

## HIS TORIC SALEM INC

## 17 Carlton Street

Built for
Margaret Ellison Bray
c. 1809

Remodeled in 1831

Researched and written by Jen Ratliff, 2022
Adapted from Robert Booth, 2002

Historic Salem Inc.
The Bowditch House
9 North Street, Salem, MA 01970
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17 Carlton Street, c. 2020
(Salem Accessors Office)

Carlton Street was laid out in 1800 and was named for revolutionary war army officer, Colonel Samuel Carlton. The area had previously been known as Bakehouse Field, for a bakehouse that once stood on Essex Street. ${ }^{1} 17$ Carlton Street is one of the street's earliest homes. It was built around 1809 for Margaret Ellison Bray and was likely enlarged to its current configuration in 1831 by Margaret's son, Benjamin Bray, Jr. The home is in the Federal style with simple trim and a brick foundation. Federal style architecture was popular from about 1780 to 1840 and is an evolution of the Georgian Style.

[^0]The Historic Derby Street Neighborhood is perhaps the best example of Salem's diverse and ever-changing history. The land began as part of the largest native village inhabited by the Naumkeag people. Europeans settled in the area after 1626 and many of Salem's remaining first period homes line lower Essex Street, including the 1667 Stephen Daniels House, 1675 Narbonne House, and c. 1688 William Murray House. As Salem's maritime industry bustled, seafarers built their stately homes in the neighborhood to be close to their wharves. In the early-to-mid $19^{\text {th }}$ century, Salem's elite moved to larger newly built estates on picturesque streets such as Washington Square and Chestnut Street. Their former waterfront neighborhood became home to Irish immigrants looking for work in the city's factories and homes.

In the early 20th century, the neighborhood transitioned again, this time from being an Irish neighborhood to predominantly Polish. Like the Irish, Polish immigrants were attracted to job opportunities in the city's mills and factories. Polish immigrants began arriving in Salem around 1890, and by 1911, Poles comprised about $8 \%$ of the city's overall population.

## Bray Family, 1808-1874

Margaret Hill Ellison (1776-1819) was born in Salem, Massachusetts to Elizabeth Ulmer (1739-1808) and John Ellison (1738-1812) on April 14, 1776. ${ }^{2}$ John was born in London and emigrated to Salem, where he married Elizabeth in 1762. John was a solider and sailor of the rebel army during the Revolutionary War. By 1783, he was in business as a ship-rigger and in 1798 was working as a town watchman. John was described by Reverend William Bentley as "a

[^1]man of great integrity and good reputation." ${ }^{3}$ Elizabeth was the granddaughter of Rev. Ulmer, a preacher who emigrated from Germany around 1700 and settled in Maine. Together, John and Elizabeth had seven surviving children: Mary, Rebecca, George, Elizabeth, Margaret, and John Jr. ${ }^{4}$

Margaret Ellison married boatbuilder and shipwright, Benjamin Bray (1775-1808) on March 2, 1794, at the age of eighteen. ${ }^{5}$ The couple resided on Hardy Street in Salem and had seven children. Benjamin Bray fell ill and died of consumption at the age of thirty-three on June 2, 1808. He was buried in Charter Street Cemetery. Margaret was left with several young children, some of which were put in the care of a guardian, Joseph Lambert. Two months after Benjamin's death, Margaret Bray purchased a plot of land on Carlton Street from Benjamin Crowninshield for six $\$ 600 .{ }^{6}$

On January 29, 1809, Margaret married barber, Francisco Paolo Astranan (1783-1865).
Astranan was a Sicilian immigrant that went by the anglicized name Francis P. Ashton. The couple had two children, Lucy Ann and Merchalor Ashton. ${ }^{7}$ Francis was close friends with mariner Joseph Monarch, who immigrated to Salem from Naples. Monarch named one of his sons Francis Ashton Monarch in his friend's honor. His son later altered his name to Francis M. Ashton and was one of the first to rent 1 Carlton Street, after the home was constructed as an

[^2]investment property for Susannah Ingersoll in 1851. ${ }^{8}$ According to historian Robert Booth, the home at 17 Carlton Street first appeared in tax records in 1812 with Francis Ashton listed as operating his barber shop in the home. ${ }^{9}$ Although Francis is listed on the tax records, Margaret solely owned the home, likely to ensure that her children with Benjamin Bray would receive an inheritance. ${ }^{10}$

In July 1819, Margaret passed away at the age of forty-four, just two years after giving birth to her youngest child. She was buried with her first husband, Benjamin Bray, in Charter Street Cemetery. Francis Ashton quickly remarried on December 5, 1819, to Rachel (Gwinn) Hall, a widow of Spencer Hall. ${ }^{11}$ Rachel became the stepmother to the Bray and Ashton children and by 1820, the home on Carlton Street was headed by Francis Ashton and stepson John Bray and his wife Margaret Roundy.

In March 1821, the house at 17 Carlton Street was divided amongst the Aston and Bray children. Margaret and Francis's daughters, Merchalor and Lucy Ann Ashton were deeded "the north front rooms and north kitchen," as well as a small piece of land on the northwest part of the lot. The remainder of the property was deeded to the Bray children. ${ }^{12}$ Around this time, Francis P. Ashton, his new wife Rachel, and his children relocated to the corner of Bridge and Pleasant streets and the Ashton portion of the home on Carlton Street was rented to laborer,

[^3]John Bullock (1781-1854) and his family. ${ }^{13}$

In September 1821, John C. Taylor, a Salem pump and block maker, paid \$200 to John Bray, Eliza Bray and her husband David Robinson for their portion of ownership of the home. The Taylor family resided in a part of the home for about two years prior to purchasing and moving to a house on nearby Neptune Street. ${ }^{14}$ In 1825, the Taylors sold their section of the home back to the Bray family, this time to Benjamin Bray, Jr. (1801-1869) who was now a coach and chaise body maker (horse carriage maker) at 15 Union Street. Benjamin continued to purchase shares of the home's ownership from his Bray siblings. The youngest Bray's, William and Daniel, who grew up in the home had careers as sailors. Daniel, a mariner, married Pheba Skidmore in 1828 and resided nearby at 21 Becket Street and later at 104 Essex Street. William traveled the world working as a ship's carpenter.

Benjamin Bray married Mary Lane in 1825. Mary was born in Salem in 1801 and was the daughter of Captain William Lane and his wife Elizabeth Brown, of 110 Derby Street. The couple had three daughters and continued to share the Carlton Street home with John Bullocks. ${ }^{15}$

In March 1831, Benjamin Bray took out a mortgage of \$1,500 from Peter E. Webster, a local trader. According to Robert Booth, "With the mortgage money, Mr. Bray evidently enlarged the house by raising the roofline in front and extending it as a two-story lean-to toward the rear, thus adding three or four small new rooms in back. It is likely that the chimneys (as indicated by the brick foundation arches in the cellar), which had once run up the end wall of the original house, remained in place and had fireplaces facing back into the new

[^4]rooms as well forward into the old rooms."16 This renovation likely created the home we now see at 17 Carlton Street today.

The Eastern Railroad began offering direct trips between Salem and Boston in 1838.
Benjamin's coach making business likely suffered following the railroad's arrival in Salem and the Panic of 1837. As a result, Benjamin Bray could not repay the Webster mortgage; and the home was foreclosed, but in July 1839, Peter Webster agreed to convey the premises to Benjamin's wife, Mary for Benjamin Bray's unpaid balance, \$450, in monthly \$20 installments. ${ }^{17}$

The Bullocks also remained the tenants in the house, and were joined there by Mrs. Bullock's sister, Sarah Cloutman, a tailoress. According to Robert Booth, Benjamin and the Bray family were able to bounce back.

During the 1840s, with a family of six children to support, Benjamin Bray drew on his considerable ingenuity to modernize his coach-building business. He was a talented designer and applied himself to improving the functioning of windows and window curtains. Two of his creations were clever enough to earn him patents. He participated in the first Exhibition of the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association at the Mechanic Hall, on Essex Street at Crombie Street, in September 1849; and there was awarded a diploma in the category of New Inventions. During the 1840s, with a family of six children to support, Benjamin Bray drew on his considerable ingenuity to modernize his coach-building business. He was a talented designer and applied himself to improving the functioning of windows and window curtains. Two of his creations were clever enough to earn him patents. He participated in the first Exhibition of the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association at the Mechanic Hall, on Essex Street at Crombie Street, in September 1849; and there was awarded a diploma in the category of New Inventions.

In 1850, Benjamin Bray become sole owner of the home and land at 17 Carlton Street, buying the remaining rights from his Ashton sisters. ${ }^{18} \mathrm{He}$ had transitioned from coachbuilder to manufacturing curtain fixtures and was able to pay off his mortgage debts to Peter Webster's

[^5]estate. At the time, the home was divided into at least three units or sections, occupied by the Bray family, Elizabeth and Mary Ann Bullock, and Sarah Cloutman. ${ }^{19}$ After Benjamin Bray become sole owner, the Bullock and Cloutman women moved out of the home, and it was occupied in its entirety by Mary, Benjamin, and their six children. During the Civil War, the Bray family relocated to Boston and rented the home in Salem. According to Robert Booth's 2002 history of the home:

By 1865, the house was occupied by one Parker Bray and by Charles Fillebrown, 29, a varnisher \& polisher, wife Mary E., 28, and son Charles H., seven ( 1865 census, Ward One, house 469). Charles Fillebrown had been a brave soldier during the war, and had served as a private, from Salem, in July, 1862, in Co. G, First Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Heavy Artillery. The Regiment was assigned to ordinary duty in forts near Washington, DC, for a year and more. The outfit saw its first action in the spring of 1864. At the Battle of Harris Farm, in Virginia, on May 19, the Regiment lost 54 men killed (Major Rolfe included) and 312 wounded, with 27 missing. The outfit remained in the campaign against Petersburg, and on June 16, lost 25 killed and 132 wounded in an ill-fated assault on the entrenchments. Charles Fillebrown was one of those wounded. His wounds were evidently severe, and he was mustered out in July, 1864. (see Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, Marines in Civil War, 5:610). He resided at One Carlton Street by 1870.

Benjamin Bray Jr. died in Boston on December 21, 1869, at the age of sixty-eight. On September
17, 1875, his widow, Mary (Lane) Bray, sold the home at 17 Carlton Street to John Collins for $\$ 1,825$, thus ending the Bray Family's sixty years of ownership. ${ }^{20}$

## Collins-Flynn Family, 1874-1945

By this time, the Historic Derby Street Neighborhood had transitioned to an Irish neighborhood, as many of the area's earlier merchants had built larger homes away from the

[^6]working waterfront. The Collins family consisted of John, his wife Catherine, and their daughter Mary Ann. The family emigrated from Ireland around 1854, when Mary Ann was a toddler. Little information is known about the family but, by 1880, they had converted the home into a duplex and rented out one section to William Kane, a tinsmith at 31 Central Street, and his children. The Kane family emigrated from Ireland around the same time as the Collins family. It is possible the two families had a connection. William Kane was a widower with five children: William Kane, Jr., (age 23) who worked as a barber, Nellie (age 21) who worked as a dressmaker, and John (age 18) who worked as a cigar maker and two younger sons, James (age 11) and Thomas (age 7). Catherine and John Collins' daughter, Mary Ann (age 26) also worked as a cigar maker. ${ }^{21}$

Mary Ann Collins married Bartholomew N. Flynn, a laborer, around 1882. Their marriage was short-lived, as Bartholomew died in 1885. Mary Ann remained in the home with her parents. The Kane family moved out and William Martin moved into their unit. At the time, William worked at the gas works near Bridge Street. John Collins died in the late 1880s and the home was occupied by his widow, Catherine and daughter, Mary Ann. The other unit was then occupied by Henry Randall, who worked as a yachtsman. Mary Ann inherited the home in 1895 and her mother died a few years later. She remained in the home for another fifty years, with rotating tenants in the adjoining unit. (see Resident's Table) Mary Ann lived in the home until 1943. Tenants Lillian and Edward N. Tripp remained in the home and operated Salem Recreated Craft Shop in the rear of the Carlton Street house. The Collins-Flynn family owned and resided in the home for 71 years before it was sold to Charles S. Johnston Jr. for $\$ 339.47$. His ownership

[^7]was short, and it is likely that he made improvements to the home before selling to Mary and James Lawnsby a few months later for \$2,000. ${ }^{22}$

## Lawnsby Family, 1946-1995

James Robert Lawnsby (1913-1985) was born on July 9, 1913, in Beverly, Massachusetts to Margaret (Gillis) and Edward L. Lawnsby. James was one of five children. He worked as a laborer for the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a program that created jobs during the Great Depression. He married Mary Catherine MacDougall (1915-1997) in 1934, at the age of 21. The couple settled on Lothrop Street in Beverly and started a family. The Lawnsby's eventually had six children, Francis D. (1935-2018), James Jr. (1936-2011), William C. (19372008), Richard P. (1941-1995), Mary C. (1945-2000), and Thomas E. (b. 1950)

The family moved to 40 Webb Street in Salem around 1940, while James briefly worked as a chauffeur. Later, taking a job as an oil serviceman for Halls Heat Headquarters, where he ultimately became a manager. The family purchased 17 Carlton Street in 1946 and continued renting the home until moving in, around 1948. The Lawnsby children were all raised in Salem and attended Salem Public Schools.

