the sum
 of four hundred dollars to me in hand paid before the delivery hereof, by Mary Hathorne of the
 aforesaid Salem singlewoman or spinster, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given
 granted bargained and sold, and do by these presents give grant bargain sell and convey unto her
 the said Mary Hathorne, her heirs and assigns forever, a certain piece of land in the aforesaid
 Salem and is bounded as follows, viz, southerly or River street there measuring seventy nine feet,
 westerly on land of Josiah Woodbury sixty six feet and half a foot, northerly on the flats seventy
 seven feet and half a foot; easterly on a lane leading to the river sixty nine feet more or less, with
 all the priviledges and appurtenances thereto belonging - It being the same piece of Land
 which I bought of Benjamin Murchard, as by his Deed on record in the Registry of Deed office
 Book 166 Leaf 75 will appear, with all the buildings now thereon. To have and to hold
 the said granted and bargained premises, together with the appurtenances to her the said Mary
 Hathorne her heirs and assigns forever. And we the said John Jenkins & Elizabeth Mary Jenkins
 for ourselves, our heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant to and with the said Mary
 Hathorne, her heirs and assigns, that at the sealing hereof we are the lawful owner of said
 granted premises, with their appurtenances, and stand seized thereof in our own proper right
 as a good estate in fee simple, that we have lawful right to sell the same as aforesaid, that they
 are free of all incumbrances whatsoever. And further, that we our heirs executors and adminis-
 trators, shall and will warrant and defend said granted premises unto the said Mary Hathorne her
 heirs and assigns forever, against the claims of all people. Provided nevertheles, if said
 John Jenkins his heirs, executors or administrators shall pay said Mary Hathorne her heirs, executors
 or assigns said sum of four hundred dollars, with lawful interest, on or before the
 second day of January which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & one
 then this Deed, as also a certain Bond bearing even date with these presents, given by said John
 Jenkins to said Mary Hathorne of the penalty of eight hundred dollars conditioned to pay the
 first mentioned sum and interest at the time aforesaid, shall both be void, otherwise shall
 remain absolute - In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this second
 day of January one thousand eight hundred - John Jenkins -- & a seal
 signed sealed & delivered in presence of us } Elizabeth Mary Jenkins & a seal
 Elishalet Pearson, Richard Ward - }
 Essex January 2. 1800. Then John Jenkins & Elizabeth Mary Jenkins personally appeared &
 severally acknowledged this Instrument to be their free Deed. before Richard Ward Justice of Peace,
 Essex Rec. Jan 29. 1800 & recorded & exam'd by John Pickering Regor

Jenkins
 to
 Hathorne
 the mortgage in the
 Hathorne
 William Hathorne, administrator of Mary Hathorne the mortgage - William Hathorne
 July 15. 1800. I William Hathorne, administrator of Mary Hathorne, hereby discharge the mortgage - William Hathorne
 instrument hereby recorded do hereby discharge the mortgage - William Hathorne
 with John Pickering Regor

Copy of will of John Jenkins, 14 July 1818.

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1818, July 14. Be it remembered, that I John Jenkins of Salem in the county of Essex, Taylor, being in good health and perfect memory, do this fourteenth day of July, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say, I give my beloved wife Martha, all my estate real and personal, belonging to me at my decease, to have and to hold the same to her my said wife, her heirs and assigns forever.

And lastly, I do constitute and ordain my said wife Martha sole executrix of this my last will and testament.

The testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said John Jenkins, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, do hereunto set our names as witnesses to the same.

John Jenkins. Seal.

Benj. Shillaber,
James Kimball,
Esa Flanders.

Recorded from the original, and examined by Wm. A. Lord, Jr. register

To the Honorable *David A. White* Esquire, Judge of Probate for the County of Essex.

HUMBLY shew *Martina Jenkins* of *Salem* in said county, *(widow)*

That she is named and appointed executrix of the last Will and Testament of *John Jenkins* late of *Salem* in said County, *(deceased)* in right, the time of making the same, was of full age, and of sane mind, and that he dwelt in said County, and lately, viz. *about week*, died, leaving estate to be administered, by whom it appertains to your petitioner, to administer said estate according to said will, she having legal right to accept of *her* said trust. Whereupon the said executrix herewith presents the same to your honor, to be approved, allowed and recorded, as the law directs; and prays that administration of said estate according thereto, may be granted and committed to her agreeably to the law in such cases made and provided.

