

***43 Union Street, formerly 3 Elm Street
Salem***

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1769 as a warehouse for Joseph Hood, hatter, and in 1770 was converted to a dwelling house for his widow, Sarah Ingersoll Hood. From 1769 to 1917 it stood on a small lot at 3 Elm Street, which was a predecessor of the westerly part of Hawthorne Boulevard. In 1917 the house was moved to Derby Street and then to 43 Union Street.

Joseph Hood (1740-1769) was born in Salem in 1740, and baptized at the First Church on 29 June 1740, the son of Joseph Hood and Susannah Pike. His father probably came from Lynn; his mother was of an old Salem family that resided in a house on Essex Street near Cambridge Street. At the age of 12 or 13, the boy was apprenticed to learn the business of a hatter, meaning one who makes hats. In those days, most men wore beaver hats.

Joseph Hood Jr. learned his trade well, and in 1760 or so became a journeyman hatter. He must have been an extraordinary young man, who was encouraged to remain in Salem and set up his own business. He courted a young woman from a prominent family, Sarah Ingersoll, the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ingersoll (1710-1762) and Bethiah Gardner (1714-1773). They married in 1761, and would have at least three children: Joseph, Elizabeth, and Susannah.

Sarah Ingersoll (1740-1816) was the second-eldest of the nine children born to Capt. Nathaniel Ingersoll (1710-1762) and Bethiah Gardner (1714-1773). Among her brothers and sisters were Jonathan Ingersoll (1751-1840), who would fight in the Revolution and become a prominent shipmaster and merchant, and Mary, the eldest, who married Habakkuk Bowditch in 1765 and would become the mother of the great navigator Nathaniel Bowditch.

Joseph Hood (1740-1769), bp 29 June 1740, 1st Chh, Salem, s/o Joseph Hood & Susannah Pike, died 1769. He m. 1761 **Sarah Ingersoll** (1740-1816), d/o Nathaniel Ingersoll & Bethiah Gardner, n.c.m. 1808, died 1816. Known issue, baptized Tabernacle Church:

1. **Joseph**
2. **Susannah**, bp 26 Feb. 1764
3. **Elizabeth**, bp 18 June 1769

In April, 1764, Joseph Hood, Salem hatter, paid 200 li to David Phippen for the eastern end of a house and its land, fronting 22' on the main street (Essex Street) and running back 81' on Lowders Lane (ED 115:29). Lowders Lane, also called Lowthers Lane, was an early name for Elm Street, which was also called Wood Plank Road (and also Plank Alley), because it had wooden sidewalks. It was widened in 1915-1916 to make the present Hawthorne Boulevard. In 1765 Mr. Hood enlarged the house (ref. EIHC 58, Curwen's notes re houses built 1750-1773 in Salem). The Hood house still stands (#4 Hawthorne Boulevard), although it was moved southerly about 30' from the corner of Essex and Hawthorne Boulevard to make way for the shops fronting on Essex Street.

At this time, Salem enjoyed a solid prosperity based on foreign commerce. Salem's main export was salt cod, which was caught far offshore and then brought to shore and "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 finished goods, wine, fruit, feathers, and leather. There was also some trade between Salem and the Chesapeake Bay area, which provided corn, wheat, and tobacco, while South Carolina provided rice.

Most merchant vessels were small, under 60 tons. Richard Derby (1712-1783) was the town's leading merchant in the 1760s; he resided in the house at the east corner of Herbert and Derby Streets. Up until the time of the Revolution (1775), Salem's trade was active but modest. The salt water came in as the South River along Derby and New Derby Streets all the way to the present post office; and in this secure inner harbor were most of the wharves and warehouses. At the foot of Elm Street was a cove which was wharfed out and used by the Osgood and Woodbridge families, and would later be the site of operations for Joseph Peabody, Salem's foremost merchant of the early 1800s.

Joseph Hood's hatter's shop stood on the main street (Essex Street) nearby, on land owned by another hatter, John Teague, and his wife Martha Allen Teague. In February, 1768, the Teagues took out a 20 li loan from Joseph Hood, hatter, collateralized by the Teagues' ell-shaped lot, $7 \frac{2}{3}$ poles in area, running from the main street (where Mr. Hood's hatter's shop is mentioned as standing) down to a spot

across from the Hood homestead on Lowders Lane, where it fronted 2 poles and 3 links, or 35' (ED 117:251)*. The Teagues did not repay the loan within the year allotted, and on 3 March 1769 they sold the ell-shaped lot for another 53.6.8 to Joseph Hood, now described as a Salem gentleman (ED 125:236). The lot was bounded westerly on Lowthers Lane 2 poles 3 links (35'), northerly 1 poles 15.5 links on land of Gilford, then extending northerly 3 poles 5 links on land of Gilford, then running easterly 1 pole 2 links on the main street (Essex Street), then running southerly 5.5 poles (91') by land of George Peale, then running westerly 2 poles 7.5 links by land of David Phippen in possession of Thomas Phippen.

On this lot, Mr. Hood had a warehouse built on the land adjoining westerly on Lowders Lane. In April, 1769, Joseph Hood purchased from George Peale a strip of land 2' 3" in width and running along the easterly length of his lot, fronting on Essex Street, "on which land said Hood's shop partly stands." The "warehouse" (which was soon converted to a dwelling and is the building now at 43 Union) was evidently a store, used for the selling of hats and other goods, as well as for storage, while the "shop" was a little factory housing the tools, kettles, pelts, etc. used for making felt and hats. A picture of his business is given in the Benjamin Pickman account book of 1760-1818: in 1768 Mr. Pickman provided some beaver (pelts) worth 13.3.0 to Mr. Hood, who paid off part of the account (11.10.0 worth) in hats (seven of them) and "sundries" (see vol. 24, p.95, MSS5, at library Peabody Essex Museum).

Sadly, Joseph Hood was fated to have a short life. By October, 1769, he was facing death; and on the first day of November, 1769, he made his last will, with John Pickering, Mary Blaney, and Mary Gardner as his witnesses. In it, he said he was "apprehending myself to be drawing near to my last end," and devised all of his property (after debt-payment) to "Sarah, my beloved wife, to dispose of for the best benefit of herself and children." He appointed his wife Sarah and "my trusty friend Mr. Thomas Mason" to be the executors of his will. He died in the next day or so, aged only 28 years. Judging from Mr. Hood's successful career to that point, Salem was thus deprived of a talented and useful citizen. Of his three children, he was survived by (at least) a son, Joseph Hood 3d, who was alive in 1796.

On 8 November 1769 the will of Mr. Hood, "Salem hatter," was probated (#13780)^{deceit}. On the 19th of December, 1769, the inventory of Joseph Hood's estate was taken by Abraham Watson, Samuel Holman, and Jonathan Andrews. He owned the homestead, worth 250 li; "the warehouse & shop & land under and adjoining" worth 158 li; and a pew in Rev. Dr. Whitaker's meeting house, worth 10.13.4.

* refers to back/page at Registry of Deeds.

His personal estate included the furnishings in the house, the hat-making tools and equipment in the shop (including “sundry small furs”), and the stuff in the warehouse, which evidently included logwood (mahogany), 70 lbs. of cotton, 21 gallons of rum, 155 gallons of molasses, onions, cider, casks, candles, and glue. He also had 72 beaver and castor hats, some beaver, ten hat boxes, sheep’s wool, felt hats, boards, bricks, a hay, a cow, a pig, a jack and its equipment. Among his personal effects were three maps, an easy chair, a looking glass, a china bed, a toilette table and cover, 3 rugs, a gun, a coffee mill, tin ware, much pewter, and some silver plate.

