

HISTORIC SALEM INC

29 Broad Street

Salem, MA

Built for
Ezekiel Savage,
Esquire And his children
1808
Home of
Captain Oliver Thayer And
wife Rachel Bancroft
And remains in possession of their descendants
1839 to 2020

Researched and written by Robert Booth, Public History Services Inc.
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Owners & Occupants
29 Broad Street, Salem

By Robert Booth, Public History Services Inc. ~, ?R: 'tZ)

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1808 for Ezekiel Savage, Esq., and his children. Later it was the home of Capt. Oliver Thayer and wife Rachel Bancroft; and it remains in possession of their descendants.

On 1 July 1807 Ezekiel Savage, guardian of his three offspring by wife Ann Hathorne (who had died in 1806), was awarded several pieces of property in the division of the William Hathorne estate. This included Lot 3, so called, bounded north on Broad Street 85', east 162' 6" on Lot 4, south 84' on Lot 16, west 173' on Hathorne Street (ED 184:88). On this lot, Squire Savage had this elegant house built in the following year. It was the finest residence on Broad Street at the time.

Earlier, Ezekiel Savage and family had occupied a house (and he a law-office building) on upper Essex Street, per Oliver Thayer: "We pass on to the office of Ezekiel Savage Esq., and then to an old two-story gambrel-roof house with two tenements, in one of which Mr. Savage lived, and from which he removed to his new house on Broad, corner of Hathorne Street, in 1808" (per O.T.'s "Early Recollections of the Upper Part of Essex Street"). Some years later, the Savages' former (pre-1808) residence would be torn down to make way for the present building and grounds of the First Church.

Ezekiel Savage Esq. 1760-1837) was an important figure in Salem, where he served for years as a judge of the court of common pleas. His father, Thomas (1710-1760), a merchant of Boston, died when Ezekiel was a new-born, leaving three other children; in 1765 Ezekiel's mother, Sarah (Cheever) Savage (1727-1812), married again (William Taylor) and moved the family to Milton. Ezekiel entered Harvard in 1774. The college moved to Concord when the British occupied its buildings in Cambridge. Ezekiel's stepfather Taylor was a Loyalist and fled (he later returned). While a collegian, on a day that found Ezekiel visiting the troops at Winter Hill during the siege of Boston, a British cannonball landed so near that he was sprayed with dirt.

After graduation Ezekiel went to Weymouth to study under Mr. Smith, the clergyman (father of Abigail Adams, wife of the future president). In 1783 he gave up the ministry, entered into a partnership in Boston with his half-brother Habijah, and, at 23, married Margaret Vose of Milton. In 1784 they moved to

Salem, where their daughters Sarah (1784) and Margaret (1787) were born. In 1788 they moved to Boston, where Ezekiel worked as a shopkeeper and tobacconist. Margaret (Vose) Savage died in 1793 (after the birth of son Thomas); and in 1794 Ezekiel, with children, returned to Salem, where he worked as a magistrate and would be known as Squire Savage. In December, 1797, he married Ann Hathorne (1766-1806), daughter of William Hathorne & Mary Touzell. She became a stepmother to Sarah, Margaret, and Thomas; and Ezekiel and Ann would proceed to have three children, Mary, John, and Ann.

Ezekiel Savage (1760-1837), son of Thomas Savage & Sarah Cheever, died 22 June 1837. Hem. 1783 Margaret Vose (1763-1793), dtr. of Joseph Vose & Sarah How, died 1 Oct. 1793. He m/2 1797 Ann (Nancy) Hathorne (1766-1806), dtr. of William Hathorne & Mary Touze/1, died Oct. 1806. He m/3 1813 Parnell Cadman (b. 1760), dtr. of John Cadman & Abigail Asbury; of Dorchester in 1846. Known issue:

1. *Sarah, 24 Aug. 1784, died 25 Feb. 1837; author & teacher.*
2. *Margaret, 1787, d. 29 April 1862*
3. *Thomas, 1793, Harvard 1813, Harvard Divinity School, minister in NH, married twice and had issue; died 8 May 1866.*
4. *Mary Hathorne, 1798, d. 14 Jan. 1871.*
5. *John Touze/1 Hathorne, 1801-1843, m. Elizabeth Griffin, went to Mississippi; physician.*
6. *Ann Hathorne, 1802, d. 10 Nov. 1886.*

In February, 1806, Rev. William Bentley noted in his diary that he had received a letter from "Esquire Savage recommending the introduction of Hannah Adams' book" which was titled "Truth & Excellence of the Christian Religion." Bentley suspected some political maneuvering in this, but told himself that Hannah Adams "is a woman of personal merit who deserves encouragement for her industry and perhaps literary attainments." This shows that the Savages were readers. Hannah Adams would write other books, some of them empowering to women. Daughter Sarah was then twenty, presumably reading avidly.

Mrs. Ann (Hathorne) Savage never lived in this house, having died before its construction. As mentioned, Squire Savage had the house built in 1808. He resided here with his two sons and four daughters. In 1813 he married Parnell Cadman (1760-1846), who would survive him and die in Dorchester in 1846.

Ezekiel's eldest, Sarah Savage (1784-1837), was the most interesting member of this accomplished family. She conducted a private school, presumably in this house. She wrote fiction, including a slim novella, "The Factory Girl," about a young woman working in a textile factory and discovering her own identity

(1814). Other books she wrote were titled "Trial and Discipline," "James Talbot," "Alfred," "The Backslider," as well as stories that appeared in "Scenes and Persons, Illustrating Christian Character" (1833): Sarah Savage was among the first women writers of fiction in America, and certainly unique in Salem. She would remain single.

Of the many cases at law over which judge Savage presided, perhaps none was more controversial than that heard in 1825, in which John Mumford brought suit against the Crowninshield brothers, Dick and George, for mayhem at the Mumford road house, situated on Essex Street near the gate of the BostonSalem turnpike (now Highland Avenue). That trial is described in the book "Death of an Empire." Judge Savage warned of the tragic effects of this sort of crime and the crowd attracted by its lurid aspects. Later, in 1830, Dick Crowninshield, was hired as an assassin and murdered Capt. Joseph White of 128 Essex Street-an event that, combined with other factors, would bring disgrace upon Salem.

In the 1837 Salem Directory, compiled in 1836, we find Ezekiel Savage listed as a "notary," residing at 29 Broad Street.

Sarah Savage died on Feb. 25, 1837, aged fifty-two. Her father, Ezekiel Savage, died the following June 22, aged 76 years. He was survived by his wife Parnell (she moved away) and by his offspring.

In May, 1839, for \$250 Oliver Thayer, gentleman, purchased from Mary H., Margaret, and Ann Savage a piece of land on Broad Street, bounded 49' 7" on the street and running back about 200' between land of the Savages and land of Goldthwait (on the west) (ED 313:40). The term "gentleman" meant one who was sufficiently living on investments or the work of others. Perhaps Oliver and Rachel thought to build on that parcel; but they decided to sell (for a \$175 profit) and did so on Nov. 25, 1839 (ED 316:16).

Having connected with the Savages, Captain Thayer purchased their elegant house on Broad Street. On Nov. 18, 1839, he, identified now as a Salem merchant, paid \$2700 to the Misses Savage-Mary H., Margaret, and Ann-for the homestead formerly of their father, Ezekiel Savage Esq. (ED 315:299). The land, at the corner of Broad and Circus (now Hathorne) Streets, fronted about 80' on Broad and ran back about 180' in depth. The Savages gave him back a full-price mortgage, which would be repaid in 1847 (.ED 315:299).

The Thayer family moved in (per the 1840 census): Oliver and Rachel, three boys, two girls, and a probable maidservant in her twenties; remarkably, the three Savages-Margaret, Mary H., and Ann-continued to live here too,

through 1846 at least (per directories). In 1847 (evidently) the Savage sisters moved out and in 1849 were residing at then-35 Broad (per directories).

The Thayers would plant a beautiful garden on their property.

Oliver Thayer (1798-1893) was the son of Stephen Thayer (d. 1813) and Rebecca Oliver (1774-1866), the first of six children. Stephen, a native of Danvers, worked as a shoemaker; Rebecca, a native of Salem, was the daughter of Hubbard Oliver and Rebecca Wallis (1743-1836). Mr. Oliver, a brazier (coppersmith), would, in his last years, serve as the town bell-man; and at 74, in February, 1819, he would die of injuries after being hit by a cart (in his diary Rev. William Bentley reflects on aspects of Mr. Oliver's life).

The Stephen Thayers had moved to Salem by 1800 (per census) and resided, evidently, on upper Essex Street, where Stephen's father Benjamin had a house at the corner of May Street. In 1804 Stephen Thayer purchased a house and land on the north side of Broad Street (ED 173:251), near the home of his wife's brother William W. Oliver, an influential Custom House official.

Stephen & Rebecca sent Oliver to the Hacker School, from which he was graduated in a class of one hundred in 1806. Stephen died in March 1813, aged 38 years, leaving Rebecca with the care of five children, of whom the eldest, Oliver, was fifteen. Perhaps he had already been apprenticed as a mariner and was sailing on privateers (the War of 1812 was being fought). Rebecca (Wallis) Thayer would live out a very long life, unmarried, in Salem.

Evidently Oliver made a voyage on board the ship "Augustus" in 1815 to Smyrna in the Mediterranean, Smyrna being the source of opium for shipment to Asia; and he spent several months in Smyrna (see obituary).

Oliver grew tall (5' 9½") and by 1817 was working as a seaman on merchant vessels sailing out of Salem. This career would take him all over the world, and he would rise to the rank of shipmaster by 1826.

In 1817, Oliver (described as dark in complexion and 5' 9" tall) sailed on board the 246-ton ship "Augustus," owned by Joseph Peabody and bound for Havana, departing on April 25 (SCL, Mystic Seaport, which is the source for the maritime info below). One year later, he sailed on board the ship "China" for ports in Europe & India. A year after that, in 1819, he, at 21, sailed on the same vessel for Leghorn (Italy) and India. In 1820 he sailed on board the "Augustus" for St. Petersburg, Russia, departing May 24. In 1821 he sailed in the same vessel to the South of Europe, departing Salem Harbor on Jan. 3. And in 1822

he sailed as a deckhand on board the brig "Niagara," departing on April 24 for the North of Europe.

Oliver's persistence was rewarded with an appointment to First Mate of the ship "Augustus," sailing on December 9, 1822, for India. He was back home by April 24, 1824, when he and Rachel Bancroft, twenty, married. Rachel was one of the five children of Daniel Bancroft, a Lynn Street carpenter and builder, and his wife Sally Cloutman, who had wed in 1794. Eventually, Daniel would become a lumber dealer, a business in which he would be joined by his son-in-law Oliver Thayer. Daniel's father had been an architect and builder who worked closely with Samuel McIntire. The Thayers resided with the Bancrofts at 3 Lynn Street.

On May 7, 1824, Oliver sailed as First Mate of the "Augustus" for South America. He sailed as First Mate of the same vessel in 1825, departing for Europe on June 1.

Early in 1826 he was hired as master of the brig "Stork," bound for Brazil, departing on March 3. This was his first known command. It was a short trip; and on his return he was given command of the brig "Jason," bound for St. Thomas and departing on Sept. 23. In command of the same, he sailed for Leghorn (Livorno, Italy), on June 7, 1827. He had returned by December, and took command of the brig "Niagara," sailing for St. Thomas on Dec. 27. Joseph Peabody was the owner.

Captain Thayer and wife Rachel at that time had a one-year-old, Edward, born Dec. 3, 1826. In 1828 Oliver may have sailed out of another port. Edward died in July, 1828, at two.

In 1829 Oliver sailed in command of the brig "Niagara," departing for Antwerp on March 31. His next known Salem command was the brig "Amazon," owned by Joseph Peabody, departing for Matanzas, Cuba, on Aug. 5, 1831, returning in March, 1832, by way of New Orleans and Marseilles (see obituary). This appears to have been his final voyage in command of a Salem vessel. By then, the couple had two little daughters, Rachel and Rebecca.

Oliver Thayer "swallowed the anchor" and came ashore. He set up as a merchant with his father-in-law, Daniel Bancroft, lumber dealer, who had bought a wharf for a lumber yard in 1832 (ED 263:123). The wharf fronted 52' on then-Water Street, which was later incorporated into Derby Street (site #289 Derby Street, Waterfront Park, evidently). The Bancroft-Thayer lumber wharf on the South River (Inner Harbor) lay between the wharves of Joseph Peabody Esq. and Jonathan Ashby.

In 1836 (per 1837 Directory) Oliver Thayer resided with his family at 3 Lynn Street, and operated the lumber yard at 45 Water Street as a partner in Bancroft & Thayer. At that time, too, Oliver's mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Wallis) Thayer, resided at then-33 Federal Street with her daughters-two working as teachers at a charity school, and one working as a milliner. Oliver dealt in lumber for construction and may also have sold wood for fuel. The source of the wood was Maine, from which lumber schooners came to Salem and discharged their cargoes along the waterfront at the merchants' wharves.

Evidently the lumber business was good. In June, 1839, Oliver Thayer, lumber dealer, purchased a waterfront parcel off Harbor Street, on the South River (Inner Harbor) from the bankrupt J. K. Haynes & Co. (ED 313 290). This would become a Thayer lumberyard with a Harbor Street address.

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, the production of alum and blue vitriol was a specialty; and it proved a very successful business.

Some Salem merchants turned to whaling in the 1830s, which led to the building of two small steam-powered factories producing high-quality candles and machine oils at Stage Point. The manufacturing of white lead 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 started 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 the line was extended to Newburyport in 1840.

Oliver Thayer {1798-1893}, born 12 March 1798, son of Stephen Thayer & Rebecca Wallis, died 1 June 1893. Hem. 24 April 1824 Rachel B. Bancroft (1804-1887), dtr. of Daniel Bancroft {1772-1844} & Sarah Cloutman {1774-1853}, died 15 Feb. 1887, aged 83 years, of anemia. Known issue, surname Thayer:

- 1. Edward Smith, 1826, died 1828.*
- 2. Rachel Maria, 1829, m. 15 Nov. 1849 John Sfrlith Jones {1825-1889}, died April 3, 1913.*
- 3. Sarah Rebecca, 1831, died 1835.*
- 4. William Oliver, 1833-1873, m. 1865 Mary E. Wells; two daughters.*
- 5. Daniel Bancroft, 1835-1840.*
- 6. Edward Smith 2nd, 1837, m. 1862 Kate Felt*
- 7. Rebecca Oliver, 1840, m. 1862 William Gavett*
- 8. Sarah Bancroft, 1842, m. 1863 Jose Margotte*
- 9. Marianna, 1844, d. 2 Dec. 1868.*

On Sept. 9, 1844, Daniel Bancroft died of consumption (tuberculosis) at age 72, probably at his house at 3 Lynn Street, leaving Mrs. Rachel Thayer as one of his five heirs.