Frances graduated Salem High School as Valedictorian in 1952 and Salem State College as Salutorian in 1956. She taught elementary school in Danvers and at a local Sunday School. She was heavily involved in local organizations including the Girl Scouts, League of Women Voters, and the Women's Club of Beverly. She married Donald C. Winslow in 1958 and worked as a bookkeeper for his Auto Body shop in Danvers.

[^8]James Jr. "Jake" served in the United States Army during the Korean War. He was known as a sports enthusiast and avid fisherman.

William "Bill" followed in his father's footsteps, working for Hawthorne Oil as an oil burner technician. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army during the Vietnam War and was a long-time active member of Salem's Ancient Order of the Hibernian (AOH) Division 18 and the Moose Lodge. He married JoAnna Fisher in 1960.

Mary C. Lawnsby married John C. Morrisey in 1968 and relocated to New Hampshire. Her brother, Thomas married Evalyn Kumin in 1972, while working as an accountant. Evalyn is an accomplished psychotherapist and mental health counselor, based in South Hamilton. No information was available for Richard P. Lawnsby.

After almost fifty years of ownership, the Lawnsby Family sold the home at 17 Carlton Street in 1995 for $\$ 67,500$. Since then, it has been sold five times. Most recently, it was purchased by Sarah Clermont and Stephen Larrick in December 2020. The couple have begun to restore the home and have requested that this recording of its history be created.

| Homeowner | Date Purchased | Years of Ownership | Number of Years | Purchase Price | Documents Referenced | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Margaret (Ellison) Bray | August 26, 1808 | 1808-1819 | 11 | consideration paid | 185:226 | Land was purchased in 1808, and the house was built for Margaret Ellison Bray Astranan/Ashton |
| Benjamin Bray Mary (Lane) Bray | February 22, 1825 | 1825-1874 | 49 | consideration paid | 236:260 | "a certain parcel of land with the dwelling house and all other buildings" Benjamin Bray inherited 1/8th undivided share when Margaret Bray passed in 1819, accumulated most of his siblings shares of the home over the years. |
| John Collins Catherine Collins | September 17, 1874 | 1874-1895 | 21 | In consideration of \$1 | 912:226 | 458:30 |
| Mary A. (Collins) Flynn | March 6, 1895 | 1895-1945 | 50 | In consideration of \$1 | 1437:294 | "Buildings thereon" <br> Property was conveyed from Catherine Collins to her daughter Mary Ann Flynn Also see 2877:437,438 for mortgage covenants, 3352:554 for possession due to foreclosure, and 3435:480 for discharge |
| Charles S. Johnston, Jr. | November 27, 1945 | 1945-1946 | <1 | \$339.47 | 3437:64 | Conveyed "by deed of James E. Lynch, Executor under will of Mary A. Flynn |
| James Lawnsby Mary C. Lawnsby | March 27, 1946 | 1946-1995 | 49 | consideration paid | 3450:280 | Also see 3450:281 for mortgage of \$2000 with Roger Conant Cooperative Bank |
| Matthew E. Power | October 2, 1995 | 1995-1998 | 3 | \$67,500 | 13235:215 |  |
| Todd B. Mcllroy Sarah B. Mcllroy | April 15, 1998 | 1998-2002 | 4 | \$165,500 | 14739:227 |  |
| Jeffrey Stevenson Jennifer Lordi Stevenson | January 30, 2002 | 2002-2004 | 2 | \$285,000 | 18265:277 |  |


| Tasha Davidson <br> Cheryl Davidson <br> Brian Dower | March 26,2004 | $2004-2015$ | 11 | $\$ 363,000$ | $22572: 375$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joanne Kennedy <br> Robert Kennedy | May 29, 2015 | $2015-2020$ | 5 | $\$ 389,500$ | $34099: 93$ |
| Sarah Clermont <br> Stephen Larrick | December 28, <br> 2020 | $2020-$ <br> Present | $1+$ | $\$ 525,000$ | $39366: 593$ |

Carlton Street is sometimes written as "Carleton Street" in deeds.

| Directory Year | Residents | Occupation or Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1808-1819$ | Margaret Ellison Bray | No occupation listed. Widow of Benjamin |
| $1809-1819$ | Francis P Ashton | Barber. Married Margaret E. Bray in 1809. |
| $1808-1853$ | Benjamin Bray | Coach maker. Son of Margaret E. Bray |
| $1825-$ | Mary L. Bray | No occupation listed. Wife of Benjamin Bray |
| 1842 | John Bullock | Laborer |
| $1842-1853$ | Sarah Cloutman | Tailoress |
| 1850 | Mary Ann Bullock | Seamstress |
| $1850-1853$ | Elizabeth Bullock | Seamstress |
| 1851 | Henry Rice | Sail maker |
| 1857 | Priscilla Cloutman | Tailoress |
| 1864 | George Bray | Clerk - J.F. Almy \& Co. |
| 1864 | Edward L Bray | No occupation listed |
| $1866-1869$ | Sherman T. Meara | Shoemaker |
| 1866 | Hiram Sanborn | Cooper |
| $1869-1870$ | Joseph B. Osborn | Cooper |
| 1869 | Lydia Osborn | No occupation listed |
| 1872 | James Carter | Harnessmaker |
| 1872 | George Caswell | Painter |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Directory Year | Residents | Occupation or Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874 | Leander LeBaron | Fireman |
| 1874 | Orville LeBaron | Mariner |
| 1876-1886 | John Collins | Laborer |
| 1876 | Margaret Gibbons | No occupation listed |
| 1882 | Franklin Arrington | Painter |
| 1886 | William Martin | Employed "at gas works" |
| 1888-1940 | Mary A. Flynn | Housekeeper. Widow of Bartholomew |
| 1890-1897 | Catherine Collins | No occupation listed |
| 1890 | Henry Randall | No occupation listed |
| 1893 | William G. Dodge | Shoemaker |
| 1895 | Ellen F. Edwards | No occupation listed. Widow of Charles W. |
| 1897-1906 | A. Maria Tivnan | No occupation listed. Widow of Michael |
| 1897-1906 | Clara J. Tivnan | Shoe stitcher |
| 1897-1906 | Michael E. Tivnan | Morocco dresser |
| 1910-1911 | Joanna Leahy | No occupation listed. Widow of James |
| 1915 | James W. Armstrong | Car inspector |
| 1915 | James T. Armstrong | Helper |
| 1917-1921 | Wadislaw Zawacki | Shoe worker. Later used Walter as first name. |
| 1930 | Patrick Doherty | Laborer |
| 1930 | Mary Doherty | No occupation listed |
| 1930-1931 | John Doherty | Machinist |
| 1933-1936 | John L. Kelley | Laborer |
| 1937 | William A. Wilson | Driver - Salem Lumber Co. |
| 1937 | Geo W. Wilson | No occupation listed |
| 1940 | Edward Fripp | No occupation listed |
| 1940 | Lillian Fripp | Recreation Leader |
| 1946 | Henry P. Wells | Machinist |
| 1957 | Harry C. McInnes | Leather Worker |
| 1957 | Eileen M. McInnes | No occupation listed |
| 1957- | James R. Lawnsby | Serviceman - Hall's Heat Headquarters |
| 1957- | Mary C. Lawnsby | No occupation listed |
| 1957- | Frances Lawnsby | Clerk |

Sources


17 Carlton Street, 1985
MACRIS (SAL.3293)


Salem Atlas, 1874 (Plate A)


Salem Atlas, 1890-1903 (Plate 10)


Salem Atlas, 1897 (Plate 4)


Salem Atlas, 1906-1938 (Plate 11)



City of Salem Archives - Building Permits

Margaret Hill Ellison (1776-1819), d/o Capt. John Ellison \& Elizabeth Ulmer, died "suddenly" 6 July 1819 and was buried at Charter Street Graveyard. She m. 2 March 1794 Benjamin Bray (1775-1808), son of John Bray \& Eunice Becket, died of consumption on 3 June 1808. She m/2 29 Jan. 1809 Francisco P. Astranan (Francis P. Ashton) (1783-1865) born 5 Feb. 1783 Palermo, Sicily, s/o Thomas Astranan \& Michela Campanella, died 26 Nov. 1865 in Salem. He m/2 5 Dec. 1819 Rachel (Gwinn) Hall (1789-1850+), d/o Thaddeus Gwinn \& Mercy Beadle of Salem. Known issue of Margaret, surnames Bray and Ashton:

1. John Bray, 1795 (m. 1817 Margaret Roundy) Boston printer 1821.
2. Benjamin Bray, 1797, died of quinsy 20 Jan. 1799, aged 15 months
3. Margaret Bray, m. 1820 Jonathan C. Taylor, Salem boatbuilder 1821, pump \& block-maker later
4. Eliza Bray, m. David Robinson, Boston horse-letter
5. Benjamin Bray, 1801, m. 8 Sept. 1825 Mary Lane
6. Daniel Bray, Salem mariner 1826 (m. 1828 Pheba Skidmore)
7. William Bray
8. Lucy Ann Ashton, m. William N. Nassau; issue
a. W.N. Nassau Jr.
b. Arethusa W. Nassau.
9. Micalah (Mickelar) Ashton, 1817, bp 1824, m. Mr. Snow; issue
a. Mickelar Ashton Snow (b. 1836) m. Jonathan Davis
b. Margaret Ellison Snow
c. Francis P.A.Snow (b. 1846)
d. James F. Snow m. Sophia E.

Benjamin Bray (born 1801, son of Benjamin Bray \& Margaret Hill Ellison) m. 1825 Mary Lane (born 1801, d/o William Lane \& Elizabeth Brown). Known issue, surname Bray:

1. Mary E., 1826
2. Sarah E., 1831
3. Micalar, 1834
4. Edward L., 1837 , mariner 1860
5. William M., 1839, mariner 1860
6. George, 1844

Robert Booth, 2002


## Unofficial Property Record Card - Salem, MA

## General Property Data

Parcel ID 41-0086-0
Prior Parcel ID 11 --
Property Owner LARRICK STEPHEN C CLERMONT SARAH E
Mailing Address 17 CARLTON ST

City SALEM
Mailing State MA
ParcelZoning R2

Account Number 0

Property Location 17 CARLTON STREET Property Use One Family
Most Recent Sale Date 12/31/2020
Legal Reference 39366-593
Grantor KENNEDY,JOANNE
Sale Price 525,000
Land Area 0.062 acres

## Current Property Assessment

Card 1 Value Building Value 289,600 Xtra Features
Value 2,700

Land Value 164,000
Total Value 456,300

## Building Description

Building Style Colonial
\# of Living Units 1
Year Built 1800
Building Grade Average
Building Condition Good
Finished Area (SF) 1736
Number Rooms 7
\# of 3/4 Baths 0

Foundation Type Brick/Stone Frame Type Wood Roof Structure Gable Roof Cover Asphalt Shgl Siding Vinyl Interior Walls Plaster
\# of Bedrooms 4 \# of Full Baths 1
\# of 1/2 Baths 1
\# of Bsmt Garages 0
Flooring Type Hardwood
Basement Floor Concrete Heating Type Forced H/W
Heating Fuel Oil
Air Conditioning 0\%
\# of Other Fixtures 0

## Legal Description

## Narrative Description of Property

This property contains $\mathbf{0 . 0 6 2}$ acres of land mainly classified as One Family with a(n) Colonial style building, built about 1800 , having Vinyl exterior and Asphalt Shgl roof cover, with 1 unit(s), 7 room(s), 4 bedroom(s), 1 bath(s), 1 half bath(s).

Property Images


Disclaimer: This information is believed to be correct but is subject to change and is not warranteed.

# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System Scanned Record Cover Page 

| Inventory No: | SAL. 3293 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Historic Name: |  |
| Common Name: |  |
| Address: | 17 Carlton St |
| City/Town: | Salem |
| Village/Neighborhood: | Derby Street; |
| Local No: | 41-86; |
| Year Constructed: | C 1810 |
| Architectural Style(s): | Colonial; |
| Use(s): | Single Family Dwelling House; |
| Significance: | Architecture; |
| Area(s): |  |
| Designation(s): |  |
| Building Materials: | Roof: Asphalt Shingle; Wall: Wood Shingle; Foundation: Brick; |
| Demolished | No |



Roof: Asphalt Shingle; Foundation: Brick;

No

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

80 BOYLSTON STREET; BOSTON, MA 02116


SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.


