



# **HISTORIC SALEM INC**

**21 ½ Buffum Street**

Built for  
John Broadley  
tannery owner  
1905

Research Provided by  
Robert Booth, Public History Services Inc.

December 2019

Historic Salem, Inc.  
9 North Street, Salem, MA 01970  
978.745.0799 | [HistoricSalem.org](http://HistoricSalem.org)  
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Owners & Occupants  
**21½ Buffum Street, Salem**

By Robert Booth, Public History Services Inc., December 2019.

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1905 for John Broadley, tannery owner.

In October, 1898, John Broadley bought from Christopher McGrane "a certain lot of land" with buildings, bounded n.e. on Buffum Street, n.w. on land of Buffum, s.w. on land of Mayo, and s.e. on land of Hanson (ED 1558:419). The 1897 atlas of Salem shows the footprint of only one house on this lot-the one now #23, plus a small shed. This house (#21½) would be built between 1905 and 1906 in the rear of that lot, which was empty in 1897. Prior to 1906, the Salem directories have no listing for a house in this location; starting in 1906, the directories do show a house here at 21½.

John Broadley (1867-1907) was born in the Wyoma section of Lynn, the son of Hugh Broadley and Johannah Keefe.

In 1860 in Salem (per census, h. 389) Hugh Broadley, 33, born in England, was working as an engraver and residing in the house of John Jones, 45, also born in England, a cotton printer. They worked in a textile factory, perhaps together, Hugh engraving the patterns and John printing them onto the fabric.

Hugh Broadley came from a textile-printing family (info from Internet source). He was born 1826 in Great Harwood, a small town in Lancashire, England, the son of John Broadley & Maria Ryding. His father, John, was a block-printer of textiles and later a fabrics dealer. Hugh was apprenticed to a calico engraver in Enfield, England; and in 1850 he left for America. As we have seen, he was living in Lynn by 1860; and on Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, of that year Hugh, 35, married Johannah (Hannah) Keefe, 34, born in Ireland. By 1865 the couple and two children were living in South Danvers (soon to be renamed Peabody), where (per census, h. 124) they resided in a house also occupied by the family of George Orr, 56, an Englishman working as a cloth printer. Hugh was then described as 39, an engraver, with wife Hannah, 38, and children Maria, 3, and John, one. In the 1860s Hugh changed his specialty from textile engraving to leather engraving, much in demand in Salem.

In March, 1867, Hugh Broadley for \$1300 purchased a house and land on Phillips Street in Salem, and the family moved in. In 1870 (per census) the

Broadleys rented out part of the house to tenants, Joseph Tomlinson, 29, an English-born engineer, and His wife and three children, while the Broadleys occupied the rest: Hugh, 44, machinist, wife Hannah, 43, and children Maria, 9, John, 7, and Mary E., five.

John Broadley and his two sisters would grow up in this general neighborhood, above Harmony Grove and Mack Park.

Salem, formerly an important seaport, had become a manufacturing center by the 1870s. The largest textile factory was that of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, at the foot of Harbor Street, on the Point; but the major employer was the leather industry, whose factories and tanneries lined Boston Street and Mason Street, near the Broadley house.

Salem continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by 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).

In 1874 the city was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. 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. Forty 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.

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 1880 (per census, h. 102), the Broadley family, on Phillips Street, consisted of Hugh, 54, "engraver for pebbling leather," Hannah, 50, daughter Maria 18, working at shoe stitching in a factory, Mary E., 14, at school, and John, 16,

working "at tanning." In fact, John Broadley was learning the trade of a leather-engraver from his father-but he was also paying attention to the big picture of leather-manufacture. Much later, in an August, 1921, issue of "Hide and Leather News" trade magazine, there appeared a brief piece on the "The Broadley Rolls" from an old tanner who recalled watching Hugh cut steel rolls by hand. "He cut a pebble grain on them and tanners used them to give that effect to their leather." His son John "cut pebble, seal, alligator, and other fancy grains on the rolls."