The 1840s proved to be a decade of explosive growth in Salem's leather industry, still conducted largely as a mass-production handicraft, and its new textile manufacturing, applying leading edge machine technology.

The tanning of animal hides and curing of leather, a filthy and smelly enterprise, took place on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River. In 1844, there were 41 tanneries; a few years later, that number had doubled and in 1850 they employed 550 workers. Salem had become one of the largest leather-producers in America; and it would continue to grow in importance throughout the 1800s.

If he had not done so already, Oliver Thayer likely assumed full control of the lumber wharf. We see Captain Thayer at work as he agreed to furnish lumber for houses being built on Phelps Court (July, 1844) and (June, 1845) on Dearborn Street (ED 348:99, 353:8).

In 1845 Oliver Thayer (per 1846 Directory) resided at 29 Broad with his family and ran the lumber wharf at then-45 Water Street. Stephen Thayer, Oliver's brother, worked at the lumber wharf as a clerk, and lived at 10 Carpenter Street. Oliver's mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Wallis) Thayer, widow, resided at then- 34 Broad Street with family members.

Per 1847 Street Book (ward 3), 29 Broad Street was occupied by Oliver Thayer and Stephen Thayer and their families. At 36 Broad Street lived William W. Oliver, Mrs. Rachel Thayer's brother, and family members.

Stephen Thayer (Jr.) (1802-1886), b. 26 Oct. 1802, son of Stephen Thayer & Rebecca Oliver, died of paralysis, 27 May 1886. Hem. 29 Oct. 1829 Jane Holbrook {1805-1892}, dtr. of Thomas Holbrook Esq. of Canton and widow of Mr. Ke/loch evidently; died 4 Oct. 1892. They resided in Canton, then in Salem. Known issue:

1. *Stephen Oliver, 1831*
2. *Edward Cornelius, b. & d. 1833.*
3. *Mary Jane, 1834-1838.*
4. *Edward Francis, 1837-1916, m. 1862 Nancy J. Sherman.*
5. *MaryJane, 1841*

In 1847, along the inner-harbor shoreline of the large peninsula known as Stage Point, the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed construction of the largest steam cotton factory building in the world, four stories high, 60' wide, 400' long, running 1700 looms and 31,000 spindles to produce millions of yards of first-quality cotton sheeting and shirting. It was immediately profitable, and 600 people found employment there, many of them living in new houses on The Point. The cotton sheeting of The Point found a ready market in East Africa, and brought about a revival of shipping, led by the merchants David Pingree (president of the Naumkeag company) and John Bertram.

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 in Ireland, settled in Salem and gave the industrialists a big pool of cheap labor.

The Gothic symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the outsized twin-towered granite-and-brick train station-the "stone depot" -smoking and growling with idling locomotives, standing on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, on the site of shipyards and the merchants' wharves.

In general, foreign commerce waned: in the late 1840s, giant clipper ships sailing from Boston and New York replaced the smaller vessels that Salem men had sailed around the world. The town's shipping consisted of vessels carrying coal and importing hides from Africa and Brazil, and Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and lumber. A picture of Salem's waterfront is given by

Hawthorne in his mean-spirited "Introduction" to *The Scarlet Letter*, which he began while working in the Custom House.

John Smith Jones married Rachel Maria Thayer in 1849. He was the son of Salemites William Jones (born Ipswich in 1790) and Elizabeth Giles, daughter of Samuel Giles and Elizabeth Reith of Marblehead. Like his father-in-law Giles, William Jones was a joiner, or finish carpenter; the family resided on Lafayette Street in 1837 (he was listed as a cabinet maker) and on Walnut Street (now Hawthorne Boulevard) in 1842, William working as both a house-joiner and ship-joiner (per directories).

It is possible that John S. Jones clerked for Oliver Thayer at the lumber wharf. In 1850 (per census, ward 3, house 682) here (at #29) lived Oliver Thayer, 52, proprietor of a lumber wharf, \$3500 in r.e., Rachel, 46, Wm. O., 16, clerk, Ed, 13, Rebecca, 10, Sarah, 8, and Mary A., 6, attended by domestic servant Bridget "Lothrum" (probably Loughlin), 18, born Ireland, and Sarah Bancroft, 73; also, John S. Jones, 26, clerk, and Maria R., 21, attended by Irish-born Mary Howes, 25. Sarah Bancroft was surely Mrs. "Sally" (Sarah Cloutman) Bancroft, Rachel Thayer's widowed mother.

Sally Cloutman (1774-1853) was born in Salem, the daughter of Henry Cloutman, a fisherman, and Sarah Lang, who had wed in 1767. The Cloutmans had seven children, some of whom probably died young. Sally married Daniel Bancroft Jr., carpenter, and the couple resided at the Bancroft house (3 Lynn Street), purchased in 1785 by builder and architect Daniel Bancroft Sr. (died 1818) from a Lang (perhaps a brother of Sally's mother). Sally (Cloutman) Bancroft died on Sept. 6, 1853, of paralysis, likely at this house (#29).

Salem's industrial growth continued through the 1850s, as business expanded, the population swelled, new churches were built, new working-class neighborhoods were developed (especially at The Point, South Salem along Lafayette Street, in North Salem, off Boston Street, and along the Mill Pond behind the Broad Street graveyard); and new schools, factories, and stores were erected. A second, even-larger factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was added in 1859, down at Stage Point, where a new Methodist Church went up in 1852; and many neat new homes, boardinghouses, and stores lined the streets between Lafayette and Congress. The tanning business continued to boom, as better and 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 antislavery, with its share of outspoken abolitionists, led by Charles Remond, a passionate speaker who came from one of the city's leading 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.

In 1855 (per census, house 20), this house (#29) was occupied as a two-family. Here lived Oliver Thayer, 56, lumber dealer, wife Rachel, 52, and offspring William, 22, and Edward, 18, both working as clerks, Rebecca, 16, Sarah, 13, and Mary A., 11, all attended by domestic servant Bridget Laughlin, 21, a native of Ireland. In the other unit resided John S. Jones, 31, clerk, Mary, 26, Edward, 5, infant Oliver, and domestic servant Nancy Laughlin, 18, perhaps Bridget's sister.

Per 1857 Directory, Oliver Thayer was listed at 29 Broad, operating lumber wharves at 199 Derby and 15 Peabody Streets. William O., a clerk at 199 Derby, also lived at 29 Broad. Stephen Thayer, Oliver's brother, of 44 Broad, worked as a clerk at the 15 Peabody St. lumber wharf. Margaret Savage, once a resident here, still lived nearby; she would die in 1862.

In 1860 (per census, house 2032) here lived Capt. Oliver Thayer, 62, lumber dealer, wife Rachel, 57, and offspring William O., 26, and Edward S., 23, clerks, Rebecca O., 20, Sarah, 18, and Mary A., 16, also Phoebe E., 23, teacher, born Nova Scotia. Also: John S. Jones, 36, flour dealer, Rachel M., 30, Edward W., 9, Oliver T., 6, and domestic servant Margaret O'Donnell, 20.

With the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, it was clear that some Southern states would secede from the union; and Salem, which had done so much to win the independence of the nation, steeled itself to force the seceders 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 Holly Street; many are in the French Second Empire style, with mansard roofs). Factory workers, living in smaller houses and tenements, wanted something

better for themselves: in 1864 they went on strike for higher wages and fewer hours of work.

On Broad Street in 1865 (per census, house 17) here lived Capt. Oliver Thayer, 67, lumber dealer, wife Rachel, 61, son William O., 31, bookkeeper, and daughter Mariana, 21. Also: John S. Jones, 40, flour merchant, Rachel Maria, 36, Edward W., 14, George W., 3, and infant Egbert, all attended by servant Anastasia Quinlan, 19, a native of Ireland. Egbert would die of scarlet fever on Nov. 28, 1871, aged seven.

William O. Thayer, a graduate of Comer's Commercial College in Boston (bookkeeping and navigation, specialties), married Mary E. Wells in 1865, and they went to live at then-22 Liberty Street, from which he commuted to Boston to work as a clerk. They would have daughters Grace (b. 1867) and Mary (b. 1870). William would die on June 2, 1873, aged 39. He was remembered as an avid horticulturist in youth who had exhibited fruit and flowers from his parents' garden (see EHC, 1873).

In the later 1860s Oliver and Rachel Thayer moved to South Salem to reside with daughter Sarah and her family. In 1870 (per census) they, 72 and 66, lived at then-116 Lafayette Street with Jose Margatti, 29, bookkeeper originally from Manila (\$10,000 in r.e., \$10,000 in p.e.), wife Sarah (nee Thayer), 28, and children Dolores, 5, and Marianna, 3, attended by Mary Brown, 35.

In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar. 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).

In 1870 (per census, house 165) here (#29) lived the Thayer sisters, Rebecca and Maria, and their husbands and families: Rebecca O. Gavett, 30, husband William F., 32, bookkeeper, and daughter Rachel F., 5; also, Frances C., 50, and Frances C., 29, with servant Mary Graham, 21 (born PEI); also, John S. Jones, 45, commission merchant (\$8,000 in r.e., \$8,000 in p.e.), Maria R., 39, Edward, 19, store clerk, George W., 8, and Egbert, 5. Nearby lived their uncle Stephen

Thayer, 67, bill collector (\$4500 in p.e.), Jane H., 65, Mary J., 29, teacher, and Betsy Shepherd, 89.

Salem continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leathermaking business. 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, most of it shipped by rail to the factories on the Merrimack. In the neck of land beyond the Pier, a new owner began subdividing the old Allen farmlands into a 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, large numbers of French-Canadian families came 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 1500 people (including hundreds of children) 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 Broad Street in 1880, #29 was occupied (per census] as a two-family: here lived John S. Jones, 59, flour & grain, Rachel, 50, Edward W. 29, and George W. 18, clerks; also, the widow of William O Thayer, Mary. E, 42, and daughters Grace, 13, and Mary W., ten.

In 1880 (per census), Capt. Oliver Thayer, 81, retired (and presumably, Rachel, 74, who is not listed), resided at then-116 Lafayette Street with the Margatti family: Jose, 38, bookkeeper at a Boston firm, Sarah, 37, and children Dolores and Marianna, 15 and 12; also, Edward Rowell, 29, hostler, and two servants, May Jane Green, 47, and Matilda Okersteren, 36, a native of Sweden.

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.

On Dec. 2, 1889, John S. Jones died of paralysis, aged 65 years. He left his wife Rachel and their sons George and Edward.

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 (the Custom House had opened 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.

In June, 1900 (per census), this house (#29) was occupied by Rachel Jones, 60, widow and son George W., 38, a chemical company clerk (one unit), and by (other unit) Edward W. Jones, 49, clerk in a carpet manufacturing firm, and wife Charlotte, 45.

In December of that year, 1900, George W. Jones, 39, listed as a bookkeeper, married his cousin Mary W. Thayer, 31, the daughter of William O. Thayer, deceased, and Mary E. Wells. They would have three children: Helen, Malcolm, and Quinton. By 1910 they were (per census) residing at 13 Crombie Street

with Helen, 16, Malcolm, 8, and Quinton, 6, and with Mary's sister Grace, 43, who worked as a Court House clerk.

At #29 in 1910 were (per census) Rachel M. Jones, 89, and boarder Mary Perley, 60; also, Edward W. Jones, 59, clerk, wife Charlotte, 56, and servant Marie Scahill, 22, born in Ireland.

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, and by Sicilians, in the High Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, the bustling, polyglot city supported large department stores and 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.

Mrs. Rachel Maria (Thayer) Jones died on April 3, 1913. In that year, this house (#29) was occupied (per directory) by her sons Edward and George and their families.

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, at Blubber Hollow (Boston Street at Proctor), a fire started in small wooden shoe factory. This fire soon raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. Out of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out houses on Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street (this house was spared but only barely), 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 houses of The Point.

Despite the combined efforts of crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path, including the large buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company factory complex. At Derby Street, just beyond Union, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed three lives, 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories. Thousands were made 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 1920 Salem was once again a thriving city. In that year (per census, h. 116), #29 was occupied by Edward Jones, 69, and wife Charlotte, 66, with servant Frances Roye, 24, born in Canada (one unit) and by George W. Jones, 58, a bookkeeper, wife Mary W., 50, and offspring Helen T., 25, a college teacher, Malcolm B., 17, and Quinton O., 16.

Salem's tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. The Depression hit in 1929, and continued through the 1930s. Salem, the county seat and regional retail center, gradually rebounded.

Salem prospered after World War II through the 1950s and into the 1960s. General Electric, Sylvania, Parker Brothers, Pequod Mills (formerly Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.), Almy's and Newmark's and Webber's department stores, various other retailers, and Beverly's United Shoe Machinery Company were all major local employers.

The ownership of this house descended in the family. By the end of the 20th century, and well before, it was occupied by the artist Quinton Oliver Jones, who died in 1999.

Glossary & Sources

A figure like (ED 123:45) refers to book 123, page 45, Essex South Registry of Deeds.

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

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

MSSCRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, & Marines in the Civil War*, 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, and the Salem Directory and later Naumkeag Directory, with data 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 newspapers, and other sources.

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

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

--Robert Booth



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Dog Owners #1 Mistake

What Your Dog is Telling You About If They Use Their Paws

REPORT THIS

Savage's Biography

Sarah Savage was born in Salem, Massachusetts on August 24, 1784 to Ezekiel Savage and Margaret Vose Savage. She had a sister, Margaret, and a brother, Thomas. There is little known of Savage's formal education, but she was far more literate than many girls of her day. During her childhood, Savage's family bounced between religious denominations often before she herself developed increasingly Unitarian views. Savage lived with her father for all of her life; they shared a house in which she wrote her books, when she was not teaching, until she died, unmarried, on February 25, 1837.

