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86 Federal Street

Built for
Robert Peele Jr.
Tailor
and his wife
Elizabeth Ropes
1769

Research & Writing Provided by
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History of House & Occupants 86 Federal Street, Salem

by Robert Booth, January 2019

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1769 for Robert Peele Jr. (1737-1792), tailor, and his wife Elizabeth Ropes.

Robert Peele Jr., Salem tailor, on March 25, 1769, purchased from Judge Nathaniel Ropes for 80 li a piece of land "on a new street or town way", fronting 9 rods (about 150') on the street, bounding east 9.75 rods on Gerrish's land, north 10 rods on the beach of the North River, and west 4.3 rods (71') on land late of Toppan (ED 127:30). Robert had this house built thereon that year, as is evinced by the list of houses built in Salem, year by year, published in EIHC 58:294.

Robert Peele Jr. was born in 1737. His father, Robert, was a Salem tailor, and his mother Mary Bartlett came from Marblehead; they resided, evidently, on Church Street (then known as Epes Lane). The Peele tailor shop stood on now-Essex Street, corner of Sewall, on property of the Lyndes. Young Robert Jr. was an apprentice in his father's trade from 1750 to 1758. Presumably he worked with his father after becoming a journeyman. He had two surviving brothers, William B. Peele (1738-1817), a cooper and mariner, and George (1740-1801), a trader and mariner. William learned his cooper's trade as an apprentice to Arthur Jeffery, starting in 1756 (see Peele Papers). Of Robert's many sisters, Mary m. c.1762 John Gardner; Elizabeth m. 1771 Daniel Bell and later Charles Gowing; Margaret m. 1763 Joseph Hilliard; Hannah m. David Smith; Lydia m. c.1775 Jonathan Nichols; and Abigail died unmarried in 1813.

In Robert Peele Jr.'s youth, the main export was salt cod, 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.

Most merchant vessels were small, under 60 tons. 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, although some wharves were built along the North River too. The

Browne family, whose houses stood on Essex Street between Liberty and Washington, dominated Salem's society, and the Brownes were leading merchants of the 1740s-1750s, along with Benjamin Pickman (1708-1773), Samuel Gardner, Timothy Orne, and Richard Derby (1712-1783). Salem's colonial commerce was active but the imperial authorities limited the merchants to trade with designated British possessions. To the extent that the Salem merchants broke the rules by smuggling and trading with un-approved partners, they made good profits; and some came to feel disdain for the British, who sought to hold them back and keep them in their place.

In the 1760s, after Canada was taken from the French, the English, who had spent down their reserves in support of the war, decided to squeeze tax revenues out of the colonials' trade. Although they had been under royal governors for two generations, the Americans had been allowed to self-govern at the local 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. Merchants and mariners had always traded with the Spanish in Europe and the various islands of the Caribbean, regardless of their national affiliations; and they deeply resented the British crack-down on this trade, accompanied by privateering against American vessels by both the French and the British.

In 1761, a group of Salem and Boston merchants sued to prevent the use of search warrants ("writs of assistance") by the Customs officials who were trying to inspect their vessels and warehouses. In the courtroom, attorney James Otis Jr. electrified the audience with his attack on British arrogance and his argument for American rights and liberties—an event that John Adams later identified as the birth of "the child independence." Later in the decade, Salemites were roused against the Stamp Act, and applied tar and feathers to a couple of men who disagreed.

In December, 1763, Robert Peele, tailor, married Elizabeth Ropes, twenty, of Salem, the daughter of a coaster, Capt. Jonathan Ropes. She would have two surviving younger siblings, Jonathan, a cooper and mariner (m. 1772 Hannah Luscomb), and Susannah, who would marry Capt. John Felt. Robert and Elizabeth would have three children.

Robert Peele (1737-1792), son of Robert Peele (1712-1773) and Mary Bartlett (of Marblehead) (1715-1771), died 12 June 1792. He m/1 1 Dec. 1763 Elizabeth Ropes (1743-1770), dtr. of Jonathan Ropes & Mary Skinner, died Aug. 6, 1770. He m/2 10 June 1771 Eunice Stearns (1733-1780), died 22 June 1780. He m/3 28 Feb. 1781 Mrs. Mary "Polly" (Mansfield) Bradshaw (1740-1824), died 23 Jan. 1824, 83rd year. Known issue:

- 1. Josiah Bartlett, 1765, d. 20 June 1784.*
- 2. Robert, 19 April 1767, m. 1793 Elizabeth B. Smith.*
- 3. William, 1769, died 1770.*
- 4. William, 25 Feb. 1782, died 21 June 1782.*

In Boston, the opposition to the British authorities was fierce, as mobs attacked the royal officials' houses and beat up their flunkies. The British 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. 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 bitter public opposition and more 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.

Robert had purchased the land here on now-Federal Street in 1769, and had the house built right away as the family residence. He employed the truckman (teamster) George Daland to bring construction materials to the house-site, starting in May: sand, boards, clay, timber, clapboards (per Peele Papers, account with G. Daland). The identities of the master mason and master housewright are unknown.

Robert and Elizabeth moved into the house by fall, 1769, with their two little boys, Josiah and Robert Jr; here was born a third son, William, but in 1770 Elizabeth (Ropes) Peele died, aged 36, as did her infant son. Robert, with two young children to raise, soon married Eunice Stearns.

After his father's death in 1773, Robert received a share of his property, and took over as sole proprietor of the tailor's shop.

In 1774, when a new church was organized and built on future Chestnut Street (at Cambridge Street), Robert was one of the proprietors; presumably he and Eunice became members. This was the South Church; its most prominent member (for a while) was Timothy Pickering Jr., later U.S. Senator and Secretary of State; and Robert's brother-in-law Jonathan Nichols, chaisemaker, was also a proprietor (ED 133:242).

Pre-revolutionary Salem had more than its share of Tories; but the Sons of Liberty were in the majority. Wealthy scions of families like the Curwens, Pickmans, and Brownes, stayed loyal to the King, as did many others who had married into the merchant families. In 1774, military rule was imposed from England as Gen. Thomas Gage became governor of Massachusetts and the port of Boston was shut down in punishment for the Tea Party of December, 1773. On June 2, 1774, Salem became the new capital of Massachusetts, as a reward for its supposed loyalty. Governor Gage and his officials relocated to the North Shore, and the Customs operation was conducted from Marblehead, while Salem became the major seaport of New England, handling virtually all of the commercial business that Boston had done. Hundreds of new people moved to Salem, and the legislature met in Salem's Court House. In short order that legislature, led by Sam Adams, turned into a rebel body, and voted to ignore British laws and to send delegates to a continental congress. Gage

tried to shut it down, but it was too late: he had lost control of Massachusetts to the rebel assembly gathered in Salem.

The town still had a powerful and outspoken group of loyalists, led by Peter Frye, a prominent merchant and magistrate whose wife was a Pickman. One night in October, Judge Frye learned just how far the rebels were willing to go: his fine house on Essex Street was burned down and his family barely escaped with their lives as half a block of houses and stores and a church all went up in smoke. Robert Peele's tailor's shop evidently was just beyond the line of the fire. Next day, the rebel assembly met again and voted to move their proceedings to Concord. Gage and his officials moved to Boston, and many of the loyalists followed. Outside of Boston, all of Massachusetts was under the control of the rebels.

By January, 1775, loyalists had been purged from the Salem militia regiment, and Col. William Browne was replaced by Col. Timothy Pickering, who was writing a book on military drill. One Sunday in February, 1775, the Revolutionary War almost began in Salem. Presumably Robert Peele was in the thick of it. When everyone was in church, Col. Leslie's redcoats marched overland from Marblehead and arrived in downtown Salem, hoping to seize cannon and munitions in North Salem. They came to a sudden halt at the North Bridge—the Salem men, alerted by a Marblehead rider, had pulled up the draw of the bridge. Rev. Thomas Barnard Jr., of the North Church, engaged Col. Leslie in discussion; and Capt. John Felt, Robert Peele's brother-in-law, warned Leslie that blood would flow if he did not turn back. 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 the beach and boarded their whaleboats to return to the transport vessel.

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, made possible by the Marblehead regiment of Gen. John Glover. Eventually most of the Salem men came home and sailed in privateers for the duration of the war.

