

*140 Federal Street  
Salem*

**According to available evidence, this house was built for John Warden, housewright, c.1794. It was later enlarged, probably once for Capt. Jeremiah Shepard, mariner, c.1815, and once for Archelaus Rea, merchant, in the 1820s; and it was remodeled for Jeremiah Page, merchant, in the 1840s.**

On 4 August 1794, for 45 li, John Warden, Salem housewright, purchased a parcel of land here from the committee that owned the Assembly House, just to the east, which was then a plain building used for a meeting-place and dance-hall (ED 158:171).

Mr. Warden, who had resided in this neighborhood for many years, no doubt remembered when, well before the Revolution, this lot was a piece of the larger holdings of Joseph Dowse, Esq., whose land ran back from Essex Street (Federal Street was not laid out until the 1760s) to the North River. With a southeasterly shoreline about where Bridge Street is now, the River was a broad sheet of water in those days.

After the death of Joseph Dowse, the administrator of his estate had sold off various pieces of his land. On 18 August 1785 for 5.16.9 a committee had purchased a parcel of the Dowse property, bounded as follows: south 90' on New Street, west on land sold to Sprague, northerly on the North River, and easterly on land of Capt. Daniel Mackey (ED 144:271). New Street, also known as North Street and New North Street in those days, is now Federal Street.

The committee (John Norris, merchant, et al) had purchased the larger parcel (of which this lot was a part) because of a dispute. In 1782 they had built an assembly house for social and civic gatherings, but it stood on land that they had leased from Capt. Daniel Mackey, who had assured them that they could eventually purchase the land their building stood on. As time went by, Capt. Mackey seemed disinclined to sell, so the committee purchased the land immediately to the west (including site of #140), as soon as it became available (1785), and threatened to jack up and move the assembly house to their new lot. Capt. Mackey eventually capitulated. The committee acquired the land associated with their assembly house. Now without any great need for the lot they had purchased in 1785, the Assembly House committee retained the easterly side of the 1785 lot (adjoining the

lot on which stood their building) and sold the westerly portion, on 4 August 1794, for 45 li to John Warden (ED 158:171).

John Warden's new lot fronted 45' on Federal Street, and was bounded easterly on land of the Committee and of Capt. Mackey, northerly on the North River, and westerly on land of Joseph Sprague. He evidently wasted little time in building a house here, which he would rent out for income for some years.

**John Warden** (1735-1820) was born circa 1735, perhaps in Boston, perhaps the son of Thomas or Francis Warden, a descendant of the Thomas Warden (of Plymouth County) who married Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of Lt. Francis Johnson, a prominent settler of Salem in the 1600s. John Warden was apprenticed in the 1740s to learn the trade of a joiner and housewright. Joiners were usually cabinet-makers (furniture-makers) but might specialize in finish-carpentry for houses. Housewrights generally did the rough carpentry involved in building a house. It seems that John was trained primarily as a joiner; but he eventually become a housewright.

At that time, Salem was prosperous and new houses were going up. Salem's early trade was based on salt cod, which was caught far offshore and then "cured" until it was hard and dry and could be shipped long distances. This was a staple food in Catholic Europe (Spain and Portugal especially) and also in the Caribbean, where it was fed to slaves. To Europe went the "merchantable" cod (high-grade), and to the Caribbean went the "refuse" cod (low quality). Either sort, put into a pot of boiling water, would turn into nutritious food. Lumber, horses, and foodstuffs were also sent to the Caribbean, whence came sugar, molasses, cotton, and mahogany. From Europe came back wine, fruit, feathers, and leather. There was also some trade between Salem and the Chesapeake Bay area, which provided corm, wheat, and tobacco. Most merchant vessels were small, under 60 tons. Richard Derby (1712-1783), of Derby Street, was the leading merchant of the time in Salem. Marblehead's Robert "King" Hooper and Jeremiah Lee were even more successful. Up until the time of the Revolution (1775), Salem's trade was prosperous but modest. The salt water came in as the South River along modern Derby and New Derby Streets all the way to the site of the present Post Office building; and in this secure inner harbor were most of the wharves and warehouses.

In October, 1757, John Warden married Elizabeth Blythe, who was about twenty. Elizabeth was the daughter of Benjamin Blythe, of South Salem, and his wife Mary LeGare/LeGary of Lynn. Benjamin had died when his daughter Elizabeth was

young, and she may have been raised by her aunt & uncle, coaster John Jones & Elizabeth (Blythe) Jones of Essex Street, Salem.

John and Elizabeth Warden would have at least three children, and probably several more. Three were born by 1761, John, Elizabeth, and Francis. In 1760, John Warden (joiner) and wife Elizabeth sold off some of the Blythe property in South Salem (ED 134:139). In 1765 John was listed as a housewright when he served as a straw in a property conveyance (ED 116:255). In 1766, a housewright, John Warden purchased for 37 li from his wife's uncle, John Jones, coaster, part of a homestead near the east corner of Essex and Beckford Streets (ED 222:206). It may be that a shop stood on John Warden's new piece of land. The Wardens may already have resided with the Joneses.

In the 1760s, after the taking of Canada by the British and Americans, relations between the colonials and the British authorities cooled. English tax laws and efforts to restrict colonial free trade resulted in deep resentment by the Americans. In 1768 the British authorities, fearing insurrection, sent over a small army of occupation and installed it in Boston. The result was greater tension and frequent street violence. The Boston Massacre took place in March, 1770; in short order, Salem and all of Massachusetts turned openly against the British, and the clouds of war gathered on the horizon.

Unfortunately, Elizabeth (Blythe) Warden died sometime between 1765 and 1772, in her 30s, leaving her brother, sisters, and her husband and young children to mourn. John Warden, 37, married, second, Miss Sarah Gorman, 28, in November, 1772. They would have children.

**John WARDEN (1735-1820) died of consumption 29 April 1820, aged 85 years. He m/1 9 Oct. 1757 Elizabeth BLYTHE, d/o Benjamin Blythe & Mary Legary. He m/2 13 Nov. 1772 Sarah GORMAN (1744-1826), died 20 March, 1826, paralysis, aged 83 years. Known issue:**

- 1. John, 1758, m. 1801 Rachel Ross (1780-1846) d/o Wm. & Hannah Ross; had issue.**
- 2. Elizabeth, 1760**
- 3. Francis, 1761, Revolutionary privateer.**
- 4. Eliza, 1773, died of hectic, 12 June 1799, aged 26 years.**
- 5. others?**

In 1773 a John Warden, yeoman (crop farmer), participated in a legal process for conveying land to a third party. If John had become a farmer, he did not long pursue that occupation. In January, 1775, housewright John Warden purchased a piece of land on the new street (Federal Street) for 26.13.4, and he mortgaged the same for its full value (ED 154:144, 134:84). The timing of this purchase was unfortunate, for the war of the Revolution would begin just a few months later, and nobody would be building new houses for several years to come.

No one was thinking far into the future one Sunday in February, 1775, when a British column landed in Marblehead and marched briskly on to Salem, where they hoped to seize munitions. Instead, Col. Leslie and his men were prevented from crossing to North Salem, and, confronted by the well-drilled Salem militia regiment (John Warden included), faced about and marched back through Marblehead, whose own regiment, drawn up along Lafayette Street, could have slaughtered them. Instead, the Marbleheaders fell in behind them, marching in mockery on Leslie's Retreat as the British made their way to Fort Beach and boarded their transport vessel.

With the battle of Lexington & Concord on April 19th, the die was cast. Of course no one knew how the war would end, and there was little to indicate that the colonials could actually defeat the King's army and navy, but John Warden and virtually every able-bodied Salem man and boy gave himself over to the cause.

John Warden, 40, was given the rank of First Sergeant in the rebel forces. Sgt. Warden served in Capt. Samuel King's company of the Seacoast Guards, manning forts along the coast from July, 1775, through January, 1776 (MSSRW 16:553, 17:887). Perhaps he was stationed at Fort Pickering on Winter Island, or elsewhere in Salem. John Warden's young son Francis, 14 at the outbreak of war, eventually shipped out as a cabin boy on privateers; in August, 1780, Francis, 18, was ship's boy on the privateer ship *Rhodes*, Capt. Nehemiah Buffinton; Francis stood 5' 4" tall and had a light complexion (MSSRW 16:552).