Before writing her first novel *The Factory Girl* in 1814, Savage was the head of a private school in Salem. In 1813, she began a "Sabbath school" much like the one in *The Factory Girl*. These schools, unlike the private schools of the time, were for children of poor families who could not afford to go to school, and therefore could not read or write. Savage's fascination with factory girls came from the factories near where she lived. [In the same year *The Factory Girl* was published, Savage saw an ad in the *Salem Gazette* calling for "six to eight girls between the ages

of fourteen and twenty of industrious steady habits and fair reputation" to work as weavers in the Danvers Cotton Factory, one of the earliest in the United States. Though *The Factory Girl* had already been started, this was the inspiration for many of her other works, where she would again focus on morality in Industrial America. She published at least twelve books anonymously between *The Factory Girl* in 1814 and her death in 1837: *Filial*

Affection; Or, The Clergyman's Granddaughter (1820), *James Talbot* (1821), *Advice to a Young Woman at Service* (1823), *The Suspected Boy* (1824), *The Badge* (1824), *The Two Birth-Days* (1826), *Life of Phillip, the Indian Chief* (1827), *Sunday School Conversations* (1829, following a trend in writing narrative conversations), *Blind Mariam Restored to Sight* (1833), and her last, *Trial and Self-Discipline* (1835). Her works were all primarily focused on moral issues and religion, and aimed at children and young adults because of her history as a teacher.

source

"she would again focus on morality in Industrial America"

FAMILY MEMORIAL.

15

r. Gideon U. W., born 1822 3. Moses B.,
 2. Maria Thayer, " 22 Oct. 1824 5 born 22 Feb, 1828
 Mr. Gideon Thayer died 21 December, 1829.
 Mrs. Betsey Thayer died 1 November, 1830.

Xc. 1096. I G. GIDEON U. W. THAYER.

First child of Gideon and Betsey Thayer, married Elizabeth Kimball, z8 April, 1857, by Rev. J. Smith, Uxbridge, Mas~.

:So. 1097. III G. MOSES "THAYER.

Third child of Gideon- and Betsey Thayer, married Hannah -'.

~o. 1098. VD. BENJAMIN THAYER.

Fifth child of Elikiam and Abigail Thayer, married Jane Clark, 1770. Residence, Salem, Mass. Children are :

r. Benjamin I.,	born 1772	4. Mary Jane,	born 1778
z. Stephen,	" 30 Sep. 1774	5. John C.,	" 24 Sep. 1783
3. Susan,	" 1776	6. Nancy,	" 1789

Mr. Benjamin Thayer died in Salem, Mass., 1815.
 Mrs. Jane Thayer died 4 June, 1833.

~o. 1099. IE. BENJAMIN THAYER.

First child of Benjamin and Jane Thayer, married Lydia Doke, daughter of James Doke, Esq., of Marblehead, Mass., 27 December, 1795, and settled in Salem, Mass. Children are :

1. Lois,	born 2 Feb. 1799-	4. Harriet,	born 20 Oct. 1806
	Died in 1860.		Died 6 May, 1864.
2. Eliza,	born 12 Sep. 1802	5. Benjamin,	born 13 Oct. 1811;
J- Lydia,	" 5 Aug. 1804		Died 6 May, 1851!

Mr. Benjamin Thayer died 6 May, 1833, aged 61.
 Mrs. Lydia Thayer died, 1856. Both died at Salem, Mass.

Xo. uoo. III F. LYDIA THAYER.

Third child of Benjamin and Lydia Thayer, married to James Odell, 8 November, 1825. Residence, Salem, Mass. Children are:

1. Sarah,	born 4 Jan. 1827	5. Lucy,	born 14 Sep. 1835
z. James Augustus,	" 4 Jan. 1829	6. Charles,	" 26 Oct. 1837
3. Eliza,	" 8 Jan. 1831	7. Edward D.,	" 5 Aug. 1839
4. Henry W.,	" 10 Mar. 1833	8. Abby,	" 1 Nov. 1840

No. 1101. II E. STEPHEN THAYER.

Second child of Benjamin and Jane Thayer, married Rebecca, daughter of Hubbard and Rebecca Oliver, of Salem, Mass., 18 December, 1797, by Rev. Daniel Hopkins. She was born 27 March, 1774. Residence, Salem, Mass. Children are :

r. Oliver,	born 12 Mar, 1798	4. Rebecca,	born 3 Sep, 1804-
2. Stephen,	" 19 July, 1801		Died 21 Dec., 1865.
	Died July, 1804.	5. Nancy,	born 16 Sep. 1806
3. Stephen 2d,	born 26 Oct. 1802	6. Sarah,	" 3 Nov, 1808

Mr. Stephen Thayer died 16 March, 1813.
 Mrs. Rebecca Thayer died 26 August, 1866.

No. 1102. IF. OLIVER THAYER.

First child of Stephen and Rebecca Thayer, married Rachel, daughter

-of Daniel and Sarah Bancroft, 24 April, 1824. Residence, Salem, Mass. Lumber merchant. Mrs. Rachel Thayer was born 12 July, 1804- Children are:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Edward Smith, born 3 Dec. 1826
• Died 12 July, 1828. | 6. Edward Smith 2d, b'n 25 Dec. 1837 |
| 2. Rachel Maria, born 14 Aug. 1829 | 7. Rebecca Oliver, " 24 Jan. 1840 |
| 3. Sarah Rebecca, " 24 May, 1831 | 8. Sarah Bancroft, " 4 Mar. 1842 |
| Died 7 Feb., 1835, | 9. ~fo.rianna, " 29 May, 1844 |
| • 4. William Oliver, born 25 Sep. 1833 | Died 2 Dec., 1865. |
| 5. Daniel Bancroft, " 24 Dec. 18,35 | |
| Died 26 l'iov., 1840. | |

No. 1103. II G. RACHEL I-I. THAYER.

Second child of Oliver and Rachel Thayer, married to John S. Jones, 15 Nov. 1849. Residence, Salem, Mass. Mr. Jones was born 9 Aug., 18.14. Children are :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Edward Warren, born 9 Aug. 1850 | 3. George William, born 7 Dec, 1861 |
| 2. Oliver Thayer, " 7 Sep. 1854
Died 3 Jan., 1862, | 4. Egbert N. Thayer, " 17 Oct. 1864 |

No. r 104. IVG. WILLIAM O. THAYER.

Fourth child of Oliver and Rachel Thayer, married Mary Lizzie 'Russell, 3 r May, 1863, and settled in Salem, Mass. Mrs. Mary L. Thayer; was born 3 r March, 1838. Children are :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Grace Oliver, born 2 Oct. 1866 | 2 • .Mary Wells, born 7 Sep. 186g |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

XE, 1105. YI G. EDWARD S. THAYER.

Sixth child of Oliver and Rachel Thayer, married Kate Felt, 23 Jan., 1862 .. Residence, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Kate Thayer was born 22 Sept., r 838. Children arc:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Alice, born 19 May, 1864 | 2. Oliver, horn 4 Aug. 1868 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

No. 1106. VII G. REBECCA O. THAYER.

Seventh child of Oliver and Rachel Thayer, married to William Gavett, 24 September, 1862. Residence, Salem, Mass. One child :

1. Rachel Thayer, horn r2 Sep. 1864

No. 1107. VIII G. SARAH B. THAYER.

Eighth child of Oliver and Rachel Thayer, married to Jose Margotte, 16 June, 1863. lie was born in Manilla, 28 September, 1841. Children ,are

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Dolorus Raco, born 26 Jan. 1865 | 2. Marianna Thayer, b'n 15 Dec. 1867 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

No. 1108. III F. STEPHEN THAYER.

Third child of Stephen and Rebecca Thayer, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Holbrook, Esq., of Canton, Mass., 29 October, 1829, and settled in Canton. Afterwards removed to Salem, 'Mass, where they now reside. Children are :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Stephen Oliver, born 16 Aug. 1831 | 3. Mary Jane, born 20 Oct. 1834 |
| 2. Edward Cornelius, " 3 Mar. 1833
Died 7 O<<; 1833, | Died 11 Nov., 1838. |
| | 4 .. Edward Francis, born 30 Dec. 1836 5.
Mary Jane, 2d, " rz May, 1841 |

No. no9. I G. STEPHEN O. THAYER:

First child of Stephen and Jane Thayer, married Lydia Ann Gordon, J

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Old Time

Sea Voyage.

By
Oliver Thayer.

From

The Salem Observer,

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1887₂

(1172)
OATAUGR!!!;

8.

=r, Oliver



Old Time Sea Voyages



mlif~

3 6234

The brig is now laden, we have set, our sails, cast off our fasts, and are on our voyage homeward, with a fair wind, and in seven or eight days, arrive down the Mediterranean, as

far as Gibraltar. There encountering it strong westerly wind we were unable to pass the Strait for six or seven days on account of the strong current that constantly runs into the Mediterranean from the ocean, and were obliged to content ourselves and make the best of it for about a week, between the City of Malaga and Gibraltar.

We finally passed the Strait into a rough wintry ocean, and for two months had a succession of severe gales from N. W. to S; "W... It was in our experience a perfect

contrast to our passage out, but at the expiration of that time found ourselves off the coast of Newfoundland, where to our discomfort, we experienced a perfect

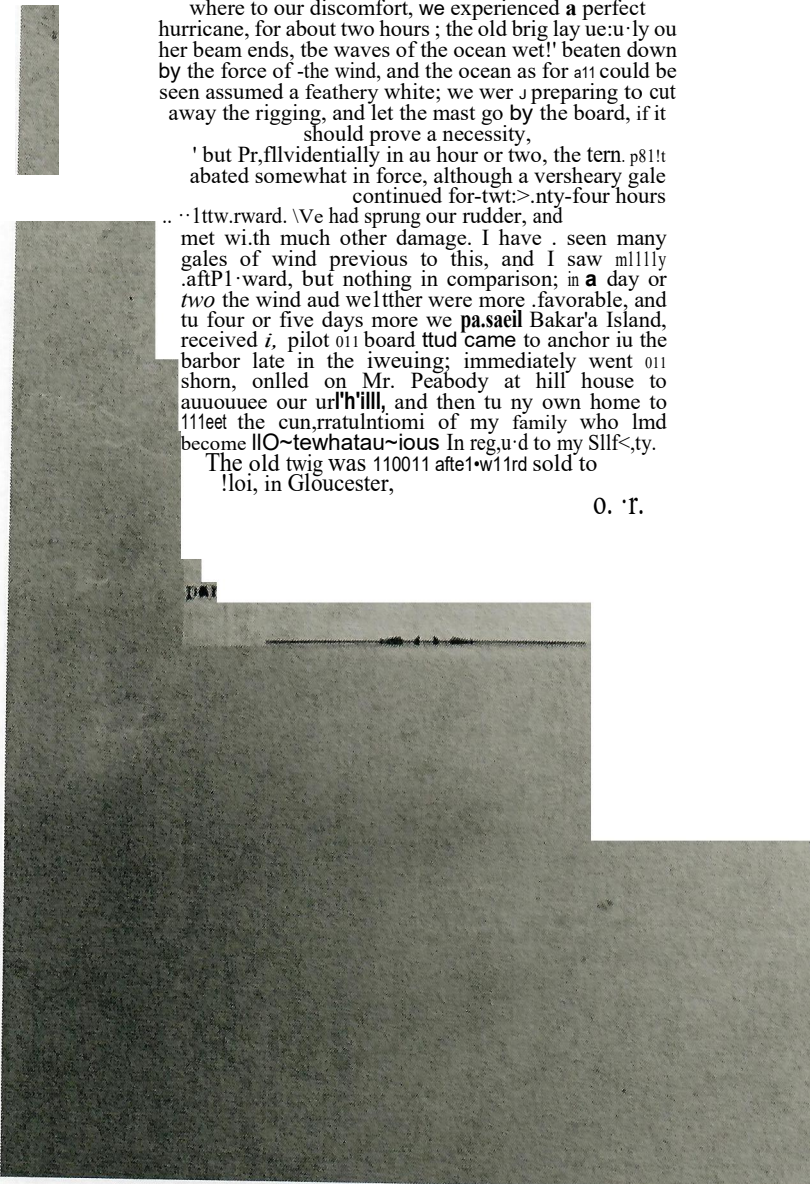
hurricane, for about two hours; the old brig lay heavily on her beam ends, the waves of the ocean were beaten down by the force of the wind, and the ocean as far as could be seen assumed a feathery white; we were preparing to cut away the rigging, and let the mast go by the board, if it should prove a necessity,

but providentially in an hour or two, the tempest abated somewhat in force, although a very heavy gale continued for twenty-four hours.

We had sprung our rudder, and met with much other damage. I have seen many gales of wind previous to this, and I saw many afterwards, but nothing in comparison; in a day or two the wind and weather were more favorable, and in four or five days more we passed Bakar's Island, received a pilot on board, and came to anchor in the harbor late in the evening; immediately went ashore, called on Mr. Peabody at his house to show us our way, and then to my own home to meet the children of my family who had become illustrious in regard to my situation.

The old twig was afterwards sold to a boy, in Gloucester,

O. T.



1912

Hoir. ED!'.tRD LlvnrGStoN DAVIB, A.M., of Worcester, Mus., elected a resident member in 1890 **and made a life member** in 1891, wu born at Worcester 22 April 1834, the son of **Isaac and Eliza** Holman (Eatabrook) **Daria**, **and** died there ha **March** 1911.

He **wu graduated at Brown** Univenity in 1854 and received the ~egree of A.M. from that institution, studied at the Harvard Law School in 1855-56, and wu admitted to the bar in 1857. In the following year, however, he gave up the practice of law, and for a quarter of a century wu engaged at Worcester in the manufacture of railway iron, locomotive tires, and ear wheels, the firm with which he wu connected being incorporated in 1864 as the **Worcester Iron Company**. Since 1882 he wu chiefly occupied in the care of public and private trusts, and wu a director in various railroad companies and banks. In 1865 he wu elected to the Worcester Common Council, being a member of that body for three years and being a president of the Council for the **11th** year of his membership. He was mayor of Worcester in 1874, a member of the **Massachusetts** Senate in 1876, a member of the American Antiquarian Society at one time on its Council, and a trustee of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. For many years he wu senior warden of All Saints' Church, Worcester.

He married first, at Providence, R. I., in 1859, **Hannah** Gardner Adams, daughter of Seth Adams, Esq., of Providence. She died in 1861, leaving a son who survived her but a few days; **and** he married secondly, in Boston, 2 December 1869, Maria Louisa, daughter of Rev. Dr. Chandler and Mary Eliza (**Frothingham**) Robbin. His children by his second marriage were Eliza Frothingham, Theresa, and Livingston.