In 1778, Robert Peele for about 33 li purchased one-quarter of a share in the privateer Junius Brutus (probably a 20-gun Salem ship) sailing against the merchant fleet of the British enemy. No doubt Robert was short on tailoring supplies (cloth and thread came from overseas) by this time, and hoped that some of these supplies would be captured by the privateersmen. His hopes were fulfilled, as the Junius Brutus sent in captured vessels, and Robert, for his investment, claimed much-needed fabrics, including chintz, muslin, taffeta, ratteen, stroud, blanket, sheeting, striped cotton, calamanco, lace, royal rib, cambric, shalloon, damascus, and linen; also, thread, tape, handkerchiefs, etc., as well as non-tailoring items like quills, pipes, a barrel of mustard, a corkscrew, a watch chain, an ink pot, a pair of hinges, a snuff box, three hats, and two packs of cards—a good haul for Robert! (see Peele Papers). Note that there is no published record of the cruises of a privateer called Junius Brutus before 1780, but here we see she was active by 1778.

Robert Peele did not (evidently) join the rebel forces; evidently he invested in some of the town's privateers. His wife Eunice died in 1780; and in 1781 he married a widow, Mary (Mansfield) Bradshaw, 41, originally of Lynnfield. Their son William was born in 1782 and died in infancy. Mary, known as Polly, had two children by her first husband Stephen Bradshaw: Stephen Jr. and Mary Jr. (1768-1820), to whom Robert became step-father.

In some places, the post-war loss of the former colonial connections and trade routes was devastating, for Americans were prohibited from trading with most British possessions; but in Salem, the merchants and mariners were ready to push their ships and cargoes into all parts of the known world. They did so with astonishing success. For a period of about 25 years, Salem was a famous center of commercial enterprise: by virtue of competing fiercely, pioneering new routes, and opening and dominating new markets, Salem won a high place in the world. Hasket Derby, William Gray, Eben Beckford, and Joseph Peabody were the town's commercial leaders. 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.).

In 1784, Robert's eldest son, Josiah B. Peele, died at age nineteen. This left Robert Jr., then seventeen, as the only surviving child.

In 1785, Robert Peele (Sr.) and siblings sold the old Peele homestead on Church Street.

In 1790 Mary Bradshaw Jr. (also a Polly) married Capt. William Ives, with whom she would have eight children, some of who would become prominent citizens of Salem.

Salem was a boom-town. By the 1790s, the new foreign-trade markets—and the coffee trade, which would be opened in 1798 with Mocha, Arabia—brought great riches to the Salem merchants, and raised 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, although it "existed in experiment a long time before it was incorporated," per Rev. William Bentley.

Robert Peele, Salem tailor, died on June 12, 1792, aged fifty-five. He was survived by his son and by his wife Polly, who would live on until 1824, perhaps in the household of her daughter Polly, Mrs. William Ives. By his will of June 8, 1792, he devised to son Robert the household furniture that he's had with his first two wives, and their clothing; to wife Mary he devised the rest of his and their personal property as well as half of his household furniture and heirlooms, also 30 li outright, and one-third of his real estate for her lifetime; all the rest went to son Robert, who was named executor.

In July, 1792, an inventory of all of Robert Peele's property was made, including all the furnishings of this house, in detail. A copy is appended to this report. The homestead here was valued at 212 li, while the shop (on land of Dr. Walter" was worth 30 li. Robert Peele Jr. and his stepmother Mary made a division of some of the personal property, including books (also appended).

In April, 1793, Robert Peele Jr. married on his 26th birthday. He had inherited the family homestead on Federal Street, subject to Mary's one-third interest therein. His bride was a first cousin, Elizabeth (Betsy) B. Smith, whose mother was his aunt Hannah Peele, sister of his father. Robert and Betsy would have three children, of whom William died when a toddler and the other two, Robert and Eliza, grew to adulthood and never married.

Robert Peele (1767-1842), died 21 March 1842. He m/1 18 April 1793 Elizabeth Bancroft Smith (1770-1828), dtr. of David Smith & Hannah Peele; died 17 Dec. 1828. He m/2 12 June 1830 Sarah Brown, who died 20 Jan. 1854. Known issue:

1. *Robert, 1794, died unmarried 7 April 1874.*
2. *Josiah Bartlett,*
3. *William, 1799, died 20 July 1801.*
4. *Elizabeth Ropes, 1816, died unmarried 24 Oct. 1882.*

Robert Peele (1767-1842) was still a tailor when, in 1794, he sold his inherited interest in the Great Pasture (ED 159:2). Soon after, he switched occupations and set up as a hardware dealer (known in formal records as "trader" and "shopkeeper"). His store was kept in the same building that had been the tailor's shop.

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.

In the late 1790s, there was agitation in Congress to go to war with France, which was at war with England. After Pres. Adams' negotiators were rebuffed by the French leaders in 1797, a quasi-war with France began in summer, 1798, much to the horror of Salem's George Crowninshield family (father and five shipmaster sons), which had an extensive trade with the French, and whose ships and cargos in French ports were susceptible to seizure. The quasi-war brought about a political split within the Salem population. Those who favored war with France (and detente with England) aligned themselves with the national Federalist party, led by Hamilton and Salem's Timothy Pickering (the U.S. Secretary of State). These included most of the merchants, led locally by the Derby family. Those who favored peace with republican France were the Anti-Federalists, who later became aligned with Pres. Jefferson and his Democratic-Republican party; they were led locally by the Crowninshields. For the first few years of this rivalry, the Federalists prevailed; but after the death of Hasket "King" Derby in 1799 his family's power weakened.

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

In 1801, Robert Peele and William Hathorne, shopkeepers, jointly purchased a brick building at the east corner of Essex and Sewall Streets, with frontage of about 40' on Essex Street. In 1802 Peele and Hathorne divided the property, with Peele receiving the part of the building at the corner of the streets, fronting about 21' on Essex Street (ED 169:274). Evidently this would remain Robert's hardware store and crockery shop for the next forty years.

In 1805, Robert Peele and wife Elizabeth, and other Smith heirs, for \$507 sold a tract of land in the vicinity of Stage Point ("The Point") (ED 175:179). They had inherited this from Elizabeth's brother David, a mariner who had died unmarried and without children.

The Crowninshields, led by brother Jacob, were especially successful in shipping. Their bailiwick, the Derby Street district, seemed almost to be a foreign country: in the stores, parrots chattered and monkeys cavorted, and from the warehouses wafted the exotic aromas of Sumatran spices and Arabian coffee beans. From the wharves were carted all manner of strange fruits and blue and red patterned china and piles of gorgeous silks and figured cloths.

The greatest of the Salem merchants at this time was William "Billy" Gray, who, by 1808, owned 36 large vessels—15 ships, 7 barks, 13 brigs, and a schooner. Salem was then still a town, and a small one by our standards, with a total population of about 9,500 in 1800. Its fierce politics polarized everything. The two factions attended separate churches, held separate parades, and supported separate schools, military companies, and newspapers. Salem's merchants resided mainly on two streets: Washington (which ended in a wharf on the Inner Harbor, and, above Essex, had the Town House in the middle) and Essex (particularly between what are now Hawthorne Boulevard and North Street). The East Parish (Derby Street area) was 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. The Common was not yet Washington Square, and was covered with hillocks, small ponds and swamps, utility buildings, and the alms-house. As the 19th century advanced, 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 shipping 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 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). The architectural style (called "Federal" today) had been developed 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 in 1790. The State House in Boston was Bulfinch's first institutional composition; and soon Beacon Hill was being built up with handsome residences in the Bulfinch manner.

Samuel McIntire (1757-1811), self-educated and employed primarily as a wood-carver and carpenter, was quick to adapt the Bulfinch style to Salem's larger lots. McIntire's first local composition, the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street), contrasts with his later Adamesque designs. 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 best example of the new style was the Elias Hasket Derby house, co-designed by Bulfinch and McIntire, and built on Essex Street in 1797-8 (demolished in 1815), on the site of today's Town House Square.

A new bank, the Salem Bank, was formed in 1803, and there were two insurance companies and several societies and associations. The fierce politics and commercial rivalries continued. The ferment of the times is captured in the diary of Rev. William Bentley, bachelor minister of Salem's East Church and editor of the *Register* newspaper. His diary is full of references to the civic and commercial doings of the town, and to the lives and behaviors of all classes of society. On Union Street, not far from 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 shipmaster father would die horribly, along with most of his crew, of yellow fever while on a voyage to Curacao 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.

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

In Dec. 1806 Rev. Wm. Bentley reflected in his diary: "While Salem was under the greatest aristocracy in New England, few men thought, and the few directed the many. Now the aristocracy is gone and the many govern. It is plain it must require considerable time to give common knowledge to the people."

