

One Gardner Street

According to available evidence, this house was built for Arthur L. Averill, lawyer, in 1916. It stands on the site of a house built for James W. Averill, house painter, in 1895, and burned down in the Great Fire of 1914.

Because this was the site of an earlier house, I will trace the history of each dwelling.

On 30 Jan. 1895 Mrs. Mary C. Munroe sold to Mrs. Martha J. Averill a lot of land bounded 50' on Gardner Street, easterly 54' 6" on land of Munroe, south 50' on land of Weeks, and westerly 54' 6" on land of Batchelder (ED 1436:119). Mrs. Averill was the wife of James W. Averill, a prosperous house painter and paper-hanger, and the mother of one child, Arthur. The Averills proceeded to have a house built for them on this lot as their residence. After the house was built, they wanted a small strip of land on the east side of the homestead; and in April, 1899, Mrs. Averill bought the strip from Jacob F. Boynton (ED 1573:333). It fronted 3' 6" on Gardner Street and was 54' 6" in length. For many years, this combined lot would be the Averill family homestead, although the first house burned down and was replaced in 1916.

The story of the Averill family in Salem is an interesting one, as it exemplifies the new people who settled in Salem during the economic transition from maritime commerce to manufacturing.

Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s. Foreign imports, of the sort that had been brought in Salem ships, were being supplanted by the goods that were now produced in great quantities in America. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and some Salemites moved away. To the north, the falls of the Merrimack River powered large new textile mills (Lowell was founded in 1823), which created great wealth for their investors; and in general it seemed that the tide of opportunity was ebbing away from Salem. In an ingenious attempt to stem the flow of talent from the town and to harness its potential water power for manufacturing, Salem's merchants and capitalists banded together in 1826 to raise the money to dam the North River for industrial power. The project, which began with much promise, was suspended in 1827, which demoralized the town even more, and caused several leading citizens to move to Boston, the hub of investment in the new economy.

As the decade wore on, and the new railroads and canals diverted both capital and trade away from the coast, Salem's remaining merchants took their equity out of local wharves and warehouses and ships and put it into the stock of manufacturing and transportation companies. Some merchants did not make

the transition, and were ruined. Old-line areas of work, like rope-making, sail-making, and ship chandleries, gradually declined and disappeared. Salem slumped badly, but, despite all, the voters decided to charter their town as a city in 1836—the third city to be formed in the state, behind Boston and Lowell. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of “to the farthest port of the rich East”—a far cry from “Go West, young man!” As a result of the Panic of 1837—a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression—more Salem families headed west in search of fortune and a better future.

Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The North River served not to power factories but mainly to flush the waste from the 25 tanneries that had set up along its banks. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

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

These enterprises were a start toward taking Salem in a new direction. In 1838 the Eastern Rail Road, headquartered in Salem, began operating between Boston and Salem, which gave the local people a direct route to the region’s largest market. The new railroad tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond; the tunnel under Washington Street was built in 1839; and the line was extended to Newburyport in 1840.

In 1835, Benjamin Averill of Ipswich, a 39-year-old cooper (barrel-maker), moved to Salem with his wife Elizabeth (Jewett) Averill, 33, and their six children, including an infant, James. Ipswich was a real backwater, and several other Ipswich people, notably Kinsmans and Jewetts and Pulsifers, had already moved to Salem and found success as carpenters and painters. The Averills settled in the East Parish at 8 Herbert Street, where they resided with Benjamin’s brother, James K. Averill, a cabinet maker. The Benjamin Averills found Salem to be a good place to raise a family.

In the 1840s, as more industrial methods and machines were introduced, many new companies in new lines of business arose in Salem. The Gothic symbol of

Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station—the “stone depot”—smoking and growling with idling locomotives. It stood on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where the merchants' wharves had been; and from it the trains carried many valuable products as well as passengers. The tanning and curing of leather was very important in Salem by the mid-1800s. On and near Boston Street, along the upper North River, there were 41 tanneries in 1844, and 85 in 1850, employing 550 hands. The leather business would continue to grow in importance throughout the 1800s. In 1846 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction at Stage Point of 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 tenements built nearby. It too benefited from the Zanzibar and Africa trade, as it produced light cotton cloth for use in the tropics. 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 the countryside. Even the population began to transform, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine in Ireland, settled in Salem and gave the industrialists a big pool of cheap labor. In the face of all of this change, some members of Salem's waning merchant class continued to pursue their sea-borne businesses; but it was an ebb tide, with unfavorable winds. 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 mean-spirited “introductory section” to *The Scarlet Letter*, which he began while working in the Custom House.

During this period, James W. Averill was apprenticed, at the age of about thirteen, in 1847, to a Salem house painter, David Pulsifer, originally of Ipswich. As an apprentice, James probably resided with the Pulsifer family as a member of the family. Pulsifer's company painted houses (interior and exterior) and also had a small plant in which it produced carpeting. James “served an apprenticeship of five years, and learned every part of the business. He had a fine eye for colors, and was considered an expert mixer” (from his obituary, *Salem News*, 12 Nov. 1906).

Salem's growth continued through the 1850s, as business and industries expanded, the population swelled, new churches (e.g. Immaculate Conception, 1857) were started, new working-class neighborhoods were developed (especially in North Salem and South Salem, off Boston Street, and along the Mill Pond behind the Broad Street graveyard), and new schools, factories, and

stores were built. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was added in 1859, down at Stage Point, where a new Methodist Church went up, and many neat homes, boarding-houses, and stores were erected along the streets between Lafayette and Congress. The tanning business continued to boom, as better and larger tanneries were built along Boston Street and Mason Street; and subsidiary industries sprang up as well, most notably the J.M. Anderson glue-works on the Turnpike (Highland Avenue).