Engl. Hist. Biog. Worcester County, **Ku.**, Vol. 1, pp. 112-113; Who's Who in New

W.D. LUX Foster of Salem, Mass., a resident member since 1902, wu born in Boston 4 April 1888, the son of William Richardson and France, Cordelia (Clapp) Gavett, and died in the early part of 1912. He traced his ancestral line to Philippe Gavett of the Isle of Jersey, from whom he wu descended ~ Joseph of Salem, Jonathan, William, and William Richardson.

He was educated in the public schools of Salem, **and wu graduated** at the Salem High School in 1854. He supplemented his school course by reading and ~ special lines of study, **As** a boy he wu employed in the office of Waterston, Deane & Company, commission merchants, from 10 January 1855, and wu connected with his house and its successors, Richardson, Deane & Company, George C. Richardson & Company, and Smith, Hogg & Gardner, in various capacities, until 1 January 1896, when he began his career for himself.

a note broker, his previous duties with the & mentioned having been
GuaDCial and COllDected with Joana for the accommodation of the various
 . W. for which they **were agent**. In this business he

waa ~ when he joined the New England Historical Genealogical Society in
 1902. Other subjects to which he devoted his time were mathematics,
 physics, and music. He was associated with a number of organizations
 for the study of vocal and instrumental music, **wu a** member of St.
 Peter's, Episcopal Church in Salem, and had been engaged in collecting
 material for a genealogical ~ of his **own** family.

He married, 9 September 1862, Rebecca Oliver Thayer, who was born
 24 January 1840 and died 20 July 1897, daughter of Oliver and
 (Rac-Bancroft) Thayer, and by this marriage he had two
 children, Elsie and Lora Fobea.

Rev. ASA. DALTON, A.M., D.D., of Portland, Me., a resident member
 since 1892, was born at Newfield, Me., 30 October 1824, the son of
 Samuel and Mary Ann (Huckins) Dalton, and died at Portland 29 August
 1912. He traced his lineage, through Samuel, Samuel, Samuel,
 Philemon, and Samuel, to Philemon Dalton of Dedham, Mass. His
 father was a native of Pannoafield, Me., and his mother, also a native of
 Pannoafield, was the daughter of Joseph Huckins, who was a descendant of
 Robert Huckins of Dover, N. H.

He graduated (or college at the Cambridge (Mus.) Latin School, was
 graduated with honor at Harvard in 1848, and received the degree of A.M.
 from Banard in 1851. He was a student at the Harvard Divinity School
 in 1848-49, and **was graduated** at the Newton (Mass.) Theological
 Institute in 1861. He was ordained as a deacon in the Protestant
 Episcopal Church in 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1857.
 He was settled for a year (1867-1868) as rector of St. John's Episcopal
 Church at Bangor,
 Me., resigning to become editor of the *Protector of the Church* and
 vicar of the Church of the Ascension in New York City,
 whence he went in 1863 as rector to St. Stephen's Church in Port-
 land and remained in that charge until his resignation in 1906, when he
 was made rector emeritus. In November 1903 he celebrated the fortieth
 anniversary of his rectory. In 1885 Colby University had conferred on
 him the degree of D.D.

Dr. Dalton was a director in numerous city and state societies, was at
 one time president of the Harvard Club of Maine, and was a member of
 the Maine Historical Society. From 1866 to 1868 he wrote various
 articles for the Protestant Episcopal *Quarterly*
Review, of New York **at**, in 1876 his diary of 1888 entitled "The
 Fulfillment of Christ" was printed by request, in 1882 he published an
 address on Longfellow, and on 4 July 1886, at the centennial celebration
 of the city of Portland, he delivered an address on the

Hingham, Brattleboro and several other places. He, however, always considered Salem his home, and for the last twenty years has permanently resided there, withdrawing from ministerial labors and devoting almost exclusive attention to scientific investigation. He was eminently known as a botanist, particularly in the cryptogamic flora of this county. He died on Saturday afternoon, June 7, 1873.

2nd. WILLIAM OLIVER THAYER, son of Oliver and Rachel (Bancroft) Thayer, of Salem. In his early boyhood William brought to the horticultural exhibitions contributions of fruits and flowers from his father's garden. Since that time he has always been an interested member, although his business avocations prevented him from taking an active part in the meetings of the Institute. He died on Monday, June 9, 1873, aged thirty-nine years and nine months.

3rd. Hon. RICHARD SALTONSTALL ROGERS, well known to those of a past generation as an active merchant in the firm of N. L. Rogers & Bros., who were the pioneers and founders, in the United States, of the Zanzibar and New Holland trades; for many years, down to 1842, were actively engaged in foreign commerce mainly with the East Indies, and were among the most distinguished merchants of Salem. He was son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dodge) Rogers, who were both eminent teachers in Salem. He was earnestly interested in municipal affairs, a good citizen and energetic, enterprising and efficient manager of business, and much respected for his many excellent qualities; always a liberal patron of the Institute and contributed largely to its success. He died at his residence in Salem, June 11, 1873, aged eighty-three years.

Expressing great pleasure at meeting so many of those

Sarah Savage of Salem: A Forgotten Writer

By MARGARET B. MOORE*

SARAH S.A., V. -GE OF S.-ALH.-1

:q

IN the early part of the nineteenth century, Sarah Savage of Salem, Massachusetts, wrote at least twelve books anonymously.¹ Since she was by profession a teacher, she wrote to edify children and young adults with diction that reflected the rationalism of the eighteenth century and the moral didacticism of the nineteenth century. This was a time of transition from stem Calvinism to the milder tenets of Unitarianism. The general shift was from dogma to reasoned, persuasive explanation, especially in religious literature. A letter in the *Christian Register*; a Unitarian magazine of the time, pointed out in 1825 that the invention of moral and religious tales, adapted to the capacities of children, calculated to take hold of their attention, to open their understanding, to awaken their sympathies, and silently to impress them with principles of virtue and piety, marks as decided an advancement in the art of education, as the invention of the steam engine does in navigation.

Savage was a pioneer teacher and writer in this transition.

*Margaret B. Moore, an independent scholar residing in Athens, Georgia, has published articles in the *Essex Institute Historical Collection*, *Studies in the American Revolution*, the *Nathaniel Hawthorne Society Newsletter*; and *Postscript*. She is currently working on a book on Salem and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

1. The word "books" is used loosely, since some of Savage's works are very brief tracts or tales, but they were all published separately, and the distinction between tales and novels was not so clear in the early nineteenth century as it is now; To my knowledge, no source lists details of her life, includes a substantial bibliography of her work, or discusses in any case more than four of her books. Recent critics who mention Savage or a few of her works are Henri Petter, *The Early American Novel* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1971), 79-80, 418, p.r; Cathy Davidson, *Revolution and the Word: The Rise of the Novel* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 28, 66, 69; David S. Reynolds, *Beneath the American Revolution: The Subversive Imagination in the Age of Emerson and Melville* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 58, 3-U, 353; and Reynolds, *Faith and Fiction: The Emergence of Religious Literature* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1982), 104-5, r ro, 112, 119, 130, 1/1, 228.

z. *Christian Register*; 29 Jan.: 1rr 1825.

She was born in Salem on 14 August 1784, to Ezekiel Savage and Margaret (Vose) Savage. Her father was a descendant of the famous Antinomian Anne Hutchinson and the noted schoolteacher Ezekiel Cheever. Her mother was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, General Joseph Vose. Sarah and her younger sister, Margaret, were born in Salem before the family moved to Boston for a few years (1788-1794) where her father took over the tobacco shop of his ailing brother Habijah, the father of the antiquarian James Savage (1784-1873). There her brother Thomas was born.³ Upon her mother's death, the family moved back to Salem, where Ezekiel had a shop adjoining that of Colonel John Hathorne. Ann, or Nancy, Hathorne, Colonel Hathorne's cousin, married Ezekiel Savage on 10 December 1797. ⁴ Soon there were three more children: Mary Hathorne, John Touzel, and Ann. ⁵ These were Nathaniel Hawthorne's second cousins. Their mother, Ann, died in 1806 not knowing that her strange but wealthy sister Molly had left a will "in favour of Nancy" in 1802. The will was not found until 1808, and was immediately stolen. Mark Pitman, a cabinetmaker who lived in the Hathorne house at Essex and Cambridge streets and who had found the will in a piece of furniture, was taken to court by Ezekiel Savage in 1809 in an effort to recover the will, but seemingly to no avail. ⁶ The Savages also owned the western part of the house and land formerly owned by Molly Hathorne on the other side of Essex Street. From the old two-story, gambrel-roofed house then on land in front of the present First Church, they moved in 1808 to a new home, a "three-story, hipped-

3. Lawrence Park, "Old Boston Families No. 3: The Savage Family," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 67 (r9r3): 200, 323-q; 68 (18q): 24-26; John T. Hassam, "Bartholomew and Richard Cheever and Some of Their Descendants," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 38 (r88-): r8o; *The Hiscox Family, 1610-1887*, ed. Albert K. Teele (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1887), j85; "John Haven Dexter and the 1789 Boston City Director;" ed. Ann Smith Lainhart, *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*; 140 (1986): 2-14.

4. *Salem Gazette*, 28 November 1797; 12 December r;97.

5. Park, "The Savage Family," 67:323.

6. William Bentley, *The Dimly of William Bentley*, D.D., 4 vols. (1914; reprint, Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1962), -1:565; "Mr. Jelly's Book," manuscript copied and annotated by Jonathan P. Felt, Jonathan Porter Felt Papers, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. He wrote that on 3 December 1818 "Mark Pitman found Molly Hathorne's will, 40,000 her property. Someone stole the will" (Essex County Probate Court, docket no. 12880).

roof, wooden Federal dwelling," still extant, at 29 Broad Street.⁷ To that house in 1813 Ezekiel Savage brought his third bride, Parnell Codman.⁸ This is where Sarah wrote her books when she was teaching in her private school. Here, too, she died, unmarried, on 2^d February 1837.⁹

Sarah's formal education, if any, is not known. Salem and Boston had many private schools, one of which she may have attended. Moreover, her father was a Harvard graduate (1778) and presumably helped in her education; education was always important to him, as his regular membership on the Salem School Committee attested.¹⁰ Unquestionably, much of her continuing education came from her own efforts. At any rate she was literate beyond the limits of many young girls of her day.

Her religious education mirrored the changing times. Her father had studied to be a Congregational minister, but never assumed a church position. In Salem, he became an Episcopalian, largely through the influence of the Hathomes and the Touzels who had been early members of St. Peter's Church. The Savage family, however, is reported to have left St. Peter's for the Tabernacle Church in 1815 when

the very conservative Dr. Samuel Worcester was minister. It is unlikely that Ezekiel also moved, but his wife and family probably attended Worcester's church. Mrs. Savage's brother, John Cadman, was sternly orthodox to the point that he would not allow liberal preachers in the pulpit.¹¹ Much of Sarah Savage's early teaching was associated with the Tabernacle, although she became increasingly Unitarian in her

7. I am indebted to Joyce King, a researcher in Salem, Mass., for information about the Savage house. See also Oliver Thayer, "Early Recollections of the Upper Part of Essex Street, *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 21 (1884): 2r7. For the new house, see Bryant F. ToU Jr., with Carolyn K. Tolles, *An Illustrated History of Salem: An Illustrated Guide* (Salem: Essex Institute, 1983), 219.

8. Park, "The Savage Family," 67:323.

9. *Salem Gazette*, 28 February 1837.

10. *Salem Gazette*, 25 March 1802, 18 March 1814, 26 June 1819; William Cranch, "Sleet, of Alwanni at Different Colleges in New England," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 1 (1847): 82. See also Thomas Woody, *A History of Women's Education in the United States*, 2 vols. (New York: Science Press, 1919), 1:145-46.

11. Bentley, *Diary*, 2:331; 3:39, 215. Bentley summed up Ezekiel Savage's career on 21 December 1812 in his diary: "now an acting justice in Salem, formerly a candidate in Congregational Churches, then a bankrupt, merchant in Boston & since a pilgrim & now a magistrate" (4:141). George Willis Cooke, *Unitarianism in America: A History of Its Origin and Development* (Boston: Unitarian Association, 1902), 102.

views, and this was evident in her books. David S. Reynolds calls her "the first liberal writer to discover opportunity for oblique anti-Calvinism in contemporary life."¹² And though she never seemed

to become a member of a church, as did her sisters and brothers, she doubtless preferred the non-sectarian stance of many early Unitarians; Savage used her education and her religious training as a teacher and as a writer. Education and religion were so closely allied in those days that each was necessary to the other. She kept a select private school in Salem for many years. Aside from a few remarks in her obituary, the only definite account we have of her as a teacher comes from the book by Caroline King (1822-1909), *William I Lived in Salem, 1822-1866*, published posthumously in 1937. Looking back, King found her to be fairly ineffectual:

a sweet gentle lady by the name of Savage, and it would have been better for us all, if her nature could have in some slight degree corresponded with her name. But she had no force of character and could never bring her mind to command or punish A picture rises before me now of a summer's afternoon in the hot stuffy little schoolroom, with a circle of perspiring children sitting sadly round, each struggling with little hot hands and sticky needles to do their allotted task of sewing while their gentle teacher read to them selections from Plutarch's Lives!¹³

Savage probably taught in different locations in Salem, but at one period her schoolroom was in a building at the corner of Essex and Cambridge streets, which the Hathomes had owned and which had also been used as a school by Elizabeth Peabody, mother of Sophia Hawthorne.¹⁴

In 1813, Savage became involved in another sort of teaching. A bath school was started in the Tabernacle Church during the summer, one hour before the customary afternoon service. This continued

12. Reynolds, *Faith, in Fiction*, 105.

13. Caroline Howard King, *William I Lived in Salem, 1822-1866* (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye, 1937), 154; in Savage's obituary notice in the *Essex Register*, 27 February 1837, one bereaved writer said: "the children ... even now ... recall[] to each other the perfection and religious sanctity that was manifested in every word and look, during the years they were under her instructions."