It would appear that Mr. Hood was able to leave his widow a competency. She proceeded to convert the warehouse to her residence, two stories high with a gambrel roof, end-to-the street, facing toward the common. It was probably intended as a two-family so that Mrs. Hood would have the benefit of rental income. Mr. Curwen noted “1770, Joseph Hood, barn now made a tenement in Lowder’s Lane” (EIHC 58:293-296), evidently describing the warehouse as a “barn” and ascribing its construction to Joseph Hood, who had died in 1769. It was mentioned in his inventory of that year, and probably was converted to a house in 1770. With the new house finished, Mrs. Hood had no need of the house across the street, on the west side of Lowders Lane, and so the house was sold in September, 1772, for 226.13.4 to Benjamin West, a Salem mariner (ED 129:274).

Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll Hood lived here for many years, probably with tenants. The Essex Street shop and its equipment she evidently leased out to hatters—her husband’s successors. After the Revolution (1775-1783), 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 October, 1789, the 48-ton schooner *Polly*, built at Dartmouth in 1787, was registered for the foreign trade by her owner and master, Joseph Hood. The *Polly*, two years old, had been built in Dartmouth (EIHC 41:230, *Ship Registers of Salem & Beverly*). This Joseph Hood was, perhaps, the son of Sarah & Joseph Hood.

In 1790 Sarah Hood resided here (herself, with one other female, and with one male 16+, per 1790 census, p. 96, col. 3; her name is misspelled Sarah Wood in the published census record). John Shaw may have been her tenant.

In July, 1792, Mrs. Hood sold the “hatter’s shop and all other buildings” on Essex Street, together with “all the kettles and tools in the same shop belonging to and necessary for the business of hat-making,” as well as a piece of her homestead land under and adjoining the shop (ED 154:268). The new owner of the shop was a felt-maker, Jeremiah Shepard, who paid 110 li for the property. Mrs. Hood thus conveyed the shop and “ell” part of the lot, but retained this house and its remaining rectangular lot with its small front yard.

Note: In his reminiscences of a boyhood in Salem c.1800, Benjamin F. Browne (in EIHC 50:14) wrote of the Shepard hat shop (formerly Hood’s), on Essex Street, as follows. “Mr. (Jeremiah) Shepard had a hat manufactory and shop on Essex Street, on the eastern part of the land now occupied by Mr. Emerton’s brick building. I remember the first hat I ever owned was bought at this shop, and the money paid (five shillings) was the product of the sales of scraps of old iron and pieces of junk, sold at one of the Hingham boats that visited Salem several times a year... The boys found these hats very convenient for another use than a head covering. Being stiffened with glue, they soon lost their stiffness by use, and, as there were pumps at convenient distances in the streets, by pounding in the crown they made very handy drinking vessels. In process of time they resumed their original form of a sugar loaf.”

Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll Hood eventually ran short of money. In February, 1796, she mortgaged to her late husband’s “trustworthy friend,” the eminent merchant Thomas Mason, “the dwelling house which I now occupy, situate in Elm Street,” for \$200, conditioned for repayment by her or her son Joseph Hood within a year (ED 168:310). Mr. Mason resided in an elegant brick mansion on Vine Street (now Charter Street); it was removed years ago to make a parking lot.

In 1800, Mrs. Sarah Hood resided alone in her unit of the house, perhaps with James Strong and family as tenant. (1800 census, p. 413; again, Sarah’s surname is misspelled “Wood”).

A “false war” with France lasted from 1798 to 1800, and then an undeclared war with Britain began. Merchant shipping faced new dangers from these enemies, but the Salem owners and masters aggressively expanded their trade to the farthest ports of the rich East.

Salem at the turn of the century was growing and thriving. The town's 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 England in 1790. The State House in Boston was his first institutional composition; and soon Beacon Hill was being built up with handsome residences in the Bulfinch manner.

Samuel McIntire (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. McIntire's first local composition, the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street, near North), contrasts greatly with his Adamesque compositions of just a few years later. The interiors of this Adam style differed from the "Georgian" and Post-Colonial by eschewing walls of wood paneling in favor of plastered expanses painted in bright colors or, more commonly, covered in bold wallpapers. In vernacular (less high-style) houses, the "wallpaper" effect was achieved by painted walls with an overlay of stenciled designs. The Adam style put a premium on handsome casings and carvings of central interior features such door-caps and chimney-pieces (McIntire's specialty). On the exterior, the Adam style included elegant fences and houses that were often built of brick, and, sometimes, attenuated porticoes and, in the high style, string courses, swagged panels, and even two-story pilasters.

Salem's foreign commerce was booming in the first decade of the nineteenth century, as was 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.

None of this had much meaning for Mrs. Hood, who, it seems, was becoming erratic. On 27 October 1802 intentions of marriage were filed in Salem between Sarah Hood, widow, and Israel Eaton of Marblehead, but the marriage was "forbidden." Israel Eaton was a widower, the tinman of Mugford Street. In Salem records, a 16 July 1807 wedding was listed for Mrs. Sarah Hood and John Jacobs. This wedding was banned

as well, perhaps by her brother Jonathan Ingersoll. Joseph Hood, her son, evidently died between 1796 and 1808. Her friend, Capt. Thomas Mason, died in 1808.

By 1808 Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll Hood had become deranged. In July, 1808, Mrs. Hood, non compos mentis, was placed under the guardianship of her brother, Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, then of Danvers, who posted bond with Jonathan Hodges and Nathaniel Bowditch, the navigator. Capt. Ingersoll presented a guardian's inventory on 12 October 1809. In it, the homestead was valued at \$1,500 and was described as "a dwelling house, with the land under & adjoining, situate in Elm Street in said Salem; bounded southerly on land of William Ramsdale, easterly on land of said Ramsdale and Archer, and Peele, northerly on land of Mrs. Murphy, and westerly on said Elm Street." Her personal effects consisted of a mahogany case of drawers, a mahogany desk, a table, a pine table, six birch chairs, a bedstead, bed, and bedding, a large Bible, a pair of dog irons, shovel and tongs, easy chair, and looking glass (#13790). Her debts consisted of \$284 on the Mason mortgage and interest, \$145.29 to Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, \$366.60 to her brother Jonathan Ingersoll (account from 1802 to 1809), and other bills valued at \$100.

In December, 1809, for \$800 bid at public auction, Jonathan Ingersoll, Esq., of Danvers, purchased his sister's house and land, subject to the lifetime "use and improvement" of Mrs. Sarah Hood. (ED 189:67-8). His nephew, Nathaniel Bowditch, served as the "straw" in this conveyance.

Salem's economic boom had 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. Salem, out of patience with Jefferson, furiously resumed its seafaring commerce, 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 making prizes of 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.

Salem, fearing attack from the British warships that cruised these waters, and 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.

Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll Hood would live on here in the house, probably attended by a nurse, until her death in 1816, aged 76 years, having survived her husband Joseph Hood by 47 years.