After the Revolution, Salem's merchants were ready to push their ships and cargoes into all parts of the known world. Hasket Derby, William Gray, and Joseph Peabody were the leaders in this effort. In 1784, Derby opened trade with Saint Petersburg, Russia; and in 1784 and 1785 he dispatched trading vessels to Africa and China, respectively. Voyages to India soon followed, and to the Spice Islands (Sumatra, Java, Malaya, etc.). In 1798 trade opened with Mocha, Arabia, which supplied coffee. The size and number of vessels was increased, and by 1800 Salem was the greatest trading port in America, with some of the wealthiest

merchants. It was at this time (1792) that Salem's first bank was founded: the Essex Bank was followed by the Salem Bank (1803) and Merchants Bank (1811).

In 1789 occurred a minor incident that illumines John Warden's standing in Salem. Two gentlemen—wealthy, educated citizens of Salem—had a dispute about their property boundaries, and could not resolve it. At last the two swells, Mr. Samuel Gerrish and Dr. Joseph Osgood, went to John Warden, 54, and his friend Jacob Sanderson; and they solved the problem with a new boundary line. For many years after, John and Jacob took great pleasure in their diplomacy, and “boasted to each other” that a couple of carpenters had solved the problems of two gentlemen (Book of Executions 2:281).

In 1790, John Warden lived on Essex Street, evidently in a house he had built there as his residence, east of Beckford Street (see 1790 U.S. census, published). In 1791 uncle John Jones died, having devised his house and land to John Warden, after the death of Mrs. Jones. This gave Mr. Warden a half-house adjoining the land he had already purchased from Capt. Jones in 1766 and on which he had probably built his own house. In 1792 and 1793 John Warden, housewright, for 63 li sold off the Federal Street property that he had purchased in 1766 (ED 153:272, 156:122).

With some money from Capt. Jones and some money from his sale of land, John Warden, housewright, in August, 1794, for 45 li purchased from the committee that owned the “assembly house” a piece of land fronting 45' on Federal Street and butting on the North River, which was, at that time, a broad and navigable waterway. On this piece of land, John Warden built the present house. By 1798 he owned two houses, one in which he and his family resided with Addison Richardson and Mrs. Leonard and their families (if any); and one which he rented out to Frederick Pickman and Ann Beckford. This information is derived from the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, in which houses were listed as to owners and as to who inhabited them (the town valuations, by contrast, only listed who lived in a house, not who owned the house they lived in). One house (Warden's residence on Essex Street, no doubt) had a small lot of land (10 perches), and the other a much larger lot (20 perches), about the size of this lot on Federal Street, so we may be sure that the Pickman-Beckford residence was this one. The house and land in which Warden & others resided were valued at \$1140, while this house & land were valued at \$1125.

As it happens, there was no person named Frederick Pickman, but there was a Frederick Putnam, and it was he who lived in this house in 1798, for he is also listed here in the 1800 census (taken house-by-house by the names of occupants).

Ann Beckford was likely the widow Anne Gale Beckford (b. 1730, daughter of William Gale and Elizabeth Grant of Salem), who had married, first (1749), Benjamin Allen, and second (in 1752) Samuel Beckford (died 1780s), a mariner and cooper with whom she had eight children. As "Anne Bickford" she loaned money to trader David Ropes in 1784 (see ED 141:195), and signed her name on the deed when the mortgage was discharged in 1789. Anne evidently died or moved by 1800.

The 1800 census (p. 369) shows, to the west of the house of Samuel Putnam (converted from the old assembly house), a house in which resided, evidently, three families: those of "Fred Putnam, Primus Black, Asa Flanders." Per the census report, Frederick Putnam and his wife, both aged 25-45, had two boys under ten. Primus Black was a Black man, with a family of three plus himself. Asa Flanders' household had three men aged 26-45, and one woman aged 16 to 26.

This Frederick Putnam was almost certainly the one born about 1769 in Danvers, son of Henry Putnam, a housewright, and his wife Sarah (Putnam) Putnam. Frederick had seven siblings. He became a housewright like his father, and on 25 May 1790 married Sally Marsh (1773-1816), the daughter of Ezekiel & Abia Marsh of Danvers. Their son Levi Putnam was born in 1791, and would become a cordwainer (shoemaker) who died in Lynn in 1824, evidently having survived both parents and his brother (whose name I do not know). (see Eben Putnam's Putnam genealogy, 1891). In 1806, Frederick Putnam, Salem housewright, for \$800 purchased his father Henry's homestead in Danvers, and to it he probably moved (ED 206:155).

About Primus Black, I could find nothing in the records. He probably was born in slavery or in Africa, and had his master's surname before he was made free.

Asa Flanders (1773-1862) was a young school-master in 1800. Born in South Hampton, New Hampshire, he was the eldest son of a carpenter and the first of ten sons (see **Flanders Family** genealogy, page 190). He came to Salem to teach school, and on May 18, 1800, married Betsy Ireland, the daughter of Jonathan Ireland, who resided on Federal Street at the west corner of Munroe Street. Asa and Betsy moved in here at 140 Federal, and resided with two other men, probably close relatives. Asa and Betsy would have four daughters. Asa was successful as a schoolmaster and had his own house built in 1802 on Munroe Street. Among his students in 1808 were the apprentices of Deacon Jacob Sanderson, a local cabinet-maker; they attended evenings for \$4 per quarter (EIHC 70:335). Mr. Flanders was still teaching school in Salem in 1813; he was in Capt. Joseph Ropes'

Volunteer Artillery Corps (EIHC 24:160). Eventually Mr. Flanders moved from Salem; and by the end of his life he was a gentleman of Charlestown, where he would die on Jan. 13, 1862, in his 89<sup>th</sup> year.

On 13 May 1813 John Warden for \$400 mortgaged to merchant Abijah Northey the dwelling house and land here (ED 199:252). Mr. Warden was 78, and a war was under way. He was probably retired from the construction business at that point. About a year later, he sold the place outright, for \$1400: on 30 April 1814 mariner Jeremiah Shepard Jr. purchased the dwelling house, all other buildings, and lot fronting 45' on Federal Street (ED 204:103).

So ended John Warden's connection with this house. He was about 79 years of age when he sold it; and he would die in Salem six years later, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April, 1820, aged about 85, of consumption (tuberculosis). His wife Sarah survived him, and died in March, 1826, aged 83 years. His house on Essex Street, near Beckford, remained in the Warden family for many years more.

Jeremiah Shepard Jr. (owner, 1814-1822)

Capt. **Jeremiah Shepard, Jr.** (1782-1824), the new owner of the house as of the spring of 1814, was a master mariner. Jeremiah was born in Salem in 1782, the son of Elizabeth (Webb) Shepard and Jeremiah Shepard, a hatter and grocer whose grocery store stood on the north side of Salem Common and whose hat shop stood on Essex Street at the corner of Walnut (now Hawthorne Boulevard, opposite the hotel). Jeremiah Shepard Jr. had several brothers, one of whom, Michael Shepard, became a very successful merchant and resided on Federal Street too, in the fine house opposite Carpenter Street.

As a boy, Jeremiah shipped out on merchant vessels, first as a cabin boy, then as a deck-hand, and finally as a mate. During this period, there was a "False War" with France, which lasted from 1798 to 1800, followed by an undeclared war with Britain. Merchant shipping faced new dangers from these enemies, but Salem's foreign commerce boomed in the first decade of the nineteenth century, as did the commerce of Newburyport and even Marblehead. Salem vessels sailed to the Caribbean and Europe—including Russia--as before, but were opening trade to the East as well, sailing to the far side of the globe to trade with the merchants of the Spice Islands, India, and Malaya. Salem cargoes were exceedingly valuable.

Salem merchants were among the wealthiest in the country. In Samuel McIntire, they had a local architect who could help them realize their desires for large and beautiful homes built and decorated in the Adam-esque style. This style (called "Federal" today) had been developed years before by the Adam brothers in England and featured fanlight doorways, palladian windows, elongated pilasters and columns, and large windows. It was introduced to New England by Charles Bulfinch upon his return from a tour of England in 1790. The 1795 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 (d. 1811) was quick to pick up on the style, and to adapt it to Salem's larger lots, as on Chestnut Street, Federal Street, and Washington Square, whose common had been filled in and cleaned up in the years 1802-4.