14. *Essex Register*, 19 March 1835; *Salem Gazette*, 3 March 1812.

for five years with one exception, according to Joseph Barlow Felt. These schools, modeled on those of the English reformer Robert Raikes, were not intended for the children of parishioners, but rather for those of poor families who could not go to school and who could not read or write. The orthodox churches were in the forefront of this movement in Salem, although other denominations followed *sui generis* later. By 1818, the *Boston Recorder* was reporting of Salem that the "number of learners has varied from one to two hundred, under the care of from ten to twenty teachers."¹⁶ In 1820, the Annual Report of the Visiting Committee of Sabbath Schools reported that

the general plan upon which these schools have been organized is similar to that which has been adopted in other places. The children are formed into classes of from three to five, under separate teachers, who hear them recite what they have committed to memory, which is usually some portion of the Scriptures, after which they spell, and read from the Bible, or some other book suitable for the day. The teachers then take occasion in a plain and familiar manner, to instruct in the general principles of religion, their moral and social duties, and excite them to habits of industry, cleanliness, and civility, and to an observance of the decencies of life; some task is then assigned them to learn for the next sabbath from the Bible or some other book of a moral or religious tendency. The schools are opened with prayer and closed with singing.¹⁷

Moreover, in a related effort in 1818, various ladies of Salem, including Sarah Savage, started an African Sunday school, "its object being the improvement of the religious and moral character of the coloured people."¹⁸ The organization soon took the name of the Clarkson Society after the British organizer of antislavery societies, Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846), a friend of William and Dorothy Wordsworth and Henri Christophe, King of Haiti.¹⁹ In 1818, the school had

15. Joseph Barlow Felt, *Annals of Salem*, 2d ed., 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: W. & S. B. Ives, 1875), 1:496.

16. *Boston Recorder*, 16 June 1818.

17. *Essex Register*, 23 November 1820, 18.

Essex Register, 21 July 1819.

19. Earl Leslie Griggs, *Thomas Clarkson, the Friend of Slaves* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1936), 85-86, 122.

scholars.²⁰ In July 1819, the *Essex Register* reported that several adult women had learned to read and that many young pupils had committed long passages of scripture to memory. The *Register* also reported that a large room, formerly a dancing hall, was hired by the Clarkson Society:

The Clarkson Society are aware that a people, whose prevalent characteristic is the love of amusement, cannot at once be made to submit to the restraints of well ordered society, but it is hoped that they have in some instances been the means, if not of subduing, at least of making that propensity subservient to useful instruction.

Since Sarah Savage was secretary of the Clarkson Society for the first year, she may well have written this piece.²¹

Dz William Bentley, meanwhile, was not confident of the school's prospects. He and Joshua Spaulding, minister of the Howard Street Church in Salem, had planned a black school. In fact, Bentley had encouraged the blacks to go to Spaulding's church since he thought it the most appropriate:

Certain devout women of the strictest sect have undertaken to change our plans & have actually opened a place of worship on the high land in the southern part of town, in a place to which the Africans formerly resorted for pleasure The Negroes have such a mixture of teachers as makes their instruction useless. They would have been content in their former state if left to proper directions.²²

In August 1821, Sarah Savage was governess to the children of Thomas Hansayard Perkins, a wealthy merchant of Boston, who had built the first summer cottage at Nahant, Massachusetts, and "in so being founded the first enduring summer colony on the North Shore." Mary Williams of Salem wrote to Debby Fisher Dana in Ohio, formerly of Salem, that "Sally is engaged as governess to the children of Mr. Perkins, who passes the summer at Nahant. He has built a large stone house there. Quite a pleasant thing for Sally, as she will have the

20. *Boston Recorder*, 27 July 1818.

21. *Essex Register*, 21 July 1819.

Bentley, *Diary*, 4:621.

benefit of sea air, and see a great deal of company." Among others, Savage may have taught a Perkins granddaughter, Elizabeth Agassiz, later a founder and president of Radcliffe.²³

...
Savage's life as teacher must have been busy enough, but she also found time for writing, which complemented and reinforced her teaching. Twelve of her books have been found; there may well be more.²⁴ She always wrote anonymously, although some of her fellow townsmen knew of her activity. Only with her last book was her name associated with her writings, and then not in the book but in an advertisement in the paper. Of course, many women did write anonymously in that period. If they lived long enough, they often acknowledged their books later. One can only speculate what Savage would have done had she lived beyond the age of 52 and into a period when

women writers routinely identified themselves.

Her first book, *The Factory Girl*, published in 1814, has been called by Cathy Davidson the "first factory novel in America."²⁵ The main character, Mary Burnham, works in a nearby factory. Savage depicts the factory as newly established, with a work force of younger people of both sexes who often come from nearby towns and who socialize at dances and in other ways. A factory bell summons them to work, and they labor for an agent, who functions as boss. The real bosses are the proprietors who are leading citizens of the town.

Factories were not unknown to Savage. There had been a cotton factory just across the North River in Beverly since 1789, which George Washington had viewed in that year. It lasted through the war of 1812 and then was converted to a school. The nearby Danvers Cotton Factory was one of the earliest in the United States. On March 1814, the *Salem Gazette* called for "6 to 8 girls between the ages of 14 and 20 of industrious steady habits and fair reputation" to be weavers in that factory. Dr. Bentley wrote in his diary on 21 June 1814 of "the Danvers factory . . . which at present employs 80 persons

23. Joseph E. Garland, *Boston's North Shore* (Boston: Little Brown, 1978), 29; "Salem Society in the Early Nineteenth Century," annotated by George Rea Curwin, *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 36 (1900): 234; Barbara Clayton and Kathleen Whitley, *Exploring Coastal Massachusetts*, (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1983), 344.

24. I have identified twelve titles by Savage, at least some of which had not been so identified before; more may be found.

25. [Sarah Savage], *The Factory Girl, by a Lady* (Boston: Munroe, Francis, and Parker, 1814); Cathy Davidson, *Revolution and the Word*, 28.

chiefly children male and female in picking, carding, quilling, Jennying
• Cotton & in spinning & weaving, a few looms being at work upon cotton cloth of common fabric, "²⁶

Not only is *The Factory Girl* an early factory novel, but it may also be the first Sunday school novel in America. According to Earl Wilbur Rice, there was no widespread movement in the church for Sunday schools until after the War of 1812.²⁷ Such schools were opened in Salem in the summer of 1813 at the Tabernacle Church and later at the Unitarian churches. In Savage's book, Mary Burnham is called upon to teach a Sunday school for her fellow workers who may not

have had the advantage of schooling. For as a proprietor maintains:

the labours of children are so useful, as to render their wages a temptation to parents to deprive their offspring of education . . . Ignorance will necessarily lessen their future respectability in society, and check the stimulating hope of rising into eminence, which in a free country like ours may and ought to be cherished (pp. 37-38).

The school was carefully depicted in *The Factory Girl*. It met in the public schoolhouse (thus verifying Rice's opinion that many early schools were often independent of churches) between the morning and evening divine services. The six oldest pupils were to recite the text and divisions of the morning sermon, and the one who excelled was rewarded by being made an assistant to the teacher. There was a recitation of the lessons of the week and certain passages of scripture as words to spell. The pupils read from the New Testament and had a prayer. In order to help with the expenses of the school, the minister formed a society of one hundred people who gave twelve cents annually for the purchase of books, two-thirds of which was to be spent for the school; the other third was to buy moral tracts to be given as rewards (pp. 52-54). Mary's teaching is not limited to Sabbath school scholars, however; she teaches by example all who come in contact with her.

26. Edwin M. Stone, *History of Beverly* (Boston: James Munroe & Co., 1843), 85; *Salem Gazette*, 18 March 1814; Bentley, *Diary*, 4:262.

27. Earl Wilbur Rice, *The Sunday School Movement, 1780-1917 and the American Sunday-School Union, 1817-1917* (Philadelphia: American Sunday-School Union, 1917; New York: Arno Press, 1977), 29.

At the factory, Mary meets William Raymond and agrees to let him ask her grandmother for her hand when he is made, as he expects to be, foreman of the factory: Mary's example makes William improve his character, but an illness compels her to give up both the factory and Sunday school work, and he gradually falls from the path of rectitude and falls in love with someone else. Mary bears her disappointment with resignation and sees the hand of Providence in it, as she does in the death of her grandmother and all the many vicissitudes of her life. In the end, persistent virtue is rewarded, and she marries a widower with children who love her. The reception of this first novel was not overwhelming. Only with the second edition in 1824 was much attention paid to it, although her intervening books often said on the title page, "];3y the author of *The Factory Girl*, ___ : so that the book may have attracted more attention than we can now determine.²⁸ . . .

In 1820, again anonymously, she published her perhaps most ambitious work. Entitled *Filial Affection; or, The Clergyman's Granddaughter*, it was brought out by Cummings and Hilliard in Boston.²⁹ In the title preface, she states that her object "is to exhibit a character, in the middle walks of life, deriving her enjoyment from the performance of her duties, divested of all selfish feelings, and only solicitous to promote the happiness of others." This is the story of Phebe Unwin, who grows to maturity at her home with her grandfather, as a shopkeeper's assistant in Boston, and on an especially meaningful trip to Maine. As Phebe strives to do her duty, certain concerns of Savage emerge. One is the theme of self-sacrifice, the value of usefulness to others even if one must deny one's own inclinations. Phebe gives up a highly desirable trip to Washington in order to accompany to Maine;

28. [Sarah Savage], *The Factory Girl*, by the author of "Filial Affection," "James Talbot," etc.; 2d ed. (Boston: Munroe & Francis, 1824).

29. (Sarah Savage), *Filial Affection; or, The Clergyman's Granddaughter*, a Moral Tale by the author of *The Factory Girl* (Boston: Cummings & Hilliard, 1820). Phebe works for a Mrs. Lyman in Boston, who was the "daughter of respectable parents" and who transacted her "business on an extensive scale which she did in a manner very honourable to her character" (pp. 27-28): "Mrs. Lyman may well have been modeled on Savage's third cousin, Ann Bent, a well-known seller of French goods in Boston, who took young relatives into the shop with her, one of whom was quite possibly the illegitimate half-sister of Herman Melville. See Philip Young, "Small World: Emerson, Longfellow, and Melville's Secret Sister," *New England Quarterly* 60 (1987): 382-402.

an Unwin servant girl whose mother is dying and whose brother, an "idiot," must be taken care of. Education also is valuable if it is not an end in itself. Arthur Stewart, a character in *Filial Affection*, learns that the acquiring of knowledge is satisfying only if it is a means of usefulness. He confesses that

the amusements of literature engrossed my thoughts to the exclusion of Him who awaked in me a curiosity for the investigation of His works, who made me capable of entering into the feelings of the poet, and of following the historian. I felt too independent, possessing as I vainly thought, the means of happiness within myself (p. 43).

Another of Savage's concerns in this novel is with the education of women. She has one of her characters assert a qualified demand for such education:

It must be highly advantageous even to a woman to give a portion of her leisure to the study of some branches of natural philosophy; for though an acquaintance with household occupation is her appropriate accomplishment ... I think whatever has a tendency to increase her virtue should be added to this skill, where the means of acquiring knowledge are enjoyed (p. 127).

Since the character then goes on to discuss quite intelligently the fields of astronomy, chemistry, and biology, as well as religion, one is left feeling that Savage believes that more than a portion of one's leisure should be so employed.

One of her major concerns is the problem of uneducated clergy. Savage wrote this book at the height of the Unitarian controversy, and it was addressed more to adults than to children. Phebe Unwin learns in Maine of a particular kind of clergyman different from her grandfather, who had been a teacher

anxious to give Phebe an early acquaintance with the principles of religion, but he waited patiently for occasions calculated to

inspire sentiments of love and gratitude, of cheerfulness and delight, that those agreeable feelings might be associated with his instructions, for knowing the influence of early impressions, he was particularly desirous that her first ideas on that subject should

be connected with pleasant emotions. Nothing of gloom or terror had ever mingled with his religion (p. 8).

In Maine, she learns of those unsettled, itinerant ministers who presuming to consider themselves miraculously called to the ministry, sometimes deceive themselves (O]ften tired of the . . . labour of the plough or the hatchet, they put on a black coat and . . . set out to earn their living by labouring amongst holy things .. Their notions of religion are always confused and often absurd, and the manners they assume are some-times so ridiculous that the irreligious feel themselves at liberty to laugh, and from scof- . . . fing at .the men they come at last to ridicule the doctrines they . . . profess to teach (p. 91).

She has characters describe them as "ranting visionaries" full of "folly~ and fanaticism . . . religious zeal," whose words often "pervert ; : . . judgment, darken ... imagination, or vitiate ... taste" (pp. 124,-93.; 140). Such words appear to attack not so much conservatives like ; Samuel Worcester of Salem's Tabernacle and others of his ilk as thl traveling Methodists and Baptists who were not at that time requ4~ to obtain ariy sort of formal education. In contrast, Savage illustrai;_~ what a good minister in Maine could be by the example of Mr. Merim of "pale pensive countenance" and "clear exposition" (pp. 77, 93). He travels with Phebe on the ship to Maine where he wants to preach and to establish a school. He is well educated and has enough insiglii:t9 distinguish different religious needs among people. He would not~! as did one minister, a blacksmith by trade, who told a womaxi"-~f dreams, and visions, and represented the mild doctrines of Christiaaj~ as so harsh, confused, and terrifying, that her reason was affected',,, (p. 96). Mervin was one of those men who could "at once ... judgs of characters so as to adapt their conversation and instructions to'tli~ different tempers and .inclinations with whom they may converse" (p. 97). Mervin is here portrayed as the ideal Unitarian minister, very_ similar to a Mr. Seymour in *The Factory Girl*. _ . . ;

Savage also paints with sympathy a woman in the grip of depression. It appears likely that Savage herself may well have suffered i_ this way. She wrote Debby Fisher Dana -on 20 April 1822 words to this effect:

I cannot but hope your physician mistakes in supposing your disease organic. I have been troubled very much with symptoms of a similar character which were altogether nervous. You seem to have found in your sickness the best comforts, those which arise from confidence in God, and trust in the goodness of our blessed Savior. I can truly say that I rejoice with those who find such consolations, however they may differ from me in their particular tenets I know so well the peculiar temptations of feeble health, that I could not forebear to warn you against the intrusion of melancholy ideas. They are busy intruders when we are sick, and are too ready to incorporate themselves with our most cheerful and animating religion, **with** which they surely have no natural connection.³⁰

In *Filial Affection*, Savage draws the picture of Phebe's grandmother •who *is* in the grip of a depression from which she cannot loose herself, ... as much as she may wish to. Phebe, without judging her, attempts to cheer her and please her. Throughout this book, Savage's tilt toward ~ the "milder" tenets of Unitarianism is evident.