Jonathan Ingersoll Esq. was the owner of the house and land here outright as of 1816. He was also guardian of the children of Susannah (Mason) Saunders of Salem, by name Delia, Lydia, and Susan Saunders, who had been assigned the Hood mortgage by the executors of the will of their uncle Thomas Mason (ED 192:246). In 1820, evidently, this house was occupied by Miss Delia Saunders and one of her sisters

(both over 45) (see 1820 census, p. 29). By 1828 the Misses Saunders had become the owners of the house and land.

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. Through the 1820s the foreign trade continued prosperous; and a new trade was opened in 1821 with Madagascar, which supplied Salem with tallow; and it was subsumed by trade with Zanzibar, which began in 1825. Gum copal, used to make varnish, was the staple commodity. In 1831 Capt. John Bertram of Salem, sailing for N.L. Rogers & Co., purchased the sultan's huge shipment as it was going to India (to be cleaned) and instead brought it to Salem. This opened a huge and lucrative trade in which Salem dominated, and its vessels thus gained access to all of the east African ports. From 1827 to 1870, there were 189 arrivals in Salem from Zanzibar, carrying ivory, gum copal, and coffee.

The Zanzibar trade notwithstanding, Salem's general maritime foreign commerce fell off sharply in the late 1820s and drastically in 1830. Merchants had to move quickly to shift their investments out of wharves and warehouses and ships 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, including some from Salem, so the economic attention of the merchants turned westward with them. This trend increased with the discovery of gold in California in 1849

In 1830 occurred a horrifying crime that disgraced several families in the town, and led many others to move away. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, widowed and without children, resided in the house now called the Gardner-Pingree house, on Essex Street. One night, intruders broke into his mansion and stabbed him to death. All of Salem buzzed with the news that thugs had murdered Capt. White. Soon enough, it became evident that the killers were Crowninshields and Knapps, members of Salem's elite class and relatives of the victim. The Knapps resided nearby on Essex Street, near Orange. The results of the investigation and trial were very damaging to Salem, and several more respectable families moved away.

Despite these setbacks, Salem was chartered as a city in 1836. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of

“to the farthest port of the rich East”—a far cry from “Go West, young man!” The Panic of 1837, a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression, caused even more Salem families to head west in search of fortune and a better future. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The 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), Salem’s part of the North River 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.

On 3 November 1828 Joseph Pulsifer, a house painter, paid \$800 and became the new owner of the homestead (ED 251:118). He and his family moved right in, and would stay for 11 years. Joseph Pulsifer, of Ipswich, had married Susan Felt on 2 November 1823, in Salem. She had grown up in a family of 12 children, all of whom survived infancy. Susan’s brother, Jonathan Felt, 22, had died at sea in June, 1823, as had her brother Nathaniel Felt Jr. in 1815; and her father, Nathaniel Felt, died two weeks before her wedding, on Oct. 16, 1823. In 1837 (per the Salem Directory) Joseph Pulsifer (and family) resided at 3 Elm Street and was in business as David & Joseph Pulsifer, painters, working from 23 Front Street. David Pulsifer (Jr.) resided at 20 Lynde Street.

On 7 August 1839 for \$1375 Mr. Pulsifer sold the house and land to Mrs. Hannah M. Emerton, a widow (ED 314:186). He moved to Lafayette Street.

Mrs. Emerton owned the large brick building just north of this house, on the corner of Elm and Essex Streets, where her son James ran a drugstore. The Emertons rented out #3 Elm Street to tenants. In 1839 and 1840 it was occupied by a teamster, Rufus L. Gordon (per Salem valuation 1830 and Salem census 1840). In 1842-1844 it was occupied by Daniel Marshall (per 1842 valuation), then by Mr. Marshall and David Dodge, then (1846) by David Dodge, a clerk at George Dodge’s clothing and grocery store, 122 Derby Street (see 1846 Salem Directory).

Salem was changing, in transition from its seafaring past into a future based on manufacturing. 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, 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.

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.

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.

Irish families were arriving in the city to work in its factories and mills. New housing was constructed in North Salem and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers. In some downtown areas, the residents remained primarily Yankee families, as here. In 1850 the house at 3 Elm Street was occupied as a two-family. Here lived, in one unit, James Felton, 60, a sail-maker, (second) wife Sally, 44, and daughter Sally Ann, 33, while in the other unit lived Mary Ring, 47, Harriet Ring, 44, and John Mottey, 78, a barber (per 1850 census, house 52). The 1850 Salem Directory adds that James Felton worked at a sail-loft at 51 Water Street. Mary Ring was a tailoress, and Harriet a dressmaker; they were evidently daughters of Seth Ring and had grown up on Union Street. Mr. Mottey was a son of Capt. Joseph Mottey, who had once resided on Essex Street nearby. By 1855 Mr. Mottey and the Rings had moved to Charter Street.

The 1851 atlas of Salem shows this house in footprint as nearly square, with a small ell projecting northerly from the northwest corner thereof; it may have been a shop, or a standard (outdoor staircase), and is also visible in later atlases.

By 1860, the house was occupied by Stephen H. Roberts, 37, born in Maine, a teamster, and by Thomas D. Manning, 54, a laborer, and their families. The Mannings were Elizabeth, 51, Susan, 23, a tailoress, William, 19, a painter, and Joseph A., 17, a porter. The Roberts family were Lucy A., 28, Annie F., 9, also Leonard Townes, 17, a peddler, and Ann Townes, 53 (see 1860 census, house 1442).

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. Mr. Roberts enlisted in the 22d Regiment, Mass. Volunteer Infantry, and was a sharpshooter in the Second Company (see Salem Directory, 1864); his family moved to Winter Street. The Mannings stayed here through 1864 at least, and by 1864 the Robertses' place was taken here by the family of James Needham, a cigar-maker, his wife Caroline F. Peirce Needham

including George P. Needham, a butcher, and James F. Needham, who was at war with Company G. of the First Heavy Artillery Regiment (see 1864 Salem Directory). The Needhams would reside here for another 25 years.

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.

After the war, the house was occupied by the senior Needhams (1866) with boarders Charles H., clerk, George P., clerk at 1 & 2 Market House, and James F., clerk at 22 Central. Through the 1860s and 1870s, Salem continued to pursue a manufacturing course. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, 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.

By 1874 James Needham had died but his widow Caroline resided here, and she and her sons stayed on well into the 1880s (e.g. 1881 Needhams here: Caroline, widow, Charles H, gasfitter, George P, clerk at 1 & 2 Market House); and by 1881 the other unit of the house was the residence of William B. Holt, a brush maker, and John H. Holt, a baker. By 1884 (per Salem Directory) the heads of households here were Mrs. Caroline F. Needham and Mrs. Susan R. Ober. Mrs. Meedham and her sons Charles (a plumber) and George were still here by 1889 (see Salem Directory), along with Mrs. Lucy F. Skinner.

By 1901, the residents here were Joseph G. Nutting (and wife Abbie and family) and Charles H. Chesley, an engineer at the Naumkeag Mills (Congress Street) and

family. In 1905 Arthur Feenan, agrocer, purchased the premises from the Emertons (ED 1797:56). He continued to rent it to the tenants. Mr. Nutting died by 1908, at which time the house was occupied (in one unit) by his widow Abbie and their daughter Rachel A. Nutting, a shoe stitcher, and son William, while the other unit was occupied by Mr. C.H. Chesley and family including son William F. Chesley, an agent (see Directory, 1908). The Chesleys and Nuttings were still here in 1914.