The family would remain intact for the next ten years, during which John Broadley advanced in his trade as an engraver and tanner of leather.

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, and off Jefferson Avenue near St. Anne's Church. A jute bagging company prospered with plants on Skerry Street and English Street; its products were sent south to be used in cottonbaling. Salem factories also produced lead, paint, and oil. At the Eastern Railroad yard on Bridge Street, cars were repaired and even built new.

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.

In 1887 the streets were first lit with electricity, replacing gas. The gas works, which had stood on Northey Street since 1850, was moved to a larger site on Bridge Street in 1888, opposite the Beverly Shore.

More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. This space was created by filling in rivers, harbors, and ponds. The once-broad North River was filled from both shores, and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (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.

On Nov. 4, 1890, Hugh Broadley died of Bright's disease, in his 55<sup>th</sup> year. He left Hannah, 63, and their three grown children. John took over, and conducted pebble roll cutting in 1893 from the home on Phillips Street.

In February, 1893, John Broadley, 29, engraver, married Harriet E. White, 24, a native of New Brunswick, Canada. By 1895 (per directory) the couple resided at then-13 Mason Street, and John was working as a pebble roll cutter at 19 Goodhue St. John & Harriet would have five children, 1893-1902. By 1897 (per directory) they resided at 11 Tremont Street, and John had started the Salem Shoe Stock Company, situated at 63 Flint Street, soon to be relocated to Mason Street.

As mentioned, John Broadley purchased the house at 23 Buffum Street in 1898, to serve as the family residence.

By 1900 (per census), the family was fragmenting: Harriet, 31 resided at then-28 Grove Street with children Edith, 5, Francis, one, and infant George, while John, 37, listed as an engraver, resided at #23 Buffum with son John H., 7, housekeeper Elizabeth Whitmore, 31, a widow, and boarder Michael Bellew, 23, a teamster. Meanwhile, John's mother, Hannah, was residing at 15 Phillips with her daughters Maria, 38, a shoe stitcher by trade, and Mary E. (Broadley) Sullivan, 35, a widow, with daughter Helen F. Sullivan, 12. John & Harriet had a last child, Charles V., born in June, 1902.

In July, 1902, John's mother, Johannah (Keefe) Broadley, died of heart disease, aged 65 years.

John operated the Salem Shoe Stock Co. and founded the Broadley Leather Co., with factories at then-67 and 69 Mason Street. Although the business prospered, things turned tragic in the family. In 1903, Harriet moved to Danvers, where she would be an inmate at Danvers State Hospital asylum (per 1910 census). On July 12, 1905, their son John H. Broadley was killed in an electric-trolley accident in Salem, three days before his 12<sup>th</sup> birthday.

John Broadley remained in Salem, attending to his businesses and his children evidently. In the 1905 City Valuation, John Broadley, newly residing at 162 North Street, was assessed for various real estate holdings (ward 6, p. 95). In the 1906 City Valuation (ward 6, precinct 11, p. 95), John Broadley, 162 North, was assessed for real estate including the house at 23 Buffum (valued at \$1600) and, newly, at "house, rear 23 Buffum" (valued at \$1800). At 162 North Street he evidently resided with his sister Maria and some or all of his children. While in Somerville, on May 16, 1907, John Broadley, fifty, was killed in a car crash.

In 1910 Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan was residing at 23 Buffum, working as the bookkeeper of the Salem Shoe Stock Co., assisted by her daughter Helen (stenographer) and by Edward Curran, who superintended the operation and boarded at #23. At the same time, Maria Broadley, 48, resided at then-162 North Street with two of her Broadley nephews, George, 10, and Charles, 7 (1910 census, h. 280). Charles would be sent to the Lowell Textile School, from which he would graduate, with distinction. Mrs. Sullivan and Mr. Curran would run the Broadley tannery into the 1930s.

The new (1905) house at 21½ Buffum remained in the family and was leased out. In 1906 the tenants were Walter Stuart Frisbee, thirty, a bank clerk working in Boston, and Alice M. (Leighton) Frisbee, 34, a Salem school teacher. They had married on April 12, 1906.