The Benjamin Averill family remained at 8 Herbert Street (next to the house where Nathaniel Hawthorne had grown up). In 1856 Benjamin Averill, sixty, was still working as a cooper. He and his wife shared their home with their grown children, including Benjamin Jr., a distiller, Lucy, a seamstress, Sarah, a tailoress, and James W., 22, a house painter, who was a member of the Tabernacle Church. As it re-established itself as an economic powerhouse, Salem took a strong interest in national politics. It was primarily Republican, and strongly anti-slavery, with its share of outspoken abolitionists, led by Charles Remond, a passionate speaker who came from one of the city's notable black families. At its Lyceum (on Church Street) and in other venues, plays and shows were put on, but cultural lectures and political speeches were given too.

By 1860, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, it was clear that the Southern states would secede from the union; and Salem, which had done so much to win the independence of the nation, was ready to go to war to force others to remain a part of it. The Civil War began in April, 1861, and went on for four years, during which hundreds of Salem men served in the army and navy, and many were killed or died of disease or abusive treatment while imprisoned. Hundreds more suffered wounds, or broken health. The people of Salem contributed greatly to efforts to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers, sailors, and their families; and there was great celebration when the war finally ended in the spring of 1865.

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

With construction booming, James W. Averill was prospering as a painter. He worked as a journeyman, and then formed a partnership by 1863 with Benjamin I. Henderson (of 9 Williams Street), and Averill & Henderson had their paint shop at 18 Lafayette Street. In that year, Mr. J.W. Averill resided at 12 Mall Street, with his parents and his brother Joseph, also a painter. As painters, the men did more than open cans and swing a brush: in their shop

they made their own paint from oil, turpentine, and pigments; and they may have been experts in certain techniques that were favored in that day, such as wood-graining, marbleizing, and other special paint effects. Evidently the business prospered. In 1865, on Dec. 13, James W. Averill, 31, married Martha J. Leavitt, originally of Hampton, New Hampshire. On Jan. 26, 1867, the couple had their first child, a boy whom they named Arthur Lane Averill. He would prove to be their only child. James went into business on his own in 1866, "and worked on many of the finest dwellings in Salem," and employed, over the years, "a great many men in the course of his business career" (per his obituary). He was talented as an artist and writer, and some of his landscape paintings were extant at his death in 1906. He contributed prose and verse for the newspapers. In the 1860s he joined the fraternal organization of the Odd Fellows, and rose high in its councils over the years (info from obituary). He was also in the militia, as a member of the Salem City Guard, and was a member of the Reliance hand-tub fire company and other clubs.

By 1870 the James W. Averills resided in ward four, on or near Federal Street at Beckford Street. James' brother Joseph and his wife resided in the same house (per 1870 census, ward four, house 192). In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar, thus ending a once-important trade. By then, a new Salem & New York freight steamboat line was in operation. Seven years later, with the arrival of a vessel from Cayenne, Salem's foreign trade came to an end. After that, "the merchandise warehouses on the wharves no longer contained silks from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, hides from Africa, and the various other products of far-away countries. The boys have ceased to watch on the Neck for the incoming vessels, hoping to earn a reward by being the first to announce to the expectant merchant the safe return of his looked-for vessel. The foreign commerce of Salem, once her pride and glory, has spread its white wings and sailed away forever" (Rev. George Bachelder in *History of Essex County*, II: 65).

Salem was now so densely built-up that a general conflagration was always a possibility, as in Boston, when, on Nov. 9, 1872, the financial and manufacturing district of the city burned up. Salem continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leather-making business. James W. Averill, a Republican, was popular as a public figure as well as a business man. He was elected to the City's Common Council in 1872 and 1873, and (after a change in city charter) would be elected to the Board of Alderman in 1878, 1879, and 1881 (per his obituary). In 1874 the city was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. In the following year, the large Pennsylvania Pier (site of the present coal-fired harborside electrical generating plant) was completed to begin receiving large shipments of coal. Beyond it, at Juniper Point, a new owner began subdividing the old Allen farmlands into a new development called Salem Willows and Juniper Point. In the U.S. centennial year, 1876,

A.G. Bell of Salem announced that he had discovered a way to transmit voices over telegraph wires.

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

In addition to his serving on the City's council and board of aldermen, James W. Averill was an Overseer of the Poor. He was "deeply interested in family history" and had much information about his branch of the Averill family, which he shared with Clara A. Avery as she prepared her genealogical book, *The Averill Family*. His son, Arthur, attended the Saltonstall Grammar School and presumably was a good student for whom his parents had large ambitions.

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

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

By 1892, Arthur L. Averill was studying law at Boston University Law School. The James W. Averills resided at 7 Summit Avenue, and had since 1880 and perhaps earlier. Mr. Averill had his painter and paper-hanger's shop

at 217 Washington Street at that time (per 1893-4 directory). Also on Washington Street (office #118) was a lawyer named Arthur A. Averille (1855-1902), who was not a relative but who had the same name as J.W. Averill's law-student son.

In 1895, the James W. Averills moved from 7 Summit Avenue to their new house at One Gardner Street (per directories). Arthur L., his studies completed, had set up as an attorney at law in Salem by 1896, with an office in Room Two at 209 Essex Street (per 1897-8 Directory). He took out a Directory advertisement, which ran in the same section as the ad off the already-established lawyer, Arthur A. Averille, who was prominent in Salem politics, and was a champion of the Greenback Party. There must have been some confusion between the two lawyer Arthur Averills. The older man, who resided at the corner of Buffum and Symonds Streets, died suddenly on 21 Feb. 1902, in his 47th year.