Dated at *Salem* the *16th* day of *November* A. D. 182*5*.
Ed. Worcester in behalf of *Martina Jenkins*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, ss: At a Court of Probate holden at *Salem* in and for said County, on the *16th* Tuesday in *May* A. D. 182*5*.

THE instrument hereto annexed, having been duly presented for probate as the last will and testament of *John Jenkins* late of *Salem* in said county, *tailor*, deceased, and it being made to appear that notice has been given according to *order* to all persons interested, *Asa Flanders* one of

the witnesses thereto subscribed; being present; makes oath;

that he saw the said *John Jenkins* the testator sign and seal the said instrument, and heard him declare the same to be his last will and testament; and that he the said *Asa Flanders* subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof, in presence of said testator; together with *Benjamin Stillaker* and *James Kimball* (who are since deceased) and that said testator was then, to the best of his discerning, of sound and disposing mind.

It is thereupon considered and decreed by the court here, that the said instrument be approved, allowed and recorded, as the last will and testament of the before named deceased, and that it have full force and effect as such, agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth aforesaid in such cases made and provided; and that the execution of said last will and testament, and the administration of the estate of said deceased according thereto, be granted and committed to *Martina Jenkins* the executrix therein named, she giving bond according to law for the faithful discharge of her said trust.

D. A. White, Judge of Probate.

Recorded from the original, and examined by

North Ferris Register.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we;

within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto *Judge of Probate of Wills* and for granting Administration, within the County of Essex, in the full and just sum of *dollars* to be paid to the said *office* and his successors in said office, to the true payment whereof we do bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these Presents, sealed with our seals. Dated the *day of* in the year of our Lord one thousand

And Condition of the Obligation is such, That if the above-bounded

of the last will and Testament of *John Jenkins* late of *Salem* in said County, *tailor*, deceased, and it being made to appear that notice has been given according to *order* to all persons interested, *Asa Flanders* one of the witnesses thereto subscribed; being present; makes oath;

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at *Salem* in and for said county on the

first Tuesday in *October* A. D. 18*44*.

ON PETITION.—It is decreed, that

he appointed administrat^{or} of all the goods and estate of *Martha Jenkins,*
late of *Salem* in said county, *widow,* deceased, intestate,
he giving bond according to law for the faithful discharge of that trust. Whereupon bond is given,
examined, and approved, as follows:—

Know all Men by these Presents, That we *Nathaniel Frye, mercer,*
as principals, of Salem, and Daniel Marston and Henry
Dorby, as sureties,

within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged unto *Daniel*
A. White, Judge of Probate of Wills, and for granting administration within the County of
Essex, in the full and just sum of *one* thousand dollars, to be paid to the said
Daniel A. White and his successors in said office; to the true payment whereof we do
bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by
these presents, sealed with our seals.

Dated the *first* day of *October* in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and forty *four*.

The condition of this Obligation is such, That, if the above bounden *Nathaniel Frye,*
administrat^{or} of all and singular the goods and estate of *Martha*
Jenkins, late of *Salem* in said county, *widow,*
deceased, do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the real estate, goods and
chattels, rights and credits of said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of
him the said administrat^{or} or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for *him* and the
same, so made, do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited, into the Registry of the Court of Probate of the said county
of Essex, at or before the *first* day of *January* next ensuing; and the
same goods and chattels, rights and credits, and all other the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of the said
deceased, at the time of *her* death, and proceeds of real estate, which may be sold for payment of debts,
which at any time after shall come to the hands and possession of the said administrat^{or}, or into the hands and
possession of any other person or persons for the said administrat^{or} do well and truly administer accord-
ing to law; and further, do make, or cause to be made, a just and true account of *his* said administration
upon oath, on or before the *first* day of *October*, which will be in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty *five*, and all the rest, residuo and remainder of the
said goods and chattels, rights and credits, which shall be found remaining upon the said administration account,
(the same being first examined and allowed by the Judge, for the time being, of Probate of Wills and for grant-
ing administrations within the County of Essex aforesaid,) shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons
respectively, as the said Judge, by his decree or sentence, pursuant to law, shall limit and appoint:— And, if it
shall hereafter appear, that any last will and testament was made by said deceased, and the executor or executors
therein named do exhibit the same into the Court of Probate of the said County of Essex, making request to have
it allowed and approved accordingly; if the said *Nathaniel Frye*

above bounden, being thereunto required, do render and deliver the said
letter of administration (approbation of such testament being first had and made) into the said court:— Then
the before written Obligation shall be void and of none effect; or else shall abide and remain in full force and
virtue.