Alice was the daughter of English immigrants, Thomas and Ann Maria Leighton, who had come to Salem in 1870 from Britain with a family of three children, to which a fourth (Henry) was added soon after arrival. By trade Thomas was a "morocco dresser," a specialty of leather-making. In 1880 the Leighton family (now including Alice, 8, and Emily, 6) resided at then-14 Ord Street, near the Peabody Line. By 1900 they resided at then-10 Mason Street, Thomas, 62, still working as a morocco dresser, Henry, 30, as a store clerk, and Alice, 28, and Emily, 26, as school teachers (per 1900 census, h. 337)

Walter S. Frisbee was born in Salem in 1876, the last of five children of Andrew Frisbee, a Maine-born shipwright and spar-builder, and his wife Abby (nee Burnham). In 1880 the Andrew Frisbees had resided at then-33 Turner Street, and he had a shop at Hunt's Wharf.

Walter and Alice would have no children.

Salem kept growing. The Canadians were followed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street at Proctor), a fire started in small wooden shoe factory and 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 the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the wooden homes of The Point. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company factory complex exploded in an inferno. At Derby Street, just beyond Union, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States. In short order, businesses were rebuilt and new houses and apartment buildings went up; and several urban-renewal projects (including Hawthorne Boulevard, which involved removing old houses and widening old streets) were put into effect.

By 1915 Walter Frisbee had become a construction engineer for a Boston bridge-building firm. On March 21, 1916, Mrs. Alice (Leighton) Frisbee died. Walter moved to then-25 Dearborn Street, and later to 32 Fairmount Street. He married again; and he and Florence had a daughter, Janet, born in 1921. By 1930 the family resided in Hamilton and Mr. Frisbee was prospering in the business of "bridge works" (1930 census, Hamilton, h. 388).

The John Broadley heirs still owned the two houses here on Buffum Street. In March, 1920, Edith Broadley sold her one-fourth interest to her brother Francis J. of Boston (ED 2441:558). In April, 1921, he sold his half-interest to his aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan (ED 2485:499). She bought out George H. Broadley, of Salem, in May, 1923 (ED 2552:579). In May, 1925, Charles V. Broadley sold his interest to 'Mrs. Sullivan, who thus became sole owner of the premises (ED 2640:571), which she would remain for many years.

Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration.

In 1926 and perhaps before, this house was occupied by August Wagner and family. He was a German-born dealer in dry goods. He had married Sarah E. Swett; and they had one child, Otto Swett Wagner, born in 1897 in Lawrence and raised in Salem. Otto was a smart boy, and went from Salem High School to Harvard College (A.B. 1920, A.M. 1921). In 1918, during World War One, he enrolled in the Navy Reserve and then in the Army as an infantry private.

The war ended before he was deployed, and he resumed his studies at Harvard in 1919. Otto chose teaching as his profession, and resided here with his parents. August died in 1929 or 1930, aged 64; in 1930 his widow, Sarah, 63, resided here with her son Otto, 33; and they had moved by 1931. Otto, a high school teacher in Amesbury, would marry Mildred Woodard and live on until 1960.

In 1931, the house was vacant, at least for a while (per directory). By 1934 (per directory) the occupants here were E. Parker Hopkins, an insurance agent, wife Marjorie, and whatever children they may have had.

The Great Depression continued through the 1930s. Salem, the county seat and regional retail center, gradually rebounded.

By 1940 the occupants here were Earl G. Pauley, in the leather business, and wife Evelyn, 34, both recently arrived from Shirley, Mass. (per census).

After World War II, Salem prospered through the 1950s and into the 1960s. General Electric, Sylvania, Parker Brothers, Pequot 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.

In June, 1947, Mrs. Mary E. (Broadley) Sullivan having died, the devisee under her will, Edward J. Curran (the longtime superintendent of the Broadley tannery), conveyed the two houses and land to himself and Mary's daughter, Helen F. Sullivan (ED 3555:417,417).