Salem's boom came to an end in January, 1808, when Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all shipping in hopes of forestalling war with Britain. The Embargo, which was widely opposed in New England, proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, where commerce ceased. As a

hotbed of Democratic-Republicanism, Salem's East Parish and its seafarers, led by the Crowninshields, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809. Shunned by the other Salem merchants for his support of the Embargo, the eminent Billy Gray took his large fleet of ships—fully one-third of Salem's tonnage—and moved to Boston, whose commerce was thereby much augmented. Gray's removal eliminated a huge amount of Salem wealth, shipping, import-export cargos, and local employment. Gray soon switched from the Federalist party, and was elected Lt. Governor under Gov. Elbridge Gerry, a native of Marblehead. 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.

When the dreaded war came, Salem fitted out 40 privateers manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels, including the frigate *Constitution*. Many more local vessels could have been sent against the British, but some of the Federalist merchants held them 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 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. 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 vessels were captured, and its men imprisoned or killed. After almost three years, the war was bleeding the town dry. 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 that led by Harrison G. Otis of Boston, who sent a moderate message to Congress.

At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored. It must have come as a great relief to Robert Peele, who could resume normal business at his hardware store.

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

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

On Dec. 17, 1828, occurred the death of Betsy (Smith) Peele, 58, probably at this house. She left her husband Robert and their offspring, Robert Jr., 34, and Eliza, twelve.

In 1830 occurred a horrifying crime that brought disgrace to Salem. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, 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 fallen son of one of the five brothers; after he was put in jail he killed himself). He had been hired by his friends, Capt. White's own relatives, Capt. Joseph Knapp and his brother Frank (they would be executed). The results of the investigation and trial having uncovered much that was lurid, more of the respectable families quit the now-notorious town.

The Peeles remained, residing on Federal Street and running the hardware store on Essex Street, Robert and son Robert. The latter also engaged in trade, as we see from an August, 1831, account in which Robert sent an "adventure"

out with Charles D. Mugford on board the Salem ship *George*, Capt. Jon Lovett, to be invested at Calcutta. His stock, outward, was in money and soap mainly; his return was profitable evidently. In 1833 he sent out another adventure, worth about \$375, with Mugford, who sold the items at Sydney, New South Wales (now Australia) for a good profit, which the two men split.

As the decade wore on, Salem's remaining merchants had 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 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. Salem slumped badly, but, despite all, the voters decided to charter their town as a city in 1836—the third city to be formed in the state, behind Boston and Lowell. 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 25 tanneries 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 1838 the Eastern Rail Road, headquartered in Salem, began operating between Boston and Salem, which gave the local people 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 in 1840 the line was extended to Newburyport, which had a new steam-fired cotton-sheeting factory.

On March 21, 1842, Robert Peele, hardware & crockery dealer, died at the age of 75. He left his two unmarried children, Robert, 48, and Eliza, 26.

In the 1840s, as more industrial methods and machines were introduced, new companies in new lines of business arose in Salem. The tanning and curing of leather was very important by the mid-1800s. 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 1847 at Stage Point the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed construction of the largest factory building in the United States, 60' wide by 400' long. It was immediately profitable, and hundreds of people found employment there. The 1840s also the start of 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 the countryside. Even the population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem and gave the industrialists a big pool of cheap labor.

The Gothic symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station—the “stone depot”—smoking and growling with idling locomotives, standing on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, in place of the wharves. 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. Hawthorne gives a picture of Salem's sleepy waterfront in his mean-spirited “introductory section” to *The Scarlet Letter*, begun while he worked in the Custom House.

Salem's growth continued through the 1850s, as business and industries expanded, the population swelled, new churches (e.g. Immaculate Conception, 1857) were started, new working-class neighborhoods were developed (especially in North Salem and South Salem, off Boston Street, and along the Mill Pond behind the Broad Street graveyard), and new schools, factories, and stores were built. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was added in 1859, at Stage Point, where a new Methodist Church went up, and many neat homes, boarding-houses, and stores were erected along the streets between Lafayette and Congress. The tanning business continued to boom, as larger tanneries were built along Boston Street and Mason Street; and subsidiary industries sprang up as well, most notably the J. M. Anderson glue-works on the Turnpike (Highland Avenue).

As it re-established itself as an economic powerhouse, Salem took a strong interest in national politics. It was primarily Republican, and strongly anti-slavery, with its share of outspoken abolitionists, led by Charles L. Remond, a passionate speaker who came from one of the city's notable black families. At its Lyceum (on Church Street) and in other venues, plays and shows were put on, but cultural lectures and political speeches were given too.

By 1860, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, it was clear that the Southern states would secede from the union; and Salem, which had done so much to win the independence of the nation, was ready to go to war to force others to remain a part of it.

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.

Through the 1860s, Salem pursued manufacturing, especially of leather and shoes and textiles. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, south of Roslyn Street; many are in the French Second Empire style, with mansard roofs). A third factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was built in 1865.

In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar, thus ending a once-important trade. By then, a new Salem & New York freight steamboat line was in operation. Seven years later, with the arrival of a vessel from Cayenne, Salem's foreign trade came to an end. After that, "the merchandise warehouses on the wharves no longer contained silks from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, hides from Africa, and the various other products of far-away countries. The boys have ceased to watch on the Neck for the incoming vessels, hoping to earn a reward by being the first to announce to the expectant merchant the safe return of his looked-for vessel. The foreign commerce of Salem, once her pride and glory, has spread its white wings and sailed away forever" (Rev. George Bachelder in *History of Essex County*, II: 65).

Salem was now so densely built-up that a general conflagration was always a possibility, as in Boston, when, on Nov. 9, 1872, the financial and manufacturing district of the city burned up. Salem continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leather-making business.

On April 7, 1874, Robert Peele, last of the name, died, perhaps here at home. He left his sister Elizabeth Ropes Peele, then 58. She would live here in comfort with the Peeles' maidservant, Catherine Gully, a native of Ireland, born 1831, who had been with them since 1855 and perhaps earlier.

In 1874 the city was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. In the following year, the large Pennsylvania Pier (site of the present coal-fired harborside electrical generating plant) was completed to begin receiving

large shipments of coal. Beyond it, at Juniper Point, a new owner began subdividing the old Allen farmlands into a new development called Salem Willows and Juniper Point. In the U.S. centennial year, 1876, A.G. Bell of Salem announced that he had discovered a way to transmit voices over telegraph wires.

In this decade, French-Canadian families began coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built. The better-off workers bought portions of older houses or built small homes for their families in the outlying sections of the city; and by 1879 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually nearly 15 million yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing businesses expanded in the 1870s, and 40 shoe factories were employing 600-plus operatives. Tanning, in both Salem and Peabody, remained a very important industry, and employed hundreds of breadwinners. On Boston Street in 1879, the Arnold tannery caught fire and burned down.

On 24 Oct. 1882 occurred the death of Eliza Ropes Peele. The house was sold in 1883 to Lynn Hospital (ED 1117:37) which allowed Catherine Gully to reside here until her death on April 2, 1890, aged 59 years. In October, 1890, it was sold to Lois E., wife of Alvin J. Mooney (ED 1293:222)

In the 1880s and 1890s, Salem kept building infrastructure; and new businesses arose, and established businesses expanded. Retail stores prospered; horse-drawn trolleys ran every which-way; and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In 1880, Salem's manufactured goods were valued at about \$8.4 million, of which leather accounted for nearly half. In the summer of 1886, the Knights of Labor brought a strike against the manufacturers for a ten-hour day and other concessions; but the manufacturers imported labor from Maine and Canada, and kept going. The strikers held out, and there was violence in the streets, and even rioting; but the owners prevailed, and many of the defeated workers lost their jobs and suffered, with their families, through a bitter winter.

By the mid-1880s, Salem's cotton-cloth mills at the Point employed 1400 people who produced about 19 million yards annually, worth about \$1.5 million. The city's large shoe factories stood downtown behind the stone depot and on Dodge and Lafayette Streets. A jute bagging company prospered with plants on Skerry Street and English Street; its products were sent south to be used in cotton-baling. Salem factories also produced lead, paint, and oil. At the Eastern Railroad yard on Bridge Street, cars were repaired and even built new. In 1887 the streets were first lit with electricity, replacing gas-light. The gas works, which had stood on Northey Street since 1850, was moved to a larger site on Bridge Street in 1888, opposite the Beverly Shore.

More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. This space was created by filling in rivers, harbors, and ponds. The once-broad North River was filled from both shores,

and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (that's why there was a Custom House built there in 1805) disappeared under the pavement of Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and some of its old wharves were joined together with much in-fill and turned into coal-yards and lumber-yards. Only a canal was left, running in from Derby and Central Wharves to Lafayette Street.