Salem kept building infrastructure, and new businesses, and expansions of established businesses. 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 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. 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.

In the wake of the fire, Salem undertook several urban-renewal projects, some intended to minimize the chance of another bad fire, especially in a residential area. It was decided that Elm Street, and Walnut Street, just to the east, were too narrow and had too many closely packed wooden houses; the houses were to be removed and the streets widened with a mall running between them. The result was to be a called Hawthorne Boulevard. Three Elm Street was among the houses that were slated for removal.

William G. Edwards rescued this house from oblivion. By the summer of 1916, most of the houses on Elm Street were vacant, and Mr. Edwards, a building-mover, began petitioning the City Council for permission to move certain houses to other sites. In October, he was given permission to move 9 Elm Street to the waterfront to be barged away (evidently to Manchester). In November, he was given permission to move 3 Elm Street to tidewater near the Congress Street Bridge, evidently to be floated away with #9. He was also permitted to move #5 Elm to Herbert Street.

In October, 1916, the owner, Mr. Feenan, sold the premises to Essex County (ED 2346:481).

The house at #9 Elm was barged off to Manchester, per the caption on a photo at the J.D. Phillips Library, Peabody-Essex Museum. #3 Elm missed the boat, and instead was left on the lot at 231 Derby Street (by the 1916 numbering), where Anna Rock's stables had stood before the 1914 fire (p. 407, 1916 City Council records). The house remained at 231 Derby Street for some months; and then, in August, 1917, Mr. Edwards was permitted to move the building from 231 Derby Street to 43 Union Street (p. 251, 1917 City Council Records). The Rocks owned a lot, 43 Union Street, where they had built a three-story tenement. That building had been destroyed in the 1914 fire, and the lot was vacant. Earlier, the empty lot had belonged to Jacob Crowninshield in the early 1800s, and then to his children. In the 1700s, it was part of the Derby family holdings, and was a portion of the yard belonging to the house of Richard Derby Jr., a prominent merchant (the Richard Derby Jr. house stood on Union Street, north of this lot; it was removed and replaced by 1914).

In its new site, beginning in 1917, the house was occupied by John Filip, wife Alice, and whatever family they may have had. Mr. Filip was employed at "The Shoe" in Beverly—United Shoe Machinery Co. (see 1918 Directory).

By 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, hatters, and mill-operatives are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc., 26 July 2001

23 Feb. 1768 Teagues mtge. to Jos. Hood, 117:251

John Teague & wife to Joseph Hood

Know all Men That John Teague of Salem in the County of Essex Has-
 ter and Martha his wife being indebted to Joseph Hood of said Salem
 Gentleman twenty Pounds Lawful Money of y^e Province of y^e Mass^a
 Bay and the said John hath in consideration thereof by his Bond Dated
 this Day become bound to the said Joseph in the Penal Sum of Forty Pounds
 Lawful Money of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay with a condition
 Subsequent for the Payment of twenty Pounds like Money with Lawful
 Interest for the same on or before the twenty third Day of February next
 and as a collateral Security for which payment this Deed is made and
 for that Purpose and in consideration of the further sum of five Shill-
 ings paid by the said Joseph to the said John and Martha the Re-
 ceipt whereof the said John and Martha do hereby Acknowledge
 They the same John and Martha Do hereby grant sell and convey to
 the said Joseph and to his Heirs A piece of Land of the said John &
 Martha in said Salem the same Land containing Seven Poles and
 two third parts of a Pole Butting southerly on land of David Phinney
 two Poles seven Links and an half of the chain Westerly on a Way
 called Lowthers Lane two Poles and three Links of the chain then Nor-
 therly on Land of Joseph Gilford and Abigail his wife one Pole and
 fifteen Links and an half of the chain then West southerly on Land
 of y^e same Joseph and Abigail three Poles and five Links of y^e chain
 to the Main Street then Northerly on said Street one Pole and two Links
 of y^e chain and then Easterly by Land of Joseph Allen five Poles
 and an half with the Appurtenants To have and to hold y^e same
 to y^e said Joseph Hood and to his heirs and Assigns forever as an Es-
 tate in fee Simple free and clear of all incumbrances & against
 the claims and Demands of all Persons Provided Nevertheless if y^e
 said John Teague or his Heirs Executors or Administrators shall pay
 to y^e said Joseph Hood or his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns
 twenty Pounds Lawful Money of y^e Province of y^e Massachusetts Bay
 with Lawful Interest for the same on or before the twenty third Day
 of February Next agreeable to the Condition and in Discharge of the
 Bond aforesaid Then as well this Deed as the same Bond to be Void
 and of no Effect but otherwise remain and be in full force In Wit-
 ness whereof the said John Teague and Martha his said Wife do
 hereto put their hands and Seals the twenty third Day of February
 Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty eight and
 in the eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign

John Teague & a Seal
 Martha Teague & a Seal
 mark

The words his wife Gentleman a piece of
 no being interlined and y^e words latter the
 Mansion House & Homestead being dashed

Richard Shelton Daniel Bridge

3. Frank V. G. 'acknowledged that I have by account of John Teague & Martha his wife the within named
 and in the Deed from book to me bound on the 17th Feb. 1768 by the said John Teague & Martha his wife
 and to me by the said Deed of Bond & Home mortgage, in the County of Essex & State of Massachusetts
 Wm. Higginson Secy.

Essex s^h March 17th 1768 Then the within named John Teague and
 Martha his wife personally appeared and severally acknowledged
 the within written Instrument to be their free Deed,
 before Joseph Bowditch Just. of Peace
 Essex s^h Rec. on Record March 17th 1768 & entered Exam.
 by Wm Higginson Secy.

3 March 1769 Teagues to Joseph Hood, 125:236.

Know all Men by these Presents that ^{John Teague} John Teague of Salem & wife ^{Martha} Martha in consideration of Fifty three Pounds Six Shillings and eight Pence Lawful Money paid them by Joseph Hood of said Salem Gentleman the Receipt whereof they do hereby Acknowledge do hereby give grant Sell and convey unto the said Joseph Hood and to his Heirs A Piece of Land in said Salem containing Seven Poles and two third parts of a Pole Butting Southerly on land of David Phiggen now in the Occupation of Thomas Phiggen two Poles and Seven Links and an half of the Chain Westerly on a way called Lowthers Lane, two Poles and three links of the Chain then Northerly on Land of Joseph Gilford and Abigail his wife one Pole and fifteen links and an half of the chain then West Southerly on land of the same Joseph and Abigail three Poles and five Links of the Chain to the Main Street then Northerly on the same Street one Pole and two links of the chain and then Easterly on lands late of Joseph Allen now of George Peck five Poles and an half with the Priviledges and Appurtenances thereof To Have and to hold the same to the said Joseph Hood and to his Heirs to his and their Use and behoof forever And they do Covenant with the said Joseph Hood and his Heirs and Assigns they are Lawfully Seized in Fee of the Premises that they are free of all Incumbrances

that they have good right to Sell and convey the same to the said Joseph Hood and to his Heirs to hold the same to him and them as aforesaid And that they will warrant and defend the same to the said Joseph Hood & to his Heirs and Assigns forever against the Lawful claims and Demands of all Persons In Witness whereof the said John Teague & Martha his said wife do hereto put their Hands and Seals the third Day of March A. D. 1769

Signed Sealed & Del^d in presence of us
John Carrell Daniel Bridge
John Teague & a Seal
Martha Teague & a Seal
mark

Essex ss Salem 4th March 1769 Then John Teague & Martha his wife within named personally Appearing severally Acknowledged this Instrument to be their free & Voluntary Act and Deed
Coram Benj^o Lynde Jus^o Pacis
Essex ss Rec^d on Record March 6th 1769 & entered Exam^d
by John Higginson Reg.