Arthur L. Averill continued to reside with his parents at One Gardner Street. They must have been proud of their lawyer son, their only child. In 1900, James W. Averill was assessed for the house at 7 Summit Avenue (house and land worth \$3600) and houses at 9 and 9 ½ Summit Avenue (worth \$3600). His wife, Martha J. Averill, was the owner of the homestead on Gardner Street, where the house was valued at \$3000 and the lot of land, 2911 square feet, at \$1000 (per 1900 Salem Valuation, ward five, precinct ten). After a long and useful life, James W. Averill began to suffer from acute myocarditis; and he died on 10 November 1906, in his 73rd year. His remains were interred at Harmony Grove in his adopted city of Salem.

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

Salem kept growing. The Canadians were followed in the early 20th century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. People from the surrounding towns, and Marblehead in particular, came to Salem to do their shopping; and its

handsome government buildings, as befit the county seat, were busy with conveyances of land, lawsuits, and probate proceedings. The city's politics were lively, and its economy was strong. Presumably Arthur L. Averill had a successful law practice, and lived in comfort with his mother. In 1910, the census-taker noted that he specialized in probate work, and that he and his mother shared the house with Sarah Egan, 48, who was their live-in servant, and would remain so for many years.

Arthur was probably at work at his Essex Street office on the breezy morning of June 25, 1914. No doubt he heard the alarms sounding, and the fire engines rushing off toward Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), where a fire had started in one of Salem's wooden tanneries. This fire soon 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 the other residential streets of the "Broadfield" neighborhood.

By this time, Mr. Averill had no doubt made his way home to care for his aged mother and to assess his situation. It was not good, for the fire was growing across a wide front, and was coming their way. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire spread into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street. Perhaps the Averills were able to remove their most valuable possessions, for their house was certainly doomed. The roaring inferno devoured the Averill house and 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, on the doorstep of the old Richard Derby house, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and left 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.

Arthur Averill, a bachelor, and his aged mother Martha moved, temporarily, to 12 Federal Street. Then they moved to 36 Upham Street, owned by Warren P. Harris and occupied by two other widows as well as Mrs. Averill and her son. Mrs. Martha (Leavitt) Averill, who suffered from diabetes, was in her 74th year when she died there, on 9 October 1915.

Arthur L. Averill, 46, was the only heir of his parents, and so inherited the homestead lot at One Gardner Street, where new houses were being built on the burnt-over foundations. In 1916 he had a new house built on the site of his parents' house (per 1917 directory). Here he would reside for the rest of his long life. He moved out of his office at 209 Essex and set up at Room 36 in the building at 70 Washington Street (per directories). He retained the services of Sarah Egan, who was his housekeeper in 1920 (per census).

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. The Depression hit in 1929, and continued through the 1930s. Salem, the county seat and regional retail center, gradually rebounded, and Mr. Averill continued to reside at One Gardner. He lived modestly, and had a few friends, many of them fellow lawyers. He belonged to the Tabernacle Church, Congregational, and probably sang in the choir. The years passed, and he grew old. By 1949, aged 82 years, he was probably retired from the profession of law, and spending much of his time at home, where his housekeeper was Edna J. Belleau. His closest relatives were cousins; and he was especially close to cousin Frank E. Leavitt of Hampton, New Hampshire. Mr. Averill died on 24 September 1950, in his 84th year. By his will, he made bequests to friends and relatives, and he gave \$5000 to the Tabernacle Church "to furnish enjoyable entertainment to the choir." His main heir was Frank Leavitt. By will, the house was to be sold. The homestead was valued at \$9500 and the personal estate came to more than \$20,000 (#232053). On 20 July 1951 the homestead was sold to Beatrice A. Chaurette of Salem (ED 3822:210). She would own it for nearly forty years.

Salem prospered after World War II through the 1950s and into the 1960s. General Electric, Sylvania, Parker Brothers, Pequot Mills (formerly Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.), Almy's department store, various other large-scale retailers, and Beverly's United Shoe Machinery Company were all major local employers. Then the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. 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 manufacturing center and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. It remains a city where the old homes and neighborhoods are honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--Robert Booth for Historic Salem, Inc., 28 Oct. 2004

Know all men by these presents that we Frederick W. Munroe and Mary E. Munroe, his wife, in her right of Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of One Dollar and other good considerations paid by Martha J. Averill, wife of James W. Averill of said Salem, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Martha J. Averill, a certain parcel of land situate in said Salem and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on Gardner Street at land of Batchelder and running Easterly by said Gardner Street fifty feet to other land of Munroe, thence turning and running southerly by said land of Munroe fifty-four feet and six inches to land of Weeks; thence turning and running Westerly by said land of Weeks fifty feet to land of Batchelder, thence turning and running Northerly fifty-four feet and six inches by said land of Batchelder to Gardner Street and the point of beginning. Meaning hereby to convey unto said grantee a part of the same estate conveyed to the said Mary E. Munroe by deed of Harry E. Jackson dated August 2, 1894 and recorded in Essex Co. Dist. Registry of Deeds Book 1420 Leaf 439. To have and to hold the granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Martha J. Averill and her heirs and assigns, to their own use and behoof forever. And we do hereby for ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the grantee and her heirs and assigns that said Mary E. Munroe is lawfully seized in fee simple of the granted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances that we have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid; and that we will and our heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the grantee and her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In witness whereof we the said Frederick W. Munroe and Mary E. Munroe hereunto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety five.

Frederick W. Munroe seal
 signed, sealed and delivered in presence of }
 Mary E. Munroe seal
 Edw'd. E. Pattis to both } Commonwealth of Massachusetts
 atts. Essex Co. February 1st 1895.