In 1979, the devisees/heirs of Helen and/or Edward, Herbert & Grace Hill, subdivided the lot and sold the two houses separately. To Charlene D. Long went the house at 21½ and its land (Lot 2) in May, 1979 (ED 6596:280).





## 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.

Salem Crew Lists (SCL) found on-line at Mystic Seaport site.

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.

--Public History Services



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Massachusetts, Death Records, 1907-1915, for John Broadley, Somerville



# RETURN OF A DEATH

CITY OF SOMERVILLE

FULL NAME John Broadley, R11111111 No 31.8  
Date of Birth 16 1907

Place of Death Somerville, Massachusetts  
Date of Death 16 1907

Sex male, Color white, Marital Status Single

Occupation Laborer, Cause of Death Automobile accident

Spouse: None, Burial Place: Somerville

Parents: John Broadley, Mary Broadley

Other Relatives: None listed

Signature: [Illegible]

Witness: [Illegible]

Registrar: [Illegible]

Official Information: [Illegible]

Place of Burial: [Illegible]

OUT WITH INK - THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD  
ALL NAMES TO BE IN FULL



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before me, Otis J. Carlton Justice of the Peace

Essex ss. Received May 24, 1923 2f> in :past 10 A, Id, Recorded and Exaudned Li.NOW ALI

J.tmr l!Y"t,!ES~ • l!W:lia.'ES. that • l. Geoi•ge H •• llroadley- of Salem, COU!'.It{ of Essex,

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descr1bod as follows: Beginning on Buttum Street at land now

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now or formerly o:t' Raymond; thence tu:mine; and running westerly by said lind of :Ba:,mond.

to land now or formerly of Mayo about 144 feet; thence turnilig and. x-unn'ng southerly by land

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feet to said land. o.t Hanson, thence turning and rw-u lil:lg easterly by said. land of lilmson

about 144 feet to the point of besillning, Said :pai'ce •being the same conveyed to the said

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Sou.th Deeds Book 1568 Pago 419. 'i.'O HAV.E AND 'XO HOLD the grant,ed. premises, with all

the privi• leges and appurtenances thereto belon3ing to the said L!il'ry B. Sullivan a. hor heirs

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simple or the granted prenlises, that they are :free from. all Lncumurancee , and that I wi' l and

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her heirs and assign:w foz:ever agaim,t the lawful claiills and dlil l l l l iu:l.c.l.s of all persons • rn

Wl'l.'liESS WHXEMDF I the said George

H, ill'oadley being Wl.lull'ried., hereunto set my hand and seal this •i'our-

teenth day of JJa.y one thousand. nine hundred and. twenty tlree,

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

George H. Broadley

(seal)

County of Crarton ss. Ma.y 14th 1923 Then personally appeared the llll.id (}oorgi) li, llroadley

and acknowledged the t'orosoin's instrument tq •be hi.a free act

'and deed, before me William ;r. Williams Notary Public (n.otari:rial seal) .issex ss. Received

May 24, 1923 33 m. :past 10 A. ?!, Recorded ar.d Ex.c.nu.ned

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KNOW ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, That CHARLES V. BROADLEY, of the County of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the four children and heirs at law of JOHN BROADLEY, late of the County of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, in consideration of one dollar and other good and valuable consideration to me paid by B. AUNT, MARY E. SULLIVAN, of said Salem, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said MARY B. SULLIVAN one undivided fourth part of the certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Salem, on the westerly side of Buffum Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Buffum Street at land now or formerly of Hanson, thence running northerly by Buffum Street about fifty one feet to land now or formerly of Yllond; thence turning westerly by said land of Yllond about one hundred and forty four feet to land now or formerly of Ilavo; thence turning running southerly by said land of Ilavo and by land now or formerly of Ilonaghan, in all about fifty one feet to said land of Hanson; thence turning and running easterly by said land of Hanson about one hundred and forty four feet to the point or betwixt. Said parcel being the same conveyed to the said JOHN BROADLEY by deed of CHRISTOPHER ILGRANE dated October 8, 1888, recorded in the Essex South Deeds, Book 1558, Page 419. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the elected premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said MARY B. SULLIVAN and her heirs and assigns