21 April 1769 G. Peal to Jos. Hood

~~The~~ ~~Peal~~ ~~People~~ to whom these Presents shall come, ~~Greeting~~.
Know Ye, That I ~~George Peal of Salem in the County of Essex~~ *George Peal*
~~Coaster~~ *To*
Joseph Hood

For and in Consideration of the Sum of *Five Pounds four Shillings Lawful Money*
to me in Hand before the Enscaling hereof, well and truly paid by *Joseph Hood of said*
Salem Watter

the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and my self — therewith fully satisfied and
contented; and thereof, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, do exonerate, acquit and discharge
from the said *Joseph Hood and his*
Heirs, Executors and Administrators, forever by these Presents: HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold,
aliened, conveyed and confirmed; and by these Presents, Do freely, fully and absolutely give, grant,
bargain, sell, aliene, convey and confirm, unto him the said *Joseph Hood and his*
Heirs and Assigns forever, *A piece of Land containing a little more*

than three fourths of a pole in said Salem siting Wosterly on
said Hood's Land five poles and sixteen links and an half of
the Chain Northorly on the Main Street two feet and three
Inches Easterly on my own Land five poles and sixteen
Links and an half of the Chain and Southerly on Land
of or in Possession of Thomas Phiggen two feet and three
inches and the piece of Land hereby sold is by its feet and three
Inches in width throughout with the Priviledges and
Appurtenances thereof on which Land said Hood's Shop
partly stands which part of said Shop is not to be Under-
stood as part of this Sale - - - - -

To have and to hold the said granted and bargained Premises, with all the Appurtenances, Priviledges and Commodities to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining to him, the said *Joseph Hood and his*
Heirs and Assigns forever. To his and their only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever.

And I the said *George Peal*
for my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with
him the said *Joseph Hood and his*

Heirs and Assigns, that before the Enscaling hereof, I am the true, sole and lawful Owner of the
above-bargained Premises, and am lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper
Right, as a good, perfect and absolute Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple: And have in my self
good Right, full Power and lawful Authority, to grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm said bargained
Premises in Manner as aforesaid: And that *he the said Joseph Hood and his*

Heirs and Assigns, shall and may from Time to Time, and at all Times forever hereafter, by Force and
Virtue of these Presents, lawfully, peaceably and quietly Have, Hold, Use, Occupy, Possess and Enjoy
the said demised and bargained Premises, with the Appurtenances, free and clear, and freely and clearly
acquitted, exonerated and discharged of, from all and all Manner of former or other Gifts, Grants,
Bargains, Sales, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Entails, Jointures, Dowries, Judgments, Executions, or Incumbrances of what Name or Nature forever, that might in any Measure of Degree obstruct or make Void this present Deed.

Furthermore, I the said *George Peal*

for my self my Heirs,
Executors and Administrators, do Covenant and Engage the above-demised Premises to him the said
Joseph Hood and his Heirs and Assigns,

against the lawful Claims or Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever, forever hereafter to
Warrant, Secure and Defend by these Presents. Witness my hand and seal the
twenty first Day of April A.D. 1769. *George Peal & a Seal*

Signed Sealed & Del.

in presence of us
James Nichols
Daniel Bridger

Essex April 24th 1769 Then the above named
George Peal Personally appeared and Acknowledged
the above written Instrument to be his free Deed
before *Joseph Bowditch* Jus. o' Peace

Essex Recd. on Record April 24th 1769 & entered & ex am.
by *John Higginson* Reg^r.

1 Nov 1769 Copy of Joseph Hood will. 13780

Whereas I know myself to be mortal and apprehending myself to be drawing near to my last End, being of perfect Mind and Memory, do after, Commending my spirit into the Hand of God thro' Jesus Christ and Committing my Body to the Dust in Hope of a glorious Resurrection to eternal Glory Order and dispose of my worldly Affairs in the Manner following viz
I order that my Dwelling House or any other of my Estate, Tenements and Lands shall be sold at the Discretion of my Executors to discharge my Debts and that the Residue or what shall be left be the Property of Sarah my beloved wife to dispose of for the best Benefit of herself and Children. I also appoint my beloved wife Sarah and my trusty Friend Mr Tho' Mason to be my Executors of this my last Will and Testament given under my hand and Seal the first Day of Nov: 1769.

Signed sealed & declared to be his last Will & Testament in Presence of us
John Pickering
Mary Gardner
Mary Palmer
Joseph Hood Seal

presented for probate 8 Nov 1769.

19 Dec 1769 Inventory of estate of dec'd Joseph Hood. (2 pages)

An Inventory of the Estate of W ^r Joseph Hood late of Salem deceased	
as appraised by us the Subscribers at said Salem the 19 th Day of December 1769	
The Homestead with the Land adjoining	£250
→ of Warehouse & Shop & Land under and adjoining	158
a Pew in the Pres ^o . D. Nathl. Whitakers Meeting House	10. 13. 4
72 Beaver and Castor Skins £73. 6. 0 Beaver £20. 9. 8	93. 15. 8
10 Skat-Boxes 16/ Sheep's Wool £5. 5 Shell Skins 2A/	7. 5. -
Boards £4. 10/ Bricks 16/ Cow & Hay £5. 8	10. 11. -
1 Pigg 2A/ a Jack & Furniture 60/ Sword, Pelt & Gun 37/ 1/2	6. 1. 4
a Silver Watch 3. 12/ Pipe Stopper 2/	3. 11. -
Wearing Apparel £20. 8/	20. 8. -
a Case with Draw 80/ an easy Chair 10/ 6 Case Ditto 36/	7. 16. -
1 great Chair 12/ 2 Trunks 12/ 1 Case with 12 Bottles 13/ 1/2	1. 17. 4
4 Looking Glass 2/ 8. a China Bed 96/ Bedstead Cord &c 18/	5. 16. 8
Shovel, Tongs & Handirons 12/ Toilette Table & Cover 11/	. 16. -
An under Bed 8/ a Feather, Bolster & Pillows 6A/	3. 12. -
a green Quilt 48/ 1 pair Blankets 20/	3. 8. -
a Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillows 8A/ Bedstead & Cord &c 11/ 1/2	4. 16. -
3 Blankets 22/ Feather Bed & Bolster 58/ 1/2	4. 0. 4
a Bedstead 10/ Coverlet 16/ Rugs 7/ 4 Pair Sheets 25/	3. 8. -
7 Sheets 16/ 1 Pair Linen Sheets 18/ 5 Pillow Cases 6/ 8	2. 0. 8
3 Pair Cotton Sheets 15/ 5 Sheets Ditto 25/	3. 10. -
6 Pair Pillow Cases 8/ 4 Table Cloths 52/ 12 Napkins 12/	3. 12. -
12 Towels & 3 Table Cloths 10/ Check Cloth 28/ Porches 2/	2. -
Delph, Earthen & Glass Ware 2A/ Feather Bed & Bolster 30/ 9	2. 11. 9

(Inv. continued)