1 ., Another evidence of her increasing Unitarianism is the fact that a ; children's book of hers was the first production of the Publishing I fund, an entity allied with, but not a part of, the not-yet-official I Unitarian Church. This fund was established in November r821 by liberals to counteract the tracts of the New England Tract Society, later I ~o be subsumed by the American Tract Society, which had a Calvinist w-orientation. Some of the leaders of the enterprise were Joseph Tucker-nnan, Joh-11 Gorham Palfrey, and George Ticknor, all Unitarians. They refused, however, to print doctrinal tracts and wanted "stories of a ~<lactic character, in which the writers assumed the broad principles i <>f Christian theology and ethics which are common to all followers of Christ, without meddling with sectarian prejudice or party views." tThe fund continued until 1827-28 when it was felt that secular pub§.ishers were printing so many books for children that the fund could {~ot compete.³¹ James Talbot was published by it in November r821.³²

³⁰ "Salem Social Life," 315:236-37.

³¹ JI. Cooke. *UnitarianinninAnrerica*, 207; *ChristianExa11iner*, ~7January182j.; *ChristianRegister*, i 12 February 1831; *Christia11Regi.rter*, 30January 1824; *Christian Register*, 9January 1824-

; : 32. [Sarah Sa~ageJ,Jame.- *Talbot* (Cambridge. Mass.: Printed for the Trustees of the Publishing fl fund by Hilliard & Metcalf, 1821).

A thirty-seven-page tract, it sold for six cents in 1821. Lucy Talbot, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Mansfield, is urged by her employer to go home and look after her family when her mother dies. There she has the care of her crippled brother William, her brother James, and her father. James, between three and four years old, is sent unwillingly to school. The rest of the book deals with James's growing into maturity. One of his lessons, which is a constant theme of Savage's,

is the answer to a question in a catechism: Does God always see you? The answer is "God sees me at all times, all the night and all the day: he sees me when I am alone when no other person sees me" (p. q). James works for a shoemaker after school and becomes an apprentice; at 14 and prospers from then on. His cheerfulness is credited to his good conduct. In the end, he has an excellent wife and fine children. Savage ends the tract by saying "Few are better acquainted with Mr. James Talbot than myself, and though Providence has placed me in a different rank of society, I can truly say I honor him" (p. 37). Many other books are either about or written to a "different rank of society."

This 'was a successful book. From November to May; three thousand copies were sold. 33 Reviews were, for the most part, good. Joseph T. Buckingham noted that one child had been so impressed that he imitated the hero by making his own shoes." A second edition was printed in early 1824, and it was reprinted in Ireland in 1825 and

England in 1840.³³ One character in this book who will appear again is Miss Campbell, the lady who goes about doing good.

The second book by Savage produced by the Publishing Fund was entirely different in format. A self-help manual entitled *Advice to a Young Woman at Service* was published in 1823.³⁶ Lois writes to Rebecca a number of hints about doing well at domestic service. The hints consist, primarily, not of better housekeeping (although there are a few of these) but of the desirability of individual honesty, integrity;

33. *Christian Disciple* 27 (r 823): r66.

34. *Christian Disciple and Theological Review* 20 (1822): 101. . . . 35. *James Talbot* was published in 1840 in London with the subtitle "The Importance of Recollecting 'God Sees Me at All Times.'" The second American edition was published at the *Christian Register* office. . . .

36. [Sarah Savage], *Advice to a Young Woman at Service, in a Letter from a Friend*, by the author; of "James Talbot," "The Factory Girl," etc. (Boston: Printed for the Publishing Fund by John R. Russell, 1823).

and improvement in Christian life. The manual gives concrete details of what to read, how to save money, and other things that give a good idea of the life of a domestic at the time. One of the values of Savage's writings is that they give us a picture of the options open to women

• at that time. Anne MacLeod in *A Moral Tale* mentions that women could be teachers, seamstresses, and laundresses. Ann Douglas in *The Feminization of American Culture* says that "we seldom learn of a fictional heroine's activities even in a school or in a store." But in Savage, women function as domestics, factory workers, Sabbath school teachers, dairywomen, shop assistants and owners, and boardinghouse keepers as well.³⁷

In early 1824, another moral tale published by the Publishing Fund appeared. *The Suspected Boy* is a cautionary tale.³⁸ Little Lewis White, who is boarding with Miss Nancy Crane and attending the school next door, eats some gooseberry tarts intended for a neighbor and then

lies about it. When his lie is discovered, he finds himself suspected on all occasions, especially when a pedlar comes to show his wares and afterwards discovers a knife is missing that all the boys had seen Lewis handle. He protests his innocence in vain and is shunned by the other boys at school until Miss Nancy finally declares him innocent, and the pedlar returns to announce that he had merely mislaid the knife. The original bad example of Lewis and his subsequent treatment is a vivid warning to the readers.

Savage's next book, *The Badge*, was published by the *Christian Register* in late December 1824. *The Badge* is the story of a little boy who has been selfish and is not allowed to wear his badge with the hero's picture on it when Lafayette visits Salem. Eventually he becomes unselfish to his little brother and is allowed to have the badge. This story is based on an occasion in Salem in 1824 when Lafayette

appeared on his northern tour, and children wore miniature portraits stamped on satin ribbons for badges, watch-chains and Ladies' sashes." Salem is not mentioned, but the story very clearly takes place there. The military companies go to the common as do the boys of

37. Anne Scott Macleod, *A Moral Tale: Childre in Fiction and American Culture* (Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1975), 96; Ann Douglas, *The Feminization of American Culture* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1977), 157.

38. [Sarah Savage], *The Suspected Boy* (Cambridge, Mass.: Printed for the Publishing Fund by Hilliard & Metcalf, 1824).

the school. There are red-and-blue flags with white stars; the triumphal arches are covered with evergreens and roses. Mrs. Edgerly tells Charles about old Hanson, a seller of garden seeds, who gives up his dream of a farm in order to educate his dead brother's children. Lafayette has been generous to America. Charles Edgerly finally gets s Lafayette a generous Is to t e must ever remember that the best proof of love to your country is a virtuous (p. 33). A second edition of *The Badge* appeared in February 1826. One reviewer said that he hoped the "fair author" would receive more sufficient compensation for her labor than she had in the past. Whether she ever did so is not known.³⁹

Another moral tale, *The Two Birth-Days*, was also published by the *Christian Register* in late 1826. Young Joseph Nelson, whose carpenter and whose mother as a consequence became cross, idle, and sluttish, is befriended by a Miss Campbell who urges him to go to school. He does and, after several detours, is able to help the younger boys with their lessons. He is taught by a lawyer not only moral lessons but how to cipher. Miss Campbell teaches him one of Savage's constant lessons, that God sees him at all times. And he teaches his father by means of his exemplary life the value of work and temperance.⁴⁰

In Savage's only history for the young, *Life of Philip, the Indian Chief* (1827), Mrs. Edgerly teaches her little son, an older Charles, not only the facts of King Philip's War but also lessons of compassion for and understanding of the Indians.⁴¹ Charles confesses at first that he had thought of the Indian "as a tall, straight-haired solitary man, with a tomahawk in his hand skulking behind rocks and fences, or darting out upon some hapless victim as they used to do when our country was first settled" (p. 8). But his mother says that Philip's story had

- been "clouded by prejudice. of his enemies from whose pen alone we receive all our information" (p. 8). She also notes that historians give, few or no facts on the Indian women. She deplores the fact that stereo-

³⁹ [Sarah Savage], *The Badge: A Moral Tale for Children*, by the author of "The Factory Girl," "James Talbot," etc. (Boston: Office of the *Christian Register* by T. Q. Wells, 1824); *Christian Register*, 29 January 1825.

⁴⁰ [Sarah Savage], *The Iva Birth-Days, A Moral Tale*, by the author of "The Factory Girl," "James Talbot," "The Badge," etc. (Boston: *Christian Register* office by Isaac R. Butts, 1826). ⁴¹ [Sarah Savage], *Life of Philip, the Indian Chief*, by the author of "The Factory Girl," "The Badge," and "The Two Birth-Days," etc. (Salem, Mass.: Whipple and Lawrence, 1827).

types had been promulgated about the Indian and tells Charles to "be a friend of Indians, and you will find those more capable than I am to direct your efforts to promote their best interests" (p. 53). There was growing interest in the Indian at this time. Lydia Child had published in 1824 a controversial novel titled *Hobomok*, whose setting was partially in Salem. Elias Cornelius, associate minister at the Tabernacle, had written a memoir of "The Little Osage Captive" in 1822. Furthermore, Samuel Worcester was very concerned with the plight of the Indian. A fellow Salemite, Elizabeth Elkins Sanders, was writing constantly, if anonymously, about America's poor treatment of the Indian. Savage was not alone in her concern, but her work is primarily a history with fictional trimmings rather than non-fiction alone.⁴²

In 1829, Savage followed a trend, then popular, of writing narrative conversations. *Sunday-School Conversations*, brought out by Cotton and Barnard in Boston in 1829, "concerned the stories of the New Testament."⁴³ In 1831, *Conversations on the Attributes of God* was published by L. C. Bowles in Boston. This book involved Lucy and Martha and their Sunday school teacher, Miss Campbell. There are nine conversations: a general conversation on Sunday schools; on obedience to God; on going to church; and those on God's attributes - omnipresence, omnipotence, wisdom, holiness, goodness, and justice. The narrative framework is very slight; the question-and-answer format reminds one more of a catechism than anything else.⁴⁴

In 1833, a small book appeared that was Savage's contribution to a fair in aid of the Boston Asylum for the Blind, the originator and founder of which was Samuel G. Howe, a philanthropist and a relative of Savage's. The little 16-page book was published in Salem at the

⁴² Lydia Child, *Hobomok* (Boston: Cummings, Hilliard & Co., 1824); Elias Cornelius, in addition to his memoir, had resigned from the Tabernacle in 1826 to become an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the American Indians (*Boston Recorder*, 5 June 1816; 23 March 1822; *Christian Register*, 11 January 1834). Elizabeth Elkins Sanders published anonymously in 1828 *Conversations, Principally of the "Aborigines of North America"* (Salem, Mass.: W. & S. B. Ives); she was a "constant contributor of articles to newspapers - and journals giving her views on the government's treatment of the Indians from Andrew Jackson onward." *The Papers of L. Everett Saltonstall, 1816-1845*, ed. Robert E. Moody, 4 vols.

⁴³ (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1978), r.xvii.

⁴⁴ [Sarah Savage], *Sunday-School Conversations* (Boston: Cotton and Barnard, 1829).

⁴⁵ [Sarah Savage], *Conversations on the Attributes of God*, by the author of *The Badge* (Boston: L. C. Bowles, 1831).



SARAH SAVAGE OF SALEM

Regi, t' office (probably the *Essex Regi, te.*) *Blind Mirinn; Re, to, ed to Sight* is the story of Mn. Cooper and her selfish, inattentive niece who has come to live with her. The two go to see old M, -, Thompson, a wash«woman, who has a blind grandchild Sarah, a quick, attentive 'ii'£ ~- Church in Bedford, New Hampshire. She describes the countryside, learner, Mn. Cooper makes application to the Trustees of the New- ; : f. the weaving, the hop picking, and a minist<:t; Mr. Burnham, who ;, England Asylum for the Blind for Sarah, who is accepted, Six month, . . . ; J~ mourning his dead wife, Phebe, who "gladden[ed] all with her sunlater, the asylum has an exhibition. Mrs. Cooper and Miriam go and ', f shine" (p. 77). Another victim of depression is discussed, and more

., ; 1 has gone to India, travej, to New Hamp, Inre to live with a farmer's family. Savage', knowledge of that stare came from hernwn visits to her brother, Thomas Savage, who was minister of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, New Hampshire. She describes the countryside, learner, Mn. Cooper makes application to the Trustees of the New- ; : f. the weaving, the hop picking, and a minist<:t; Mr. Burnham, who ;, England Asylum for the Blind for Sarah, who is accepted, Six month, . . . ; J~ mourning his dead wife, Phebe, who "gladden[ed] all with her sunlater, the asylum has an exhibition. Mrs. Cooper and Miriam go and ', f shine" (p. 77). Another victim of depression is discussed, and more

are very impressed with what Sarah has learned. Afterwards, Mirian, f emphasis ensues on the lack of an educated clergy, thememmiscent exclaims that it is she who is r«ally blind, but her delighted aunt says : ; _ S:- of HIM 4fjidfon. After the death of Phillis, the family ;, enabled to that Miriam is now ttstored to sight. From that time on, Miriam; ;, C-; -!": return to Woodland. Phillis is one of the primary characte,,; in the attentive. H« favorite motto is '~tention is the eye of the Mind." f, ; ~- . book, modeled, says Savage, on a woman she has known. Sbvery is

In r 8 3 S, Henry Ware, Jt, Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and Pastoral ; ; J f, also discussed, especially in the We.st Indies. The judge says: "I rajoice Care at Harvan!, began to edit a series of novel, whose overal] title ; ; ii-]j. ; for the master " well " the slave. For whereve, liberty has been given was Scene, and Charaaau, Rl, nuatU, g Chrutlan Tmih. The object Was '? " , iL tohlmfromconscientiousmotivesinthemaster, the latter hasacquired "to present familiar illustrations of some of the important practical . } ; \ If a freedom more perfect than that he can impart to another" (p. 7). . principles of religion I have been so happy as to secure several able . -3/4 ~ The fact that Savage's was the first in a prestigious series of Unitarian wri_ ters who will be foun~ I trust not un~y to tr."t the several .. {ff ; (. books show, something of her increasing Unitarianism. God is portopics proposed to them. The first wnter m the series was Sarah . ~ fit' trayed as a God of love, a paternal figure. People are revealed as capable Savage. Trial "d Selj-Dtttdplne was to be her last book, and lo many 1/J . , ; ; Of goodness. Dogma isnot stressed; yet, despite her obvious leanings

ways it sums up bee <=sitional role." The book deals with Emma " ! / ~ ; in tl, ; s direction, Savage also reflected some earlier views. In this, she Spencer who meets trial after trial and learn, through them the value , - ! J F) ! - was typical of the earlier liberals whom Henry Ware, Jr, described as of self-sacrifice. Thi, heroine is not of the lower rank,. At Woodland, . ~ - S_ "doctrinally cautious. • She believed in Clnist" Saviour and Redeemer a spacious country home, financial rev=es force the funily P'move' :: ~ : ' / in conta.st to many Unitarian., who denied the divinity of Christ. She Emma's husband must leave to find work. The family, including I ~ I ; ; ! so believed in sin not justas the absetice of good, but as a war within. Emma', grandfathe, ; Judge Thurston, aod little three-year-old Ellen, ~ ~ ~ One of her most saintly characters was Judge Thumon. Phillis and move into the city to live with an aunt. Also leaving with them. is . ~ ~ the garden«, John, d~cuss Thurston's character aftrer his death. When Phillis, a black woman of uncommon judgment and loyalty. Emma ; ; Ji , ; ; ; John says that the judge was perfect, Philli, replies that he should read undergoes an intense period of self-<ducation in order to teach, but f. " " ; . 1_ 1, \$ Bible more carefully. "You would have learnt there too much of her plan, go aw, y when little Ellen becomes ill. To aid her recovery, > J i > f the character of God to think any creature good. ... the longest and the family, without the judge who has died and Emma', husband whq ~ - 4 \ , holiest life that was ever spent will still come short of what God

45. [Sarah Savage], *Blind Miriam Restored to Sight*, by rhe author of "The Faaocy Girl," "Sunday-School Conversations," ecc. (Salem, Mass.: Register Office, 1 83 J). There is a copy of , chis book with Sa, age's penciled-in signature in the Salem Achenaeum.