The Mooneys resided here as of 1890. They probably added the second-story bay over the entry porch. Alvin Johnson Mooney (1854-1943) was a native of Sandwich, NH; he was a member of the Masonic order and would die in Salem on Nov. 29, 1943, very old. By trade he was a railroad conductor. His wife Lois and he resided here in the early 1890s, with Mrs. Ellen S. Perkins (per directories). Between 1897 and 1900 the Mooneys began living in a house behind this one, which is where they would reside for many years.

In 1900 the tenant of #86 was Horace Davis, 83, born NH, a r.e. agent, wife Sarah, 65, and their daughter Fannie M., 27, and her husband Porter D. Brown, 28, working as a bookkeeper (per census). Mr. Davis had his office at 54 Washington Street; he had been a broker in Salem for more than 50 years. In 1850 he, 28, broker, resided on Charter Street with his first wife, Hannah M., 25. (per census). In 1910 the Davises continued to reside here, Horace now 92; he and wife Sarah, 74, had a servant, Celia Daly, 19, who lived here too (census). Mr. Davis died early in January, 1913, evidently. By will, his property, including a piano here, went to his daughter Fannie, after the death of his wife Sarah.

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

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration.

In 1920 the tenant here was Dr. George E. Tucker, 36, physician, and wife Rachel R., 37, and native of Canada, and their daughter Barabra, 4 (per census). The owner, Mr. Mooney, continued to reside nearby. In 1929 Mrs. Mooney, the owner, died; the property was conveyed to her husband in arch (ED 2798:353).

The Depression hit in 1929, and continued through the 1930s. Salem, the county seat and regional retail center, gradually rebounded, and prospered after World War II through the 1950s and into the 1960s. General Electric, Sylvania, Parker Brothers, Pequot Mills (formerly Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.), Almy's department store, various other large-scale retailers, and Beverly's United Shoe Machinery Company were all major local employers. Then the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities.

In 1940 Mr. Mooney sold the place to Mabel F. Ward (ED 3219:514). She died naming Anna M. Kelley as her heir; and in December, 1981, the premises were conveyed from Kelley to the Felts, Jonathan & Suzanne, who continue to own the homestead.

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.

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

Know all Men by these Presents That I Nathaniel Ropes of Salem in the County of Essex Esq. with the Consent of Priscilla my wife in consideration of eighty pounds Lawful Money paid me by Robert Pele jun. of said Salem Tailor the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant Sell and convey unto the said Robert Pele and his Heirs Assigns of Land in said Salem butting Southerly on a New Street or Town way nine rods from a Post on the Western line next to land late of Bezaleel Toppan deceased to Genish's Land so called on the East thence the Line runs Northerly bounded Easterly on land called Genish's about nine Poles and three quarters as the fence there stands to the Wall on or by if Beach of the North River thence Butth Northerly on the same wall nearly ten Poles thence butth Westerly on Land late of said Toppan as if. Thence there stands about four Poles and a third to the Street aforesaid with the Appurtenants To have and to hold the same to the said Robert Pele and to his Heirs to his and their Use and behoof forever and I do Covenant with the said Robert Pele and 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 Robert Pele and his Heirs to hold as aforesaid And that I will warrant and Defend the same to the said Robert Pele and to his Heirs and Assigns forever against the Lawful claims and Demands of all Persons And I for a Shilling more paid to me by the said Robert Pele release to the said Robert and to his Heirs All the Right I have in the Beach and Flatts between the Northerly Line of the Premises above described and the Channel of the North River To hold the same to the said Robert and to his Heirs against me and my Heirs and Assigns And said Priscilla my said wife for a Shilling more paid to her by the said Robert doth consent to this Deed and release her Dower and all her right in said Premises to said Robert and his Heirs to hold to him and them against her and her Heirs and Assigns In Witness whereof I and my said wife do hereto put our hands and Seals the twenty fifth Day of March A.D. 1769.

Nath. Ropes of a Seal
Priscilla Ropes of a Seal

in presence of us
Essex s^t Salem 25th March 1769 Then the Hon^{ble}
Nath. Brown Nathaniel Ropes Esq. personally appearing Acknow-
Elijah Porter ledge the within Instrument to be his free Act & Deed
Before A Oliver Jus. of Peace
Essex s^t Recd on Record August 10th 1769 & entered & exam^d
by John Higginson Esq.

Nath. Ropes Esq.
Robert Pele jun.
127:30
25 MAR. 1769
house lot

B^y 1762, copy of m^o 1768 Tl Robt Peeler acct w/ Geo. Deland, including hauling materials for house

1768 M^o Robert Peeler for to Geo. Deland
 May 11. To Cart^s Good, 5 of @ 20 bush' Corn 15/- = 5:0
 21. To d^o Shingall and Keils 14/- = 11 ~
 1769
 Mar 27. To d^o do 1/2, Apr '13, To d^o Shingall 5/- = 9 ~
 Apr 20. To 14 bush' Corn & Shingall 17/- = 19 ~
 25. To Carting Stones 5/ (26) To d^o Shingall 22/- = 7:6
 May 15. To d^o Sunday 10/-, June 7, To d^o 1 Load Sand 18/- = 8 ~
 June 12. To d^o Board 7/6 (26) To d^o Clay 10/6 = 18 ~
 July 1. To d^o d^o 7/6, 10, To d^o Timber 7/6 = 15 ~
 Sep 27. To d^o Glabard, 14/3, Oct 21, To d^o Wood 18/- = 1:9:3
 1769 To d^o Good, 45/- = 2:5 ~
 Jan 31 To d^o Board, 70/- (1770 10), To d^o Corn 13/6 = 5:3:6
 1770
 June 13. To d^o Board 15/- (1771 13) To 10 bush' Sand 20/- = 15 ~
 1771
 Mar 9. To d^o Board, 15/6 (Apr 1), To d^o plank 7/6 = 1:3 ~
 Apr 12. To d^o Sash, 9/17, To d^o 1 wh^o finished ~ = 18 ~
 May 15. To d^o Board 10/17 (1770) = 7:6
 July 24 To Board, 7/6 = - - - - -

£241 6:3

Lawfull money 3 = 4:10

Robert Peele's spoils from privateering
 movement 1778 (2 pages)

B1 F44: Inventory of goods on Junius Brutus
 (Privateer), 1778
 Series II: Other Papers: B. Papers Collected by Peele
 Family
 MH 182 Peele Family Papers

1 Ann Brod over L 27. 11. 6
 2 Hats - " 2. 6
 8 yds Stripe Cotton - " 17. 4
 1 yd Buckle - " 3
 1 Snuff Box - " 2
 1 yd Straps - " 1. 1
 1 Ink Bott - " 2. 8
 1 Comb - " 1
 1 Ink Pot - " 8
 1 yd Curry Combs - " 1
 2 yd Stripes - " 2
 3 Nests Crisables - " 1
 1 yd Wooden Horse - " 3
 2 yds Cambric - " 8
 1 Corse yd Linen - " 4
 1 Table Cloth - " 3
 6 yds Linen - " 13
 2 packs Cards - " 1
 5 yds Rattan - " 13
 1 Chippie Matt - " 1
 1/2 yd Silk perrett - " 11
 3 Pen knives - " 1
 1/2 yd Knives - " 2
 2 Cravats - " 4
 1 Plate - " 1
 1 Spilling Mook - " 1

1778
 1 Inventory of
 Share in the
 Brutus

The Account of the
 Goods that I Drawed
 out of the Brutus
 1 Director of a share.