Bedstead wood & under bed of 3. Bedding 1/2	1. 15. 0
2 Copper Tea Kettles 1/2 Meal Chest 1/2 Iron Stove 1/2	1. 12. 0
a Cooking Glass 2/3. 8 Jars (small & large) 2/3	5. 8. 0
a Stand Table 3/6. a four Foot Table 1/0	3. 16. 0
a Foot Table 2/4. a four Foot do. Walnut 2/4	2. 8. 0
a Desk 2/8 glass Lantern 1/2 P. Pillows 2/1	3. 2. 0
3 Maps 4/ China Bowl 1/2 Handmaid 3/1	. 19. 0
82 th Pewter 82/ 9. 1. 5 Plate. 3. 0. 15 tin Ware 1/6	7. 18. 4
2 Bowls and one Quart Pott 3/8. Scales & Weights 1/4	. 17. 8
Porrag Kettle 2/4 trap Skillet 3/1 2 Iron D ^o 3/1	1. 10. 0
Flat Irons, Box, Heaters & Grates 1/2 Cradle & Table 1/3	1. 5. 0
Warming Pan 8/1. 1 Glass 1/6. Pillows 2/1 Knives & Forks 5/1	. 16. 6
Candlesticks, Ladle Shimmer & 1/4 Trammels 10/1	1. 1. 0
Shovel, Tong and Handirons 13/8. Toaster 1/4	. 17. 4
Folding Board 3/1 Coffee Mill 6/1. 6 Chairs 6/1	. 15. 0
Iron Tea Kettle & Dish Kettle 6/1 Iron Potts 18/1	1. 4. 0
Sundry Matters, Tools Kettles & in y. Shop	8. 6. 10
Sundry small Furns 3/6. Steelyards 1/1 Money Scales 6/1	2. 6. 6
1/2 Spade, Hoe & 1/4 Buckets & Rags 15/8. Sall 8/1	1. 13. 8
Logwood 3/1 70 th Cotton 58/4. 21 Gallons Rum 5/6	5. 14. 4
155 Gall. Molasses 10. 6. 8 Onions 16/8 Cyder 2/4	12. 7. 4
Sundry Cash 20/1 Candles & Glue 31/8	2. 11. 8
Three Buckets and Ladder 23/4	1. 3. 4
	<u>£679. 10. 1</u>

Sarah Hood
Thomas Mason.

{ Wm Watson }
{ Samuel Holman } Committee sworn
{ Jon^a Andrews }

Essex Feb^y 5th 1770 Then Capt^e Thomas Mason & Mrs Sarah Hood Executors pre-
sented the above-written and made Oath that it contains a true and perfect Inven^t
of the Estate of Joseph Hood dec^d so far as has come to their Hands and Knowledge
and that if any more shall appear hereafter they will cause it to be added

Before me Nath^l Popes J. Prob.

16 July 1792 Sarah Hood to Jer. Shepard, 154:268.

S. Hood
to
J. Shepard

I know all men by these presents that I Sarah Hood of Salem in the County of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts widow in consideration of the sum of one hundred and ten pounds lawful money paid me by Jeremiah Shepard of Salem aforesaid Telt maker the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell and convey unto said Jeremiah Shepard his heirs and assigns a piece of land situate in said Salem with the hatters Shop and all other buildings thereon and bounded as follows to wit beginning at the Northeast corner corner of the same land on the main street at George Peeli's land thence running westerly by said main street one Pole & two links to Joseph Giffard's land thence southeasterly by said Giffard's land three poles and five links to the said Sarah's land thence easterly by the said Sarah's land on a line which is made by continuing easterly the line which is the southern boundary between said Sarah's and said Giffard's land to said George's land thence northerly by said George's land to the bounds first mentioned and also all the Kettles & tools in the same shop belonging to and necessary for the business of flat making I do have and to hold the same to the said Jeremiah Shepard with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto to him his heirs and assigns to his & their use and behoof forever and I do covenant with the said Jeremiah Shepard 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 and convey the same to the said Jeremiah Shepard his heirs and assigns in manner aforesaid and that I will warrant and defend the same to the said Jeremiah Shepard his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of any persons. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand & seal this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two.

Signed sealed & delivered in presence of } Sarah Hood. & a Seal
Edward Pulling, John Denison Farley } Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Essex July 16th A.D. 1792 Then Sarah Hood named in this Instrument
acknowledged the same to be her deed before Edward Pulling, Justice of Peace
Essex Co. July 16, 1792 & recorded & examined by John Pickering Reg^l

5 Feb 1796 Sarah Hood mtge. to Thos. Mason: 168:310

Sarah Hood
to
Tho' Mason
Deed Book 192
Leaf 246 an
assignment

Know all men by these presents, that I Sarah Hood of Salem in the county of Essex widow in consideration of fifty cents lawful money paid by Thomas Mason of Salem aforesaid merchant, and for securing payment of the Bond herein after mentioned - The receipt of which said money I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give grant sell and convey unto the said Thomas Mason his heirs and assigns - the Dwelling house which I now occupy, situated on Elm street in said Salem, with all the land under & adjoining thereto, belonging to me, being the same dwelling house and land which my late husband Joseph Hood deceased, devised to me in and by his last will and testament - To have and to hold the afore-granted premises to the said Thomas Mason his heirs and assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever - And I do covenant with the said Thomas Mason his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee of the afore-granted premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Thomas Mason to hold as aforesaid - And that I will warrant and defend the same premises to the said Thomas Mason his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons - - - Provided nevertheless that if the said Sarah or Joseph Hood her son or their respective heirs executors or administrators pay to the said Thomas Mason his heirs executors administrators or assigns, the sum of two hundred dollars and lawful interest therefor, on or before the fifth day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, then this Deed as also a certain bond bearing even date with these presents, given by the said Sarah and Joseph to the said Thomas Mason 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 Sarah Hood have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six -
N.B. the words "of which said money" were interlined before signing &c. - - -
Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us } Sarah Hood & a seal
Rich^d Manning, Margaret Manning }
Essex Feb 6th A.D. 1796 Then the above named Sarah Hood acknowledged the above Instrument to be her free act and deed - before me Richard Manning Justice of the Peace
Essex Rec^d Dec^r 26 - 1801 & recorded & exam^d by - John Pickering Neg^r

18 July 1808 Mrs. Sarah Hood found non compos mentis

To the hon^{ble} Samuel Holten esq. Judge of probate for the county of Essex, -
The subscribers, friends and relations of Sarah Hood, of Salem in said county,
widow, respectfully represent, - that, in their opinion, the said Sarah Hood
is a person non compos mentis, and incapable of taking care of herself or her
estate; - they therefore pray, that a guardian may be appointed for her.

Dated the 10th day of July, A.D. 1808.

Jon^s. Ingersoll,
Jon^s. Hodges,
Nath^l. Bowditch.

Exam^d. per Daniel Noyes Reg^r:
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Essex, ss. By the Honourable Samuel Holten esq. Judge of probate for said county.
SEAL To the selectmen of the town of Salem in said county, - greeting.

Whereas it has been represented to me by the friends and relations of Sarah Hood,
of Salem in said county, widow, that the said Sarah Hood is a person non com-
pos mentis, and incapable of taking care of herself or her estate, and requested
that a guardian may be appointed for her; - Pursuant, therefore, to the
laws of the commonwealth aforesaid, which provide for the appointment of guar-
dians to idiots, lunatics, non compos, or distracted persons; - you are hereby
directed, forthwith, to make inquisition, as to the state of mind of the said Sa-
rah Hood; and make return, with this warrant, into the registry of the court of
probate for said county, how you judge her to be. - Given under my hand
and seal of office, this eighteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1808.