Organization Salem Planning Department Date January, 1986 $\qquad$

Style Federal (vernacular)
Architect
Exterior wall fabric $\qquad$
Outbuildings $\qquad$

Major alterations (with dates) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Moved $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Approx. acreage less than one acre Setting residential
$\qquad$ -
(Staple additional sheets here)

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important architectural features and

evaluate in terms of other buildings within the commmity.)
17 Carlton Street is a vernacular Federal period house whose modest character is common to the Derby Street area. The house is oriented with the flank end of its gable roof. to the street and has a 3 -bay symmetrical facade with a center entry. The trim is simple and consists of plain window surrounds, a. molded doorhood, and flush roof eaves and eave returns in the gable ends. Other features are the brick foundation and the two interior chimneys.

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners played in local or state

 history and how the building relates to the development of the commanity.)Benjamin Crowninshield, a master mariner and later commander of the well-known yacht Cleopatra's Barge, owned the land now comprising 15 and 17 Carlton Street. In 1808 he sold the latter property to Margaret Bray for $\$ 600$. The deed mentions, "a lot of land" but no buildings. Margaret Bray was married to Benjamin Bray and from later deeds, it appears that they had six children. By 1821 there was a house on this property for a partition among the Bray children and Lucy Ann Ashton and Merchalor Ashton makes mention of a dwelling. One of the Bray children, Benjamin, eventually acquired the ownership rights to this property. He was a coachmaker who worked on Union Street. Bray also had tenants living in the house including John Bullock, a laborer, in 1837, and Henry Rice, a sailmaker, in 1851.

Carlton Street was known as Bakehouse Field for a bakehouse located on Essex Street. By 1800 much of this land was owned by Hannah Carlton Crowninshield, Benjamin Crowninshield's mother. Carlton Street was laid out in 1800 probably in response to increased need for building land. The Federal period was a prosperous one for maritime trade.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)
1851, 1874 Maps of Salem .. .-
1837, 1851 Salem Directories
Essex Coumty Registry of Deeds Book 185/Leaf 226, Book 227/Leaf 46, Book 236/ Leaf 159, Book 240/Leaf 232, Book 243/Leaf 93


## CTTY OF SALEM

## BOARD OF APPEAL

ions, $\quad$ 978-745-9595, Ext. 381
RMS will hold a public hearing for all per-
id or sons interested in the petition submit-
ce of ted by BRIAN DOWER requesting a
\}UO- Variance per Section 7-19 (c) (2) to
arms allow a curb cut to create a driveway between residence and fence for the property locatedrat 17 Carlton Street 'R-2. Said hearing will be held on ttor- Wednesday, April 20,2005 at 6:30
nue, p.m., 120 Washington Street, 3rd floor, Room 313.

Nina Cohen, Chairman
$(4 / 6,13)$

## CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

BOARD OF APPEAL
120 Washington Street, 3rd Floor
Salem, Massachusetts 01970
TELEPHONE: 978-745-9595
FAX: 978-740-9846

## DECISION ON THE PETITION OF BRIAN DOWER REQUESTING A VARIANCE FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 17 CARLTON STREET R-2

A hearing on this petition was held on April 20, 2005 with the following Board Membersy present, Nina Cohen Chairman, Richard Dionne, Edward Moriarty, Nicholas Helides and Bonnie Belair. Notice of the hearing was sent to abutters and others and notices of the hearing were properly published in the Salem Evening News in accordance with Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40A.

The petitioner is requesting a Variance per Section 7-190 (2) to allow a curb cut to create a driveway between residence and fence for property at 17 Carlton Street located in an R2 zone.

The Variances, which have been requested, may be granted upon a finding by this Board that:
a. Special conditions and circumstances exist which especially affect the land, building or structure involved and which are not generally affecting other lands, buildings and structures involve.
b. Literal enforcement of the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance would involve substantial hardship, financial or otherwise, to the petitioners.
c. Desirable relief may be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and without nullifying or substantially derogating from the intent of the district of the purpose of the Ordinance.

The Board of Appeal, after careful consideration of the evidence presented at the hearing, and after viewing the plane, makes the following findings of fact:

1. The Petitioner, Brian Dower presented his petition to allow a curb cut to create a driveway between the residence and the fence on the right side of the dwelling and for the use of two parking spaces at the rear of the lot.
2. A petition signed by many of the neighbors was presented and read into the minutes.
3. Zoning Board Member Edward Moriarty expressed concern over the loss of green space in the rear yard.
4. Chairman Nina Cohen inquired if the petitioner was in favor of a restriction in the decision to restrict the dwelling to single family use. Petitioner affirmed they were in favor of such restriction.
5. Chris Loring of 19 Carlton Street spoke in favor of the petition.

On the basis of the above findings of fact, and on, the evidence presented the Board of Appeals finds as follows;

1. Special conditions exist when especially affect the subject property but not he District.
2. Literal enforcement of the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance would involve substantial hardship to the petitioner.
3. Desirable relief can be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and without nullifying or substantially derogating from the intent of the district or the purpose of the Ordinance.

Therefore, the Zoning Board of Appeal yoted 4 in favor and 1 in opposition to grant the Variances requested, subject to the following conditions:

1. Petitioner shall comply with all city and state stature, ordinance, codes and regulations.
2. All construction shall be done as per the plans submitted and approved by the Building Commissioner.
3. All requirements of the Salem Fire Department relative to smoke and fire safety shall be strictly adhered to.
4. Property shall remain a single family use.

Variance Granted
April 20, 2005

# DECISION OF THE PETITION OF BRIAN DOWER REQUESTING A VARIANCE FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 17 CARLTON STREET R-2 <br> page three 

## A COPY OF THIS DECISION HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE PLANNING BOARD AND THE CITY CLERK

Appeal from this decision, if any, shall be made pursuant to Section 17 of the Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40A, and shall be filed within 20 days date of filing of this decision in the office of the City Clerk Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40A, Section 11, the Variance or Special Permit granted herein shall not take effect until a copy of the decision bearing the certificate of the City Clerk that 20 days have elapsed and no appeal has been filed, or that, if such appeal has been filed, that is has been dismissed or denied is recorded in the South Essex Registry of Deeds and indexed under the name of the owner of record or is recorded and noted on the owner's Certificate of Title.


WIDTH OF DRIVEWAY REQUIRED - 12'
WIDTH OF DRIVEWAY PROVIDED - 7.4
MINIMUM AISLE WIDTH REQUIRED - $20^{\circ}$
AISLE WIDTH PROVIDED - 12 '

PLOT PLAN OF LAND 17 CARLTON STREET SALEM
PROPERTY OF
BRIAN DOWER \& TASHA DAVIDSON
SCALE $1^{\prime \prime}=10^{\prime}$
MARCH 8, 2005
NORTH SHORE SURVEY CORP. 47 LINDEN ST., SALEM, MA \#2462

# Peg Harrington 15 Carlton Street <br> Salem, Massachusetts <br> 01970 

Board of Appeals
c/o Ms. Nina Cohen, Chair
City of Salem
Salem, MA 01970
April 17, 2005

Members of the Board,
I write today to offer my full support of my neighbor Brian Dower in his request to create a driveway and parking area on his property at 17 Carlton St., immediately adjacent to my back yard. As you know, this is a very congested neighborhood with parking in short supply. I am fortunate that my condominium has a small driveway for off-street parking for both my car and the owner of the upstairs unit, because given the complete lack of enforcement of resident-only parking rules here and the abuse of on-street parking by certain residents who choose not to use their driveways, I would be faced with a similar situation.
Mr. and Mrs. Dower are wonderful neighbors seeking to improve their property and the neighborhood as a whole, and I have every confidence that their plans will be in keeping with the unique character of the street.


## To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to attest to the fact that I have no opposition to my neighbor, Brian Dower, at 17 Cariton Street installing a curb cut between our houses. I live at 19 Carlton Street and Mr. Dower has requested the curb cut so that he can park his vehicle in the space between our houses.

I am in favor of allowing my neighbor, Brian Dower, to have a curb cut and driveway put in between 17 and 19 Carlton Street, Salem, MA.

Respectfully,
cluta
Chris Lohring
19 Carlton Street
Salem, MA 01970
978-853-9138


To: Members of the City of Salem Board of Appeals:

This letter is to state that I am in favor of and have no objections to my neighbor, Brian Dower, to have a curb cut and to create a driveway between residence and fence for the property located at 17 Carlton Street, Salem, MA.

Respectfully,


Name: MARCARET HARRINGTM
address: 15 CARLTON ST.

Name:


Name: Nat Lord
Address: 27 carlton

Name:


Address: 12 Carlton st.

Name: :IMOM Qulenleahn
Address:


## House at <br> 17 Carlton Street, Salem

Built c. 1808 for Margaret Ellison Bray, widow
Enlarged c. 1831 for Benjamin Bray, coach-maker \& inventor


Francis P. Ashton, barber, in old age (from photo); he resided here from 1809-1821 (source: Hadley's History of Essex Lodge)

## House at 17 Carlton Street, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built for Margaret (Ellison) Bray, widow, c.1808. It was enlarged to the rear c. 1831 for Benjamin Bray, chaise- and coach-maker.

On 26 August 1808 Capt. Benjamin Crowninshield, a Danvers merchant who was formerly a Salem East India shipmaster, for $\$ 600$ sold to Margaret Bray of Salem, a widow, a lot of land in Salem bounded southwesterly 38' on "Carlton's Street", northwesterly 70' on land of Crowninshield, northeasterly 37' on land of Crowninshield and of Berry, southeasterly 70' on land of Ranson (ED 185:226). The evidence indicates that she had a modest house built: it probably had a central entrance and a room on either side, with chimneys running up the back walls to provide heat in all four rooms, and perhaps with kitchen rooms attached as ells. It was two stories high, likely with a pitch roof.

Margaret Hill Ellison was born in Salem and baptized in 1776 at St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, the daughter of John Ellison and his wife Elizabeth Ulmer. John Ellison was an Englishman, born in London; he came as a young man to Salem, and in 1762 married Elizabeth Ulmer, the granddaughter of Rev. Mr. Ulmer, who had come as a preacher from Germany c. 1700 and settled in Maine. The Ellisons had several children, of whom those surviving infancy were Mary, Rebecca, George, Elizabeth, and Margaret, and John, Jr. John Ellison fought as a rebel in the War of the Revolution (1775-1783), both as a soldier and later as a sailor. By 1783 he was in business as a ship-rigger in the East Parish, and in 1798 became a town watchman (policeman). Mrs. Elizabeth (Ulmer) Ellison would live until October, 1808 (died at age 69) and Capt. Ellison, a watchman in his last years, lived until March, 1812. He would die at age 74, lamented by many and characterized by Rev. William Bentley as "a man of great integrity and good reputation."

In March, 1794, Margaret H. Ellison, 18, married Benjamin Bray, 19. Between 1795 and 1807 they would have seven children, mostly boys. The Brays resided on Hardy Street, in the old Diman house.

In 1800, Salem was still a town, and a small one by our standards, with a total population of about 9,500 . Its politics were fierce, as the Federalists squared off against the Democratic Republicans (led by the Crowninshields and comprised of
the sailors and fishermen). The two factions attended separate churches, held separate parades, and supported separate schools, military companies, and newspapers (the Crowninshield-backed Impartial Register started in 1800). Salem's merchants resided mainly on two streets: Washington (which ended in a wharf on the Inner Harbor, and, above Essex, had the Town House in the middle) and Essex (particularly between what are now Hawthorne Boulevard and North Streets). The East Parish (Derby Street area) was for the seafaring families, shipmasters, sailors, and fishermen. In the 1790s, Federal Street, known as New Street, had more empty lots than fine houses. Chestnut Street did not exist: its site was a meadow, backlands for the Pickerings on Broad Street and the old estates of Essex Street. The Common, not yet Washington Square, had small ponds and swamps, and was covered with hillocks and utility buildings and the town alms-house. In the later $19^{\text {th }}$ century, Salem's manufacturing-based prosperity would sweep almost all of the great downtown houses away.

The town's merchants were among the wealthiest in the country, and, in Samuel McIntire, they had a local architect who could help them realize their desires for large and beautiful homes in the latest style. While a few of the many new houses built in the next ten years went up in the old Essex-Washington Street axis, most were erected on or near Washington Square or in the Federalist "west end" (Chestnut, Federal, and upper Essex Streets). The architectural style (called "Federal" today) had been developed years before in the Adam brothers in England and featured fanlight doorways, palladian windows, elongated pilasters and columns, and large windows. It was introduced to New England by Charles Bulfinch upon his return from England in 1790. The State House in Boston was his first institutional composition; and soon Beacon Hill was being built up with handsome residences in the Bulfinch manner.