L 32. 10
 To Handks - L 10. 0
 L 33 0

2. 2. 85
 43 51. 4
 1. 12. 1. 82

7 yds Chenee	£ 1 10 0	1 ydm Brought up	£
1 1/4 yds Muslin	" 10 0	1 Handker	" 2 0
6 yds Chenee	" 10 0	2 Ditto	" 1 0 6
2 1/2 yds Saffety	" 10 0	9 yds Calimanco	" 10 0 6
1 3/4 yds Blankett	" 10 0	3 doz paper	" 1 0 9
5 yds Ratteen	" 10 0	1 1/2 lb Tea	" 10 0
7 yds Ditto	" 10 0	1 Pocket Book	" 12 0
2 1/2 yds Stroud	" 10 0	1 pair Shoes	" 4 0 6
1 Handker	" 10 0	1 Cork Screw	" 1 0 6
1 Ditto	" 10 0	1 Watch Chain	" 11 0 6
6 yds Sheeting	" 10 0	1 1/2 Collers	" 2 0 10
3 yds Strip Cotton	" 10 0	1 Table Cloth	" 0 0 6
1 Shurt	" 10 0	1 Spelling Book	" 4 0 6
1 Ditto	" 10 0	6 yds Linc	" 3 0 0
7 yds Linc	" 10 0	1 pair Hose	" 4 0 6
2 yds Ditto	" 10 0	1 pair Ditto	" 1 0 0
1 pair Hose	" 10 0	1 pair Do	" 11 0 6
1 pair Ditto	" 10 0	1 pair Nickameas	" 8 0 4
1 Cap	" 10 0	2 yds Royal Ribb	" 4 0 6
1 pair Gloues	" 10 0	1 pair Serrett	" 4 0 8
1/4 lb Thread	" 10 0	3 1/2 yds Linc	" 1 0 0
1/2 doz Tape	" 10 0	12 yds Dowlf	" 1 0 0
1/2 doz Ditto	" 10 0	1/4 lb Thread	" 6 0 9 10
1 Looking Glass	" 10 0	1 pair Bot over	" 13 0 14 1/2
3 yds Sarge	" 10 0	2 yds Linc	" 5 0 0
2 Scathers	" 10 0	2 1/2 yds Cambric	" 7 0 10
2 yds Demascus	" 10 0	2 1/2 yds Cloth	" 2 0 5
3 Handker	" 10 0	2 1/2 yds Shalloon	" 6 0 9
1 pair Patch	" 10 0	1 lb Mustard	" 1 0 8
6 yds Chenee	" 10 0	1 Handker	" 2 0 0
6 yds Ditto	" 10 0	1 pair Riches	" 5 0 6
1 pair Anheer	" 10 0	1 Sawat	" 6 0 0
2 Bottles Mustard	" 10 0	1 Wascat	" 2 0 6
6 yds Ratteen	" 10 0	1 pair Trowsers	" 3 0 6
1 Live Bottom	" 10 0	2 lb Woosted	" 6 0 0
8 yds Sheeting	" 10 0	9 yds Linc	" 1 0 4
1 Handker	" 10 0	1 Live Bottom	" 4 0 0
1 Do	" 10 0	2 pair Shoes	" 6 0 0
2 Do	" 10 0	2 pair Do	" 7 0 0
		4 doz Short paper	" 8 0 0
		2 doz Long Do	" 6 0 0
		2 Handker	" 5 0 0
		1 pair Shoe Binding	" 1 0 2
		1 pair Tape	" 3 0 6
		2 lb Thread	" 5 0 9
			" 5 0 0
			£ 27 11 0 6 1/2

13 4 1/2

By Permission of Almighty God, I Robert Peele of Salem, in the County of Essex Taylor being at this time of sound mind do make and Ordain this my last Will & testament hereby revoking all former Wills & testaments by me made

Imprimus

I Desire my Executer herein after named to pay all the Debts justly Due from me at the time of my Decease and my funeral Charges as soon as conveniently may be after my Decease.

Item

I give & bequeth to my son Robert all the Household Furniture now Remaining in my Possession which belonged to my two Wives Elizabeth & Eunice now Deceased before their marriage to me and which they brought to me also all their wearing apparel now in my Possession whether it belonged to them before their marriage to me or was afterward provided for them by me.

Item

I give and bequeth to my present well beloved Wife Mary all her wearing apparel, and household Furniture and Personal Estate of every kind which belonged to her at the time of her marriage with me and hath not since been disposed of by one of us including a Note of hand from the Town of Medford and all and any other notes bonds or other securities that may have been taken either in our joint names or in the name of either of us for or on account of any debts due or property belonging to said Mary before her Marriage with me or to her late Husband Stephen Bradshaw Deceased.

Item I give and bequeath to my said wife the said Mary one half of all my household furniture of Every kind including plate excepting also so much and such part of my plate and household furniture of Every kind as belonged to my late father Robert Pele Deceased and was after his Decease assigned to me as part of his estate upon a Division thereof among his Children —

Item I give and bequeath to the said Mary my said Wife thirty pounds lawful money in specie to be paid her by my Executor herein after named in twelve months after my decease.

Item I give and Devise to the said Mary my said Wife one third part of all my Real Estate to hold to her own use and improvement during her Natural Life.

Item I do give bequeath & Devise to my son Robert his heirs & assigns all the Rest & Residue of my estate both Real & personal (not herein before disposed) in possession remainder or reversion Bonds notes Book Debts state notes and Credits of Every kind tools of my trade Goods & merchandise household Furniture plate and wearing apparel And I do hereby nominate and appoint my son Robert Pele sole Executor of this my last will & testament —
 In witness whereof I the Robert Pele have here to set my hand & seal this Eight Day of June

in the year of our Lord seventeen & ninety two
Signed Sealed published & Declared
by the Robert the testator as and
for his last Will & testament in
presence of us who at his request
and in his presence and in the
presence of Each other have
Subscribed our Names as Witnesses
thereto

Daniel Hopkins

Stephen Cook

Wm Prescott

Robert Peete

True Copy

~~of~~ R Peete jun^r

A Copy of An Inventory of the Estate of Robert Peete
late of Salem deceased taken by us the subscribers
this 17th July 1792. (4 p.)

1/2	The Dwelling Barn & Land adjoining in Fiddlers Street	212.0.0
	The Shop in paved Street standing on land of Dr. Wallten	30.0.0
	Tools of his trade	1.0.0
25 yd	Blue Cloth at 1/6	—
5 1/2 yd	Bunting do	6 19 6
30 yd	bt Ribbon at 3	—
17 yd	Fustian at 1/6	1 13 0
7 yd	Carduoy at 2/2	—
13 yd	Silesian 1/2	1 12 0
6 yd	Linnen do 1/6	—
7 yd	lith. Handkfs 4/6	2 0 6
26 yd	Diach do 1/6	—
25 yd	Fustian 1/3	3 10 3
5 yd	Dowlax do 1/3	—
8 yd	Fauket do 1/3	4 15 0
12 yd	trousers do 6/	—
7 yd	lith do 6/	5 14 0
17 yd	lith Patterns do 1/4	—
1 yd	Shawls at 3/6	4 2 "
14 yd	Linnen 1/6 do 1/6	—
1 yd	Matt 6/	1 7 "
2 yd	pieces of shoe Binding 2/8	—
2 yd	Doag Matt pins 1	" 3 8
4 yd	Red Cass do 1/6	—
8 yd	Buchram 1/	" 14 "
1 yd	lith of sewing silk 1/4	—
3/4 lb	lith of twist 20/	1 14 "
10 yd	Reds Kuchets do 1/8	—
1 yd	Sale Beam 3/6	0.10 2
1 lb	lith of thread 1/4	—
100	Needles 1/	0.5 0
1 yd	lith Coat & Vest Buttons 18/	—
3 yd	lith Shoes 1/6	1 2 6
	Cash	15 6 9

one half of a Plate Note given May 1782

Interest Due thereon 97 5 pms 12 6 11

15 = 2 3

41 13 4 14 15 2

The one half is 20.16.8 & 1/4
 One & half Right in faterm grate Pasture. 15.0 0309 4.2
 1 Pew in the South Meeting House 3 " "
 1 Cow 90/ 5 Baskets Indian Corn 2 3/9 5.8.9
 1 Gun Bayonet & Cartridge Box 2 1/4 1 4 "
 1 Tin Cans 5/ 1 Iron Shovel 3/ 10 Spade 1/ 4-9-4
 1 Hoe 1/4 1 Wheelbarrow 2/6 4-3-10
 1 p Leather Buckets 7/6 4-7-6
 1 Case & Duvacs 30/ - 1 Desk 30/ 3-0-0
 4 Joiners Chairs 2/8 - 3 Green Chairs 1 1/6 1 4 8
 6 Chairs 2/6 - 1 Grate Chair 2/5 4-17-5
 2 Feather Beds Pillows & pillows 58.92 1/4 4 12 "
 1 Under Bed 2/ 1 Bedstead 1/2 1 small 1/6 11 6
 1 Green Bed 2 with 1 1/6 1 Blue Rug 3/ 1 1/6 2 4 6
 1 Three point Blanket 12/ 1 Rose 9/ 1 small 1/4 1 8 "
 8 new Sheets 2 9/ 7 1/2 2/6 4 9 6
 11 pillow Cases 2 1/8 1 Table Cloth 1/6 1 1/2 1 4 10
 6 towels 2/10 1 Lat tin Ware 5/ 10 "
 6 China Cups & Saucers 6/ 1 Lot Earthen Ware 11 "
 1 pair Green Curtains with Rods 20/ 1 "
 1 1/2 Pans 2 1/4 - 1 Brass kettle 10/ 1 10 6
 1 Old Copper Tea kettle 2/6 1 small Brass kettle 4/6 5 "
 1 p Andersons 6/ 1 brass shirroner 1/ 7 "
 1 p Dags 1/4 1 Guidiron 2/8 1 Toaster 2/ 8. 8
 1 Chaffin dish 1/ 1 frying pan 1/8 2-8
 1 Brass head shovel & tongs 1/4 p Kitchen 1/6 8 6
 4 Pictures 2/ 1 Coat of arms 6/ 1/2 & frame 6/8 8-8
 1 Warming 7/6 1 spit 3/ 1 Trarnit 3/ 13 6
 1 p Brass candle sticks 3/ 1 p flat Iron 2/ 5 "
 1 Dish Kettle 1/6 1 Iron pan 2/6 4 "