Exam^d. per Daniel Noyes Reg^r: S. Holten, J. Prob^r:

The subscribers, selectmen of Salem, having made inquisition as to the state of mind
of the said Sarah Hood, are of opinion, that she is a person non compos mentis.

July 18, 1808.

M. Townsend,
Joseph Ropes, } selectmen of Salem.
Benjamin Ropes, }

Essex, ss. Salem, July 18th, 1808. - The aforesaid return of the selectmen of
the town of Salem, wherein they determine the above named Sarah Hood to be a
person non compos mentis, being presented, is accepted and allowed; and Capt.

Jonathan Ingersoll of Danvers in said county, is appointed her guardian accordingly.
S. Holten, J. Prob^r:

Exam^d. per Daniel Noyes Reg^r:

Essex, ss. Guardianship of Sarah Hood, of Salem in said county, widow, a person non
compos mentis, was granted to Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll; who gave bond, with Jonathan
Hodges and Nathaniel Bowditch as securities, to exhibit an inventory, and to render
an account when thereunto lawfully required. - This eighteenth day of July,
A.D. 1808. - Attest. Daniel Noyes Reg^r:

Exam^d. per Daniel Noyes Reg^r:

12 Oct 1809 Mrs. Sarah Hood, n.c.m, inventory

Hood. Essex, ss. In Inventory and Appraisement of the estate of Mrs. Sarah Hood, of Salem in said county, widow, a person non compos mentis, viz. a dwelling house, with the land under and adjoining, situate in Elm street in said Salem; is bounded, southerly of land of Wm. Ramsdale, easterly on land of said Ramsdale, and Archer, and Peck, northerly on land of Mrs. Murphy, and westerly on said Elm street \$1500.00

One mahogany case of drawers \$6. one ditto desk \$5. one table \$2.50 13.50
 One pine table 60c. six birch chairs \$1.25. one bedstead, bed and bedding \$10. 11.75
 Large Bible \$3. pair dog irons 50c. shovel and tongs 20c. easy chair \$1.50 5.20
 One looking glass \$5. 5.00
 Salem, 12 October, 1809. Benjamin Ward, } \$1535.45
 Joseph Waters, } committee sworn.
 John Saunders, }

Essex, ss. Salem, October 16th 1809. Then capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, guardian, presented the aforesaid, and made oath, that it contained a true and perfect inventory of the estate of Sarah Hood, of Salem aforesaid, widow; a person non compos mentis, so far as has come to his hands or knowledge; and that, if any thing further shall hereafter appear, he will cause it to be added.

Before me, — S. Holten, J. Prob.

Hood. Exam'd. Daniel Noyes Regr. Essex, ss. List of debts due from the estate of Sarah Hood, of Salem in said county, widow; a person non compos mentis, exhibited to Samuel Holten Esquire, judge of probate for said county, this sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1809, — viz. — To a bond and mortgage upon the house to the heirs of Thomas Mason, of Salem \$200.00
 Interest for seven years 84.00
 Doctor Edward A. Holyoke, as per account 145.29
 Jonathan Ingersoll account from 1802 to 1809 366.60
 Sundry bills, not received, from fifty to one hundred dollars 100.00
 J. Ingersoll, guardian. \$895.89

Essex, ss. Salem, October 16th 1809. Then capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, guardian, made oath to the above written list of debts. Before me, S. Holten, J. Prob.
 Exam'd. Daniel Noyes Regr.

3 Nov 1828 Saunders sisters to Joseph Pulsifer. 251:118.

Delia G. Saunders
et al^{li} to

Know all Men by these Presents that we Delia G. Saunders, and Lydia M. Saunders, of Salem in the County of Essex singlewomen, and Susan M. Saunders now Joseph Pulsifer resident at Brunswick in the State of New Jersey singlewomen, in consideration of the sum of Eight hundred dollars paid us by Joseph Pulsifer of said Salem Sinter, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge do hereby give grant sell and convey with him the said Joseph Pulsifer and his heirs and assigns a piece of land situated in said Salem by Care street described as follows beginning at the Northwest corner thereof by said street and land of John W. Archer six feet South of the corner of said Archers where, then running Southward and measuring by said street thirty eight feet three inches, then running Eastward and bounded Southward by land of Capt. Knorr thirty nine feet and eight inches, then running Northward bounded Eastward by said Knorr's land and land of Wm. Leman forty feet, and then Westward by land of said Archer and others thirty nine feet and four inches to the point began at with a dwelling house thereon, being the estate conveyed by Sarah Hood to Tho^s Mason by deed recorded Book 168 Leaf 310 and of which we became possessed as heirs of said Thomas Mason reference to said deed had. To have and to hold the granted premises with the appurtenances to the said Joseph Pulsifer his heirs and assigns to his and their use and benefit forever, and we the said Delia Lydia and Susan for ourselves our heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant with the said Joseph Pulsifer his heirs and assigns, that we are lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances that we have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Joseph Pulsifer, and that we will and our heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Joseph Pulsifer his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of any persons. IN WITNESS whereof we the said Delia G. Lydia M. and Susan M. have hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Delia G. Saunders. . . seal
 Lydia M. Saunders. . . seal
 Susan M. Saunders. . . seal

Signed sealed and delivered — presence of us }
 J. P. Saunders, Joseph C. Little }
 to the signatures of Delia G. and L. M. Saunders } Essex co. Salem Nov. 3. 1828. Then the
 above named Delia G. Saunders and Lydia M. Saunders acknowledged the above instrument

7 Aug. 1839 Jos. Pulsifer to Hannah M. Emerton 314:186,

J. Pulsifer
to
H. M. Emerton.

Know all Men by these presents, That I

Joseph Pulsifer of Salem in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, do hereby

in consideration of Thirteen hundred and seventy five dollars to me paid by Hannah M. Emerton of said Salem widow.

the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Hannah M.

and her heirs and assigns forever, A certain piece of land situate in Salem aforesaid, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the Northwest corner six feet South of the corner of the brick building formerly John W. Archer's and running Southwesterly by Elm Street thirty eight feet three inches; thence Easterly by land of Ramsdell thirty nine feet eight inches; thence Northerly by said Ramsdell & land now or late of Lemuel forty feet; thence Westerly by Estate formerly of John W. Archer and others thirty nine feet four inches to the point commenced at - Together with the Dwelling House and all other buildings thereon. Being the whole of the Estate conveyed to me by Delia G. Saunders, Lydia M. Saunders, & Susan M. Saunders November 3^d A.D. 1828. and Recorded in the Essex Registry Book-251. Leaf 118. reference thereto being had.

To Have and to Hold the aforesaid premises unto the said Hannah M.

and her heirs and assigns to her and their heirs use and behoof forever. And I do hereby covenant and warrant with the said Hannah M. her 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 in manner aforesaid; and that I and my heirs will WARRANT and DEFEND the same to the said Hannah M. her heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful demands of all persons.