Samuel McIntire, carver and housewright, was quick to pick up on the style and adapt it to Salem's larger lots. McIntire's first local composition, the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street), contrasts greatly with his later Adamesque compositions. The interiors of this Adam style differed from the "Georgian" and Post-Colonial: in place of walls of wood paneling, there now appeared plastered expanses painted in bright colors or covered in bold wallpapers. The Adam style put a premium on handsome casings and carvings of central interior features such door-caps and chimney-pieces (McIntire's specialty). On the exterior, the Adam style included elegant fences; and the houses were often built of brick, with attenuated porticoes and, in the high style, string courses, swagged panels, and even two-story pilasters. The best example of the new style was the Elias Hasket

Derby house, co-designed by Bulfinch and McIntire, and built on Essex Street in 1799 (demolished in 1815), on the site of today's Town House Square.

Salem's commerce created great wealth, which in turn attracted many newcomers from outlying towns and even other states. A new bank, the Salem Bank, was formed in 1803, and there were two insurance companies and several societies and associations. The fierce politics and commercial rivalries continued. The ferment of the times is captured in the diary of Rev. William Bentley, bachelor minister of Salem's East Church (it stood on Essex Street, near Washington Square), and editor of the Register newspaper. Mr. Bentley's diary is full of references to the civic and commercial doings of the town, and to the lives and behaviors of all classes of society. On Union Street, not far from Mr. Bentley's church, on the fourth of July, 1804, was born a boy who would grow up to eclipse all sons of Salem in the eyes of the world: Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose father would die of fever while on a voyage to the Caribbean in 1808. This kind of untimely death was all too typical of Salem's young seafarers, who fell prey to malaria and other diseases of the Caribbean and Pacific tropics.

In 1806 the Derbys extended their wharf far out into the harbor, tripling its previous length. This they did to create more space for warehouses and shipberths in the deeper water, at just about the time that the Crowninshields had built their great India Wharf at the foot of English Street. The other important wharves were Forrester's (now Central, just west of Derby Wharf), and Union Wharf (formerly Long Wharf), extending from the foot of Union Street, west of Forrester's Wharf. To the west of Union Wharf, a number of smaller wharves extended into the South River (filled in during the late 1800 s ), all the way to the foot of Washington Street. Among the most important of these were Ward's, Orne's, and Joseph Peabody's, which extended from the foot of what is now Hawthorne Boulevard. Each of the smaller wharves had a warehouse or two, shops for artisans (coopers, blockmakers, joiners, etc.). The waterfront between Union Street and Washington Street also had lumber yards and several ship chandleries and distilleries, with a Market House at the foot of Central Street, below the Custom House. The wharves and streets were crowded with shoppers, hawkers, sailors, artisans ("mechanics"), storekeepers, and teamsters; and just across the way, on Stage Point along the south bank of the South River, wooden barks and brigs and ships were being built in the shipyards. Perhaps Benjamin Bray, a boatbuilder and shipwright, worked there, or perhaps he had his own small shipyard, or worked at Becket's, off Becket Street.

Salem's boom came to an end with a crash in January, 1808, when Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all American shipping in hopes of forestalling war with Britain. The Embargo, which was widely opposed in New England, proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, where commerce ceased and families began to wonder how they would survive. In the midst of this uncertainty, Benjamin Bray, 33, fell ill; and on June 3, 1808, he died of consumption (pneumonia or tuberculosis), "a worthy man" (per Rev. Wm. Bentley), leaving Margaret with the care of several young children, including infants. Joseph Lambert, gentleman, became guardian of some of the Bray children.

In August, 1808, Mrs. Margaret Bray bought the house-lot on Carlton Street. In the winter of 1808-9, Mrs. Bray, 30, was courted by a newcomer in Salem, Francisco Paolo Astranan, 26, a barber from Sicily who had arrived in Salem in September in the Salem ship Traveller, Capt. Richard Ward Jr. (see Ship Registers of District of Salem \& Beverly). Mr. Astranan went by the "Englished" name of Francis P. Ashton, and started a successful barbering business in Salem. He and Margaret wed on 29 January 1809; and they would have at least two children, Lucy Ann and Micalah (born 1817; Francisco's mother's name; it was handed down in the family but was usually written Mickaler!). (Info on Mr. Ashton from 1 Dec. 1865 obituary, Salem Gazette, and from p. 106, H.P. Hadley's 200 Years of Masonry in Essex Lodge; photo).

Other Italians had settled in Salem at about this time. Peter Barras, a mariner and shopkeeper, was here, as was Michele F. Corne, a noted painter of seascapes, who resided on Charter Street and taught painting, did decorative painting of houses interiors and ship-cabins, and sold his artworks. Joseph Monarch, a mariner, of Naples, also settled in Salem, and probably was a very close friend of Francis Ashton. Mr. Monarch named one of his sons Francis Ashton in his honor; that son later changed his name to Francis M. Ashton. In January, 1817, Mr. Ashton loaned $\$ 200$ to Joseph Monarch to help him buy a house (ED 212:206).

As a hotbed of Democratic-Republicanism, Salem's East Parish and its seafarers, led by the Crowninshields, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809. Shunned by the other Salem merchants for his support of the Embargo, the eminent merchant William "Billy" Gray took his large fleet of ships-fully one-third of Salem's tonnage--and moved to Boston. Gray's move to Boston permanently eliminated much of Salem's wealth, shipping, importexport cargoes, and local employment. Gray soon switched from the Federalist
party and was elected Lt. Governor under Gov. Elbridge Gerry, a native of Marblehead.

In this new house (assuming it was standing by 1809), the Bray children were growing up, although it is possible that some were sent to live with relatives.

Margaret Hill Ellison (1776-1819), d/o Capt. John Ellison \& Elizabeth Ulmer, died "suddenly" 6 July 1819 and was buried at Charter Street Graveyard. She m. 2 March 1794 Benjamin Bray (1775-1808), son of John Bray \& Eunice Becket, died of consumption on 3 June 1808. She m/2 29 Jan. 1809 Francisco P. Astranan (Francis P. Ashton) (1783-1865) born 5 Feb. 1783 Palermo, Sicily, s/o Thomas Astranan \& Michela Campanella, died 26 Nov. 1865 in Salem. He m/2 5 Dec. 1819 Rachel (Gwinn) Hall (1789-1850+), d/o Thaddeus Gwinn \& Mercy Beadle of Salem. Known issue of Margaret, surnames Bray and Ashton:

1. John Bray, 1795 (m. 1817 Margaret Roundy) Boston printer 1821.
2. Benjamin Bray, 1797, died of quinsy 20 Jan. 1799, aged 15 months
3. Margaret Bray, m. 1820 Jonathan C. Taylor, Salem boatbuilder 1821, pump \& block-maker later
4. Eliza Bray, m. David Robinson, Boston horse-letter
5. Benjamin Bray, 1801, m. 8 Sept. 1825 Mary Lane
6. Daniel Bray, Salem mariner 1826 (m. 1828 Pheba Skidmore)
7. William Bray
8. Lucy Ann Ashton, m. William N. Nassau; issue
a. W.N. Nassau Jr.
b. Arethusa W. Nassau.
9. Micalah (Mickelar) Ashton, 1817, bp 1824, m. Mr. Snow; issue
a. Mickelar Ashton Snow (b. 1836) m. Jonathan Davis
b. Margaret Ellison Snow
c. Francis P.A. Snow (b. 1846)
d. James F. Snow m. Sophia E.

The house was owned by Margaret alone, and not with her second husband Mr. Ashton, who was noted for his uprightness and high standards and may have refused to take an ownership interest in the house in order to ensure that his stepchildren received an inheritance. His barber shop was likely situated in this house. The 1812 real estate valuations are the first to note Mr. Ashton's presence in Salem (Mrs. Margaret Ashton, the owner, was not listed in the valuations of

1809-1811 either). In 1812 (ward one) he was listed as "Francis F.A. Ashton, barber," and paid taxes on "part house \& shop" worth $\$ 300$ and $\$ 100$ in income. In 1813 he was listed as Francis P. Ashton, with identical property and values.

Salem resumed its seafaring commerce for three years after the end of the Embargo, but still the British preyed on American shipping; and in June, 1812, war was declared against Britain. Although Salem had opposed the war as being potentially ruinous and primarily for the benefit of the southern and western warhawk states, yet when war came, Salem swiftly fitted out 40 privateers manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels, including the Constitution. Many more could have been sent against the British, but some of the Federalist anti-war merchants held their vessels back. In addition, Salem fielded companies of infantry and artillery. Salem and Marblehead privateers were largely successful in making prizes of British supply vessels. While some were wounded in engagements, and some were killed, the possible riches of privateering kept the men returning to sea as often as possible. The first prizes were captured by a 30 -ton converted fishing schooner, the Fame, and by a 14-ton luxury yacht fitted with one gun, the Jefferson. Of all Salem privateers, the Crowninshields' 350 -ton ship America was the most successful. She captured 30 -plus prizes worth more than $\$ 1,100,000$.

Salem erected forts and batteries on its Neck, to discourage the British warships that cruised these waters. In June, 1813, off Marblehead Neck, the British frigate Shannon defeated the U.S. Navy frigate Chesapeake. The Federalists would not allow their churches to be used for the funeral of the Chesapeake's slain commander, James Lawrence ("Don't give up the ship!"). Almost a year later, in April, 1814, the people gathered along the shores of Salem Neck as three sails appeared on the horizon and came sailing on for Salem Bay. These vessels proved to be the mighty Constitution in the lead, pursued by the smaller British frigates Tenedos and Endymion. The breeze was light, and the British vessels gained, but Old Ironsides made it safely into Marblehead Harbor, to the cheers of thousands.

On land, the war went poorly for the United States, as the British captured Washington, DC, and burned the Capitol and the White House. Along the western frontier, U.S. forces were successful against the weak English forces; and, as predicted by many, the western expansionists had their day. At sea, as time wore on, Salem's vessels often were captured, and its men imprisoned or killed. After almost three years, the war was bleeding the town dry, and the menfolk were disappearing. Hundreds of Salem men and boys were in British
prison-ships and at Dartmoor Prison in England. At the Hartford Convention in 1814, New England Federalist delegates met to consider what they could do to bring the war to a close and to restore the region's commerce. Sen. Timothy Pickering of Salem led the extreme Federalists in proposing a series of demands which, if not met by the federal government, could lead to New England's seceding from the United States; but the Pickering faction was countered by Harrison G. Otis of Boston and his moderates, who prevailed in sending a conciliatory message to Congress.

At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored.
Post-war, the Salem merchants rebuilt their fleets and resumed their worldwide trade, slowly at first, and then to great effect. The eldest Bray son, John, may have fought, as a teenager, on privateers. After the war he became a printer, and in 1817 married Margaret Roundy. They soon had a first child, a daughter; and at just that time John's mother, Margaret Ashton, 42, had her last child, a daughter named Micalah. Mr. Ashton had continued to prosper in his work as barber and hair-dresser. In February, 1818, he joined Essex Lodge of Masons.

In July, 1819, at the age of 44, Mrs. Margaret H. (Ellison) Bray Ashton died, probably at home. The effect on her children, some of them quite young, may be imagined. Like most men of that time, Mr. Ashton sought a new wife to help him raise the children; and on 5 December 1819 he married Rachel (Gwinn) Hall. In 1809 she had married Spence Hall, who had died in 1816. Evidently the Halls had had no children. Rachel now became step-mother to the Bray and Ashton children. In 1820 the house was occupied as a duplex, with families headed by Francis Ashton and his step-son John Bray ( 1820 census, p. 40). Mr. Ashton's family consisted of himself, his new wife, and two little girls, probably Lucy Ann and Micalah. Mr. Bray's family consisted of himself, his wife, and a little girl. The other Bray children were living elsewhere, perhaps as apprentices or in the family of their sister, Margaret, who married Jonathan Taylor in 1820.

In March, 1821, the Probate Court set off to the little Ashton girls the north front room and the north kitchen and a small piece of land at the northwest part of the house lot, with certain rights to pass to and fro over the other land (ED 227:46). This left the rest of the property in the ownership of the Bray siblings. It is likely that Mr. Ashton and his new wife and his two daughters moved elsewhere in 1820-1. In November, 1820, he (through a trustee) purchased for $\$ 180$ a plot of land on Bridge Street, near Pleasant, and he moved a building onto there to serve as his house and barber shop (ED 224:221). It seems likely that the two Ashton
rooms were rented out to John Bullock (1781-1854), a laborer who lived here with his wife Elizabeth (Cloutman) Bullock, and their daughters Elizabeth and Mary Ann.

Into the 1820s the foreign trade continued prosperous; and new markets were opened with Madagascar (1820), which supplied tallow and ivory, and Zanzibar (1825), whence came gum copal, used to make varnish. This opened a huge and lucrative trade in which Salem dominated, and its vessels thus gained access to all of the east African ports. The pre-war partisan politics of the town were not resumed post-war, as the middle-class "mechanics" (artisans) became more powerful and brought about civic harmony, largely through the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association (founded 1817). Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s. Imports, which were the cargoes in Salem ships, were supplanted by American goods, now being produced in great quantities. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and many Salemites moved away to these new lands of opportunity. To the north, the falls of the Merrimack River powered large new textile mills (Lowell was founded in 1823), which created great wealth for their investors; and in general it seemed that the tide of opportunity was ebbing away from Salem. In an ingenious attempt to stem the flow of talent from the town and to harness its potential water power for manufacturing, Salem's merchants and capitalists banded together in 1826 to raise the money to dam the North River for industrial power. The project, which began with much promise, was suspended (just before construction began) in 1827, which demoralized the town even more, and caused several Salemites to move to Boston, the hub of investment in the new economy. Mr. Ashton was among them, as were John Bray and his sister Mrs. Eliza Bray Robinson; but most of the Brays stayed in Salem.