Carried Over £

370.11.7

127 Amount brought Over 370.11.7

1 Skillet 10	1 Small D ^o 10	—	1 8
1 ¹ / ₂ Bellows 2/6	1 Brush 1/4	1 Hammer 9	— 1 7
1 Wash basin & pitcher 9	1 Lanthorn 2/	—	— 2 9
1 Care & two Bottle 1/8	1 Coffee mill 2/	—	— 3 8
2 Table spoons 20/	6 Teaspoon 10/	—	2 10 ~
1 ¹ / ₂ Sugar tany 4/9	1 Silver Tobacco Box 1.2.9	—	— 2 9
1 Looking Glass & Roubpins 42/	—	—	— 2 2-0
1 Mahogany table 15/	1 Black Walnut D ^o 20/	—	1.15.0
1 D ^o Stand 3/	1 pine table 4/	1 Small D ^o 2	— 9 -
1 Tea Board 12/	1 Salver 3/	—	— 3 -
1 Bible 15	History Martyrs 4	2 hymn Books 31	— 2.0
1 Drillin count on Death 4/	Howland's 3/	—	— 7 -
Wife on Church 2/	Indian Wars 1/6	—	— 3-6
1 Gospel Sermons 1/	Huntingtons Sermons 2/	—	— 3 -
Mathers Sermons 2/	Practical Sabbathism 1/	—	— 3 -
1 Lot pamphlets & Lot Books	—	—	— 1.8
1 Gun 12/	1 Cott Bedstead 12/	—	— 1.4 0
1 Blue Chain 4/	1 Chest 1/	—	— 0 5 -
1 ¹ / ₂ Carpeting 11/	—	—	— 0 11
			2.0.2

*Clothing of R. Peck
Clothing of Mary the
Widow of R. Peck
Clothing of Elizabeth
Widow of R. Peck
Clothing of Elizabeth
Widow of R. Peck*

4 yd Linnen Hand 2 - 9 yd Shadden D ^o at 1/8	1 3 -
1 Coat & Jacket 20/ 1 yd 12/	2 12 -
1 Suitute 5/6 2 Grate Coats 8/	0 13 6
1 Jacket & Breeches 3/8 2 Coat Coats 1/4	0 4 0
3 Linnen shirts w ^o 5/ 3 Cotton Linnen 3/4	1 5 ~
1 yd Kid Gloves & Silk 11/6 7/	0 7 0 6 1/2
<hr/>	
7 Silver spoons 11/ 1 Glass tumbler 1/4	0 15 1/2
1 Counterspin 9/ 1 covered h ^o 1 yd Sheets 6/	~ 19 ~
1 Table Cloth 7/6 3 Chair 2/3 1 tin pot 1/6	~ 11 3
1 yd Gold Sleeve Buttons 12/ Head & Cord 3/	~ 15 -
1 tramit 3/	~ 3 -
<hr/>	
1 Desk 20/ 2 old Tables 2/ 1 case Brownish	1 14 0
1 Bed Bolster & pillows 68 at 1/ 17 pen steps	4 2 2
1 Bed Head & Cord 3/ 2 Iron pot 7/	~ 10 -
1 Glass 2/ 6 old Chair 3/ 1 Bible 3/	" 8 -
1 Bed Quilt 19/ 1 Bed Cloth 4/	1 5 -
1 Stand Bed 2/ 2 Silver spoons 12/	~ 14 ~
1 Iron tea kettle 2/ 1 tin stove 2/	~ 4 -
1 Brass kettle 15/ 2 Iron chairs 3/	~ 18 -
1 Delph Dish 1 Old Books 3/6	~ 4 6 9 1/2
<hr/>	
2 Callie Gowns 15/ 1 Green Grosgrain Gown 10/	1 5 ~
1 Riding hood 12/ 1 Linnen Apron 4/6	~ 4 6
2 Napkins 6/ 2 turtle shell Rings 6/	~ 12 -
1 small parcel of Child Linnen 9/ 2 Blankets 1/6	10 6
1 small pestle & mortar 1/6	~ 1 6
<hr/>	
1 Desk 20/ 6 Chair 1/4 6 D ^o 1/ 1 Blank Wash tub 13/6	3 3 6
1 Stand table 2/4 1 Birch 3 ^o 2 spine 2/6	1 7 6
9 the painter 1 Iron pot 3/ 1 Brass skillet 3/	~ 6 -
3 pictures 1/4 1 Bed 5/6 w ^o 1/6 2 Stand Bed 3/ 1/2	15 6
2 Cover lids 8/ 2 old Blankets 5/	~ 13 -
3 Sheets 3/ 1 Bedstead 6/ 1 D ^o 3/	~ 18 ~
1 Old Quilt 4/ 1 yd 1/2 Stays 3/	~ 7 -
1 Candlestick Box iron & beaten	2 6
1 Note of Hand given to m ^o rsy Bora Shans	12 0 1/2

by the Town of M^osted in Nov 1778 -

in D^o Continental Money But near 409^o D^o 8
is in price value

5 shillings
£ 463.19.8

We the subscribers being duly qualified before
the Hon^o Ben^o Greenfield Es^o have attended &
apprised the estate of Robert Peck late of
Salem Taylor D^o as shown to us
by the Executors

Stephen Cook
John Gaskins
Moses Smith

Mrs Peeler part of household Furniture & Plate
 1 Black Walnut table 2/1 - 1.00.0
 1 Mahogany D° - 1/1 - 0.15.0
 1 Desk 13/1 1 tea Board 12 2.20.0
 2 Joiners Chair 2/8 - 0.50.8
 3 Black Chair at 2/6 - 0.7.6
 1 ft Bottom 2/6 1 stand table 3/0.5.6
 1 Bed at 3/6 at 1/10 - 1.11.0
 4 new sheets at 9/10 - 1.16.0
 5 old D° at 2/6 - 0.12.6
 3 towels at 1/0 - 0.2.6
 6 Pillow Cases at 1/8 - 0.10.0
 1 table Cloth 2/1 - 0.2.0
 1 three point Blanket - 0.12.0
 1 Rose Blanket 9/1 - 0.9.0
 1 ft Dog 1/1 1 tramit 3/1 - 0.7.0
 1 Brass head shovel & tongs - 0.4.0
 1 Brass kettle 15/1 - 0.15.0
 1 Warming pan 7/6 - 0.7.6
 1 Suite of Curtains with door 1.0.0
 2 Shillies at 10 p 1/10 3/1 - 0.4.8
 1 ft Kitchen shovel & tongs - 0.4.6
 Dish Kettle 1/6 Flat Iron 2/0.3.6
 Chafin Dish & toaster 2/1 - 0.3.0
 1 Case & two bottles 1/8 - 0.1.8
 6 China cups & saucers - 0.6.0
 1 Lot of Earthen Ware - 0.5.0
 1 frying pan 1/8 Gridiron 2/8 0.4.4
 1 Lantern 2/1 Old Carpeting 1/1.0.13.0
 1 Small Square Table - 0.2.0
~~1 small table 3/6~~
 1 Blue Chair 1/1 - 0.4.0
 7 ft of Pecker at 1/1 - 0.7.0
 10 Silver Plate - 1.7.12 1/2
17.18.12 1/2
 1/2 Bible - 7.6
 1/2 history Monty - 2 -
 Cotton Matthew 2/1 Mic on Chm 2/1 - 4 -
 2 Bryan Books 3/1 - 3 -
 Indian Wars - 1.6
 Hunterton poems 2/1 - 2 -
18.18.2 1/2

Division
 of Robt Peeler's
 personal estate
 between
 widow & son
 1792
 (2 pages)