Then personally appeared the above named Frederick W. Munroe + Mary E. Munroe and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed before me,
 Edw'd. E. Pattis, Justice of the Peace

F. W. Munroe
 to
 M. J. Averill
 (w. g. w. c.)

1436:119
 30 Jan. 1895

The Demonstration in House-Furnishing Department

of

Lisk's Sanitary Self-Basting Roaster

has been so successful and has excited so much interest, that we have succeeded in retaining the services of the company's demonstrator for another week.

MISS TITUS will be very glad to meet and explain the merits of this wonderful roaster to all who are at all interested.

Made of Triple Coated Enamel on Steel at the following prices:

SIZES

No. 1—Size 10x15 $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 inches high. For 8-pound roast	\$1.75
No. 2—Size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. For 12-pound roast	\$2.00
No. 3—Size 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{4}$, 8 inches high. For 16-pound roast	\$2.25
No. 4—Size 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x18, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. For 20-pound roast	\$2.50

J. W. AYERILL DIED SATURDAY

Formerly Alderman of Salem and Well Known in State As Prominent Odd Fellow.

LEAVES WIFE AND SON

Ex-Alderman James W. Ayerill died at his home, 1 Gardner street, suddenly, Saturday afternoon. He had been poorly for several months, but was at his place of business Saturday forenoon until nearly the noon hour. After dinner he remained at home, and about the middle of the afternoon was stricken with heart failure, and although a physician reached him shortly after he was taken ill, nothing could be done to relieve him, and he died at 4.30 o'clock.

Mr. Ayerill was born in Ipswich, Feb. 22, 1834, and was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jewett) Ayerill, but his parents removed to Salem when he was a little boy, and he had ever since made his home here. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards learned the painter's trade of David Pulsifer & Co. He served an apprenticeship of five years, and learned every part of the business. He had a fine eye for colors, and was considered an expert mixer. He worked as a journeyman about the war time, and then he engaged in business as a member of the

firm of Henderson & Ayerill. On the dissolution of the firm, he started in business for himself, and continued it up to the time of his death, a period of 40 years. He gave excellent satisfaction, and he worked on many of the finest dwellings in Salem, employing a great many men in the course of his business career.

Mr. Ayerill was talented as an artist, and several landscape scenes are today preserved as evidence of his skill in that line.

He Wrote Frequently

for the press, his contributions being in both prose and verse, and he often wrote poems commemorative of anniversaries and other celebrations. He had been connected with the Tabernacle church ever since his youth, and he was also a member of the Essex Institute. He joined Fraternity lodge, I. O. O. F., Feb. 24, 1864, and he passed the noble grand's chair in January, 1865. A few years later he joined Naumkeag Encampment, I. O. O. F., and was rapidly advanced to Chief Patriarch. He withdrew from this encampment when Salem Encampment was formed, and he remained a member of the latter at the time of his death. He was district deputy of Danvers lodge for two years; two years, deputy to Ozias encampment of Marblehead, and seven and a half years to Palestine encampment of Lynn and three years with Lynn encampment; four years deputy of Bay State, Providence and West Lynn lodges. He received from Palestine Encampment an elegant patriarchal uniform complete, and upon his resignation, a series of resolutions, beautifully executed and enclosed in a massive gold leaf frame, with French plate glass, was presented to him. He was also second vice president of the Odd Fellows' District Deputies' association of Massachusetts, and few Odd Fellows were better known throughout the state than he. He was a gentleman, and one possessed of a most kindly disposition.

In early life he was connected with the military as a member of the old Salem City Guard, and for several years was a member of the old Reliance hand engine, and the company clerk for a long term of years. He was also a member of the Fraternal Ten, an association composed of past grand Odd Fellows, which was formed several years ago, and he is the fifth of the number to pass away. He was a Republican in politics, and he served the city as a member of the common council in 1872 and 1873, and of the board of aldermen in 1878, 1879 and 1881.

He married Miss Martha J. Leavitt of Hampton, N. H., in December, 1865, and she and a son, Arthur L. Ayerill, a member of the Essex bar, survive him. He also leaves two sisters.

BUSINESS NOTES ABOUT THE CITY

The good weather of Saturday was conducive to trade. A large number of people was on the street and as a result the stores were well patronized.

Attached to every bill sent out this month by the Salem Electric company is this special notice, printed in red ink: "In case you see any wire broken, whether belonging to this company or another, it will be considered a special favor if you will at once telephone to our office or station, day or night. Salem Electric Lighting company." If citizens will do this, the matter will receive immediate attention, Superintendent Smith states, and the break will be repaired at once.

Many Salem people now eat cereals, particularly the so-called breakfast foods, says a local grocer. The sale of these goods has increased largely in three years and has undoubtedly cut into the sale of meats and somewhat into the sale of eggs. Many people now have their breakfast foods in the morning, instead of bacon and eggs, or beefsteak. Some people consider the breakfast foods more healthful than meats, while others eat them because they believe them cheaper.

The grocer also notes that the sale of fruits has steadily increased in the past few years, and that many people now make a practice of daily eating fruit of some sort. Most people go in for a variety, such as apples, oranges, dates, bananas and figs. Grape fruit has also become more popular in the past few years. Nuts are now more in demand than ever before.

The experience of the grocer seems to show that Salem people are becoming vegetarians and also "fruitarians."

LADIES' VETERAN NAVY.

The plans for the car ride and entertainment by Prof. and Mrs. George W. Coots, at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, are nearly perfected. Members of the party should procure their tickets before Tuesday afternoon, as they are in demand. A fine entertainment and a good time is in store for all who attend. The car will leave the office at 7 o'clock sharp.

A sour stomach, a bad breath, a pasty complexion and other consequences of a disordered digestion are quickly removed by the use of Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets. Two days' treatment free. Price Drug Co., Salem; Curtis, Peabody; Moore's drug stores, Beverly and Danvers.

cial club and solicits no aid from politicians. No attention should be paid by any politician to the approach of any who may speak to him, if claims to be connected with this club.