On 1 Sept. 1821 Jonathan C. Taylor, Salem pump- and block-maker, paid $\$ 200$ to John Bray, printer, and David Robinson, horse-letter, and wife Eliza, all of Boston, for their 2/6 interest in a half-house and its lot of land on Carlton Street (ED 236:260). This gave the Taylors a half-interest in the homestead; they probably resided here for a few years, in the southwest end of the house (which seems to have been set off to them), and then purchased and moved into a house on nearby Neptune Street (part of Charter Street nearest Derby Street). On 22 February 1825 the Taylors for $\$ 300$ sold to Benjamin Bray, a Salem coach- and chaise-body maker, their $3 / 6$ undivided interest in the dwelling house and other buildings on a lot in Carlton Street. The lot fronted 25' on the street and ran back about 70' deep, where it made an ell. Certain parts of the house and land were
still reserved to the Ashton girls (ED 236:259). The lot was bounded on the northwest on the other half of the house and on the southeast by land of Ranson.

On 15 May 1826 Daniel Bray 3d, Salem mariner, for $\$ 100$ sold his one-sixth of the premises to Benjamin Bray, who also bought (on 8 July 1826 for \$100) the 1/6 right of William Bray, Salem mariner (ED 240:232, 243: 93). Thus Benjamin Bray, Salem coach and chaise-body maker, acquired the last outstanding shares in the homestead (other than the Ashtons'), which he now owned.

The younger Brays, William and Daniel, who grew up here, had interesting careers as sailors. Daniel, a mariner, married Pheba Skidmore in 1828 and resided at 21 Becket Street in 1836 and 1841, and at 104 Essex Street in 1845. His brother, William Bray, had been involved in one of the most notorious episodes in Salem's long seafaring history. In May, 1830, William Bray, aged about 25, sailed as ship's carpenter on board the Silsbee, Pickman \& Stone ship Friendship, Capt. Charles M. Endicott and a crew of 16, bound to Sumatra to trade for pepper. Having arrived on the west coast of their destination, they kept guard against the often-hostile Malays as the pepper ( $300,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. for William Silsbee) was loaded on the ship, anchored about $3 / 4$ mile off the port of Quallah Battoo. One hot morning, while the captain and a few of the crew were on shore, a boatload Malays came alongside with pepper and were allowed to come on board the Friendship to help in loading. The mate did not heed his crewmen's alarm at the number of natives on the decks. Suddenly they attacked, using their razor-sharp "creese" swords to kill and wound several of the Salem men. Cut off from guns and handspikes on board, four of the crew jumped overboard. William Bray and his three companions swam two miles to a remote point, and hid, naked, in the jungle. Traveling by night and enduring scorching sunburns as they hid in low brush by day, they spent four days without food and with little drink, and finally arrived at the house of a friendly rajah, Po Adam, who joyfully informed them that the Friendship had been re-taken by Captain Endicott and a group from two other American vessels. Four other crewmen had also escaped to the shore, one of them badly hurt: Charles Converse, grievously wounded in the initial assault, had pulled himself up the anchor chains at night and dragged himself on board the vessel, where he was thought to be dead and left undisturbed until the Americans re-took the Friendship. The others (five) had been slain. In the next year, the frigate Potomac was dispatched to Quallah Battoo, whose forts were taken and destroyed and many Malays killed. For more information about this episode, see G.G. Putnam's article in EIHC 57, among other sources.

In 1830 (census, p. 374) the Benjamin Brays and John Bullocks resided here. In that year a horrifying crime brought disgrace to Salem. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, owned and resided in the house now called the GardnerPingree house, on Essex Street. One night, intruders broke into his mansion and stabbed him to death. All of Salem buzzed with the news of murderous thugs; but the killer was a Crowninshield (a local crime-boss who killed himself at the Salem Jail), hired by his friends, Capt. White's own relatives, Capt. Joseph Knapp and his brother Frank (they were executed by hanging). The results of the investigation and trial uncovered much that was lurid about Salem, and more of the respectable families quit the notorious town.

15 March 1831 Benjamin Bray, Salem coach and chaisebody maker for $\$ 1500$ mortgaged to Peter E. Webster, Salem trader, the dwelling house and land on Carlton Street (excepting Lucy Ann \& Merchaler Ashton's portion) (ED 259:106). With the mortgage money, Mr. Bray evidently enlarged the house by raising the roofline in front and extending it as a two-story leanto toward the rear, thus adding three or four new small rooms in back. It is likely that the chimneys (as indicated by the brick foundation arches in the cellar), which had once run up the end wall of the original house, remained in place and had fireplaces facing back into the new rooms as well forward into the old rooms.

Benjamin Bray was thirty in 1831, and operated a coach-making business with a workshop (by 1836) at 15 Union Street. In 1825 he had married Mary Lane; and they had three daughters by 1835. Mary (Lane) Bray was born in Salem in 1801, the daughter of shipmaster Capt. William Lane and his wife Elizabeth Brown of Derby Street. Mary had two older sisters and four younger brothers. Her grandfather, Nicholas Lane, a sailmaker, had come to Salem from Gloucester.

By 1836, the house was occupied by the Benjamin Brays and by the John Bullocks (see 1837 Salem Directory). Artisans and laborers like Messrs. Bray and Bullock looked on with concern as Salem's remaining merchants moved quickly to take their equity out of wharves and warehouses and ships and put it into manufacturing and transportation, as the advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast. Some merchants did not make the transition, and were ruined. Old-line areas of work, like ropemaking, sail-making, and ship chandleries, gradually declined and disappeared. Well into the 1830s, Salem slumped badly.

Despite all, Salem was chartered as a city in 1836. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of "to the
farthest port of the rich East"-a far cry from "Go West, young man!" The Panic of 1837, a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression, caused even more Salem families to head west in search of fortune and a better future. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The North River served not to power factories but mainly to flush the waste from the many tanneries ( 23 by 1832) that had set up along its banks. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

One inspiration was the Salem Laboratory, Salem's first science-based manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1813 to produce chemicals. At the plant built in 1818 in North Salem on the North River, the production of alum and blue vitriol was a specialty; and it proved a very successful business. Salem's whalefishery, active for many years in the early 1800 s , led, in the 1830 s , to the manufacturing of high-quality candles at Stage Point, along with machine oils. The candles proved very popular. Lead-manufacturing began in the 1820 s, and grew large after 1830, when Wyman's gristmills on the Forest River were retooled for making high-quality white lead and sheet lead (the approach to Marblehead is still called Lead Mills Hill, although the empty mill buildings burned down in 1960s).

These enterprises were a start toward taking Salem in a new direction. In 1838 the Eastern Rail Road began operating between Boston and Salem, which gave the people of Salem and environs a direct route to the region's largest market. The new railroad tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond; the tunnel under Washington Street was built in 1839; and the line was extended to Newburyport in 1840. Mr. Bray's coach-making business was hurt by the railroad, for the stagcoach lines to Boston and other places were rendered all but unnecessary. Mr. Bray could not repay the Webster mortgage; and Mr. Webster foreclosed. In July, 1839, Mr. Webster agreed to convey the premises to Mrs. Mary L. Bray for Mr. Bray's payment of unpaid balance, $\$ 450$, in monthly $\$ 20$ installments (ED 452:196). The Bullocks remained the tenants in the house, and were joined there by Mrs. Bullock's sister, Sarah Cloutman, a tailoress.

In the 1840s, new companies in new lines of business arose in Salem. The tanning and curing of leather was a very important industry by the mid-1800s. It was conducted on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River. There were 41 tanneries in 1844, and 85 in 1850, employing 550 hands. The leather business would continue to grow in importance throughout the 1800s. In 1846
the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction at Stage Point of the largest factory building in the United States, $60^{\prime}$ wide by $400^{\prime}$ long. It was an immediate success, and hundreds of people found employment there, many of them living in industrial tenements built nearby. Also in the 1840s, a new method was introduced to make possible high-volume industrial shoe production. In Lynn, the factory system was perfected, and that city became the nation's leading shoe producer. Salem had shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and country areas. Even the population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem; and the-men went to work in the factories and as laborers.

During the 1840s, with a family of six children to support, Benjamin Bray drew on his considerable ingenuity to modernize his coach-building business. He was a talented designer, and applied himself to improving the functioning of windows and window curtains. Two of his creations were clever enough to earn him patents. He participated in the first Exhibition of the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association at the Mechanic Hall, on Essex Street at Crombie Street, in September, 1849; and there was awarded a diploma in the category of New Inventions. The diploma was accompanied by the following appraisal by the judges:
"Car Window Spring and Curtain Fixtures, by Benjamin Bray of Salem. This is an ingenious application of springs and rollers to window sashes, to prevent the friction which sometimes occurs, and to allow them to be elevated or depressed with ease, at the same time, by a simple contrivance, the window remains suspended at any point of elevation. Something of this kind would be of very obvious utility in the construction of our car windows, which are often obstinately fixed at a point, in spite of the efforts of the conductors and passengers to open or close them. The objection that the rattling of the cars would continually tend to close the window is theoretically removed by a contrivance which puts the window in equilibrium with the spring, and thus produces the same condition as of the weights and pulleys in the common house window.
"The arrangement of the curtain, though not altogether new in principle, is, so far as the knowledge of the Committee extends, new in its application to window curtains, and seems to possess decided advantages over those in common use. By closing completely at the sides, it not only excludes the sun, but also operates favorably as a double window to exclude the cold air, thus contributing materially to comfort of our parlors."

The talented Mr. Bray also exhibited "a machine for cutting tapered plugs of any size." These inventions evidently raised the Bray family out of their financial difficulties, and gave the family a good level of comfort.

Benjamin Bray (born 1801, son of Benjamin Bray \& Margaret Hill Ellison) m. 1825 Mary Lane (born 1801, d/o William Lane \& Elizabeth Brown). Known issue, surname Bray:<br>1. Mary E., 1826<br>2. Sarah E., 1831<br>3. Micalar, 1834<br>4. Edward L., 1837, mariner 1860<br>5. William M., 1839, mariner 1860<br>6. George, 1844

In 1850, the house was occupied by the Benjamin Bray family in $3 / 4$ of the rooms, and by the Bullock sisters, Elizabeth, 38, and Mary Ann, 36, seamstresses, in one unit, and, in another unit, by the Bullocks' aunt, Miss Sarah Cloutman, 59, a tailoress ( 1850 census, ward one, house 192). In 1851, Mr. \& Mrs. Bray paid off the money owed (\$375) to Mr. Webster, who had died (ED 452:197, 458:30). Mr. Bray had made the transition from a coach-builder to a manufacturer of curtain fixtures. He continued to prosper in the 1850s. In August, 1859, for $\$ 100$ he purchased from Lucy Ann (Ashton) Nassau her right in the property, and the right of one of the heirs of her sister, Merchalor (Ashton) Snow (ED 591:299). He evidently purchased the other three Ashton-Snow rights, and thus came into ownership of the Ashton rooms and land, and so owned the whole house and its lot. With this purchase and the Bray take-over of the Ashton rooms, the Misses Bullock and their aunt Cloutman moved elsewhere. In 1860 the Benjamin Bray family resided here, including the three sons, Edward, William, and George, of whom the first two were sailors ( 1860 census, house 1247).

Mr. Francis P. Ashton, who had left for Boston about 1825 with his wife Rachel and little daughters, had prospered in the metropolis, and had saved a good deal of money. In September, 1834, he had sold his Bridge Street house and shop for $\$ 1100$ (ED 278:54). By 1845 he was ready to retire from hair-dressing in Boston, and he looked to Salem. In March, 1845, he paid $\$ 1200$ for a house and land on Dearborn Street, North Salem, and moved back to the town where he had first arrived from Sicily in 1808. By 1850 he and his wife Rachel were caring for two of his grandchildren, Mickler Ashton Snow, 13, and Francis P. Ashton Snow,
four, who lived in their home ( 1850 census, ward four, house 96). Mr. Ashton had enough money at that time that he was loaning it out at interest (ED 437:266) and was "dispensing great sums of money in acts of private charity" (per his obituary).

Salem continued to change in the 1850s. Some members of Salem's waning merchant class continued to pursue their sea-borne businesses; but even the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller vessels that Salem men had sailed around the world; and the clippers, with their deep drafts and large holds, were usually too large for Salem and its harbor. The town's shipping soon consisted of little more than Zanzibar-trade vessels and visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was about finished as a working port. A picture of Salem's sleepy waterfront is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to The Scarlet Letter, which he began while working in the Custom House.