Jeremiah Shepard (Jr.) probably sailed as a mate, perhaps as a master, by 1805; but in 1806 he was captured and impressed by the British while a sailor in the West Indies (see J.D. Phillips, **Salem & The Indies**, p. 262). How long he was forced to sail for the British is now unknown. He eventually made his way back to Salem, probably in time to see the boom come to an end with crash, when, in January, 1808, Pres. Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all American shipping in hopes of forestalling war. The Embargo proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, whose commerce ceased. As a hotbed of Democratic-Republicanism, the seafarers of the Derby Street area, led by the Crowninshield family, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809.

Jeremiah Shepard Jr. was admitted to the Masonic Lodge in October, 1809. He was a shipmaster by the next year, when he ("Capt. Jeremiah") married Ruth Cheever on Dec. 9, 1810 (see EIHC 3:184). Ruth was probably the one born in Salem in 1784, the daughter of James Cheever and Sally Brown. In January, 1812, Capt. Shepard sailed in command of the 80-ton merchant schooner *Bird*, built at Amesbury in 1803 and owned by Ezra Smith and Robert Leach (EIHC 39:206).

Salem, out of patience with Jefferson, had furiously resumed its seafaring commerce after the lifting of the Embargo, but still the British preyed on American shipping, Salem's included; and in June, 1812, war was declared against Britain.

Most of the New England towns opposed the war as being potentially ruinous and for the benefit only of the western war-hawk states. Not Salem and Marblehead, which went to war eagerly. Forty privateers were immediately fitted out in Salem, manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels,



including the *Constitution*. In addition, Salem fielded companies of infantry and artillery.

Salem and Marblehead privateers were largely successful in finding and taking British supply vessels. While many of the town's men were wounded in engagements, and some were killed, the adventure and 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.

Capt. Shepard probably sailed as a privateer, evidently with some success (since he was able to purchase this house in 1814).

Salem, fearing attack from the British warships that cruised these waters, erected forts and batteries on the Neck. In June, 1813, off Marblehead Neck, the British frigate *Shannon* defeated the U.S. Navy frigate *Chesapeake*, Capt. James Lawrence. Almost a year later, in April, 1814, the people of Salem gathered along the shores of the 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 captured 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 imprisoned in British prison-ships and at Dartmoor Prison in England.

At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored.

Post-war, the Salem merchants rebuilt their fleets and resumed their worldwide trade, to great effect. A new custom house was built in 1819, at the head of Derby Wharf. In 1817 Capt. Jeremiah Shepard sailed in command of the merchant brigantine *William & Charles*, 113 tons, built 1801 at Duxbury and owned by his

brother Michael Shepard (EIHC 42:103). He also commanded his brother's 129-ton merchant schooner *Union*, after 1816 (EIHC 42:96). In September, 1819, Jeremiah Shepard's next-door-neighbor, Capt. Samuel Cook, agreed that "all the land to the eastward between said Shepard's house and mine to be improved for a cartway being about six feet front, more or less, except eaves droppings of 20 inches" (ED 230:36). It is likely that the interiors of the front rooms of the house were remodeled for Capt. Shepard. The reeded parlor chimneypiece and the swagged dado are hallmarks of the style of the times.

Into the 1820s Salem's foreign commerce continued prosperous; and a new trade was opened in 1821 with Madagascar, which supplied Salem with tallow. It would be subsumed by trade with Zanzibar, which began in 1825, with gum copal, used to make varnish, as the staple commodity.

Whatever Capt. Jeremiah Shepard's experiences during the war, the post-war period did not bring the family happiness. He evidently commanded vessels owned by Thomas Perkins, a very successful Federal Street merchant who had once been partners with Joseph Peabody (EIHC 3:184). Capt. Shepard had a drinking problem, as did many Salem men of that bibulous time; and it seems to have got the best of him. When he was forty, in August, 1822, he sold this homestead for \$1680 to Archelaus Rea of Salem (ED 231:46), noting that his wife Ruth did not join him in this conveyance. Capt. Rea may have been a close friend of Capt. Shepard (the Shepards named their daughter, born in January, 1822, Elizabeth Rea Shepard). In the deed, Capt. Shepard cited his ownership title as derived from the 1814 deed from John Warden and the 1819 agreement with Samuel Cook. He also noted that the property remained subject to the possibility of his wife Ruth's dower interest therein.

In October, 1822, the Shepards' infant daughter, Elizabeth, died at the age of nine months. Capt. Jeremiah Shepard did not recover, and within two years death came, on 7 September, 1824, of "intemperance," when he was 42 years old.

### **Archelaus Rea (owner, 1822-1838)**

The new owner, Capt. Archelaus Rea (Jr.), a former shipmaster, was employed in 1822 and after as the "agent" (manager) of the Iron Works Company in Danvers. In 1824, after the death of Capt. Shepard, he purchased Mrs. Ruth Shepard's right in the homestead for \$600 (ED 236:117).

It is likely that Archelaus Rea enlarged the house, extending it northwardly to add several new rooms, although it is possible that Capt. Shepard had already enlarged it somewhat from its first dimensions as built by John Warden (during recent re-roofing, it became evident that the present gambrel roof includes a newer section about one-third the size of the original).

Archelaus Rea (Jr.) was born in Danvers in 1778, the son of Archelaus Rea and Mary Cook. In 1782 his father, a blacksmith, moved the family to Salem and eventually became a watchmaker. The father died in 1792, when Archelaus Jr. was 14 and already apprenticed as a mariner. Fortunately, Salem's foreign commerce was in a period of expansion in the 1790s, and young Archelaus had much opportunity to advance, which he did. In 1801 he joined the local Mason's lodge (EIHC 3:179). By late 1804 he was a shipmaster, in command of the fine ship *Bonetta*, 227 tons, owned by Pickering Dodge and three others and built at Duxbury in 1800 (EIHC 39:297). His brother Samuel also became a shipmaster, and a sister, Elizabeth, married Stephen W. Shepard, the merchant brother of the former owner here, Capt. Jeremiah Shepard Jr.

In November, 1805, he married Elizabeth Mason, daughter of the merchant Jonathan Mason. His marriage enabled Capt. Rea to advance rapidly from mariner to merchant himself; and he may have been his father-in-law's business partner. The Reas had children William and Jonathan. In 1808, for \$3500, Archelaus Rea, merchant, purchased from his father-in-law Jonathan Mason an interest in the wharf to the east of Union Wharf, with the easterly half of the store thereon (ED 184:62). Sadly, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason Rea died in March, 1809, aged 28, leaving her two little boys. Her widowed husband did not soon re-marry.

Archelaus Rea weathered the War of 1812. Before it ended, he married again, at the age of 36, on 7 April 1814, to Miss Maria March Woodbridge, the daughter of a shipmaster and merchant of Bridge Street. They had at least one child, Thomas Woodbridge Rea, perhaps born in early 1815, and baptized in 1817.

**Archelaus REA (1778-1864), born 12 Feb. 1778, Danvers, s/o Archelaus Rea & Mary Cook, died Roxbury 18 August 1864. He m/1 10 Nov. 1805 Elizabeth MASON (1780-1809), d/o Capt. Jonathan Mason & Elizabeth King, died 31 March 1809. He m/2 7 April 1814 Maria March WOODBRIDGE. Known issue:**

- 1. William Archelaus, 1807, m. 1834 Mary Wheeler**
- 2. Jonathan Mason, 1809**
- 3. Thomas W., bp. 1817**

Archelaus Rea was interested in the possibilities of a manufacturing economy, and he secured a position as superintendent of the Amesbury Mills after the War of 1812. He wished to reside in Salem, and the Amesbury site was quite a stretch, so in 1819 he secured his appointment as manager of the iron works in Danvers in the section called New Mills, at Waters' Bridge, near Porter's Bridge (see diary entry for 5 May 1819, Rev. William Bentley).

In April, 1827, five years after having purchased the house here, Archelaus Rea, merchant, for \$100 purchased from Ebenezer Shillaber a small parcel of land to the north of his homestead, which extended the Rea homestead all the way to the banks of the North River, which was then a broad and beautiful sheet of water (ED 244:102).

In the 1830s, the Rea family resided here. Archelaus remained the agent of the Iron Works Company, and a shipowner and merchant as well. In 1830 (census). In 1831 the heads of household here were Archelaus Rea and his son William A. Rea (per 1831 valuation).