Scaled and delivered in presence of us:—

J. C. Perkins

Nathaniel Frye

Daniel Marston

Henry Dorby



ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at *Salem* in and for said County, on the

first Tuesday in *October* A. D. 18*44*.

The foregoing bond, having been duly examined, is approved, and ordered to be recorded in the probate
office.

D. A. White,

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

And a letter of administration issues, as follows:—

To the honorable *Daniel A. White* Esquire, Judge
of probate for the county of Essex
Pursuant to a warrant from your honor, we, the subscribers, the committee
therein named, having been first sworn, have made the following
INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF

Martha Jenkins,
late of *Salem* in said county, *widow,* deceased, in testate,
as shown to us by the administrator.

REAL ESTATE.

One house and land with the out-buildings	\$ 600.00
Personal estate.	
1 desk and book case \$2.00 - 1 easy chair \$1.50	\$ 3.50
6 fancy chairs, at 25c. each, \$1.50	1.50
6 common chairs, at 25c. each, \$1.50	1.50
1 four-foot table \$1.00 - 1 pine table 50c. - 1 oval table 12 1/2c.	1.62 1/2
1 light-stand 13 1/2c. - 1 old desk of drawers 12 1/2c.	.25
1 old chest 12 1/2c. - 1 large and 1 small trunk 50c.	.62 1/2
1 bedstead \$1.00 - 1 feather bed \$2.00 - 3 quilts 50c.	3.50
11 sheets 50c. - 10 pillow cases 25c. - 3 blankets 60c.	1.35
2 pillows and bolster \$1.00 - 10 ounces old silver, at 90c. oz., \$12.60	13.60
1 looking glass \$1.00 - 1 pair andirons, shovel and tongs \$1.00	2.00
1 pair bellows 12 1/2c. - 1 small cook stove \$1.50	1.62 1/2
1 copper tea kettle 33c. - lot of iron ware \$1.00	1.33
lot old crockery ware 50c. - part of tea set 50c.	1.00
lot tin ware 12 1/2c. - 1 pair candlesticks - brass 12 1/2c.	.25
1 large bible \$1.00 - lot pamphlets and books 50c.	1.50
2 baskets 6c. - 1 umbrella 6c. - 4 pictures 25c. - 1 old carpet 20c.	.57
Deceased's wearing apparel \$2.00	2.00
Small looking glass 25c. - part string beads at 50c.	.75
1 pair spectacles 50c. - 2 waiters 25c. - 2 stone pots 22 1/2c.	.87 1/2
	\$ 39.35

Brought forward.	Amount of real estate,	\$ 600.00
	Amount of personal estate,	39.35
	Total,	\$ 639.35

Dated at *Salem* this *first* day of *October*, A. D. 184*4*.
Nathan Forge, admr. }
Daniel Swallow, } Committee.
Wm. F. Nichols, }
William Forge, }

Essex. ss. At a court of probate holden at *Marblehead* in and
for said county, on the *first* ~~Wed~~ *Tuesday* in *October*, A. D. 184*4*.
Nathan Forge,

administrator, presents the foregoing, and makes oath,
that it contains a true and perfect inventory of the estate of

Martha Jenkins,
late of *Salem* in said county, *widow,* deceased, in-
testate, so far as has come to his hands or knowledge, and that, if any thing further shall hereafter appear he
will cause it to be of record herewith in the probate office: - It is thereupon decreed, that the same be accepted, allowed
and recorded.

Recorded from the original, and examined by
D. A. White, JUDGE OF PROBATE.
Nathan Forge, REGISTER.

389:240 1847 J.D. Chapple to City of Salem.