to  
Sullivan  
One \$2, R. St. aml)  
Documentary  
Canceled

Electronic References

to their own use and behoof forever. And I do hereby covenant, for myself and my heirs and assigns, and my executors and administrators, with the said MARY B. SULLIVAN and her heirs and assigns that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid, and that I will defend the same to the grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the law, suits and demands of all persons. In witness whereof I, the said CHARLES V. BROADLEY, being unmarried, hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of May in the year nineteen hundred and twenty five, Charles V. Broadley (seal)

STATE OF MARYLAND County of Anne Arundel ss: On this second day of May 1926 personally appeared the above named CHARLES V. BROADLEY and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act, and deed before me,  
Elinore G. Girault Notary Public (Notarial seal)  
My commission expires May 2, 1927  
Essex ss. Received June 16, 1925. in m. past 1 P. L. Recorded aml. Examined

I, Horace Dufour of the County of Anne Arundel, State of Maryland, holder of a mortgage from IRRED L. DUFOUR of the County of Anne Arundel, to me dated December 16, 1922 recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds Book 1

Discharge

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Granters:

LONG CHARLENE D TR

Grantees:

LONG CHARLENE D TR  
TWENTY ONE & ONE-HALF BUFFUM STREET REAL

Granters/Grantees

References

Abstract

AFFECTED PROPERTY: 1/2 Buffum Street, Salem, MA 01970

**DEED**

I., CHARLENE D. LONG,

of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts,

for consideration paid, mutually in full consideration of

LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

to CHARLENE D. LONG, 112 1/2 Buffum Street, Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, Trustees of the N. DONE-HAUWILL STREET REALTY TRUST dated 11/1/2016, recorded herewith,

**K.4-**

with which I have

A certain parcel of land, with the buildings located thereon, on the Southwesterly side of Buffum Street in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts as Lot 2 on a plan of the "Plan of Land in Salem" drawn by Sumner Service, Inc., dated January 12, 1971 and recorded in the South District Registry of Deeds in book 6566 Page 459, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Northwest corner of land now owned by Frank P. Mullett, as shown on the plan;

South 44° 30' 00" West 1/4 mile or formerly of said Minutillo, a distance of 150.55 feet to a point;

North 11° 41' 16" West by land now or formerly belonging to Mary A. Coney by land now or formerly owned by Robert L. and Frances M. Lipka, as shown on the plan, a distance of 51.41 feet to a point;

North 45° 01' 28" East by land now or formerly belonging to Alice F. Helen, Ancelet and by land now or formerly belonging to William W. and Louise A. Lambert, as shown on the plan, a distance of 62.16 feet to a point; thence

South 45° 01' (10' East by other land & thence, shown as Lot 1 on said plan, a distance of 87.01 feet to a point; thence

North 14° 31' 00" East by said lot, a distance of 87.01 feet to a point; thence

South 45° 03' 00" West by said Buffum Street, a distance of 15.00 feet to the point of beginning. Said parcel containing 4,586 square feet, 110.0001 acres, according to said plan.

Subject to a 5 foot parking easement building adjacent to the Nonliesterly bound of the said Lot 1, as shown on the plan. Said easement to run with the land adjacent to the benefit of the owners of said Lot 1. Said easement to be used solely for the parking of motor vehicle.

Together with an easement to run with the food, to inspect, maintain, and repair the sewer and water pipes remains as shown on the plan of the premises located on Lot 2, as shown on the plan. Said easement to include the right to enter into the basement of the building located on Lot 1 and to take any and all oiler necessary to inspect, repair or maintain the water and sewer pipes.

For my title, see deed of Hester H. Hill and Grace Hill, 11/1/1979, dated May 29, 1979, and recorded at Essex South District Registry of Deeds, Book 6516, Page 280.

**NOTICE OF SEARCH**

WITNESS my hand and seal this 12th day of November, 2016.

*al AI2 1*  
CHARLENE D. LONG