SUIT OF \$100,000, ALIENATION

FILED SATURDAY

FRED M. HALEY OF LYNN
OF SWAMPSCOTT;
NOW SWORN ENEMY
OF DISLOYALTY; P

The filing of a suit of \$100,000 by Lawyer William W. Coolidge of this city at the local court, on behalf of a firm of Boston lawyers, as announced in Saturday's News, has stirred social circles in Swampscott to the foundation, on account of the prominence of the persons named in the papers.

Fred M. Haley, a rich summer resident of Lynn, sues Alden B. Sleeper, one of Swampscott's wealthiest citizens for the alienation of Mrs. Haley's affections. The suit, when tried, promises to prove decidedly sensational, on account of the social standing of the parties involved.

The fact that the suit followed, within 24 hours, a direct physical encounter between Mr. Haley and Mr. Sleeper, who move in the most exclusive circles of Boston, Lynn and Swampscott society, belong to nearly all of the prominent clubs, and are among the best known business men in this part of Massachusetts, adds to the sensational features of the case. It is also a fact that Mr. Haley's beautiful residence on the Lynn shore, where he is now staying in a very nervous condition, and under physicians' care, is being guarded by men believed to be detectives, while Mr. Sleeper is absent from his handsome home on the Wudge estate in Swampscott, and is thought to be in seclusion at some hotel in Boston. Mrs. Haley, who has the reputation of being one of the most beautiful women among summer residents along the North Shore, has been for over a week with her father, Charles Leighton, a millionaire shoe manufacturer, at his winter home on Beacon street, Boston. She, too, is said to be prostrated.

The Haleys went to Lynn three years ago. They purchased a summer home at the corner of King street and the Lynn boulevard, in what is known as the

"Diamond District."

Previous to this they lived in Brookline, where they were socially prominent. Mr. Haley belongs to a number of fashionable Brookline clubs, besides several along the North Shore. He is also known as a prominent Elk, and has a reputation as an athlete and a pony polo player. They have one child, a daughter about 10.

Not a mile from the Haley home is the Sleeper residence in Swampscott, just opposite the famous estate of the late Arioeh Wentworth. Mr. Sleeper, a man of about 38, is a native of Lynn and started there as a clerk under A. B. Martin, formerly a prominent morocco manufacturer, worked his way into the business, and is now one of the heads of the large wholesale leather firm which he represents in Boston. His wife is the daughter of Henry Lindsay, a retired Lynn

CONSTIPATION

is dangerous. Clogging of the bowels and intestines sometimes results in Appendicitis and other serious complications.

Take Tarrant's

Seltzer Aperient

(Trade Mark Registered)

Opens the bowels gently but most effectively. Has done more for Constipation sufferers in the past sixty years than any other remedy.

Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar

ROPES DRUG CO.
SALEM, MASS.

ANDOVER STUDENT SHOT SATURDAY

John J. B. C. Tracy '08 of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a Phillips academy student, was shot and instantly killed at Andover Saturday forenoon by a revolver in the hands of Charles E. Riggs '09 of Emporia, Kan., a schoolmate.

FURS

FORREST L. EVANS,
 - COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, -
 POST OFFICE BUILDING,
 118 WASHINGTON STREET, SALEM.

ARTHUR A. AVERILLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
 Notary Public.

118 WASHINGTON STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, MASS.

WILLIAM H. GOVE,
 ATTORNEY ^{AND} COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
 NOTARY PUBLIC.

118 Washington Street, Post Office Building, SALEM.

William H. Rollins,
 Attorney ^{AND} Counselor-at-Law

228 ESSEX STREET, SALEM, MASS.

Dennis W. Quill,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

POST OFFICE BUILDING,
 118 WASHINGTON STREET, SALEM.

RESIDENCE,
 44 ABBOTT STREET, BEVERLY.

NORTHEND & BUCKHAM,
 Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,



252 ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

WM. D. NORTHEND.

ROBERT B. BUCKHAM.

Joseph F. Quinn,
Attorney-at-Law.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, .. 118 WASHINGTON STREET,
 SALEM, MASS.

ARTHUR L. AVERILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office: Naumkeag Block, 209 Essex St.
 Wills and all Legal Documents carefully drawn. Titles to Estates examined and
 advice given in all matters connected with the Profession. Tel. Con.

SIDNEY PERLEY,
 Attorney ^{AND} Counselor-at-Law,

114 Washington St., Salem, Mass.

JOHN W. PORTER,
 Counselor-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC,
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR...

Commissioner to Issue Warrants and Take Bail.
 Special Attention given to Bankruptcy Business.

Suite 7, 252 Essex Street, Salem.

Residence, 12 Hotten Street, Danvers.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION, 103-3.

Ada F. Burwell *Mrs. Caroline Chase* *Alice L. Bray* *Geo. W. Lane* *Darbara K. Fitch*
Garrie L. Peterson *John Southerton* *Mrs. Esther M. Newcomb* *Kate J. Mc Grane* *Homer Therault* *Barbara R. Fitch*

12 10 8 6 4 2
 (Gardner St.) **ST.**

Paul N. Chaput *Louis Dembrassy* *Catharine Jelly* *Harry C. Batchelder* *Martha J. Averill* *J. F. Baynton*
Emma E. Palmer *Mrs. Beni P. Pickering* *Ellen Pousland* *Ellen M. Moran* *Henry M. Batchelder* *Martha Batchelder*
Annie C. F. Dodson *Harriet F. Dodson* *Geo. G. Putnam* *Mary P. Harlow* *Jas S. Butler*

13 11 9 7 5 3 1
ST.