In 1832, young Thomas Rea joined the Salem Light Infantry (EIHC 26:277), a local military company with handsome uniforms that frequently drilled on the Common and held assemblies and parades. Also in 1832 Archelaus Rea was one of the 15 owners of the 315-ton ship *Catharine* (built 1818, Salem), Capt. Henry Paddack. She sailed as a whaler and was destroyed by fire near Hawaii in November, 1832 (EIHC 39: 52, Ship Registers of Salem & Beverly, 1789-1900).

The Reas were members of the North Church, also known as the First Church. It had evolved from Trinitarian to Unitarian by then. By 1834 the congregation had decided to build a new church edifice; and Archelaus Rea pledged three shares toward the new building of the North Church (ED 291:248); and the stone building on Essex Street, near North, was soon built.

In October, 1835, William and Thomas Rea were among the many owners of the 294-ton whaling bark *Cavalier*, Capt. Timothy Russell (EIHC 39:53.)

In 1834 Archelaus Rea pledged three shares toward building the new edifice of the North Church, of which he was a member (ED 291:248). In 1836 the heads of household here at "64 Federal Street" were Thomas W. Rea, mariner, and his father, Archelaus Rea, agent, iron factory (per Salem Directory).

On 24 August 1838 for \$3550 Archelaus Rea, Salem merchant, sold the homestead here to Jeremiah Page, Salem merchant (ED 307:276). By 1840 Mr. Rea had moved on to Medford, and William A. Rea had moved to Boston, for they are listed then as part-owners of the fine new 326-ton ship *Mary Frances*, 110' 9" in length, commanded by Thomas M. Johnson (EIHC 61:255).

Archelaus Rea had many years left in his long life, and would die in Roxbury on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, 1864, in his 87<sup>th</sup> year.

### **Jeremiah Page (owner, 1838-1867)**

Jeremiah Page was born in 1796, in Danvers, the son of Samuel Page and Rebecca Putnam. He was named for his grandfather, Col. Jeremiah Page of Danvers, a notable brickmaker and military man who had married into the Andrew family.

Young Jeremiah was evidently apprenticed to learn the trade of a mariner. He likely sailed out of Salem as a boy, and was twelve at the time of the Embargo. He may well have sailed on privateers through the War of 1812, after which he resumed his seafaring career. At some point he was promoted to the rank of shipmaster; and in 1821, aged 24, he married Mary Pindar, 21, of Beverly.

**Jeremiah PAGE (1796-1867) s/o Samuel Page and Rebecca Putnam, died 1 Nov. 1867. He m. 11 March 1821 (Beverly VR) Mary PINDAR of Beverly, b. 9 April 1799, Beverly, d/o John Pindar/Pender & Polly (Mary) Batchelder.**

**Known issue:**

- 1. Mary Elizabeth, 1824, unmarried in 1877**
- 2. Rebecca P., 1826, m. Mr. Glover.**
- 3. Ellen M., 1828, unmarried in 1877**
- 4. Clara L., 1832, m. Charles B. Barnes, of Boston**
- 5. Laura D., 1839, m. Marcus P. Hall, of San Francisco**

Jeremiah Page soon advanced from the quarterdeck to the counting-house, and by the mid-1820s he was a merchant shipowner. In November, 1826, Jeremiah Page and John H. Andrews were owners of the 241-ton brig *Herald*, Capt. Royal Prescott (EIHC 40:229). In November, 1829, Jeremiah Page, John H. Andrews, Stephen C. Phillips, and Allen Putnam were owners of the 298-ton ship *Italy*, Capt. Allen Putnam, built at Salem in 1829 and sold to New York parties in 1831 (EIHC

40:237). Jeremiah Page was also a part-owner of the merchant vessels *Alfred*, *Patriot*, *Rebecca*, and *Susan Drew* (EIH 41:313,326,375; 45:204, 46:333, etc.).

During the late 1820s, Salem faded as a seaport. The Zanzibar trade notwithstanding, merchants had to shift their investments out of ships and wharves and warehouses and into manufacturing and transportation. Some did not, and were ruined. Many of Salem's prominent younger men moved to Boston in the 1820s. The advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast. American goods were now being produced at a level where imports from overseas were not so much needed as in the past. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and people moved west, so the economic attention of the merchants turned westward with them. The fading of trade was capped in 1830 by a horrifying crime that disgraced several families in the town, and led many others to move away. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, was murdered in his house; and the killers proved to be his own relatives, Crowninshields and Knapps. Their trial was sensational, and painted Salem in lurid colors. Several more respectable families moved away.

In 1835 Jeremiah Page, Salem master mariner, purchased from his sister Mrs. Rebecca Goodale, for \$3000, her interest in the estate of their deceased father, Samuel Page Esq., of Danvers New Mills, including house, land, and wharf (ED 285:28). In 1837, the Capt. Jeremiah Page family resided (as tenants) at 139 Federal Street (per 1837 Salem Directory). In 1838 Capt. Page would acquire some of the interest of his bankrupt brother William in the Danvers Page homestead (ED 305:264).

In 1836, Salem was chartered as a city, and City Hall was built 1837-8. 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 a better life. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The large-scale factory towns of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, had the powerful waters of the Merrimack to drive the machinery of their huge textile factories, but Salem had no such river, and could not compete in textiles. The steep upper part of the North River had long been dammed for grist-mills and saw-mills; although factories had been set up in South Danvers (now Peabody), the lower part of the North River (in Salem) served 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 still mariners, but

without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

One inspiration was the Salem Laboratory Company, Salem's first manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1819 to produce chemicals. At the plant in North Salem on the North River, the production of blue vitriol was a specialty; and it proved a very successful business. Salem's whale-fishery, active for many years in the early 1800s, led, in the 1830s (during which the Reas participated in it), to the manufacturing of high-quality candles at Stage Point, along with machine oils. The candles proved very popular. Lead-manufacturing began in the 1820s, and grew large after 1830, when Wyman's gristmills on the Forest River were retooled for making high-quality white lead and sheet lead (the approach to Marblehead is still called Lead Mills Hill, although the empty mill buildings burned down in 1960s).

These enterprises in the 1830s 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 very 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.

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. The lack of river power was solved by the invention of steam-driven engines, and in 1847 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company erected at Stage Point the largest factory building in the United States, 60' wide by 400' long. It was an immediate success, and hundreds of people found employment there, many of them living in industrial tenements built nearby. A second, larger, building would be added in 1859, and a third in 1865. By 1880 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually 14,700,000 yards of cloth. 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; but Salem built shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and country areas. By 1880 Salem would have 40 shoe factories employing 600-plus operatives.

In the face of all this change, some members of Salem's waning merchant class continued to pursue their sea-borne businesses; but even the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller vessels that Salem men had sailed around the world; and the clippers, with their deep drafts and large holds, were usually too large for Salem and its harbor. The town's shipping soon consisted of little more than Zanzibar-trade vessels and visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was about finished as a working port; and its glory days were over. An excellent picture of Salem's waterfront, during its period of decline, 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.

Through the 1830s and 1840s, Jeremiah Page saw his maritime world shrink to nothing. He did, evidently, renovate the house in the Greek Revival style, probably during the 1840s, replacing the clapboard façade with match-boards, and building the one-story entry porch. In 1850 (per census, house 650, Ward Four), Jeremiah Page, 54, master mariner (with real estate worth \$3000) resided here with his wife Mary 50, five daughters Mary E., 26, Rebecca P., 24, Ellen M., 22, Clara L., 18, and Laura D. 11; Mrs. Page's mother, Mary (Batchelder) Pindar, 72; also Hannah Marshall 30, born Ireland and probably employed here as a domestic.

The symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, which stood on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves extending into salt water. That new economy drove a large demographics shift, for, beginning in the 1840s, the Salem capitalists filled their factories with Irish immigrant workers as well as the native-born. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers.

At some point, probably in the 1850s, Capt. Page became the president of the Salem Marine Insurance Co., located in the Asiatic Building. While this was not a particularly lucrative company by the 1850s, it did give him a steady income. In 1860 he was listed as a retired shipmaster, with real estate worth \$5000 and investments worth \$15,000; he resided here with his wife and three of his daughters, Mary, Ellen, and Laura, and with Mary Carren, 26, a domestic from Ireland (1860 census, house 1957 ward four).

During the years 1861-1865 the Civil War was fought, and its progress followed by the Page family, who had relatives in the Union forces. 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 and sailors, and their families; and there was great celebration when the war finally ended in the spring of 1865.