J.D. Chapple

To
Essex R.R. Co.

I know all men by these presents, that I John D. Chapple of the City of Salem County of Essex Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of Forty two dollars paid by the Essex Rail Road Company, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Essex Rail Road Company — a certain parcel of Flat lands lying in the North River and adjoining & appurtenant to my Estate on River Street in said City bounded as follows Viz. beginning at a point on the Eastern line of said Estate by land of said City, that is forty feet, South-
only by the centre of the Track of said Rail Road as now laid down, & thence running Westerly about forty two feet & forty feet from said centre of the Rail Road track to land now or late of Colcutman then Northerly by said Colcutman's land eighty three feet, then Easterly by other Flat lands of mine about forty two feet to land of the City of Salem, then Southerly by land of said City eighty three feet to the point begun at, the Northern line as above described being parallel to the Southern one as first described, hereby relinquishing all claims for damages to my said estate. To have and to hold the aforegranted premises, to the said Essex Rail Road Company and assigns, to their use and behoof forever. And I do covenant with the said Essex Rail Road Company and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Essex Rail Road Company in the manner aforesaid. And that I will warrant and defend the same

premises to the said Company and assigns forever against
the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In witness
whereof, I the said John D. Chappell together with
Louisa my wife who hereby relinquishes her right of dower
in & to the aforegranted premises have hereunto set our hands
and seals this second day of November in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

Signed, sealed and delivered

John D. Chappell, seal

in presence of us,

Louisa Chappell, seal

J. Blountman.

Essex ss. Nov 2, 1847. Then the above

Elizabeth L. Dodge.

named John D. Chappell acknow-

ledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed,

before me J. Blountman. Justice of the peace.

Essex ss. Dec 8, 1847. 10m. before H. A. M. D. J. by A. H. French Jy

J. N. Towne
et ux sal
to
C. W. Richardson
et al

Know all men by these presents, that we Rosina
C. Towne wife of Joseph B. Towne, Nancy M. Brooke wife of
William A. Brooke, Sarah E. Richardson wife of William M.
Richardson, Caroline S. Quincy wife of S. Foster Quincy
all of Salem in the County of Essex and State of Massachu-
setts, Jeremiah J. Richardson of Brooklyn in the State of
New York and Albert P. Richardson of Boston in said State
of Massachusetts, in consideration of two hundred and
twenty five dollars to each of us paid by Charles W. Rich-
ardson and Frederick P. Richardson both of said Salem the
receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give,
grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Charles W.
and Frederick P. Richardson, that estate numbered two
River Street in said Salem, bounded and described as fol-
lows. Bounded southerly by River Street and there meas-
ures forty three feet, Westerly by land of the heirs of Benja-
min Cutts and there measures one hundred feet, North-
erly by land newly made, of the City of Salem and there
measures forty two feet, easterly by land of the City of Salem
and there measures one hundred feet, all the above distan-
ces being more or less. Together with all the flats in the
North River, so called, which are connected with or belong
to said estate. And all the rights we have against the
City of Salem for damages sustained by the taking of
flats for the purpose of filling. And all the rights we
have as abutments on said newly made land to buy of
the City of Salem aforesaid, said newly made land.
The estate and rights aforesaid we have as heirs at law
of Nancy J. Richardson lately deceased, who obtained said
estate under the will of her husband the late Jeremiah

Richardson. It consisting mostly of the same estate ded-
 ed to the said Jeremiah Richardson by John D. Chapple by
 instrument dated August twenty eighth 1849, and recorded
 in Essex Registry of Deeds Book 415 leaf 270, the said Jeremiah
 Richardson having extended the upland by building a
 wharf. To have and to hold the above granted prem-
 ise with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same
 belonging, to the said Charles W. and Frederick P. Richardson
 their heirs and assigns to their use and behoof forever. And
 we the said grantors, for ourselves and our heirs, executors
 and administrators, do covenant with the said grantees
 and their heirs and assigns, that we are lawfully seized
 in fee simple of the aforesaid premises, that they are
 free from all incumbrances, that we have good right to
 sell and convey the same to the said grantees and their
 heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid, and that we will
 and our heirs, executors and administrators shall war-
 rant and defend the same to the said grantees and their
 heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and
 demands of all persons. In Witness Whereof, We the
 said Rosina C. Towne, Nancy M. Brooks, Sarah C. Rich-
 ardson and Caroline S. Quimby, and Jeremiah J. Richard-
 son and Albert P. Richardson, and we the said Joseph S.
 Towne, William A. Brooks, William S. Richardson and S.
 Foster Quimby, and we Anne B. Richardson wife of the
 said Jeremiah J. Richardson and Mary S. Richardson
 wife of the said Albert P. Richardson, in token of our re-
 lease of all right and title of or to dower, courtesy, home-
 stead and all other rights in the granted premises, have
 hereunto set our hands and seals this eighteenth day
 of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
 hundred and eighty two. Rosina C. Towne seal
 signed sealed and delivered } Joseph S. Towne seal