1 Looking Glass & hooks 22/-	2.12.0
1 Green Bed Quilt 40/-	2.00.0
1 Case of Drawers 30/-	1.10.0
1 Bed Pillow & Bolster 58/-	2.18.0
4 New Sheets at 9/-	1.16.0
3 Old " at 2/6	0.7.6
1 Blue Rugg 3/1 7/6	0.4.6
1 Blanket 2/-	0.2.0
5 Pillow Cases at 1/8	0.8.6
3 Towels at 1/10	0.2.6
1 Table Cloth	0.4.6
3 Blue Chair at 1/11	0.13.6
3 Black Chair at 2/6	0.7.6
1 Grate Chair 2/5	0.2.5
1 Pine square table	0.4.0
1 Copper tea kettle 2/6	0.2.6
1 Small Brass kettle 2/6	0.2.6
1 Salver & 2 Brass candlesticks	0.6.0
1 1/2 kitchen Andiron 6/-	0.6.0
1 Iron Pan with handle	0.2.6
1 Coat of Arms glass & stand	0.6.8
1 Lot of tin Ware 5/-	0.5.0
Coffee mill & Brass S. hammer	0.3.0
Wash fork, potter & hammer	0.1.6
hearth Brush 1/6 Pictures 2/-	0.3.6
1 Pot Bed Stead	0.12.0
1 Bedstead & Cord 6/-	0.6.0
1 Slides Bed 2/-	0.2.0
1 Chest 1/-	0.1.0
7 lb of Beeswax at 1/-	0.7.0
Silver Plate	1.7.6
1/2 Bible	17.17.1/2
1/2 History Martyrs	7.6
Widder's visit on Death	2.-
Perelandra sermons	4.-
Garret's Panacea	3.-
Practical Substitution	1.-
Old pamphlets & Books	1.8
	<hr/> 18.17.8 1/2

W. Hathorne jr
to
Robt Deele

169.274

The store
1802

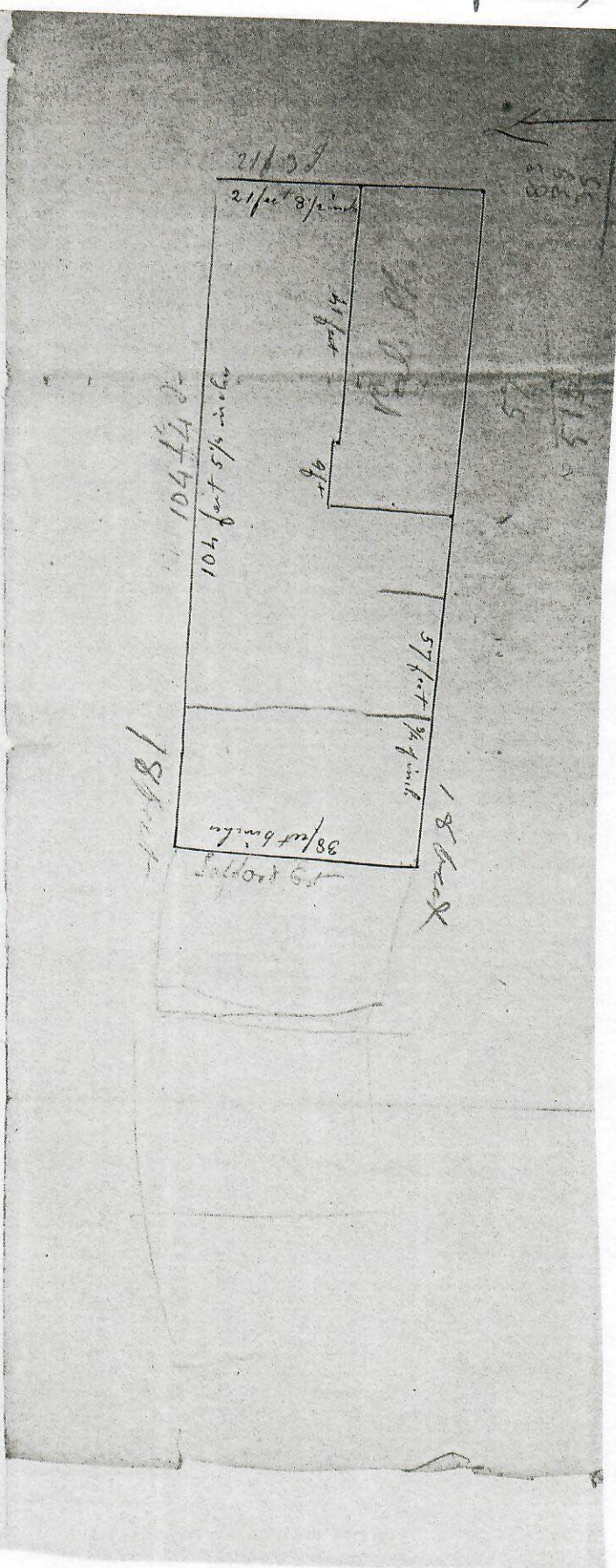
Know all men by these presents, that I William Hathorne Jun of Salem in the county of Essex
 Shopkeeper with the consent of Mary my wife who gives up all right to, dower in the estate
 conveyed by this deed, in consideration of two thousand and twenty two dollars, fifty cents to me
 paid by Robert Deele of the aforesaid Salem Shopkeeper, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknow-
 ledge, have remise release and forever quitclaim, and do for myself and my heirs, by these
 presents remise release and forever quitclaim unto the said Robert Deele his heirs and assigns
 Two certain pieces of land in the aforesaid Salem which are bounded as follows viz, begin-
 ing at the southeasterly corner of the premises on Essex Street at the southwesterly corner of
 a piece of land said Deele this day acquitted to me, thence running westerly by said Essex streets
 twenty one feet and three inches to a new road of twenty feet in width, which is laid out by
 Madam Oliver and ourselves, thence running northerly by said New road fifty feet to a stake
 thence easterly twenty feet a few inches, bounding northerly on land which said Deele acquitted
 to me this day, thence bounding easterly on said acquitted land, running southerly fifty feet to the bound
 begun at - One other piece is bounded westerly on the before mentioned new road beginning at a stake
 at the northwesterly corner of the land this day acquitted to me by said Deele, running northerly ninety seven
 feet and three quarters of an inch to land of the widow Knell, thence by said Knell's land north forty three feet
 to land of Mr Orne, thence bounding easterly on said Orne's land & running southerly ninety four feet six
 inches and one quarter of an inch to a stake in Mr Orne's fence, thence running westerly thirty eight feet
 & six inches to the bound begun at, To have and to hold the aforesaid premises, with all the
 privileges and appurtenances, therunto belonging to him the said Robert Deele his heirs and
 assigns forever. So that neither I the said William Hathorne Jun nor my heirs or any other per-
 son or persons claiming from or under me or them, or in the name right or title to the aforesaid
 premises or their appurtenances or to any part or parcel thereof forever. In witness whereof
 we the said William Hathorne Jun & Mary Hathorne have hereunto set our hands and seals this tenth day
 of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

signed sealed and delivered in presence of us, John Dutch } Will^m Hathorne Jun & a seal
 John Foster, the words "fifty feet" was interlined before signed } Mary Hathorne - & a seal
 Witness May 10. 1802 Then the above named William Hathorne acknowledged the above
 Instrument to be his free act and deed - before me Richard Ward Just of Peace
 Essex. Rec^d May. 11. 1802 & recorded & exam^d by - John Pickering Reg -

RP's plan of his store c. 1800

Essex St.

B2 F7: Handwritten plans and maps of Salem, undated
Series II. Other Papers: B. Papers Collected by Peele
Family
MH 182 Peele Family Papers



Shipped on board of the Ship George of Salem Jonathan Lovett Master bound for Calcutta - on the account and risk of Robert Pele 3^a a native Citizen of the United States, and consigned to Charles D Muggford a seaman on board of said Ship - to be invested in Calcutta in such articles as he shall think will answer best in this market, and make returns for which he is to receive half the net profits on his return.

Marks	100 English Sovereigns @ 4.84 each	-----	484.00
	3 m. Spanish Cigars @ 10.00 per m	-----	30.00
C.D.M. 1.	1 Box containing 12 Boxes bdy each Windsor Soap @ 1.37 1/2	-----	16.50
C.D.M. 2.	1 Box con'g 12 Boxes bdy each Variegated Soap @ 1.37 1/2	-----	16.50
	6 doz English Windsor Soap @ 75 ^{cts}	-----	4.50
	paid Trucking Soap	-----	25
			<u>\$ 551.50</u>

Salem August 10th 1831

Robert Pele 3^a
Ch. D. Muggford

Expenses on Indigo, freight to Boston & Certificate of Del.	-----	\$ 3.85
Paid Duties on ^{171^{lb}} 740 Bristles @ 3 ^{cts}	-----	\$ 5.13
v. s. The Cigars to be accounted for at \$ 25.00 on return		

1836 R.P. trading at Australia
turn sailor C.D. Muford

Account Sales of Goods at Sydney N.S. Wales on account
of Robert Peck & Co. of Salem.

172.

1834.