Capt. Page served as president of the insurance Company up to the time of his death, which occurred on 1 Nov. 1867, aged 71 years. The Salem *Enterprise* (6 Nov. 1867) noted that "Capt. Jeremiah Page, an old and respected resident, died at his home on Thursday night last."

Capt. Page was survived by his wife and daughters. In 1870 Mrs. Page and her three unmarried daughters resided here (1870 census, house 216, ward four). Mrs. Mary (Pinder) Page evidently died in 1874. The daughters inherited. In May, 1877, Laura D. (Page) Hall, wife of Marcus P. Hall, of San Francisco, sold her interest to her widowed sister, Rebecca P. Glover (ED 978:59); and in June, 1877, Miss Mary E. Page bought out her four sisters (ED 978:80) and sold the homestead for \$5200 to Sidney W. Winslow, a Salem shoe-manufacturer (ED 978:166).

Through the 1860s and 1870s, Salem had 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, west of Roslyn Street). For the workers, they built more and more tenements near the mills of Stage Point. More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. 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, was buried here and there and 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 and a little beyond.

### Later owners, 1877-on

Mr. S.W. Winslow worked as the foreman at Winslow & Rogers, shoe manufacturers, located at 82 Boston Street. He resided here with his wife Georgie and whatever children they may have had.

In October, 1886, Mr. Winslow sold out for \$5000 to Mrs. Mary Ann (Ropes) Bertram, the widow of the great Zanzibar merchant Capt. John Bertram (his house is now the Salem Public Library building). Mr. Winslow subdivided the lot here, and kept the most northwesterly piece for himself. To Mrs. Bertram he sold the house and the land fronting 45' on Federal Street and running northwesterly 227' 6" by Mrs. Bertram and by Webb, then 45' on Winslow, then southeasterly 225' on Oliver (ED 1183:290).

Mrs. Bertram used this property for rental income. Various tenants resided here over the years, among them (per 1901-2 Salem Directory) Robert W. Osgood, the Assistant Register of Deeds for Essex County. Robert Ward Osgood, was born 6 July 1870, the son of Charles S. Osgood (Register of Deeds as of 1879) and his wife Elizabeth W. Batchelder. Robert was the grandson of Charles Osgood (1809-1890), the noted portrait painter (see p. 243, **History of Osgood Family**).

The owner of the house, Mrs. Mary A. Bertram, died in 1909 (probate case #106488), having devised her property to her numerous Ropes relatives. On 21 Sept. 1911 the Bertram-Ropes heirs sold the homestead to Cora Fernald, wife of Nathaniel W. Fernald (ED 2109:556; also 2266:94, 2283:195,529). Mrs. Fernald evidently rented out the premises. In 1914 the tenant here was Francis S. Benjamin.

Salem had kept building infrastructure, and fostering the growth of business. Retail stores prospered, and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In the late 1800s, French-Canadian families began coming to town to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements filled in what had been open areas of the city. They were followed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. Its politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), a fire started in one of Salem's fire-prone wooden tanneries. This fire

soon consumed the building and raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. The next building caught fire, and the next, and out of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the tenement district. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: it smashed into the large factory buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Congress Street), which exploded in an inferno; and it rolled down Lafayette Street and across the water to Derby Street. There, just beyond Union Street, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States, and the people of Salem would take years to recover from it. Eventually, they did, and many of the former houses and businesses were rebuilt; and several urban-renewal projects (including Hawthorne Boulevard, which involved removing old houses and widening old streets) were put into effect.

On 30 Sept. 1915 Cora M. Fernald conveyed the premises to Edmund J. Barnard, subject to lease to Francis S. Benjamin through June 1 (ED 2307:492). Other owners in the 1920s were the Fabenses and the Parrotts.

In the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. From that time forward, Salem boomed right through to the 1960s, but the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of fame arising from the commercialization of the witchcraft delusion, but also from its great history as an unrivalled seaport and as the home of Hawthorne and McIntire. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, and mill-operatives are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--22 May 2001, Robert A. Booth for Historic Salem Inc.

sealed the tomb, but ordered guards till the seventh day is over. I saw the sexton with his lantern, rum jug & blanket going to the place of his guard. A thing I never knew or heard of in New England before. The Coffin was in the form of my first days. Not with a lid but a place cut over the face, with a shutter. The use of glass over it I do not recollect, tho not now uncommon. The Dr. has been under his screws these five days. He has a wonderful family.

30. The Guard continues & many go to see the strange sight of guarding the dead. Mr. Upton told me of a triple crop he had upon a piece of land in Pickman's farm in south field. I do not recollect the quantity upon an acre thus treated. He first sowed radishes, then turneps & then onions, & had a plentiful crop of each in one season.

May 1, 1819. A fine morning & worthy of a May day. But I was glad to observe that the superstitious observance was less than formerly. I could wish better proof that the cause was conviction & not the indolence of the public manners.

2. Sunday. Waterman, ejected from Barnstable, has been supported for some time at Ipswich, by Dr. Manning & has applied for a place in a School at Salem.

4. Our annual Military day. We have double the military companies which were here when I came in 1783. We have Cadets, Light Infantry, Mechanic L. Infantry, & Artillery. We have not a Buffington in the Artillery, or Abbot in the Cadets, or Fiske at the head of Militia. We have men of more military science, but not men of more military ambition. We only saw the independent companies in the parade in the morning & for a very short time.

5. Visited the Endicott farm. Saw the Endicott tree for the first time since it was inclosed, and heard for the first time of the conversation about rendering the settlement upon it & near it an incorporation under the name of Endicott. Saw the new Mill at Waters' alias Cow house, erected for boring Aqueduct & other logs. The logs moving to the borers, the work now on hand. The mills might employ many hands at the three bridges & increase the settlement rapidly. The road to South Danvers is convenient in going to Boston & westward & begins at the South Bridge. The Bridge at Porter's or Spite Bridge, opens favourably to the eastward & the middle Bridge at Duck river, long known as Hutchinson's mills, might be much changed for the better & has formerly admitted more mills than now move upon it. All the roads around this settlement called New Mills are much better in a few past years. Mr. Archelaus Ray who married D. Woodbridge, succeeds Mr. Osgood this year in the charge of the Iron Factory at Water's Bridge & its dependencies at the north or Porter's bridge. Mr. A. Ray had the direction last year at the Amesbury Mills when I visited them, but from his wishes to accomodate his family he has requested the changed situations.

6. Thursday died Thomas Hartshorne, Esqr. aet. 77. He came to Salem from Reading after the peace. Was in the war, a Capt. in Michael Jackson's regiment. Has been a weigher & gauger in the Customs. After Deacons Hunt & Beckford left the First Church by death, he succeeded as Deacon, much respected. The ruling Elder, Ebenezer Bickford, Esqr. had a good opinion of him, & he has behaved very discretely. The sects have generally put into the office, busy & officious men & given it a disreputation, but the succession in this Church, since I have known Salem, has been with just fame. The present Deacon, John Stone, is son of the venerable Eliab Stone of North Reading, aged 80, & is married into the family of Israel Dodge. Before the election of Dr. Stone, Capt. John Gardiner often officiated with the Deacons.

7. A letter from my Nephew conveyed to me the last charges relative to my Father. It seems that upon the contract for 3 D. pr. Week the balance was in my favour. But by small charges of cotton caps, woolen caps, shirts, flannel waist coats, the balance appeared against me. The charge for a Doctor in regard to a man never sick, is probably a compliment to the profession. The Funeral Charges far exceeded anything paid in Salem, as Administrators tell me. Including the Doctor's Bill & it does not say whether for one or more visits & medicines, the whole is 40 Dollars. Doctor for 5 D., Coffin, 8.50, Grave Clothes, 6.75, making them, &c., 4.75. Digging grave, 3 D., Spirits, & assistance 12.25. Now my nephew speaking of the funeral ceremonies by direction of D. C[hild] says six very respectable men supported the pall & eight more carried the bier, one office it seems, according to the customs of the place, is as honourable as the other. All must then have gone for the liquor. Br. C[hild] thinks his wife has had a hard time last winter & I say so too, but I have had a hard time for 30 years & at last am cheated with the whole family out of every farthing of the estate. I told him I had done everything for the living. A Child was at the funeral who turned him adrift 100 miles from home, knowingly & with consent to get his interest & now holds the house by sacrificing the other. Another, not a D. but a S., was at the funeral that has not visited him or assisted him for many a year. I was not at the funeral not having the usual ceremonies in my public character by the Incumbent, a Cambridge Doctor without any claims in his profession or the world. As he left me, tho I called upon him, & never told me he should leave town next morning, I thought myself obliged to be in no danger from his ignorance or his insolence.