190
 84
 PR. 10
 PR. 9
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 212

WEST PLACE
Jos. F. Hudon
Bessie Goldberg
LAFAYETTE
Geo. Chase
Ward
CITY ORPHAN ASYL

1911 Atlas (before 1914 Fire)

Glossary & Sources

A figure like (ED 123:45) refers to book 123, page 45, Essex South registry of Deeds, Federal Street, Salem.

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

Census records (censes were taken every 10 years from 1790 on, and in 1855 and 1865) are available on microfilm; they list the heads of households 1790-1840, and then list family members from 1850 on.

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

MSSCRW refers to the multi-volume compendium, *Mass. Soldiers, Sailors, & Marines in the Civil War*, available at the Salem Public Library among other places.

EIHC refers to the Essex Institute Historical Collections (discontinued), a multi-volume set (first volume published in 1859) of data and articles about Essex County. The indices of the EIHC have been consulted regarding many of the people associated with this house.

The six-volume published Salem Vital records (marriages, births, and deaths through 1849) have been consulted, as have the Salem Directory and later Naumkeag Directory, which have information about residents and their addresses, etc.

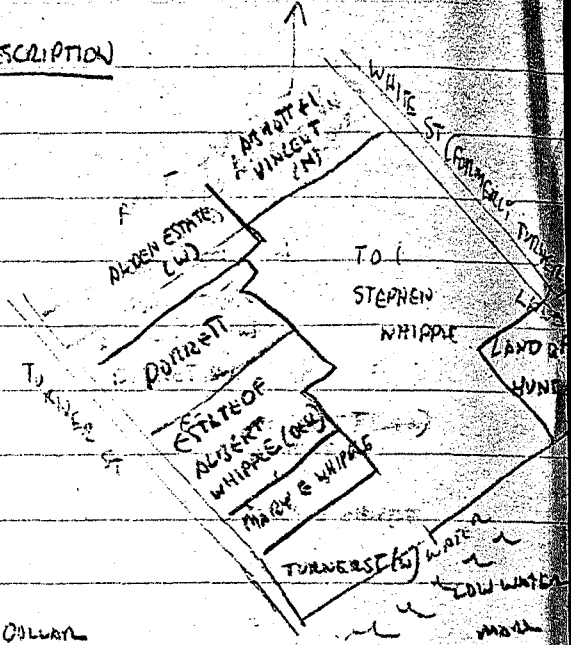
Sidney Perley's three-volume *History of Salem, 1626-1716* has been consulted, as has the four-volume *William Bentley's Diary*, J. Duncan Phillips' books, some newspaper obituaries, and other sources.

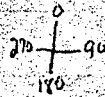
Salem real estate valuations, and, where applicable, Salem Street Books, have also been consulted, as have genealogies.

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

--Robert Booth

DATE	GRANTOR(S)	GRANTEE(S)	DESCRIPTION
APRIL 2, 1839 1245 PL 118	LUCINDA W. ROPES WIFE OF CHARLES D. ROPES FORMERLY LUCINDA WHIPPLE	STEPHEN WHIPPLE	ONE COLUMN TO AFFIRM TITLE OF GRANTEE ACQUIRED BY MYSELF NOV 3, 1851 - BK 453 PL 292 (LUCINDA ROPES A MINOR AT TIME - SUBSEQUENT DEEDS BK 614 PL 162 & 1006 PAGE 79
FEB 1, 1838 1216 PL 177	LUCINDA W. ROPES WIFE OF CHARLES D ROPES	STEPHEN WHIPPLE	* 350 - ONE UNDIVIDED FOURTH SAME AS 49 TURNER REF. B583 PL 81 MEANING TO CONVEY MY INTEREST IN SAID ESTATE AS BY HEIR AT LAW OF MARY ELIZA WHIPPLE DECEASED
FEB 7, 1838 1006 PL 30	CATHERINE WHIPPLE WIFE OF ALDEN WHIPPLE	STEPHEN WHIPPLE	* 912.47 4 LOTS IN AREA GENERALLY DESC IN MAP ABOVE
FEB 7, 1859 BK 533 PL 81	STEPHEN WHIPPLE J. LOVETT WHIPPLE ALBERT WHIPPLE CHARLES D ROPES LUCINDA WHIPPLE	MARY ELIZA WHIPPLE	* 5 UNDIVIDED FIFTHS LAND + TRAVELLING HOUSE + BUILDING PORTION OF ESTATE OF WHICH OUR LATE MOTHER MARY WHIPPLE DESC SAME AS 49 TURNERS
SEPT 21, 1860 BK 614 PL 162	EMMA N WHIPPLE CHILDREN OF LOVETT D. WHIPPLE, FRANK M WHIPPLE + EMMA E. WHIPPLE MINOR CHILDREN OF LOVETT WHIPPLE (WIDOW OF J. LOVETT WHIPPLE)	STEPHEN + ALBERT WHIPPLE	* 266 3 UNDIVIDED NINE PARTS GUM COPAL FACTORY SAME PREMISES OF MARY WHIPPLE + OTHERS TO STEPHEN + LOVETT WHIPPLE; NOV 3, 1851 BK 453 PL 292