2000 lbs. Tobacco at 14 1/2 cents per pound. 290.00

2 Barrels Gin at 15.00 per Barrel .. 30.00

1 Keg. Cont. 76 lbs. at 20 cts per lb. ... 15.20

1 Bale cont. 132 lbs. Hops. at 20 cts. ... 26.40

5 Mr. Segars at 3.00 per Mr. ... 15.00

5 Boxes Soap at 1.00 per Box ... 5.00

381.60

\$ 14.00 not Invested in the U.S.

14

395.60

Deduct for Commissions & Charges ... 20.00

\$ 375.60

C. D. Muford

C. D. Muford

Of the Above \$ 375.60 there belonged to R. Peck & Co. — \$ 300.00
~~the balance to C. D. Muford~~
it being the amount Invested at New York

1836 Received in return for the Above Wool & Horns which on half
profits gave me a profit of — 97.35

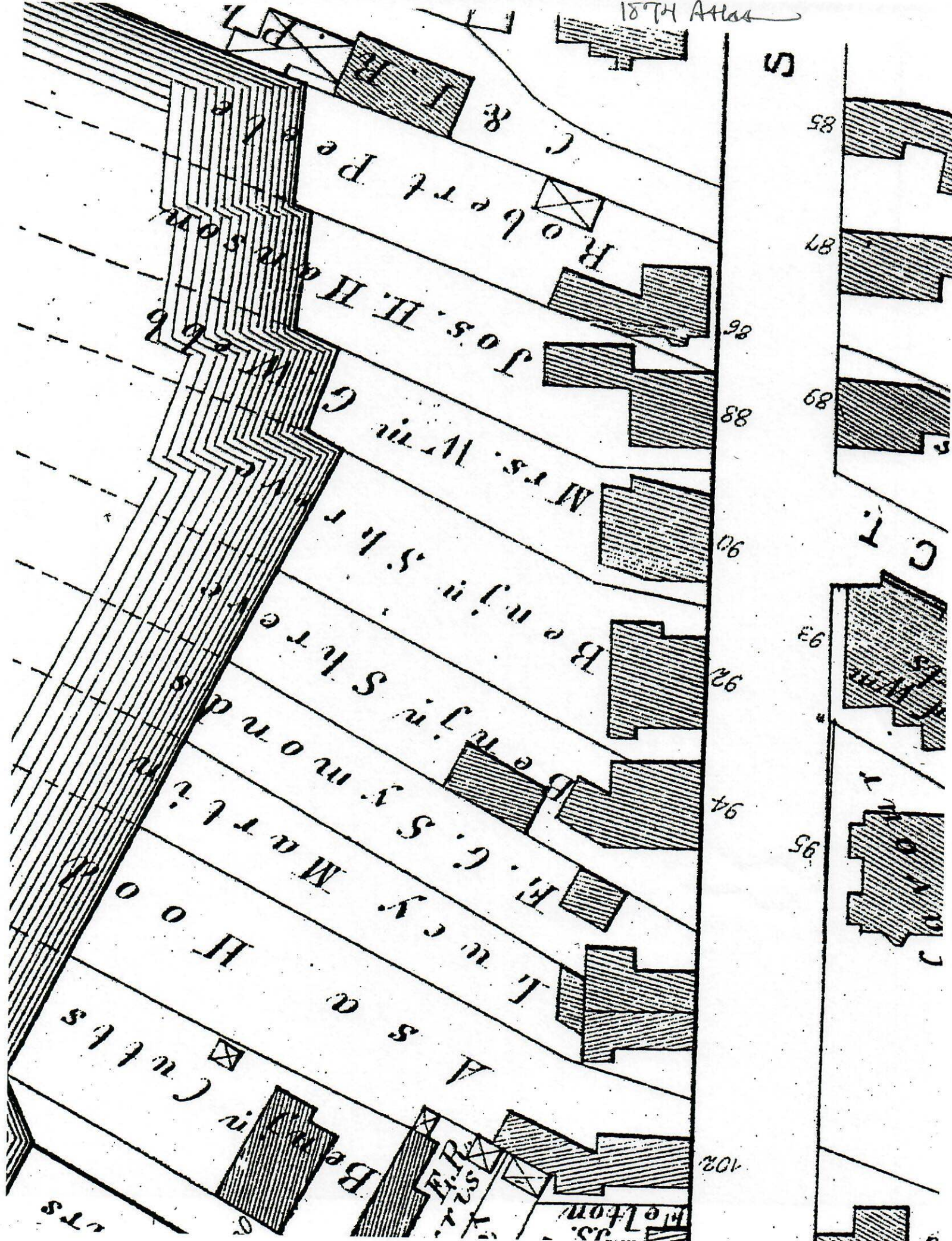
Insurance paid by me to be deducted — 8.50

Interest on 300.00 2 years —

\$ 88.85

Obligation
To Peete et al.
to
A Smith.
548:278

This agreement. Made this Sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. between Robert and Elizabeth Peete on the one part and Andrew Smith on the other part owners and occupiers of the Estates No. 14 and 16 situated on Federal Street in Salem. Witnesseth that the western boundary line between the said Estates commences at a bound stone at the South East corner of said Andrews Dwelling House and runs on a straight line to the north west corner of the wharf at the north end of the Estate of the said Robert and Elizabeth Peete. Now it is hereby agreed that in consideration of the north west corner of the back Pantry connected with the House of said Robert and Elizabeth Peete standing on and occupying about four inches of the land of the said Andrew. and also for the privilege of the water running from the Sink in the Main Pantry of the said Robert and Elizabeth Peete to connect and run in the drain conveying the water from the Sinks in the Pantry belonging to the said Andrew. That the said Robert and Elizabeth Peete their heirs and assigns shall pay into the said Andrew his heirs and assigns the sum of ten cents for each and every year they shall continue to occupy and enjoy the above described privileges and further the said Robert and Elizabeth Peete hereby obligate themselves to cause the said incumbrances to be removed at such time as the said Andrew or his heirs shall notify them to that effect. In witness of this agreement for the said Robert and Elizabeth Peete have signed this instrument this day and year above written
Francis H. Moreland. Witness: Robert Peete.
Essex ss. Received Decem^r Elizabeth Peete.
ber 27, 1850. 12 o'clock M. Rec^d and Ex^h by Eph^r Brown Sec^y.



Mooney
to
Ward

1940

I, Alvin J. Mooney, of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, being unmarried, for consideration paid, grant to Mabel F. Ward of said Salem with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS A certain parcel of land in said SALEM with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows; Southerly by Federal Street; Westerly by land now or late of Hanson, Northerly by land now or late of City of Salem; and Easterly by land now or late of Phelps. For title see deed of Arthur L. Averill to me dated March 14, 1929 and recorded with the Essex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 2798, Page 354. No revenue stamps required. WITNESS my hand and seal this twenty-eight day of May 1940
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS) Alvin J. Mooney (seal)
Essex ss. May 28 1940 Then personally appeared the above named Alvin J. Mooney and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me Bartholomew J. Ronan Notary Public

1971

I, Charles F. Manning

of Salem Essex, County, Massachusetts,
for consideration paid, grant to Anna M. Kelley of 86 Federal Street,

of Salem with quitclaim easements
the land beginning at the Southeast corner on the Northerly side of
Federal Street as shown on a plan entitled "Land of Nabel Drolet,
Federal Street, Salem, Massachusetts, Scale 1 in. = 20 ft. August
1967, Edwin T. Brudzynski, Reg. Surveyor." Thence running S 71-00W
by Federal Street, as shown on said plan, a distance of 41.40 feet;
thence turning and running NO-59-30E by land now or formerly of
Brackett, as shown on said plan, a distance of 97.08 feet; thence
turning and running in an easterly direction 8.49 feet; thence
turning and running S 13-57-00E, a distance of 38.17 feet; thence
turning and running in an Easterly direction 11.30 feet; thence
turning and running S 17-17-30E, a distance of 26.03 feet; thence
turning and running S-24W, a distance of 23.75 feet to Federal Street
and the point of beginning. Said premises are shown on the above men-
tioned plan as being Lot #1 and are subject to two easements granted
to the owners of Lot #2 as shown on said plan.

Being the same premises conveyed to me by deed of
grantee, recorded herewith.

Nominal consideration--no revenue stamps required.

Executed as a sealed instrument this fifteenth day of September, 1971

Marcia J. Jarvis *Charles F. Manning*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Essex, ss. September 15, 1971

Then personally appeared the above named Charles F. Manning

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

Before me, *Marcia Jean Jarvis*
Notary Public

My commission expires December 8, 1972

Essex ss: Recorded Sept. 16, 1971. 55 m. past 9 A.M. #52