9. Sunday. Note. Wid. Mary Blanchard, d. of her child. She has children left. Buried a child Nov. 1817, & her husband June, 1818. An Adams of Beverly. The Branch, Tabernacle & South M. H. have a Sunday Lecture together in the evening. The Baptists are quiet. Few dippings in any part of the town. The Epis-

A. Rea



To all People to whom these presents shall come Greeting know ye that I David Proves of Salem County of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trader do secure the payment of my bond herein after mentioned & also for & in consideration of One shilling to me in hand before the Incensing hereof well & truly paid by Anna Bickford of Salem County & Commonwealth aforesaid Widow the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge & my self fully satisfied therewith and contented & thereof & every part & parcel thereof do Reconcate acquit & discharge her the said Anna Bickford her heirs Executors & Administrators by these presents have given granted bargained sold aliened convey'd & confirmed & by these presents do freely fully & absolutely give grant bargain sell aliene convey & confirm to her the said Anna Bickford her heirs & assigns forever a Certain piece of land situate in said Salem at the Bottom of Burying point lane so called being bounded & Measuring as follows Northerly on land of Joshua Wards Esq. late deceased there Measuring thirty eight feet Westerly on the Highway or lane called Burying point lane there measuring one hundred feet Southerly on the Highway or road there measuring thirty three feet Easterly on land of Jonathan Waldo there Measuring Ninety four feet together with Dwelling house there on standing with all other priviledges thereto belonging To have & To hold the said granted Premises with all the appurtenances & Priviledges & Commodities thereto belonging or any wise appertaining to her the said Anna Bickford her heirs & assigns forever to her or their only proper use benefit and roof forever & I the said David Proves for my self my heirs Executors & Administrators do Covenant & promise & grant to & with the said Anna Bickford her heirs & assigns that before the incensing hereof I am the true & lawful owner of the above premises Except so much of the said premises as will discharge my Obligation to Samuel Hagg for fifty three pounds twelve shillings & my other Obligation to Capt. Jonathan Webb for fifty Pounds as by their deeds on record (reference thereto being had may be made to appear) & that I am lawfully seised in fee of the same in my own proper right as a good perfect & absolute Estate of Inheritance in fee simple & that the said Anna Bickford her her heirs & assigns shall & may at any or all times hereafter by virtue of these presents lawfully peaceably & quietly hold Occupy Possess & Enjoy the said demised & bargained Premises with all the appurtenances discharged from any & all manner of incumbrances Except as aforesaid that might in any degree obstruct or make void this present deed Furthermore I the said David Proves for my self my heirs Executors & Administrators warrant & defend the above granted premises against the lawful claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever Provided always that if I the said David shall pay to the said Anna the sum of Ninety eight pounds with Interest in three months from the date hereof in discharge of my bond of this date for that sum then this Deed

David Proves  
To  
Anna Bickford

1/3 Sept July 29 1789. Anna Bickford the mortgage in the Instrument here recorded, having received to my satisfaction in full of all that this mortgage was given to secure the payment of do hereby discharge this same by John Pickering Reg.

21 June 1784  
DR only.



I know all men by these presents that we John Norris merchant Joshua Ward Merchant  
 William Stearns Physician Edward Pulling esquire Isaac Osgood esquire all of Salem  
 in the County of Essex and Francis Cabot late of Salem <sup>at present</sup> Merchant for and in consideration  
 of the sum of forty five pounds lawful money that is to say three eighth parts of  
 that sum paid to said William Stearns and one eighth part of that sum paid to  
 each of the other before named persons by John Warden of Salem aforesaid have with  
 the receipt of which we do hereby acknowledge have granted bargained and sold  
 and do by these presents grant bargain & sell unto him the said John Warden his  
 heirs and assigns the following lot or parcel of land situate in said Salem that is to say  
 the said William Stearns three undivided eight parts thereof and the said John Norris  
 Joshua Ward Edward Pulling Isaac Osgood and Francis Cabot each one undivided eight  
 part thereof the same being bounded as follows to wit beginning at the south west  
 corner of the land hereby intended to be conveyed on Federal Street so called at the south east  
 corner of land of Joseph Sprague which he purchased of Oliver Smith administrator of  
 the estate of Joseph Douse esquire hence easterly by said Federal Street forty five feet hence  
 northerly by other land of said grantors and so running northerly and parallel to said  
 land of said Joseph Sprague until it comes to land of Captain Daniel Mackey to a  
 point which point is to be forty five feet distant from the said land of said Joseph  
 Sprague hence northwesterly by said Mackey's land to the north river there so called  
 hence westerly by said river to said Sprague's said land purchased by him as aforesaid  
 hence southerly by the last said land to said Federal Street the bound begun at  
 it being part of a lot which the said Oliver Smith administrator sold to us the said grantors  
 and others by deed recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Essex Book 14 leaf 271  
 To have and to hold the above granted premises to him the said John Warden with the privi-  
 ledges and appurtenances to the same belonging to him his heirs and assigns to his and  
 theirs use and behoof forever and we the said John Norris Joshua Ward William Stearns  
 Edward Pulling Isaac Osgood and Francis Cabot do each one for himself and not  
 jointly nor one for the other covenant to and with the said John Warden his heirs and  
 assigns that we are lawfully seized in fee of the premises that they are free of all incum-  
 brances that we have good right to sell and convey the same to the said John Warden  
 his heirs and assigns in manner aforesaid and that we will warrant and defend the  
 same to the said John Warden his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims and  
 demands of any persons. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals  
 This fourth day of August in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred & ninety four -  
 Signed sealed & delivered in presence of  
 Ben<sup>a</sup> Waldo, Eben<sup>r</sup> Seccombe -  
 Essex Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1794 This day Edward -  
 Pulling Esquire personally appeared and acknowledged  
 the within Instrument to be his free deed  
 Before W<sup>m</sup> Prescott Jus. Pais  
 Essex Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1794 Then John Norris -  
 William Stearns Francis Cabot by his att<sup>y</sup> William  
 Prescott esq. personally appeared & acknowledged the foregoing Instrument to be  
 their deed - 9 A.D. 1794 before Edward Pulling Justice of Peace  
 Essex Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> Then Joshua Ward and Isaac Osgood named in the foregoing  
 instrument acknowledged the same to be their deed before me Edward Pulling Justice of Peace  
 Essex Rec. Sept. 18. 1794 & recorded & exam<sup>d</sup>. by John Pickering Reg<sup>n</sup>

John Norris  
 Joshua Ward  
 William Stearns  
 Edward Pulling  
 Isaac Osgood  
 Francis Cabot

John Norris - & a seal  
 Joshua Ward . . & a seal  
 William Stearns . & a seal  
 Edward Pulling . & a seal  
 Isaac Osgood - & a seal  
 Francis Cabot by & a seal  
 W<sup>m</sup> Prescott his att<sup>y</sup>

John Warden  
to  
Abijah Northey

Know all men by these Presents, That I John Warden of Salem, in the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Housewright in consideration of four hundred dollars to me paid by Abijah Northey of Salem aforesaid Merchant, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell & convey unto the said Abijah Northey his heirs and assigns forever, a certain lot of land situated on the northerly side of Federal Street in Salem aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at South west corner thereof on said Street by land formerly of Joseph Sprague, now of Samuel Cook, then running Easterly by said Street forty five feet to land now of Samuel Putnam Esq<sup>r</sup>, then running northerly by said Putnam's land parallel to land of said Cook untill it comes to land formerly of Daniel Mackey to a point <sup>forty</sup> five feet distant from said Cook's land, then running northwesterly by land formerly of said Mackey to the North River, then westerly by said River to said Cook's land, then southerly by said Cook's land to Federal Street aforesaid, the bound first mentioned; or however otherwise bounded, with the dwelling house and all other buildings thereon standing, and all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, meaning and intending hereby to convey all the Estate I hold or can claim by virtue of my deed from John Norris and others dated August 4<sup>th</sup> 1794. Recorded Book 158 Leaf 171. reference being had therunto, with all the improvements betterments erections or buildings now thereon standing. To Have and to hold the aforegranted premises to the said Abijah Northey, his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever, and I do covenant with the said Abijah Northey his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforegranted Premises; that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Abijah Northey in fee and in mortgage, and that I will warrant and defend the same Premises to the said Abijah Northey his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all Persons. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS that if the said John Warden his heirs executors or administrators pay to the said Abijah Northey his heirs executors, administrators or assigns the sum of four hundred dollars in one year with lawful interest annually till paid then this deed, as also a certain Bond, bearing even date with these Presents, given by the said John Warden to the said Abijah Northey conditioned to pay the same sum and interest at the time aforesaid shall both be void, otherwise shall remain in full force. In witness whereof I the said John and Sally wife of the said John in consideration of one dollar paid me by the said Abijah, the receipt whereof I acknowledge, do hereby surrender up

John Warden  
 to  
 Abijah Northey  
 the mortgage herein named bearing record will remain of force until it is discharged by the mortgagor  
 April 30. 1814. I Abijah Northey the mortgagee do hereby publicly discharge the same.  
 Abijah Northey

Attest Amos Choate Clerg.