46. [Sarah Savage], *Trial and Self-Discipline*, number 1 in *Scenes and Characters fllustrati11g Christian Tnuh*, ed. Henry Ware, Jr., by the author of "[ames Talbot," "The Factory Girl," ecc., (Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe & Co., 1835). The quotation from Ware was found in the front of the book. The others in the series were (2) *The Skeptic* by Eliza Follen; (3) *Home* by Catharine Maria Sedgwick; (4) *Gleams of Truth* by Joseph Tuckerman; (5) *The Backslider* by Hannah F. Lee; and (6) *Alfred and The Better Flirt* by Louisa Jane Hall.

... - .:required" (p. 29).



Savage also shows *in this book that she is nonsectarian, unlike the other members of her family who were Episcopalian, orthodox Congregationalist, Unitarian, or Presbyterian. Aunt Huldah Patterson in ' : 1 Nal and Self-Discipline tells of a church with whose views she does not agree and which her neighbors criticize. She knows them "to be excellent folks—true Bereans, studying the scriptures daily and walking in the fear of the Lord We h_ave no right to judge the hearts*

of our fellow-creatures" (pp. 89, 91). This is similar to Savage's statement in a letter to Debby Fisher Dana in 1822:

I know that little variations of opinion have no influence on the essence of religion, which, with faith in our Saviour, is love to God, and submission to His will.⁴⁷

She may have been influenced in this nonsectarianism by one of her favorite and often-mentioned writers, Richard Baxter. In *The Saints' Everlasting Rest* (1677), he spoke of "Unchristianity and Church-dissolving Division and Alienation which follows [separation]; ... Alas that Pride and Ignorance should have such power among Believers that men cannot be of several Judgments in lesser points, but they be also of several Churches!"⁴⁸

She is, I believe, transitional in that, although she becomes more liberal, she does not leave the old behind. One of her characters in *Trial and Self-Discipline* is not sorry for the improvement that factories have made in the life of New England, but she is concerned "for the spirit which I fear will grow up with them—a spirit of self-reliance, an earthly spirit, looking only to this low world for aid, for support" (p. 67). What is implicit in *The Factory Girl* is explicit here.

Trial and Self-Discipline was successful. In 1838, after her death, a fifth edition appeared.⁴⁹ Although her identity was not generally known, reviews of this book as well as those of her other books, demonstrate that her ideas found appreciation in that period. An anonymous reviewer in the conservative *Boston Recorder* said that she had a "thorough acquaintance with the art of education." Her knowledge of the ways of children was often noted as was her easy, natural style. She was compared with Maria Edgeworth "by the felicity with which the most suitable occasions are seized upon for making a moral impression upon the youthful mind."⁵⁰ Joseph T. Buckingham in reviewing *James Talbot* observed that "it is obvious that a person of as much talent, and as strong religious impressions as the author can hardly be more usefully employed, than in furnishing our own community with simi-

47. "Salem Social Life," 36:236. . . .

48. Richard Baxter, *The Saints' Everlasting Rest*, 11th rev. ed. (London: For Francis Tyton & Robert Boulton, 1677), Preface opposite B-3.

49. *Christian Register*, 7 April 1838.

50. *Boston Recorder*, 24 February 1821.

far works, suited to our particular wants with the skill shown in this.⁵¹ A writer in the *New England Galaxy*, which was generally critical of women writers, approved of those who "can succeed well in works on education and juvenile tales, calculated to assist and advance the labors of the sex in their peculiar task of instructing the young; here is an immense field for their labors, for the cultivation of which they have adequate means and powers."⁵²

At the same time, there were some who saw that she rose above the crowd of female writers of her time. Some virtues were not pointed out: her psychological insight, as in her descriptions of women with clinical depression in *Filial Affection* and *Trial and Self-Discipline*, her delineation of the idiot in *Filial Affection*, or her use of a black female as a primary character in her last book. Yet her work was praised for style, design, and effect quite often. Joseph Emerson Worcester after her death pointed to her "rare intellectual attainments," which was high praise from the editor of so many atlases, gazetteers, and dictionaries, and who was to become the special favorite of the Boston literati in the great war of the dictionaries.⁵³ An unknown writer in the *New York Mirror* said on 16 October 1824 that "we therefore consider it as no slight merit in our author, that her works are free from designed resemblance to any popular writer, that they are not servilely formed after any fashionable model, but are true and original pictures of her own mind."⁵⁴ As a woman, a teacher, and a transitional writer, Sarah Savage is a voice that should be recovered.

51. *Christian Disciple and Theological Review* 20 (1822): 101.

52. "Bluestockings," *New England Galaxy*, 8 February 1825; "T.," *Christian Register*, 29 January 1825.

53. [Joseph Emerson Worcester], *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge* 9 (1837): 320.

54. *77th Minerua*, 16 October 1824.

Capt. Oliver Thayer Death Notification

OLD 8, LEM CAPTA. IN DEAD.

Capt. Oliver Thayer WM a Type of the Clippel!
Comme.nderw.

Sir, June 1.-Capt. Oliver Thayer, one of
Bible's oldest clowns, died at the home of
his daughter, Mrs. JoRe Mari;ratl, 2tiJJ
Lafayette St., at 7 P. M. tonight. He had been
sick for 86ve ml month& ,

Capt. Oliver Thayer was a 15pfomlld type of
that class of mariners, of which he was
probably the best, who; o courage, md enter;
prillio carrie<l tile nluno of Silletu to tile re-
mtest part!! of tu, world.

He was born in Salem March 12, 1798, and
his father was a sailor. He followed
his father's profession for many years at sea
and was killed in 1811.

When a boy he attended the famous school
of the late Mr. Thayer in New York,
and was a member of a class of 100
boys in 1800. He was well known to the
people of the city.

He was engaged in the destruction of the
British Colonization, in New York, Jan. 1, 1804., and
for several years he had been the only person who
was left out of the occasion.

In 1816 he sailed as a sailor on the
American ship Augusta, which was bound for
the East India Company in the city for several
months and then returned to the United States.

He returned to follow the vessel, but
was badly injured in his profession, and
with 18 years of age was made commander of the
brigantine.

He subsequently commanded some of the
most important vessels of the coast, and
in 1818, at the age of 20, he was made
commander of the brigantine.

He sailed for the first time in the
month of 1832. It took three months to
reach New Orleans, and he was
loaded with cotton and other goods. He
was successful in his voyage and
returned to the United States in
the month of 1831.

After his return from the East, he
was engaged in the business of the
city for several years.

In his later years he devoted his time to
the study of the Bible, and was
a member of the Society of the
Savior. He was a member of the
Society of the Savior, and was
a member of the Society of the
Savior.

His death was a great loss to the
community, and he was
a man of great character and
high standing. He was a
man of great character and
high standing. He was a
man of great character and
high standing.

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EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF THE UPPER PORTION OF ESSSEX
STREET.

BY OLIVER THAYER.

From 1804 to 1820, on the right of the Salem end of the Turnpike, there was a colony of ten or twelve negro families, and on the left some four or five houses containing, probably, altogether some fifty or sixty inmates. The principal persons on the right were Mumford—well fitted to be chief of the tribe, Portsmouth, Newport, Tom Piper and others, with their families. On the left, the most noted was Prince Savage, an intelligent black man, highly respected, and probably well remembered by many of our older citizens. He was a native of Africa and once a slave. These were all apparently happy in their humble sphere, especially on Election week, when the American flag was floating from above many of the dwellings, and visits of girls and boys were made from all quarters to listen to the sweet strains of the fiddle, as poured forth by amateurs of dark complexion.

We now pass the next building on the left going down, a bake house, and then an old dwelling house, where resided for many years Mr. John Chipman; then the house on the corner of May street, belonging to Capt. Samuel Very, afterwards purchased by Mr. Nathaniel Pitman. There had formerly resided in the same house, the Turell family. Mrs. Turell kept a school there for small children. Also, in the same house, lived Mr. Clough, the treasurer of the Great Putney Corporation.

The next, on the corner of May street, was owned by Benjamin Thayer, and sold, I think, about 1808, to Rev.

(211)

Nathaniel Fisher, of St. Peter's church; born at Dedham, July 8, 1742; graduated Harvard College, 1763; installed, Feb. 25, 1782; he died suddenly Dec. 20, 1812. I would say, in passing, that his son Theodore was probably the finest penman that ever graduated from the Hacker school. Among the scholars of 1800 to 1804., he certainly stood foremost.

The next building is the store on the corner. As early as 1815, it was a grocery and apothecary store, occupied by Thomas Seccomb, afterwards by Nathaniel Watson and his son Fenton, saddlers.

We now pass over to the eastern corner of Essex and Boston streets, and find the store, with house attached, of Captain Samuel Very, formerly engaged in the coasting trade with Baltimore and other southern ports. He was a fine man and a strong Jeffersonian democrat, ever ready at the polls on election days.

Next we come to the old house belonging to the Grant family, renovated and put in fine order some forty years since, as the present edifice shows. Then two or three small houses, one of which was occupied by Mr. John Bird, a comb maker; another by a Mrs. Day, a famous tailoress, formerly Mrs. Hart, and mother of Capt. Charles Hart of Brig New Providence, which was taken by the pirates near Cuba in 1829, the crew never being heard from. Next in order is the old Williams house, a relic of the olden time. Some of the family resided there in 1811. There was a large field in the rear of the house, extending to gardens on Federal street. Following this was a three-story wooden building, used for a grocery store, by Mr. James Thorndike, more recently occupied by John Ward, many years for the same business.

Next in order was the Friends' meeting house, built in 1718, with burying ground adjoining; and then came the

, mansion of Mr. Robert Cowan. He and his wife were of English extraction, and had several sons and daughters. He was a person of much ingenuity in the manufacture of lead pencils, and was, I have heard it said, the first that brought into use gum copal as a varnish for carriages. He is also remembered as being one of the crew of Privateer Schooner Pickering, commanded by Jonathan Harraden during the revolutionary war, who was eminently successful in his enterprises against the English, having captured a large number of armed vessels with many guns. All of the buildings from the Grant House have been since torn down or removed and the present edifices have been erected.

From Mr. Cowan's house, we pass a large garden beautifully laid out, in the highest state of cultivation, until we come to the house of Major Hiller, the first United States Collector appointed by General Washington. He was superseded by Col. William R. Lee of Marblehead, August 13, 1802, and soon afterwards removed to Lancaster, Mass., and died there in 1814. I recollect, perfectly well, seeing him at his home on Essex Street, a short time before his removal. Charles Cleveland, Esq., nephew of Major Hiller, afterwards City missionary of Boston, who died some few years since nearly 100 years of age, acted as Deputy Collector to his uncle from 1789, until his resignation, and with Col. Lee to February, 1803 when he resigned, and William W. Oliver, Esq., who had lived with Major Hiller for several years was appointed by Col. Lee, to fill his place, which position he held until April 10, 1839. The next occupant of this house was Judge Prescott, father of the historian: another occupant was Thomas P. Bancroft, who lived there several years. It was then purchased by Charles Saunders and a few years after was sold to Mr. William Ives, who built the

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

new house to the westward. After the death of Mr. Ives, the house was sold and torn down and the site converted into a pleasure ground by Mr. Goldthwaite, owner of the new house on the corner. **Rev. James M.** Hoppin occupied it for a few years during his pastorate in Salem.

Next to Mr. Hiller's, was the house of Mr. Abner Chase, and then the two-story grocery store of Capt. Stephen Osborn. Passing to the opposite corner of Dean street, we come to the mansion of Col. Sprague, occupied by him and the Stearns family. Col. Sprague died in 1808, and a portion of the Stearns family have resided there ever since. It has been kept in good order, and makes as fine an appearance at the present time as it did half a century ago.

The next, where now stands the residence of John H. Silsbee, Esq., was the site of one of Salem's ancient structures, devoid of paint or beauty, and occupied by the families of Hubbard Oliver, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Pettigell. Mrs. Oliver kept a school there for young children. Mr. Johnson was sexton of the old South church, Dr. Hopkins' church, and of the new church when finished in 1805. A spacious room on the lower floor was used as a dining hall for the workmen employed in building the turnpike at the commencement of operations in 1802. It may not be generally known that Dr. Stearns was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, and was a large stockholder, and took much pride in the building of it, and was bound, as the story runs, to have it when finished, so level and straight as to take an early look from Salem into the Boston market. This old house was the writer's birthplace. Some years later it was torn down, I think about 1806. The brick house now on the spot, the residence of John H. Silsbee, Esq., was erected by Joseph Sprague, son of Col. Sprague, who lived there with his family for

many years, when it became the residence of Col. Francis Peabody and family ; it was then sold to Samuel Williams, Esq., brother of Rev. William Williams, and from him purchased by Mr. Silsbee. The next house was the home of Aaron Waite, Esq., and built by him in 1796; he and his family lived there many years, and after his death it was occupied by his son-in-law, Nathaniel L. Rogers, Esq., and family, during his life, and by the remaining members of his family until the present time. The next house was the estate of Captain Nehemiah Buffington and now the home of George Wheatland, Esq.

The house below was the Mackey house, the residence of Mr. John Dodge, then of Capt. Philip P. Pinel, and next, of Miss Plummer. Then followed Miss Higginson's, and Mrs. Wallis's store. The last was built, as I learn, by a Mr. Very. The next, was a two-story dwelling house with a shop below. These four buildings, occupied the site where now stands the beautiful mansion of the late Captain John Bertram. We pass over to the next corner, the Ropes House, now belonging to Mrs. Bertram, the residence once of Rev. Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Ezra Northey, James B. Ferguson, and others. The next, end-ways to the street, was the home of John Prince, Esq. The next, a little west of the house of Mr. Emery Johnson, but of which I have no recollection, was said to have been built by Mr. Maule. Then we come to the so-called Clark house, Mrs. Clark living in the western end, and various families at different times, occupying the premises. Next, the estate of Capt. John Buffington, end-ways to the street.