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 .

During the war years, the Bray family moved to Boston. By 1865, the house was occupied by one Parker Bray and by Charles Fillebrown, 29, a varnisher \& polisher, wife Mary E., 28, and son Charles H., seven (1865 census, Ward One, house 469). Charles Fillebrown had been a brave soldier during the war, and had served as a private, from Salem, in July, 1862, in Co. G, First Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Heavy Artillery. The Regiment was assigned to ordinary duty in forts near Washington, DC, for a year and more. The outfit saw its first action in the spring of 1864. At the Battle of Harris Farm, in Virginia, on May 19, the Regiment lost 54 men killed (Major Rolfe included) and 312 wounded, with 27 missing. The outfit remained in the campaign against Petersburg, and on June 16, lost 25 killed and 132 wounded in an ill-fated assault on the entrenchments. Charles Fillebrown was one of those wounded. His wounds were evidently severe, and he was mustered out in July, 1864. (see Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, Marines in Civil War, 5:610). He resided at One Carlton Street by 1870.

Francis P. Ashton, 82, survived to see the end of the Civil War. He died in November, 1865. In his obituary (1 Dec. 1865 Salem Gazette) it was satted that he retired from business in the 1840s and lived in retirement on Dearborn Street, making many charitable donations so that "many a poor family now sincerely mourns his loss. He was guided through life by a strict, stern, unbending moral principle, and for this he was honored and respected by all."

Through the 1860 s and 1870 s, Salem continued to pursue a manufacturing course. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, south of Roslyn Street). For the workers, they built more and more tenements near the mills of Stage Point. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company would be added in 1859, and a third in 1865; and by 1879 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually $14,700,000$ yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing also continued to expand, and by 1880 Salem would have 40 shoe factories employing 600-plus operatives. More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas.

In 1870 this was the residence of the Stickneys and Mearas. Charles Stickney, 21, a currier in the leather industry, and his new bride Minnie, 20, born in New Brunswick. Sherman T. Meara, 35, born in Ireland, was a shoe-factory worker; he lived here with his wife Eugenia E., 32 (born in Mass.), son Frank S., four, and William Jones, 22, a boarder, born in Maine and working as a teamster (1870 census, ward one, house 139). Mr. Meara was a veteran of the Civil War. In 1862, a bootmaker residing at Tisbury, he had enlisted as a private in the 43d Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Infantry, for nine months' service, which occurred in and around Newbern, North Carolina. His regiment saw some skirmishing but mainly did guard duty. He (a bootmaker of North Bridgewater) enlisted again, in November, 1863, in the Second Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Heavy Artillery. This regiment had some Salem officers: Major Samuel C. Oliver (later Lt. Col.) and Surgeon, Dr. James A. Emmerton. Mr. Meara's Company H was posted to Fort Monroe, North Carolina, in December, 1863, and in April, 1864, was engaged in a battle with Gen. Hoke's rebels. After brave resistance, Co. G and Co. H, 275 men, were captured by the Rebels, and the men sent off to Confederate prisons, where most of the men died in sub-human conditions. Mr. Meara escaped from prison on Feb. 22 and made his way back to his regiment, where he was promoted to sergeant and served out the war at Newbern. He was mustered out on 8 July 1865, and soon after came to Salem (see MSSMCW, 4:268, 5:732).

On 17 September 1874 Mrs. Mary Lane Bray, widow of Benjamin Bray, of Boston, for $\$ 1825$ sold to John Collins of Salem, the house and land here fronting $38^{\prime}$ on Carlton Street (ED 912:226). Thus, after more than 60 years, the homestead passed out of the family ownership.

The new owner, Mr. Collins, 44, was a laborer, born in Ireland. He and his wife Catherine, 54, had a daughter, Mary Ann, 20. They made the house a duplex, and rented out one unit to tenants. By 1880 the Collins family lived here in one unit (Mary Ann, 26, was working as a cigar maker); while in the other lived a widower, William Kane, 45, tinsmith, born in Ireland (he had come to Mass. by 1856), and his children William Jr., 23, a barber, daughter Nellie, 21, a dressmaker, and sons John, 18, cigar maker, James, 11, and Thomas, 7 (1880 census). The Kanes were still here in 1884, when Mr. Kane had his tinsmith's shop at 31 Central Street, on the inner harbor.

About 1882 Mary Ann Collins married Bartholomew N. Flynn, a laborer; but Mr. Flynn died on 12 Aril 1885 leaving her a young widow. In 1885-6 the house was occupied by the Collinses, Mrs. Flynn, and William Martin, who worked at the gas works off Bridge Street (Salem Directory). John Collins, the owner, died in the late 1880s; and by 1890 the residents here were his widow Catherine, his widowed dughter Mary Ann Flynn, cigar maker, and Henry Randall, a "yachtsman" probably meaning a crewman on a yacht (see Directory).

After withstanding the pressures of the new industrial city for about 50 years, Salem's rivers began to disappear. The once-broad North River was filled from both shores, and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (that's why there was a Custom House built there in 1805) disappeared under the pavement of Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and its old wharves (even the mighty Union Wharf, formerly Long Wharf, at the foot of Union Street) 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.

By 1893 William G. Dodge, shoemaker, and family, were the tenants, while Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Flynn occupied the other unit. In March, 1895, Mrs. Ctaherine Collins conveyed the premises to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Flynn (ED 1437:294). Mrs. Collins evidently died in the next two years. Mrs Flynn would
continue to live here for another 50 years, with various tenants moving in and out. By 1897 the tenants were Michael E. Tivnan, a morocco dresser (leatherworker) and Miss Clara J. Tivnan, a shoe-stitcher, probably with their mother, Marie, a nurse, widow of Michael Tivnan. Mrs. Tivnan lived here through 1906, and by 1908 had moved to 4 Messervy Street with her children (Charles, Clara, and Joseph, a police officer).

Salem kept building infrastructure; and new businesses arose, and established businesses expanded. Retail stores prospered, and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. Starting in the 1870s, FrenchCanadian families began coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built in what had been open areas of the city. The Canadians were followed in the early $20^{\text {th }}$ century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. Its politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

The owner, Mrs. Flynn, lived here alone in 1907-8. By 1911 her tenant was Mrs. Joanna Leahy, widow of James. In 1913-1914 Mrs. Mary Ann Collins Flynn was alone here again. On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), a fire started in one of Salem's fire-prone wooden tanneries. This fire soon consumed the building and raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. The next building caught fire, and the next, and out of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the tenement district. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: it smashed into the large factory buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Congress Street), which exploded in an inferno; and it rolled down Lafayette Street and across the water to Derby Street. There, just beyond Union Street, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States, and the people of

Salem would take years to recover from it. Eventually, they did, and many of the former houses and businesses were rebuilt; and several urban-renewal projects (including Hawthorne Boulevard, which involved removing old houses and widening old streets) were put into effect.

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. Mrs. Mary Ann (Collins) Flynn lived here through 1942, with various tenants (in 1920, Emma \& Wladislaw Zawacki, a shoeworker, \& family; in 1942 Edward N. Tripp and wife Lillian, who ran the Salem Recreation Craft Shop in the rear of the house). In 1943 the Salem Savings Bank took possession of the premises; Mrs. Flynn moved out but the Tripps stayed on.

Salem boomed right through to the 1960s, but the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, barbers, and coachbuilders are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.
--Robert Booth, 13 Oct. 2002 for Historic Salem Inc.

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Agreement Salenguly 10.183 q, This may cevify that d have this day agneed! ©P. \&. Nebster with $B$ engannim orang, that in consedevation of his paryingur to BenjaminBray thee sum of four hundred of fifty dalears, with intewest from this date in instalments of turentijdole ans promonth, ithat d wiel velinquish unto his wiff all nug right vitie, $\%$ interesoin the house. land he now aceufies in bavetoni Poncet-in colim. the same having been taken prassession of by laur for a demand saidobray owe? mue, the paynnt to be made so as to make uif the sum t dur. at the rate of iwenty daceans frr mio or else said Bray forfeits any prant thereof rehich he may have paid.: Mitriess, Gimotting Brooks. $\xi$ Peter Q. Melister:


Ohrourallmen by these prosents, That-d. George D. Thiphen 197. of Balem in the bounty of Esses. Adriniestrator of thie Brtate of Pie.Velestan's, 'EReter \& Hebster late of said peace. in consideration of ctrreehuns to :dred and serrenty four dallars to nernefraid by osenyaminbivay $\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { Ch. }\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Bray ux } \\ \text { o. }\end{array}\right\}\end{array}\right\}$ -loachmaker of said Salem, husband of choary b. Bray. ©t nd in compliance witts a written agneenent made by said Welsterv to iconvey the foleacuing estate to the wiffe of said Aray, the above sum benng the balance of sard agneement siute intenest the meceifo wheneof is hevely acknoweedzed, do by these fruesents. graint, nemibe, velease and fovener Ruit Beain unto the daid ello ans: '\&. Bray, wife of the said Benganim Bray heins and assigns, all the vight, titee, intervesti and estate, that ol hame as afore. isaid administrotor, in and to a lot of land on baveton ditreet 'insaid Balem witt the duveleing house thèveonte as desari= bed in a deed of Binjanim Bray to teter \& Welester, necovded in osook 259 leaf 106 , in the Essex Registry of Deeds. To have and to hold the: above neleased premises to her thèdaid charylo. Bray-heivs and assigns, to hen use and behoof forvever. so that neittreved the said administrator normy heirs, orany other ferson orparsons claims fine by. from, or under me ortiein, or in the name, vigho, on tstecid of me or them shale or wiel. by any way or neans, thave, clain, or dennand, any right or titter to the above ne. bleased premises, or to any part or parcel thereaf foverver. Ot turitness whereof, of the said G.D. Thifpen adminiswato ias afonesaid have heveunto setmy hand and seal this thenty finst diay of Dctotier in the year of our bord one tion :sand eighe hundred and fifty one: - Gee D. Phiphen admer
 inpmesence of us. H. W. Perkins or $\}_{\text {Gssexss. 210t. Gct:CAD. D. } 1857 \text {. Then ther above }}$
 ment to be his free act and deed, -
befove me. Ephm. Brourn fr. I, ustice of the Reace.

thes granted premies, witc the appurvenances to the said 30 . asengamin Hesmitti his heins and asseigins, to his $\forall$ thein use and kenefit foverver. And of thei said gorhan smicts, for mangse if my heins, execratores, and administratons.do Therveby covenant wite the said serniannin rfo. Sminte this heins and assigns, That d ann lawfuely seized in fee of ther pruemises. Shot theis are free of ace invum brances, That-d have good right to scel and convery the same tottre said Senjanin $\%$. © micte and that d inee, and my heirs. exacutoxis, and administrators shall unarrant and defend thei same to the saed Bongamin H6. Smath his heirs and assigns. forever. against the laufue clains and demands of any prensons. Provided Cevertseless. That if ther said Gavhoun smith his theins, executoris, or a-drinimistrators, ahaee pay saidVBay' = aimin He. Bniter ohis heins, executars; adminisorators or assigns, said sum of fine hundred dollans on or. before the serventernte day of elbarch whidh will be in the year of our Seard one-thousand eigho hundred and fifty thriee witt laufue intenest annuacery Thein thius deed. as also a cevtsini note bearing enen dotes wite these presents; given by said Goorham to said Osengamin He Amistr, promising to pary the firse mentiivied sum and intereser at the time of onescid. shall botti be void. othieveviser shace vemain absolute. On wit = ness whereof, we the said gorham Imitit iv bhave otte omith wife of said Gorham in token of relinquishment of dower hane hervennto set our hands and seals thit's sereenteinutio day of etwarch in the year of our Loord one thöns and eight hundved and fiffy two: - Gorham. Smith. seal. Bigned sealed and deeivened, Chaveote Smidt. seal,
 1859., She altove mamed Gorham हुmith achnowledge


1. An ans 9. Tapley, A.aminestrator of the istate of Pengamins t.S. Japery Ineson herely acknowledge the th thave receined from Evatto W. P. Atllen
 ivithin mortgage and in consideration thereeof o hercley, cancel and discharge said montgage and relause andedit claim to ther said Unater Bo. Aleen and his heirs and asrigus - Yonever the premises therein aposeribed, Cvitinaes my hand fand seal thris 1900 coley of September of $\$ .7874$. In presance of B. V. ※inencle. $\xi$ Stmas I. Japley. Sa..e
 Tor: perbonncly appreared cand ackenoweedged the above insthiitment to be his free act and sleed.

Sefore me, S. r. \&inencle fustice of the Seace.