... my own and my assigns all my right of dower in the Premises, and have hereto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.  
 signed sealed & delivered by said Sally Warden }  
 in presence of us Amos Choate Sally Ross }  
 Lucy Choate Amos Choate witnesses to John }  
 acknowledged the above Instrument to be their free act and deed.

John <sup>his</sup> Warden seal  
 Sarah <sup>his</sup> Warden seal

Essex ss. May 13. 1813. Then the above named John and Sally Warden

before me Amos Choate Just of Peace



Know all men by these Presents That I John Warden of Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts have for and in consideration of fourteen hundred dollars to me paid by Jeremiah Shepard Junior of the same Salem mariner, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give grant sell and convey unto the said Jeremiah Shepard Junr. his heirs and assigns forever. A certain lot of land situated on the northerly side of Federal Street in Salem aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the South west corner thereof on said Street by land formerly of Joseph Sprague now of Samuel Cook, then running Easterly by said Street forty five feet to land now of Samuel Putnam Esq. then running northerly by said Putnam's land parallel to land of said Cook untill it comes to land formerly of Daniel Mackey to a point forty five feet distant from said Cook's land, then running northwesterly by land formerly of said Mackey to the north River, then westerly by said River to said Cook's land, then southerly by said Cook's land to Federal Street aforesaid the bound first mentioned or however otherwise bounded, with the dwelling house and all other buildings thereon and all the privileges and appurtenances therunto belonging, meaning to convey all the Estate I hold or can claim by virtue of my deed from John Morris and others, dated August 4. 1794. recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County Book 158. Leaf 171. reference being had thereunto, with all the betterments improvements erections and buildings now standing thereon. To Have and to Hold the granted Premises with the appurtenances to the said Jeremiah Shepard Junr. his heirs and assigns to his and their use and benefit forever, and I the said John Warden for myself my heirs executors and administrators, do hereby covenant with the said Jeremiah Shepard Junr. his heirs and assigns, that at the execution hereof I am lawfully seized in fee of the Premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Jeremiah Shepard Junr. in fee simple, and that I will, and my heirs executors and administrators shall, warrant and defend the same to the said Jeremiah Shepard Junr. his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of any persons. And I Sarah Warden wife of said John in consideration of one dollar paid me by said Jeremiah Junr. the receipt whereof I acknowledge do hereby surrender up to him and his heirs and assigns, all my right of dower in the premises. In Witness whereof we the said John and Sarah Warden have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

signed sealed & delivered

in presence of us  
John Ferguson  
James Derby  
Essex Sr. Rec. April 30. 1814.

Sarah <sup>W</sup> Warden ... seal

Essex ss April 30. 1814. Then the above named John Warden acknowledged the above Instrument to be his free act and deed. before me Amos Choate Jus. Pac.

Essex Sr. Rec. April 30. 1814. recorded and examined by Amos Choate Reg.



1 Sept. 1819 S. Cook to J. Shepard, ED 230:36

Samuel Cook

Know all men by these Presents That I Samuel Cook of Salem in  
 the County of Essex in the State of Massachusetts, in consideration of one dollar paid me by Jeremiah Shepard  
 of Salem aforesaid in the County of Essex in the State of Massachusetts, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge  
 do hereby give grant sell and convey unto the said Jeremiah Shepard all the  
 land to the Eastward of my house between said Shepard's house and mine  
 to be improved for a cutway being about six feet front more or less except one  
 droppings of twenty inches. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the granted premises with  
 the appurtenances to the said Jeremiah Shepard heirs and assigns to their use &  
 benefit forever. And I the said Samuel Cook for myself heirs executors and adminis-  
 istrators do hereby covenant with the said Jeremiah Shepard heirs and assigns  
 that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances  
 that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Shepard and that I will  
 and my heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same  
 to the said Shepard heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and de-  
 mands of any persons. IN WITNESS WHEREOF I the said Samuel Cook have here-  
 unto set my hand and seal this first day of September in the year of our Lord  
 one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

signed sealed and delivered

Essex ss September 1 1819. Then the above named

in presence of us

Samuel Cook acknowledged the above instrument

Jacob B. Winchester

to be his free act and deed.

John Punschand

before me John Punschand Just of Peace

Essex ss Received July 11 1822. recorded and examined by *Amos Lakegate Bay*

1 Aug. 1822 J. Shepard to A. Rea, ED 231:46.

Jerem<sup>h</sup> Shepard  
to  
Archelaus Rea

Book  
Nov.

Know all men by these Presents That I Jeremiah Shepard of Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Master Mariner, in consideration of six teen hundred and eighty dollars to me paid by Archelaus Rea of Salem aforesaid agent for the Iron works Company in Danvers in said County, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell and convey unto the said Archelaus Rea and his heirs and assigns forever, a certain lot of land in Salem aforesaid situated on the northerly side of Federal Street beginning at the buttwest corner thereof on said street by land of Samuel Cook then running easterly by said street forty five feet to land of Judge Putnam, then running northerly by said Putnam and parallel to said Cook's land until it comes to land formerly of Daniel Mackey to a point forty five feet distant from said Cook's land then running north westerly by land formerly of said Mackey to the North River then westerly by said river to said Cook's land, then southerly by said Cook's land to Federal Street and bounds first mentioned; with the dwelling house and all other buildings thereon and all the privileges and appurtenances betterments and improvements; being the same premises I purchased of John Marden by deed dated April 30 1816 recorded Book 204 leaf 104 including also all the land eastward of said Cook's house and between the same and the premises hereby conveyed (except twenty inches for Eaves droppings) as the same was conveyed to me for a cart way by deed from said Cook dated September 1 1819 recorded in Book 230 leaf 36 meaning to convey all I hold or claim by virtue of the two deeds aforesaid, reference being thereunto had the said Estate being subject to the possibility of dower in my wife Beata Shepard, To Have and to Hold the granted premises with the appurtenances to the said Archelaus Rea his heirs and assigns to his and their use and benefit forever And I the said Jeremiah Shepard for myself my heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant with the said Archelaus Rea his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances except as aforesaid, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Archelaus subject as aforesaid, and that I will and my heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Archelaus Rea his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of any persons, except as aforesaid. In Witness whereof I the said Jeremiah Shepard have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