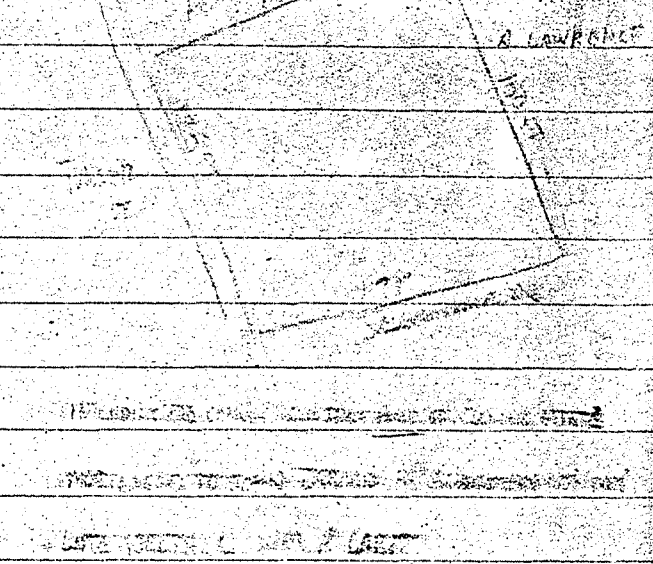




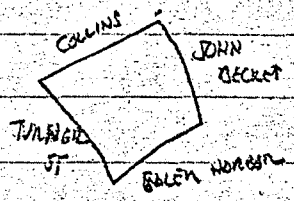
DATE	GRANTOR(S)	GRANTEE(S)	DESCRIPTION
NOV 3, 1851	STEPHEN WHIPPLE TO	MARY WHIPPLE	
BOOK 453 PG 292	J. LOUETT WHIPPLE		
	ALBERT WHIPPLE		
	WILLIS B. WHIPPLE		
	MARY ELIZA WHIPPLE		
	LUCINDA WHIPPLE		
NOV 3, 1851	MARY WHIPPLE TO	STEPHEN WHIPPLE	ONE DOLLAR
BK 453 PG 292	MARY ELISA WHIPPLE	J LOUETT WHIPPLE	<p>LAND CONVEYED TO JONATHAN WHIPPLE BY J.S. CABOT OCT 3, 1828, BY W.M. O'ANDREWS JULY 1ST, 1845 + DEBORAH COLLINS ET AL JUNE 14, 1845 SAVING + RESERVING THAT PORTION CONVEYED TO MARY WHIPPLE BY STEPHEN WHIPPLE ET AL NOV 3, 1851</p>
	LUCINDA WHIPPLE	ALBERT WHIPPLE	
	WILLIS B. WHIPPLE		
JULY 1, 1845	WILLIAM O. ANDREWS TO JONATHAN WHIPPLE		<p>THAT PARCEL OF LAND CONVEYED TO WILLIAM MICHLEFIELD BY MARY ARCHER BY DEED SEPT 5, 1839 + BK 315 PG 21; - DEED FROM MICHLEFIELD TO ANDREWS APRIL 28, 1840, BK 318 PG 102 + FROM A DEED FROM PUTNAM FAENHAM (ADM OF MICHLEFIELD ESTATE) JULY 16, 1844 BK 347, PG 83 - (EVIDENTLY CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY)</p>
BK PG 4			
OCT 3, 1828	JOSEPH S. CABOT TO JONATHAN WHIPPLE		<p>THAT PART OF ESTATE FORMERLY BELONGING TO JOHN COLLINS INTENDING TO CONVEY ALL THAT PART OF COLLINS ESTATE MORTGAGED TO JOHN OSGOOD AS GUARDIAN OF MY LATE BROTHER W.M. R. CABOT</p>
BK 251 PG 115	JOHN COLLINS OF SAID SALEM HATELY		
	JOHN COLLINS		

DATE	GRANTOR(S)	GRANTEE(S)	DECLARATION
JUNE 27, 1825 BK 317, P 205	B. OLIVER ADM. OF ESTATE OF JOHN COLLINS	TO JOSEPH SEBASTIAN COBET	PAID BY J.S. COBET (MERCHANT) ASSIGNS ALL RIGHTS OF JOHN COLLINS HAD TO REDEEM A CERTAIN POLICE OF LAND ON TURNER ST DESCR. IN DEED FROM JOHN COLLINS TO JOHN OSGOOD BK 168, PG 176

pole - width of length = $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft, a rod
 a square rod $20\frac{1}{4}$ sq yards
 acre = 43,560 sq ft = 484 sq yards
 acre = 16 poles

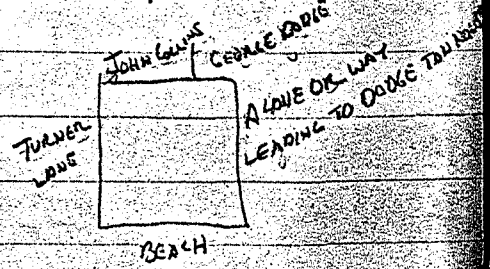


DEC 10, 1860 BK 168 PG 76	JOHN COLLINS <small>MORTGAGEE</small>	TO JOHN OSGOOD (SALEM MERCHANT)	\$1000 - MORTGAGE LAND SITUATE ON TURNER ST CONTAINING 57 POLES + $\frac{6}{10}$ OF A POLE
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SEPT 7, 1790 BK 152 PG 95	JOHN BECKET	TO JOHN COLLINS	25 POUNDS, 18 SHILLINGS, 3 PENCE SAME DESC AS ABOVE PART PIECE OF LAND TAKEN IN EXECUTION FROM NATHANIAL SILSBEE - COLLINS OWNS AN ADJACENT LAND
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JUNE 26, 1787 BK 152 PG 105	SILSBEE	VS BECKET - BOAT BUILDER	SUED FOR MONEY + LAND - RECEIVED Money + 2 poles = 18 poles
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TAX INFORMATION FROM ESSEX INSTITUTE ON JONATHAN WHIPPLE - TURNER ST.

FIRST TAX APPEARS IN 1819 "PT HOUSE + SHOP" - \$500

HE IS LISTED IN 1816+17, BUT NO TAX CHARGED

BEFORE 1815 NO JONATHAN WHIPPLE LISTED IN WARD 1.