. Tomow ale mex by these Presents. Fhat d, alloangaret E. Snowich. E. Sman of Baston in the County of duffeth, and Comimencrealto of M. I. Bray, , No arsa chusetts, Bingle-nvoman, An censideration of One dollar, To me paid ly Many Lo. Tonay, of said Sbanton, Qvidowt, teie ; reccipte everoreof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby remises! release and fovever quit-claim unto the said eksany do \$3ray. , a certain parcel of eand wita the shveling horne- and ale! , Ther brieaings thereon, stamaing sitivate on Coalton streiet, in Sialems, in the county of essess and. Commonnvelitts of Noas!sachusetios, for mone particuears of description, boundaries ec.! Sireference may be kad to a deed from Heter \&. Wreboteris heirs to


 ffaid dhany do. Bnay, and her heirs and adsiagno, to their oum ; fruse and peehorf fonever. Atred I do hereily, for myseef, and my. heirs, especutors and administrators covenant aviter the said

* austierly, terinty seven feet, and bounded bast oN ontererey, partety Ply lound now on fommerly of gonattan Brown and plantly by
 ivesterly seventy feot to bareion Striet, and lonunds Bontthearterly on land now or formerly helonging to said Romson tand be. ing the bounds first mentioned, menning to cervery tere same Whhich is describeal in a decal fram Peter \&. Uvbbsters heirs to the , Daid Whany Lo. recorded quiten inssesp Deeds \$rok 458 . So eaf 90 . No-have . And to hold the granted premuises, witter ale tere privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the paid fohn Gollins, and This heues and aspigans, to tereir oum tire and behoof foverer ith noldr co. herehy for mugself, and my heirs, epocutors, and adminnitiaitans, covenant rutth thessaid ofrinter and fris heirs and assigns thet it ann laverully seized in feersemple of tere of ounto themises terat they are free from ale incumbrances teraty have good reght to weel amd convey the same as aforesaid; and that $d$. - Wiel and my heirs, executors, send delminisptations sheall Qarrant . and Depend the same to the said grantee and bis heirs and aslsigns fonever against the - Lamfire chiens and demande of aleper isons. Ido hereby dower and homierstad in tere rganted premises. In, viriness whereof. I the said, Moany Lo. Bray, hareunto set mey Thand rand seal this seventientio coley of Befpember in the gear one thousand enght hundred cund seventy four. $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Signed, realed, and debinered } \\ \text { in yresence of George W. Pierce. }\end{array}\right\} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { dibary Lag3nay. } & \text { Soal. } \\ & \text { Soal. }\end{array}$ Gommenavealti of evassachusetto. Suffole ss. Sepitember nineteentt 187 , Then /rorsonally apprared the above-rnamed Moury Ls Brauti is cand ackenontedged teie foregoing instrinment to be ber of ree uct , and checal. Syoneme, Berge WiPieree. Gustice of tre Peace.


Knowe aek men by these Iresents that di fohm boelins of balemif. binceins. - Esser County Commonweatt of o Moostachusetts, din consideration of, oll do. In ay.
sex County, Massachusetts, shown as lot numbered 603 plan of land entitled "Home Sites" owned by Frederick H. Griswold, dated October, 1925, Thomas A. Appleton, C. E., recorded with Essex County, South District Registry of Deeds, book of plans 41, Plan 45, said parcel of land being bounded: Southeasterly by Highland avenue as shown on said plan, 100 feet; Northeasterly by lot 602 as shown on said plan, 100 feet; Northwesterly by lot j02 as shown on said plan, 100 feet; Southwesterly by Freeman Road as shom on said plan, 100 feet. Said parcel of land containing ten thousand ( 10,000 ) |square feet of land according to said plan. Parcel 2 The land in SALEM, Essex County, Massachusetts, being lot numbered 133, as shown on plan of land entitled "Home Sites", owned by Frederick H. Griswold, dated October, 1925, Thomas A. Appleton, C. E., recorded with Essex County South District Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans 41, Plan 45. Said parcel of land being bounded as follows: Southeasterly by Highland Avenue as shown on said plan, Fifty (50) feet; Southwesterly by lot numbered 106 as shown on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; Northwesterly by lot numbered 800 as shown on said plan, Fifty-four and 72-100 (54.72) feet; Northeasterly by lot numbered 800 as shown on said plan, one hundred (100) feet; Said parcel of land containing Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty-Five (5235) square feet according to said plan. Said pramises will be sold subject to any and all tax titles, tax takings, unpaid taxes and other municipal assessments. Terms of sale: One Hundred Dollars to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale, balance within ten days thereafter. Other terms to be announced at the sale. Signed Henry J. DesRoberts, Present Holder of said Mortgage. February 10, 1931. From the office of James P. Mahoney, 31 Exchange Street, Lynn, Mass. Pursuant to said notice at the time and place therein appointed, I sold the mortgaged premises at public auction by Romeo C. King an auctioneer, to Henry J. DesRoberts above named, for One Hundred ( $\$ 100.00$ ) Dollars bid by Henry J. DesRoberts being the highest bid made therefor at said auction Henry J. DesRoberts (seaI) Signed and sworn to by the said Henry J. DesRoberts March 10th, 1931, before me James P. Mahoney Notary Public
Essex ss. Received Apr. 8, 1931. 22 m. past 3 P. M. Recorded and Examined

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESEMM, That I, Mary A. Flynn of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, being a widow, for consideration paid, grant to the Salem Savings Bank, a corporation duly established by law ond located in Salem Salem Sav.Bk. in the County of Essex and Commonweal th of Massachusetts, with MORTGAGE COVE Posneamion NANTS, to secure the payment of One Thousand Dollars in one year with five $\frac{B 352 \mathrm{P} 554}{\mathrm{Dinh}}$ and one-half per cent interest per annum, payable quarterly, as provided in B. $343,5, p, 480$
1.
a note of even date, the land in said SALEM with the buildings thereon, bounded as follows: Southwesterly by Carlton Street thirty-eight (38) feet; Northwesterly by land now or formerly of Joseph Denforth seventy (70) feet; Northeasterly by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry thirty-seven (37) feet; Southeasterly by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom seventy (70) feet. Being the same premises conveyed to my father John Collins by deed of Mary L. Bray dated September 17, 1874, and recorded with Essex South District Deeds, Book 912, Page 226, my title being derived as heir-at-law of said John Collins. See also deed from my mother Catherine Collins to me, dated March 6, 1895, and recorded with said Deeds, Book 143.7, Page 294. This mortgage is upon the Statutory Condition; and upon the further condition that the grantor or her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall pay all taxes and assessments on said promises, whether in the nature of taxes or assessments now in being or not, shall keep the buildings now or hereafter standing thereon insured against fire in a sum satisfactory to said Bank or its successors or assigns, all insurance to be made payable in case of loss to said Bank or its successors or assigns, and shall pay to said Benk or its successors or assigns lall such sums with interest as it or they may pay or incur for such taxes, assessments or insurance, or on account of any foreclosure proceedings hereunder, whether completed or not; for any breach of which the mortgagee shall have the Statutory Power Of Sale. And said Bank and its successors and assigns shall have the further right to cancel and surrender any insurance policies and collect the proceeds therefrom in case of any sale made hereunder, and to retain out of the proceeds of any such sale one per cent of the purchase money for its or their services in making such sale; any purchaser at such sale shall be held to claim hereunder in case of any defect ${ }^{\prime}$ in said sale; and any entry made for the purpose of foreclosing this mortgage shall enure to and for the benefit of the purchaser at such sale. WITNESS my hand and seal this eighth day of April in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-one. Wary A. Flynn
In presence of Daniel C. Fitz )
COMMONFEALTH OF MASSACHUSETYS Fssex, ss: On this eighth day of April 1931, before me personally appeared Mary A. Flynn to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that she executed the same as her free act and deed. Daniel C. Fitz Notary Public.

My commission expires April 21, 1933.
Essex ss. Received Apr. 8, 1931. 26 m. past 3 P. M. Recorded and Examined


Discharge of Statement is to Water Rates Davis

Lynch Exor. to Johnston, Jr. One $.50 \&$ One .05 R. Stamps Documentary Canceled
A.D. 1946, the within deed of partial release having been read and considered, the following vote was passed: "Voted, that the Treasurer, and or the Asst. Treasurer is hereby authorized and instructed to execute, acknowledge and deliver in the name and behalf of said Bank, the deed of partial release which has just been read." January 5, 1946

Attest: Louise Seely Clerk
of the Charlestown Five. Cents Savings Bank. (Corporate seal)
Essex ss. Received Jan. 7, 1946. 25 m. past 10 A.M. Recorded and Examined

THE COMMONWEAITH OF MASSACHUSETTS City of Salem. Office of the Collector of Taxes This is to Certify that the water rates and charges which becama a lien on the hereinafter described parcel of real estate upon the filing for record or registration of the statement prescribed by General Laws, Chapter 40, Section 42B, in Essex, South District Registry of Deeds as speci fied below, have, together with interest and costs thereon, been paid or legally abated.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Statement Recorded } & \text { Owner Named in Location and Description of } \\ \text { Book } & \text { Sage }\end{array}$ 320541
January 4, 1946. THE COMMONKEALTH OF MASSACHUSETIS) for City of Salem Essex, ss. Jan. 4, 1946. Then personally appeared the above named C. Leo Clapper, Collector of Taxes, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true, before me, Daniel C. Fitz Notary Public Essex ss. Received Jan. 7, 1946. 25 m. past 10 A.M. Recorded and Examined

James E.Lynch, of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts Executor of the Will of Mary A. Flynn, late of said Salem by the power conferred by license of the Probate Court for the County of Essex in the Estate of said Mary A. Flynn, \#211857 dated Nov.27,1945 and every other power, for Three Hundred and thirty nine and $47 / 100$ Dollars paid, grant to Charles S.Johnston Jr., of said Salem the land in said SALBM, bounded and described as follows, viz.:Southwesterly by Carlton Street, thirty-eight (38) feet; Northwesterly by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth seventy (70) feet; Northeasterly by lend now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry thirty-seven (37) feet; and Southeasterly by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom seventy (70) feet. See deed to John Collins of Mary L. Bray, dated September 17, 1874, Book 912, Page $2 \% 6$ in Essex South District Registry of Deeds, and also in same Registry Book 1437, Page 294. Taxes for 1946 are to be apportioned as of date of delivery of deed. Said premises are conveyed subject to a mortgage to Salem Savings Bank, recorded_in_Bssex South_Dis =
trict Registry of Deeds, Book 2877, Page 437, which amounts to $\$ 860.53$. WITNESS my hand and seal this fifth day of January 1946.
M.J. Kowalski ) James E. Lynch

- Essex ss. January 5, 1946. Then personally appeared the above-named James
E. Lynch and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed, before me Max J. Kowalski Notary Public My commission expires Dec. 21949.
Essex ss. Received Jan. 7, 1946. 30 m . past 10 A.M. Recorded and Examined

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS Rockport Office of the Collector of Taxes I, Alvin S. Brown Jr., Collector of Taxes for the Town of Rockport, pursuant and subject to the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 60, Sections to 53 and 54, hereby take for said town the following described land: Lots Town of Rockport 337-338-339-340 at 'Homecrest' so-called, more accurately described on plan filed with the Board of Assessors, Rockport, Mass. Said land is taken Sew +333 f.308v for non-payment of taxes as defined in Section 43 of said Chapter 60 assessed thereon to Amy A.B. Smith for the year 1944, which were not paid within fourteen days after demand therefor made upon Amy A.B. Smith on April last, 1945. and now remain unpaid together with interest and incidental expenses and costs to the date of taking in the amounts hereinafter specified, after notice of intention to take said land given as required by law. 1944 Taxes remaining unpaid $\$ 3.00$ Interest to the Date of Taking . 15 Incidental expenses and Costs to the Date of Taking 5.85 Sum for which Land is taken $\$ 9.00$ WITNESS my hand and seal this 31st day of December, 1945. THE COMON: OF MASSACHUSETTS ) for the Town of Rockport (Corporate seal)
Essex, ss. December 31, 1945. Then personally appeared the above named Alvin S. Brown Jr., and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed as Collector of Taxes, before me,

Esther E. Johnson Justice of the Peace (Justice of the Peace seal) My commission expires May 14, 1948
Essex ss. Received Jan. 8, 1946. 30 m. past 8 A.M. Recorded and Examined

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS Rockport Office of the Collector of Taxes I, Alvin S. Brown Jr., Collector of Taxes for the Town of Rockport, pursuant and subject to the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 60, Sections 53 and 54 , hereby take for said town the following described land: Lots 6 and 7 (at Homecrest) so-called, more accurately described on plan filed with the Board of Assessors, Town of Rockport, Mass. Said land is

Tax Taking
Mullen to

Town of Rockport Redemption B. 3478. P. 339 taken for non-payment of taxes as defined in Section 43 of said Chapter 60

of Solem, Essax husband and wife, As tenants by the entirety, both
of said Salam, In said County of Essex with marrantg resmante
the land in sald Salem, bounded and described as follows; vin:

## 

SOUTHNESTERLY by Carlton Street thirty-eight (38) feet; NORTHNESTERLY by land now or formerly of Joseph Denforth seventy

## feet

NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry thirty-seven (37) feet: and SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom séventy (70) feet.