15 Dec. 1882 Nancy M Brooks to C. W. + F. P. Richardson, her interest, 1098:127
2 pages.

W. A. Brooks.
to
C. W. Richardson
state of
Massachusetts

Know all men by these Presents that I, Nancy M. Brooks wife
of William A. Brooks of Salem in the County of Essex and State
of Massachusetts in consideration of Two hundred and Twenty
five dollars paid by Charles W. Richardson and Frederick P. Rich-
ardson both of said Salem the receipt whereof is hereby ac-
knowledged, do hereby remise, release, and forever quit claim
unto the said Charles W. and Frederick P. Richardson all my
right, title & interest in certain real estate numbered 2 River
street in said Salem, bounded and described as follows. Bound-
ed Southerly by River street and there measures forty three feet,
Westerly by land of the heirs of Benjamin Butts, and there meas-
ures one hundred feet, Northerly by land newly made of the
City of Salem, and there measures forty two feet, Easterly by land
of the City of Salem and there measures one hundred feet all
the above distances being more or less. Together with all the flats
in the North River so called which are connected with or be-
long to said estate. And all the rights I have against the City
of Salem for damages sustained by the taking of any part of said
flats for the purpose of filling. And all the rights I have in said
estate as an abutter on said newly made land. My rights in
the estate aforesaid I have as one of the heirs at law of Nancy
G. Richardson late of said Salem deceased, who obtained said
estate under the will of her husband the late Jeremiah Rich-
ardson. It consisting mostly of the same estate deeded to the said
Jeremiah Richardson by John D. Chapple by instrument dat-
ed August 28th 1849 and recorded in Essex Registry of Deeds Book
415 leaf 270. The said Jeremiah Richardson having extended
the upland by building a wharf To have and to hold the
granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances

tenets belonging to the said Charles W. and Frederick P. Rich-
 andson and their heirs and assigns, to their own use and be-
 half forever. And I do hereby, for myself and my heirs, executors,
 and administrators, covenant with the said grantee and
 their heirs and assigns that the granted premises are free
 from all incumbrances made by me and that I will and
 my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and
 defend the same to the said grantees and their heirs and
 assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of
 all persons claiming by through, or under me but against
 none other. And for the consideration aforesaid I the said
 William A. Brooks husband of the said Nancy W. Brooks do
 hereby release unto the said grantees and their heirs and as-
 signs all rights as tenant by the entirety and all other rights
 in the granted premises. In witness whereof we the said
 Nancy W. Brooks and William A. Brooks hereunto set our
 hands and seals this fifteenth day of December in the year
 one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.
 Signed, sealed, and delivered } Nancy W. Brooks seal
 in presence of "as tenants" by the } Wm. A. Brooks seal
 courtesy and all other rights } Commonwealth of Massa-
 chusetts. Essex co. ss. Salem
 civil interlined. Also "or suffered" }
 sealed before signing } December 16th 1882. Then per
 Chas W. Brooks for W. M. B. W. A. B. } sonally appeared the above
 named Nancy W. Brooks and acknowledged the afore-
 said instrument to be her free act and deed.

before me, Frederick Grant Justice of the Peace.

throughout the Commonwealth

Essex co. Recd Dec 20. 1882. 50 m. paid Wm B. Kealey - Chas. W. Brooks -

The words "as tenants"
 & "or suffered" were
 written in
 margin in ink line.
 shared out
 R. A. F.