FROM 1819 LISTED TAXES AS FOLLOWS FOR JONATHAN WHIPPLE: (FROM MICROFILM)

YEAR	DESCR OF REAL ESTATE	TAX VALUE	
1819	PT HOUSE + SHOP	\$ 500	SALEM DIRECTORY: (MICROFILM - ESSEX INS)
1820	" " "	"	
1821	" " "	"	1831 - TURNER ST
1822	" " "	"	JONATHAN WHIPPLE - SHOP + LAND
1823	" " "	300	1837 - TURNER ST
1824	" " "	513	JONATHAN WHIPPLE - LAND + SHOP
1825	" " "	568	ALSO 1-HOUSE LISTED UNDER DEBORAH
1826	" " "	521	COLLINS + SISTERS
1827	" " "	738	
1828	" " "	400	1832-38? DIRECTORY
1829	" " "	400	TURNER ST.
1830	PT HOUSE + SHOP + LAND	800	LAND + SHOP - HATTER
1831	LOT LAND + SHOP	447	J.W. LISTED HOUSE UNDER
1832	LOT LAND + SHOP	456	DEBORAH COLLINS.
1833	1 SHOP	254	
1834	1 SHOP	238	
1835	1 SHOP	238	
1836	SHOP N° 31 TURNER	238	
1837	SHOP	396	
1838	SHOP # 31 TURNER	396	
1839	SHOP # 31 TURNER	396	
1840	SHOP # 31 TURNER	550	
1841	SHOP # 31 TURNER	612	
1842	SHOP TURNER	150	
* 1843	HOUSE + SHOP 33 TURNER	1020	
1844	HOUSE + SHOP 33 TURNER	1460	

(2)

NOTE: LARGE TAX JUMP IN 1843 + FIRST MENTION OF HOUSE + SHOP AND FIRST #33 TURNER

THE DIRECTORIES INDICATE THAT JONATHAN WHIPPLE WAS LIVING NEXT DOOR IN AN OLDER HOUSE OWNED BY DEBORAH COLLINS + SISTERS. THIS COINCIDES WITH THE FACT THAT THE NEIGHBORING HOUSE IS A PRE-FEDERAL STRUCTURE KNOWN AS THE "CAPT COLLINS HOUSE".

WOMAN AT THE ESSEX INSTITUTE TOLD ME THAT SHE CHECKED A SOURCE "DOWNSTAIRS" WHICH GIVES INFORMATION ON THE NEW HOUSES BUILT IN SALEM - BY STREET. IN 1843 THEY INDICATE THAT ONE (1) NEW HOUSE WAS BUILT ON TURNER ST - BUT DOES NOT INDICATE WHICH ONE OR WHERE.

OTHER INFORMATION:

ESSEX COUNTY HIST COLLECTIONS:

① VOL III p. 125 CAPT JOHN COLLINS - BORN IN LIVERPOOL, NOVA SCOTIA MARCH 21, 1752 + DIED AUGUST 21, 1824

THIS COINCIDES WITH THE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN COLLINS TO J. S. CABOT IN JUNE 27, 1825 WHO SOLD IT TO JONATHAN WHIPPLE ON OCT 3, 1828

② VOL 90 - 130 + 373 OSWOOD + BATCHELOR - HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF SALEM 1626 - 1879

"A DIRECT EXAMPLE OF THE TRADES INFLUENCE (ZANZIBAR) WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF JONATHAN WHIPPLE'S GUM-COPAL PLANT"

"ENTRANCE OF J. W. INTO THE BUSINESS IN 1834 MARKED ANOTHER APPLICATION OF YANKEE INGENUITY SINCE HE SUBSTITUTED AN ALKALI BATH FOR THE LABORIOUS TASK OF SCRAPING. AFTER SOAKING THE GUM OVER NIGHT IT WAS PLACED ON THE ROCKS IN THE OPEN AIR FOR DRYING, THEN CAREFULLY BRUSHED AND SORTED."

"FOR THE DAY, THE WHIPPLE FACTORY WAS AN IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF SALEM'S INDUSTRY AS SINCE FEW SHOPS IF ANY EMPLOYED MORE WORKERS THAN HIS" - JOSEPH S. FELT - ANNALS OF SALEM

GUM COPAL IS USED AS A BASE FOR VARNISH + LACQUER.

③ Vol 95 - p 118 -

IN 1859-60 WHIPPLE'S ESTABLISHMENT ON HUNTS WHARF HAD 36 MEN WORKING CLEANING A MILLION + A HALF LBS OF GUM COPAL

INFO INDICATES THAT UP TO 1834 J. WHIPPLE WAS A HATTER - FOLLOWING THAT HE BECAME THE PROPRIETOR OF HIS GUM COPAL WORKS.

2005 PLAQUE PROGRAM

TO: Bob Leonard, Ould Colony Artisans
FAX: 207-779-0707

FROM: Dick Thompson, Historic Salem, Inc.

DATE: January 24, 2005

New Plaque order as follows:

Built for
Arthur L. Averill, Lawyer
1916

Ship to:

Mark Wenzel
1 Gardner Street
Salem, MA 01970



P.O. Box 865
Salem, MA 01970
Telephone: (978) 745-0799

December 15, 2004

Mr. & Mrs. Mark Wenzel
1 Gardner Street
Salem, MA 01970

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Wenzel:

Enclosed please find the research paper completed by Mr. Robert Booth, on your property located at 1 Gardner Street, Salem, MA.

Please review the document and contact this office to approve the wording for your plaque order which would read as follows:

Built for

Arthur L. Averill, Lawyer

1916

You may contact me at Historic Salem, Inc. 978-745-0799 after you have an opportunity to review the papers to discuss or approve wording for the plaque.

Very truly yours,

Richard P. Thompson
Office Administrator
Historic Salem, Inc.