- Boing the same premises conveyed to Charles S. Johnston, Jr. by - : deed of James E. Lynch, Executor under illil of Mary A. Flynn, recorded Fi. with Essex South District. Registry of Deeds, Book 3437, Pace 64. $\because$




Iftures my hand and seal this 27 th 5 day of_March 1946
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
The Commonuralth of fllantardpuetts
$\qquad$
Essex. ss. $\qquad$ March 27 $\qquad$

Then personally appeared the above named Charles.S. Johnston, Jr. $\qquad$
and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be_-h13 ......free act and deed, before.me


Besex ss. Received Mar. 27, 1946. 4E m. past 11 A.H. Recorded and Examined.

..tenantis. . hy the entirety..... both
of .........Salam, Ess.ex
County, Massachusette, hécogronmaxijsk,
for consideration paid, grant to the ROOER CONANT CO-OPERATIVE BANK, situated in Salem, Esser County, Massachusetts, with MORTGAGE COVENANTS to secure the payment of.........................................

in or within...fourtean...........ears from this date, with interest thereon, payable in monthly installments
sfok $x \times x \times x \times x \times x \times x$ on the...finst...............day of each month hereafter, which payments shall firet be ap-
plied to interest then due and the balance thereof remeining applied to principal; the interest to be compu-
ted monthly in advance on the unpaid bslance, together with such fines on interest in arrears as are provided
for in the By-Lawn of aaid Bank, with the right to make additional psyments on account of said principal sum
on any payment date, all as provided in our note of even date.
1 The land in said Salem bounded and described as follows; vix: NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Josenh banforth seventy (70) feet;

NORTHEASTERLY by lanu now or formerly of Jonathan Rroan and by
land now or formerly of Peter Berry thirty-seven (37) feet; and
SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Cato kansom seventy
(70) feet.

Being the same premises conveyed to James 7. Lannsby et ux by deed of Charles $S$. Joinston, Jr. of even date and record.

282 Including as a part of the realty all portable or sectional buildings, heating apparatus, plumbing, ranges, mantels, storm doors and windows, oil burners, gas and oil and electric fixtares, screens, screen doors, awning, window shades, electric and gas refrigerators, sir conditioning apparatus, and other fixtures of whatever kind and nature, on said premises, or hereafter placed thereon prior to the full payment and discharge of this mortgage, insofar as the same are or can by agreement of the parties be made a part of the realty.

This mortgage is upon the statutory condition and upon the furiher conditions that the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Acts of 1935 and any amendments thereof shall nt all times be complied with and that a further sum equal to one twelfth $(1 / 12)$ of the estimated annual real estate tax shall be paid to the mortgagee on the....first........day of each and every month hereafter, which payments are to be applied by the mortgagee toward the payment of the taxes and ansessments on said premiscs when and as they shall beeome due and any balance due thereon shall be paid by the mortgagors as provided in said statutory condition.

In case of a foreclosure sale or assignment by this mortgngec, this grantee is hereby appointed the attor-ney-irrevocably of the grantor to make an assignment of all the Insurauce Pelicies on the buildings, on the land covered by this mortgage, or to collect all money due on such insurance policy or policies if the same are cancelled.

The mortgagor aball keep the buildings now or bereafter standing on said land insured against fire and (when required by the mortgagee) also against other casualtics and contingencies, in sums satisfactory to the mortgagee; and all insurance upon snid buildings now in force or herenfter placed thereon pror to the full payment and discharge of this mortgage shall be for the benerein, and the mortgagor shall deposit all of said gagee, whether said policies shall or a
insurance policies with
Failure to comply with the conditions under which this mortgage is write due, not withstanding sny license installments within thirty ( 30 ) days conditions, shall make the whole of the balance of said principal sum imor waiver of ue and payable at the option of the holder thereof.
mediately due and pald she holder hereof shall have the Statutory Power of Sale for any breach of any of the conditions or provisions of this mortgage or note secured hereby.




Bssex ss. Received Mar. 27, 1946. 42 m . past 11 A.M. Recorded and Examined.
I, Mary C. Lawnsby, of Danvers, Essex County, Massachusetts, for consideration paid k grant to Mathew power, of 17 Carlton Street, Salem, said Essex County, with Quitcunim Covanhars the land in said Salem, bounded and described as follows:
SOUTHWESTERLY: by Carlton Street, thirty-eight (38) feet;
NORTHAESTERLY: by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth, seventy (70) feet;
NORTHEASTERLY: by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of peter Berry, thirty-beven (37) feet; and
SOUTHEASTERLY: by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom, seventy (70) feet.
10/16/93 10:58 inst 283 BK 13235 PG 215
ODITCHATM DR ED

For title see deed of Charles S. Johnston, Jr.. dated March 27, 1946, recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds in Book 3450, Page 280.
WITNESS my hand and seal on October 2, 1995.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EsSEX, 8 .
October 2. 1995
Then personally appeared the above-named Mary c. Lawnaby, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to begher fifeefact and deed, before me,



## Deed

1, Matthew E. Power
of 17 Carlton Street, Salem, Massachusetts 01970
in consideration of $\$ \mathbf{\$ 5}, \mathbf{5 0 0 . 0 0}$
grant to Todd B. Mcliroy and Sarah B. McIlroy, Husband and Wife, as Tenants by the Entirety
of 17 Carlton Street, Salem, Massachusetts 01970 with quitclaim covenants
the land in Salem, bounded and described as follows:
SOUTHWESTERLY by Carlton Street, thirty-eight (38) feet;
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth, seventy (70) fee:;
NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry, thirty-seven (37) feet; and

SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom, seventy (70) feet.
Being the same premises covneyed to the Granter by Deed of Mary C. Lawnsby by Deed dated October 2, 1995, and recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds at Book 13235, Page 215.


Matthew E. Power

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Essex, ss:
Then personally appeared the above-named Matthew E. Power and acknowledged the foregoing totbe his/herfheir free/fct and deed.


Todd B. mexllroy
Sarah B. Mc Ilirroy
17 Carleton $\forall A$.
Galen, 2irnss. 01970

We，Todd B．McIlroy and Sarah B．McIlroy，of 36 Cedar Street，Marblehead， Massachusetts
in consideration of Two Hundred Eighty Five Thousand and 00／100（\＄285，000．00） dollars paid
grant to Jennifer ${ }^{\text {重．Lodi and Jeffrey }}{ }^{\text {舀 }}$ Stevenson，as joint tenants with rights of survivorship，of 17 Carlton Street，Salem，Massachusetts
with Quitclaim Covenants
The land in Salem，bounded and described as follows：
SOUTHWESTERLY by Carlton Street，thirty－eight（38）feet；
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth，seventy（70） feet；

NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry，thirty－seven，（37）；and feet
SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom，seventy（70） feet．

Being the same premises conveyed to us by deed of Matthew E．Power，dated April 15， 1998 and recorded with Essex County Registry of Deeds，Book 14739，Page 22.

Executed under seal this 30 day of Jamuny，2002．

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## Essex, ss.

Then personally appeared the above named Todd B. Mc.llroy and Sarah B. McIlroy and acknowledged the foregoing to be their free act and deed before me,

Karen 4. Shepard
My commission expires: 1/12/07



Quitclaim Deed
$\qquad$

Executed as a sealed instrument this $\qquad$ 26 day of March, 2004.

 Jennifer Lordi

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dawn N: Tesha Raidm } \\
& 17 \text { Calpous. } \\
& \text { Sulcon, ult- OCR20 }
\end{aligned}
$$



## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## ESSEX, SS

On this 26 day of March, 2004 before me personally appeared Jeffrey Stevenson and Jennifer Stevenson $\mathbf{f} / \mathbf{k} /$ a Jennifer Lordi, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which were Massachusetts Drivers Licenses, to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.


Anthony E. DeSantis, Notary Public My Commission Expires: 8/30/07

QUITCLAIM DEED
We, Tasha Davidson, also known as Cheryl Davidson, and Brian Dower of Salem, Massachusetts, for consideration paid and in full consideration of $\$ 389,500$, grant to Joanne Kennedy and Robert B. Kennedy, of 17 Carlton Street, Salem, Massachusetts, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, the following premises:

The land in Salem, bounded and described as follows:
SOUTHWESTERLY by Carlton Street, thirty-eight (38) feet;
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth, seventy (70) feet;

NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land now or formerly of Peter Berry, thirty-seven (37) feet; and

SOUTHEASTERL Y by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom, seventy (70) feet.

Being the same premises conveyed to us by deed of Jeffrey Stevenson and Jennifer Stevenson $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{a}$ Jennifer Lordi, dated March 26, 2004 and recorded at the Essex (South) Registry of Deeds at Book 22572 Page 375.

We hereby release and relinquish any and all homestead rights to the premises and state, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that no other person, either individually or as trustee, is entitled to claim homestead rights to the premises.


Brian Dower


Tasha Davidson, a/kla Cheryl Davidson

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

## ESSEX,SS

On this day of May 2015 before me personally appeared Brian Dower and Tasha Davidson (also known as Cheryl Davidson), proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act anclgaed.

## QUITCLAIM DEED

We, Robert B. Kennedy and Joanne Kennedy, husband and wife, of Lansing, New York
in consideration of Five Hundred Twenty-Five Thousand and 00/100 (\$525,000.00) Dollars paid
grant to Stephen C. Larrick and Sarah E. Clermont, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety, of 17Carlton Street, Salem, MA 01970
WITH QUITCLAIM COVENANTS
The land with the buildings thereon, situated in Salem, Massachusetts, and being bounded and
described as follows: -...
SOUTHWESTERLY by Carlton Street, thirty-eight (38) feet;
NORTHWESTERLY by land now or formerly of Joseph Danforth, seventy (70)feet;
NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Jonathan Brown and by land nowor formerly of Peter Berry, thirty-seven (37) feet; and
by land now or formerly of Cato Ransom, seventy (70) feet. SOUTHEASTERLY
The Grantors hereby release any and all homestead rights they may have in the above-referencedproperty and state there is no other person entitled to claim the benefit of a homestead in the property.
Being the same premises conveyed to us by deed dated May 29, 2015, and recorded with Essex SouthDistrict Registry of Deeds in Book 34099, Page 93.

Witness our hand and seal this $\qquad$ day of December, 2020.


STATE OF NEW YORK

## County of Tompkins

On this_ $28^{\text {th }}$ day of December, 2020, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Joanne Kennedy and Robert B. Kennedy, as aforesaid, and proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, which was ( $\$$ photographicidentification with signature issued by a federal or state government agency, ( ) oath or affirmation of a credible witness, ( ) personal knowledge of the undersigned, to be the persons whose names are signed on the proceeding or attached document (s) and acknowledged to me that they signed it voluntarily for its stated purposes and that the foregoing instrument is their free act and deed, and who swore or affirmed to me that the contents of the document are truthful and accurate to the best of their knowledge and belief.


MELINDA D. MILLER
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01M!63s6236
Qualified in Tompkins County
Commission Expires 08/12/2023


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Bentley, William., Dalrymple, Marguerite., Waters, Alice G.., Waters, Joseph Gilbert. The Diary of William Bentley D.D., Pastor of the East Church, Salem, Massachusetts: 1803-1810. United States: Essex Institute, 1911. Pg. 36

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Booth, 2002 in reference to the diary of William Bentley, D.D., pastor of the East Church, Salem, Massachusetts. Salem: Essex Institute. V. 3 1803-1810
    ${ }^{4} 17$ Carlton Street, Historic Salem, Inc. Robert Booth, 2002
    ${ }^{5}$ Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).
    ${ }^{6}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 185:226 (1808)
    ${ }^{7}$ This name has many different spellings including variations on Micah.

[^3]:    ${ }^{8}$ Susanna Ingersoll inherited The House of the Seven Gables and despite being a successful real estate investor is best known for being the cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne and the muse for his 1851 novel.
    ${ }^{9}$ These records were likely available through the Phillips Library or City Hall in 2002. They have since become unavailable.
    ${ }^{10}$ Booth, 2002
    ${ }^{11}$ Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849: Marriages. United States: Essex institute, 1924.
    ${ }^{12}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 236:260 (1825)

[^4]:    ${ }^{13}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 224:221 (1820)
    ${ }^{14}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 227:46 (1821)
    ${ }^{15}$ City of Salem Directory, 1837

[^5]:    ${ }^{16}$ Robert Booth, 2002
    ${ }^{17}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 452:196
    ${ }^{18}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 591:299

[^6]:    ${ }^{19}$ Massachusetts. 1855-1865 Massachusetts State Census [microform]. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.
    ${ }^{20}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 912:226

[^7]:    ${ }^{21}$ Adapted from Robert Booth, 2002

[^8]:    ${ }^{22}$ Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds, 3437:64, 3450:280
    The Lawnsby deed states "considerations paid" but the couple took out a mortgage for \$2,000.