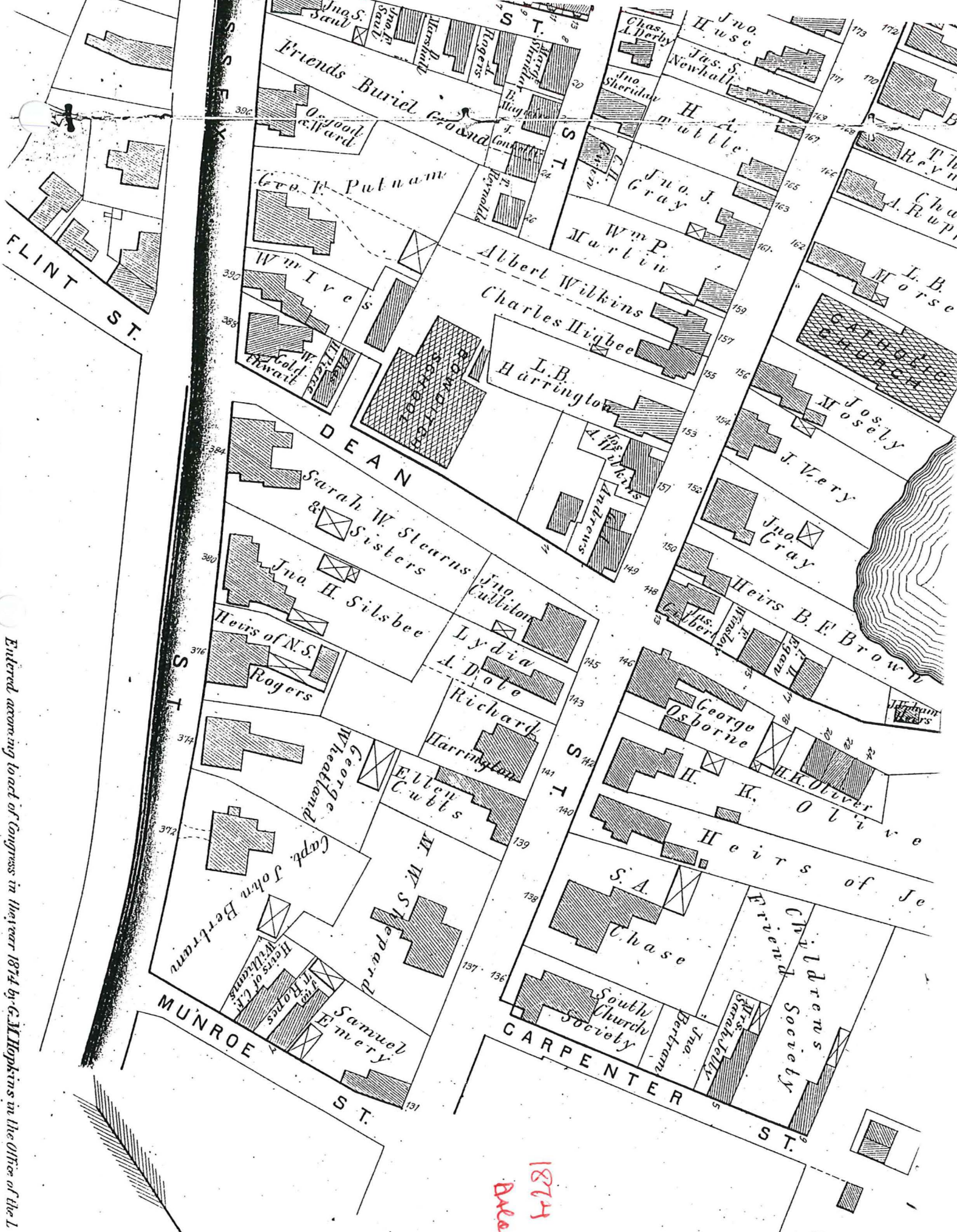
JS 100

w<sup>t</sup> Amos Choate Um Deplin

19 April 1827 E. Shillaber to A. Rea, E.D. 244.102

Know all Men by these Presents, That I <sup>Ebenezer</sup> Shillaber of  
 to Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire  
 do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto him the said  
 Archelaus Rea and his heirs and assigns, forever, all the land Situat  
 in said Salem belonging to the Estate of my late Father Ebenezer Shil-  
 laber deceased, which lies westerly of a line drawn in continuation of the  
 boundary line between the land of said Rea and Samuel Putnam, be-  
 ginning at the northwest corner of said Putnam's land and running thence  
 to the channel of the South River so called, (so that the boundary  
 line between said Rea and said Putnam and me the said Shil-  
 laber shall be a continued straight line from Federal Street to the  
 channel of the South River. To have and to hold the same with  
 all the privileges and appurtenances, to the same belonging, to him the  
 said Archelaus Rea and his heirs and assigns, to his and their sole  
 use and behoof forever. And I do hereby for myself my heirs, executors  
 and administrators, covenant and engage to and with the said Archelaus Rea  
 his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises; -  
 that they are free of all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell &  
 convey the same in manner aforesaid: and that I and my heirs will war-  
 rant and defend the same to him the said Archelaus Rea and his heirs  
 and assigns forever, against the lawful demands of all persons. In witness  
 whereof I have herunto set my hand and seal this Nineteenth day of April  
 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty Seven.

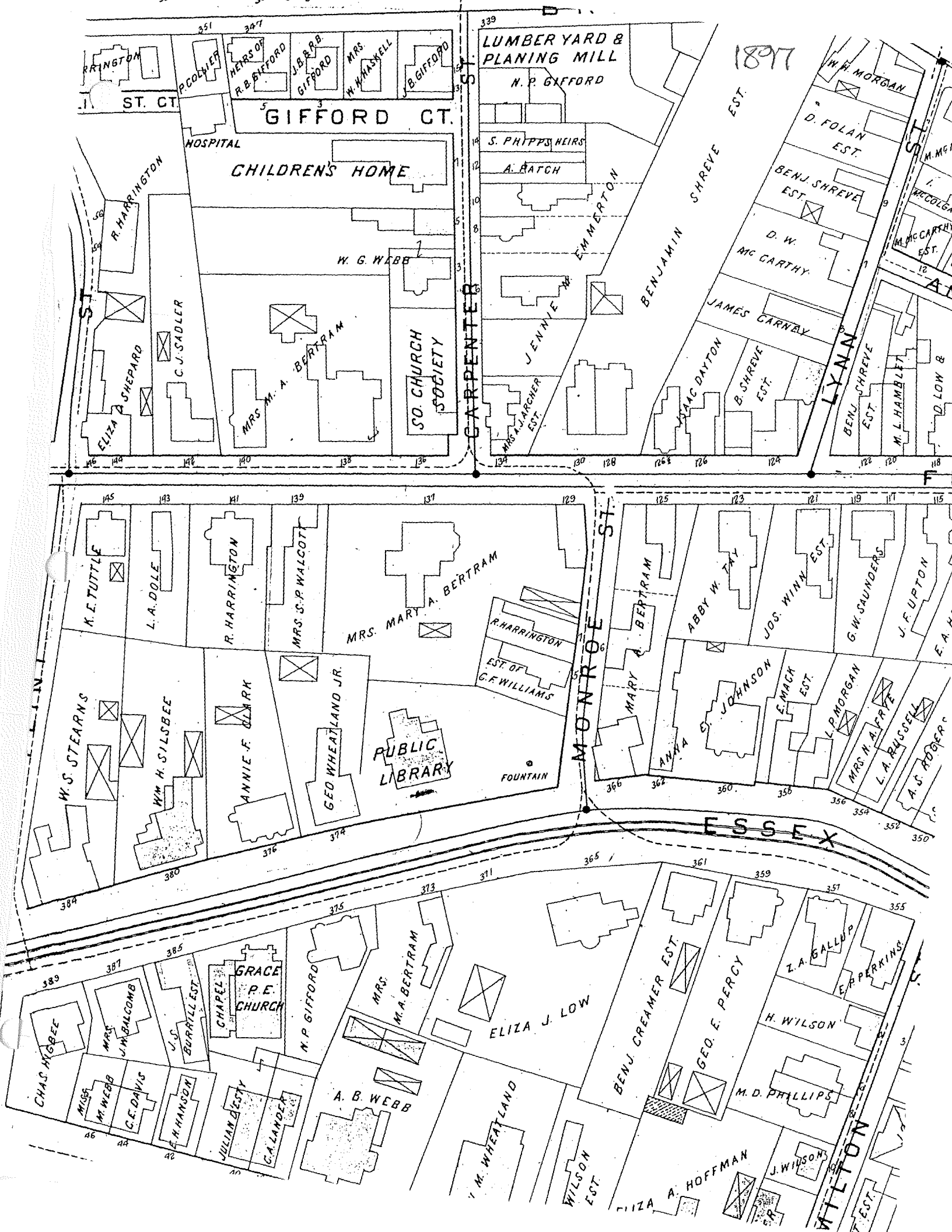
signed, sealed and delivered } Ebenezer Shillaber seal  
 in presence of }  
 J. H. Prince } Esq. ss. April 19. 1827. Then the aforesamed  
 Ebenezer Shillaber personally acknowledged the  
 aforesaid Instrument by sealed to be his deed  
 before me J. H. Prince Justice of the Peace  
 Essex ss Received April 30. 1827. recorded and examined by Amos Chute (By)



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J. B. GIFFORD

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