On the corner of Beckford street, stood a large square building, with an ell, venerable, but dilapidated in appearance, owned by Dr. Stearns. Various families occupied it, from time to time. This house was built by Mr. Kitch-

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

en, in 1874, and was torn down some forty years since. We now pass on to the next corner, and find an old wooden building, jutting out from what is now the corner house, perhaps twenty to twenty-five feet, nearly to the edge of the sidewalk. The lower part was occupied as a shop for the sale of various Yarn articles. The upper portion of the building, was the paint and varnish shop of Mr. Cowan. Back of this, on land of Warden, was another little shop, kept by an old-fashioned gentleman, whom the boys called "Daddy Kijjen." He was a pleasant man, and his shop was well patronized. Next, came the house of Mr. John Warden, still standing, and occupied by members of his family. Next, where the house of the late Henry L. Williams, Esq., now stands, was an old two-story house, very old, and setting back from the street, ten or twelve feet. The upper story projected, and there were steps leading to the basement floor. This was the so-called Punchard house.

We now come to the saddlery and harness shop of Mr. James Bott, corner of Bott's avenue. This avenue continued north some two hundred feet or more, with a number of mechanics' shops, one of which was Mr. James Goodhue's blacksmith shop. On the eastern corner of the avenue on Essex street, stood what was called the Ashton house, afterwards removed, and then a large wooden house, I think on or near where the Pitman brick house now stands. The new Dwyer house occupies the spot, or nearly so, where stood the James Bott shop, and the next, the Holman house, a portion of the avenue land.

Now, passing down, we come to the land of Mrs. Orne, where we find four shops, respectively occupied by Benjamin Blanchard, hairdresser; Mark Pitman, cabinet maker; Nathaniel Lang, saddler; and Stephen Driver, boot and shoemaker; all of which have been removed.

Next, *Mn.* Orne's house, the western lower room a hardware store, the proprietor of which was Thomas Robie, his name being in capital letters over the door; he was an antique looking old gentleman, wearing, I think, a wig and breeches; a picture of the olden time. He was, I believe, one of the loyalists who left Salem during the revolution, and came back after the peace, and engaged, as an account of him says, in commercial pursuits to a limited extent. He was, says the account, amiable, intelligent and exemplary. He died, in Salem, December, 1811, aged 84.

We pass on to the office of Ezekiel Savage, Esq., and then to an old, two-story, gambrel-roof house, with two tenements, in one of which Mr. Savage lived, and from which he removed to his new house on Broad, corner of Hathorne, street in 1808. The house on Essex street was also, I think, afterward occupied by Daniel Dutch, Deputy sheriff, and Samuel K. Putnam and others. Next below was Mr. Dutch's office, then two wooden two-and-a-half-story buildings, -Charles F. Putnam's grocery store, and Thomas Perkins' warehouse. All these four buildings were removed or torn down before the erection of the North church, in the rear of the lot,

We now pass to the next house, belonging to the family of the late Capt. William Osgood. This was the home of *Mn.* Mercy Gibbs, previous, I think, to 1810, and a dry goods store was kept in the western end. The next house now occupied by Hon. Joseph B. F. Osgood, was, in the early portion of the century, the home of Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, the world-wide known and celebrated astronomer and navigator, who, in our younger days, when traversing old ocean's rough passage, was looked to, through his instructions, to guide us safely on to our destined port. In after years, this house was the home of David Cummins,

Esq., whose daughter gave to the world the pleasing tale of "The Lamplighter."

Next, the ancient mansion of the Curwen family, **standing** forth in full view of the obse"er, originally owned by Roger Williams in 1635-6, and afterwards by Richard Davenport, whoae administrators sold it to Jonathan Corwin, in 1675; in the popular belief, the place of the examination and commitment for trial of the so-called witches in 169!. Passing on to the opposite corner, we find an old irregular-shaped dwelling house with dry goods store in front, kept by Mr, Dutch, and above, the Winn house. On these two sites are the brick houses now forming the southwesterly corner of Essex and Summer streets, built by John Kinsman, Esq.

The next house above, on Essex street, was that of Captain John Ropes, whose son was, in 1805, a acboolfelJow *of* mine at the school of Master A.mos Town, near where the First Baptist Church now stands. For many years afterwards the house was occupied by Rev. Chas. W. Upham, our late highly esteemed citizen, and is still remaining in the family. The next was the home of Cap. t.ain Carnes, well remembered as the pioneer in the pepper trade with Sumatra. I well remember his wife, who lived many years after his decease. The next building was a small two-story house, very old, in which lived a Mrs. **Pike**, an old lady who kept a little variety-shop supplying articles for children-purchasers. Her son-a eailor-and his family Jived with her. They were very poor and in this respect they were not alone, for it was war time, and moat of the people were faring hard, as I well remember; and when he was asked how he got along, replied, "Pretty well; I feed the children on salt fish, and give them all the water they cun drink."

In the next house, on the corner of Cambridge street,

lived Dr. Barnard, apothecary, his shop being in the front part of the house on Essex street; in after years, Mr. Daniel Pierce and daughters occupied the house. On the opposite corner was the William Hathorne house. About 1812 to 1811; I think, Dr. N. Peabody occupied the eastern part and Mr. Hathorne the western. We now pass two small shops belonging to Deacon Samuel Holman, and then to his house, old and quaint-looking, and setting some fifteen feet back from the street. It was built by Thomas Maule in 1681; or 1686. My maternal grandparents were living in this house, in 1770, Mr. Holman was a picture of the olden time, wearing a "cocked" hat, small-clothes, buckled shoes, etc. He was an excellent gentleman and for many years an officer in the North Church. The next house stood eodwiae to the street and was the tin-plate workshop of De~on Richard M. Chipman. This house was afterwards, for many years, the home of Capt. Thomas Holmes and then of Mr. Abbott Walker.

It is now in the possession of Mr. Frank Cousins.

The next in order was the estate of Mr. Gabriel Holman, father of Jonathan Holman, for many years an officer in the Salem Custom House, Next, an old house belonging to the Bott family, and another, I think, owned by Mr. Mugford, which was removed to Bott's Court, and the New Jerusalem Church was built on the spot. The two houses on either corner of Bott's Court belonged to some of the Bott family. Above this were three two-and one-half story shops extending to the corner of Hamilton street. One was there as early as 1812, and was occupied by Mr. John Ferguson as a grocery store. The lower front of the one on the corner was the apothecary shop of Joseph D. Chandler. There was a school in the second story. On the site of these three houses, Dr. Benjamin F. Browne afterward erected his house. On the opposite

corner was the old house of Mr. Moses Wallis, now the property of Joseph Hanson, Esq, renovated, and I may say, rebuilt, making a very fine appearance.

The next was the house of Capt. John Foster, afterward of Captain Stephen Field, then of William H. Foster, the son of Captain Foster, who still resides on the premises. The next, Captain Samuel Endicott's house, was occupied by him as early as 1815. It is still occupied by his son, Mr. William P. Endicott and family. The next house was Michael Webb's. It was there certainly as early as 1804. His son Michael and myself were school-fellows, and I frequently visited the place. In after years, it was sold to Capt. Benjamin Creamer, and is still retained by the family. Next on the Cabot land was a large two-and-one-half story wooden building. As late as 1811, there was a grocery store in the lower story, kept by Mr. Cornelia Briggs; and William Newhall, our late City Crier, was his clerk. I think it was removed to Boston street. Next, the Cabot house. It was built by an ancestor of the late Joseph S. Cabot in 1744, and is now in possession of Judge William C. Endicott. Long may it remain a beautiful memorial of the style of old English architecture.

Next to Judge Endicott's stands the Jeffrey Lang house, built by him in 1740; he had quite a large family and died in 1758. His oldest son Richard, a silversmith, in the early years of the century, occupied the eastern front of the house, and I think the Leach family the western end; Mr. Lang died in 1820. There were three sons of the Leach family: George, Hardy, and Peep. The two eldest were members of the first class, in the Hacker school, ranking high in penmanship, which was then thought to be more important than all other branches of learning combined. Next was the old Holmes house so called, a two-story old building with a pitched roof, end to the street,

occupied by several families; the front room was a small shop kept by Sally Bacon for many years. This was taken down some years since by Miss Mary Ann Ropes, now *Mrs.* John Bertram, who built the present house on it. The house next above was the home of Capt. Timothy Ropes and family. Next, that of Rev. Dr. Daniel Hopkins, of the South Church. This house was built in 1764, by Mr. James Ford and purchased by Dr. Hopkins in 1788. He was the son of Timothy and Mary (Judd) Hopkins, born in Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 16, 1734; a graduate of Yale College, 1758; came to Salem in 1766, and for some years kept a young ladies' school, preaching occasionally, until his ordination, Nov. 18, 1778; married in 1771 to Susanna, daughter of John Saunders of Salem, by whom he had six children. He was the sole pastor until 1804, in which year he received the aid of a colleague, in the person of the late Rev. Dr. Brown Emerson, who subsequently became his son-in-law. He is spoken of in his biography, written by Dr. Emerson, as a gentleman of highly polished manners, and a kind and amiable disposition. He was tall and manly in bearing, his figure being surmounted by a high triangular hat, and there were grace and dignity in his movements. The remark was often made, that, in his looks and bearing, he strikingly resembled Washington. He was a favorite with the children, and once a month, being one of the boys of his parish, I made a visit to his house to receive religious instruction, and repeat the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. He died December 14, 1814. Dr. Emerson and family occupied the house until his death, which occurred July 25, 1871, after a pastorate of sixty-seven years. It was afterward purchased by David P. Ives, Esq., and is now in his possession and is in a fine state of preservation.

Next came three small houses, one of which still re-

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maina. The si~ or the other two is where Grace church now stands. Nezt came Ebenezer Smith, baker, with a bakery in the rear of the house, and roadway passing to Chestnut atreet. Above were two small boullies one of which I think was occupied by Mr. Roman's family, and the other by Mr. George Mullett, a blind man, who was for many years the Town Crier. On the site of these two houses stands the residence of Lemuel Higbee, Esq.

We now come to the Cabot house, on the corner of Flint street. It was, as I understand, built about 1810, an old house having, before this, occupied the place. I do not, however, remember it. This house was purchased about 1820, by Capt. Henry King, and remained in his possession, and that of his family, until sold a few yeal'8 since. It was afterward torn down, and the present edifice erected. On the opposite corner, on Flint street, within my earliest recollections, was a very old wooden building, occupied as a dwelling house and groce'ly, by Mr. John Kimball, and for some years after, say from 1806 to 1810, by John N. Sleeper (and brother), who did a large husineas for that time, in W eat India and other fol•eign goods. I well recollect the crowd, of teams from New Hampshire and Vermont, with country produce, which came there for the exchange (of commodities. It was for many years afterwards owned and occupied by Stephen Fogg, who continued in the same buainess ; and who took down the old building, erecting the present brick structure on the site.

We now come to the home of the venerable and good old Dr. Barnard, pastor of the North Church. The house was of the old English style, and built, as I leal'n, by Judge Lindall, in 1740. A large garden was attached, and kept in fino order. On holidays, especially, the old geutlcmau dealt out his flower" S with a liberal hand, to the

girls and boys as they passed by, for he thought very much of young people, and the feeling was truly reciprocated. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas of Newbury and of the First Church, Salem; born in Newbury, Feb., 5, 1748; graduated at Harvard College, 1766; ordained, January 13, 1773; died October 1, 1814, regretted by all. His father, an uncle, a grandfather, and great grandfather were all ministers and had been settled over churches in this county, in Andover, Haverhill, Newbury and Salem. In 1816, the estate was purchased by John H. Andrews, Esq., who lived many years after, and now (1884), is in possession of two of his children, Capt. John P. Andrews and sister,

We now pass on to the next house, belonging to Mr. Austin, with his cabinet shop attached, The house was sold years afterward, and put in fine order by Capt. Charles Hart, and is now the residence of Wm. Northey, Esq. The house next, on the corner of Pine street, was built about 1806 or 1807, by Jabez Smith, and sold several years after to Capt. James Silver, who occupied it until his death, and it has since remained in the family,

The next, on the corner of Pine street, opposite, was known by the name of the Osborne house, purchased by Capt. Nathaniel Osgood, I think, about 1807 or 1808, where he and his family resided some years, The house was then sold and removed to Jaffarborough (now Federal) street. Upon this site, Capt. Osgood built a new brick edifice, now standing. Above, we come to the mansion of Hon. Benjamin Goodhue, built, as I understand, about 1780. It has passed through several hands since his death. The present owner is John M. Anderson, Esq. In a notice of Mr. Goodhue (whom I well recollect), it is stated that he was early engaged in successful commerce.

He was a Whig of the revolution, Bia politica were of the W
 11hi1 l1gton school. He waa a senator from the county of Esaex
 in the Maaaachuaetta Legislature, from 1784 to 1789, when he
 waa elected a representative to the fil'8t and three succeasive U.
 S. Congreaaaa, under the new Coaatitition, 1789-96; in 1796,
 a senator in U. S. Congreaa for Mass., retiring from public life
 in 1800. He was aon of Benjamin and Martha (Hardy)
 Goodhue, born at Salem, 20 Sept., 17 48; graduated Harvard
 College 1766; died 28 July, 1814; leaving an irreproachable
 name to hie then only au"iviug eon, Jonathan Goodhue of New
 York, a merchant who in character and credit st.ood second to
 none in that commercial emporium.

The house above was built by a Mr. Luther, and the next, the
 brick house, by Samuel K. Putnam, -I ehould tliink between
 1806 and 1810. These two houeee now belong to John M.
 Anderson, Esq. I have an indistinctrecollectiou of the first
 named, and Mr. Putnam, I knew very well. These two houses,
 were tenanted by various families, from 1810 to 1820, many *ot*
 whom I knew, but can now recollect but one, as living at the
 present time, and that one is a gentleman, well known and highly
respected, residing in Peabody, -Major Lewis Allen, who **will**
be, if living, ninety years old next July.

One house still remains, the next **above, the Mrs.**

Greenwood house, removed there, I think, about 181!, from the
 upper portion of Chestnut street to **make room** for the houses
 of the Messrs. Saltonetall, Eaqr., now standing on the location.

I have no doubt that some mistakes may be point.ad out in
 these notes, and many omisaioos, but should think thoy were
 substantially correct.