In witness whereof We the said Joseph Pulsifer, and Susan wife of said Joseph, who hereby relinquishes her right of dower in the premises in consideration of one dollar to her had the receipt of which she acknowledges,

have hereunto set our hands and seals this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
John H. Nichols

Joseph Pulsifer seal
Susan Pulsifer seal

Essex, ss. August 7th 1839. — Then the afore-mentioned Joseph Pulsifer

personally acknowledged the afore-written Instrument by signed and sealed to be his free and deed.
before me, John H. Nichols Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Received August 8th 1839, 2 o'clock, before 12 o'clock, — M. Recorded and examined, by A. H. [unclear] Register



3 Elm St
↑

RIIPPEN-SMITH HOUSE (9 Elm St, Salem)

REMOVED TO MANCHESTER, MASS.

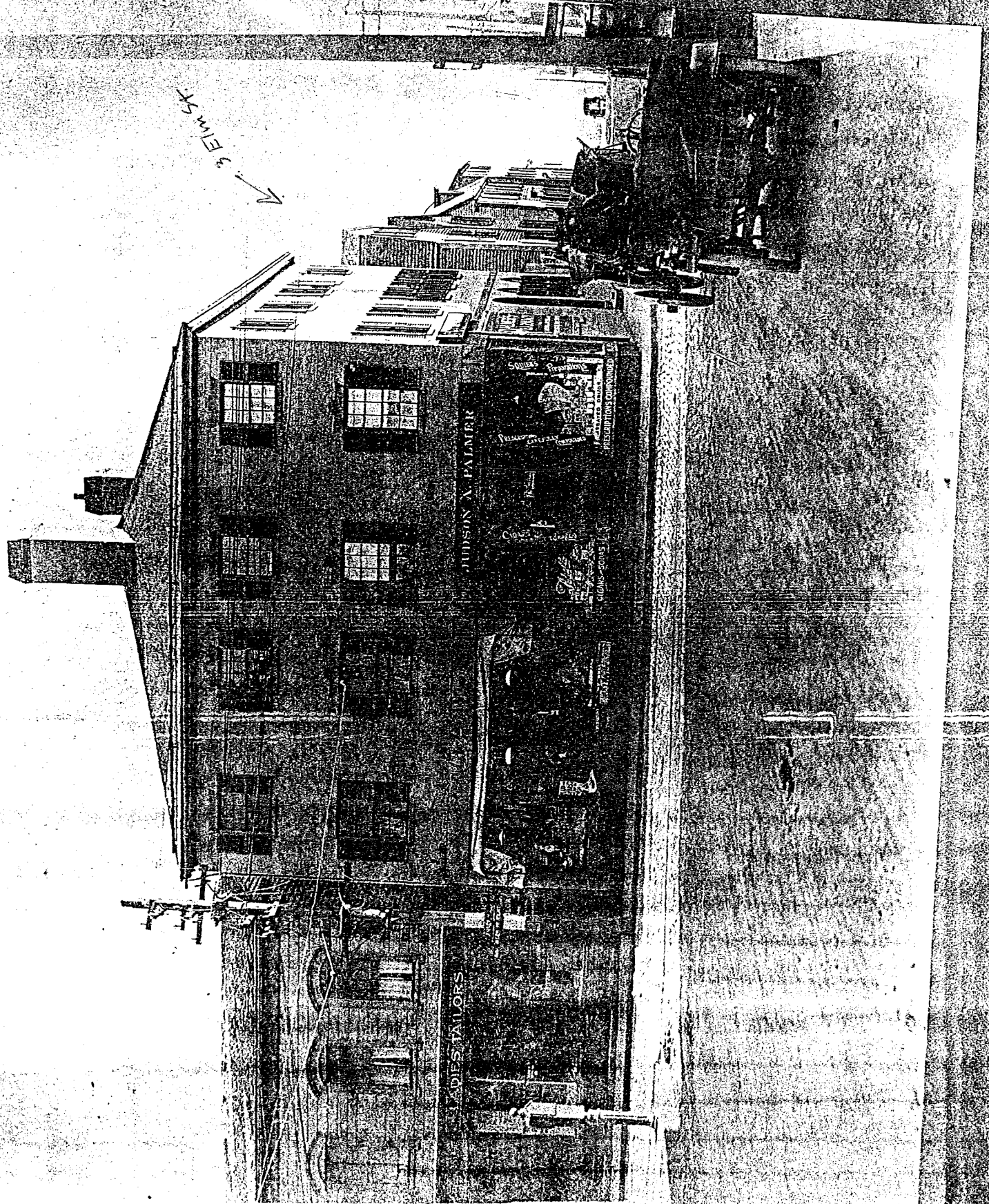
neg, 3060

NEG. 30

PEABODY MUSEUM
EAST SALEM, MA 01970

between Walnut St. & Elm St.
Removed for Boulevard

→ 3rd Elm St



ELM ST. #8140 (8X15)



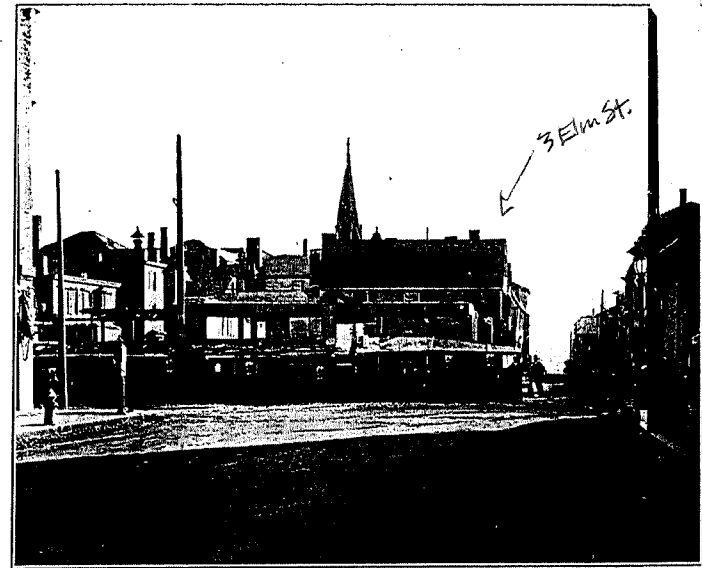
3 Elm St. in situ Dec. 1916
from "Salem City Documents 1917"
p. 216

ities are compelled to have real city plans made and *officially adopted* that will supersede the haphazard and frightfully wasteful present method of letting the city grow "by neglect . . . no well-ordered community development will occur.

UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM, Salem will continue to drift along, making costly mistakes difficult to remedy; needless expenses for ill-considered local "improvements" will continue; while great opportunities for development that would produce permanent city betterments and highly profitable tax returns will be neglected.

To illustrate, cite the failure of Salem to adopt *building lines on all streets*, particularly on principal thoroughfares as Essex, Washington and Bridge Streets. New buildings are erected on old building lines, preventing future widenings and making traffic congestion permanent, with the ultimate result of limiting commercial progress and preventing normal increase in realty valuations; our streets—the arteries on which the prosperity and very life-blood of our civic existence depends—are becoming ossified as permanent structures go up with ever-lessening hope of adequate cure. Other striking examples are failure to adopt a permanent policy and plan for future *development of new streets and subdivisions*, and utter neglect of Salem's *splendid but decayed waterfront*.

Action on these and many similar matters has been urged, in our previous Reports, yet today Salem jogs along serenely in old inefficient ruts, almost totally ignoring the one most potent method of rehabilitating the city financially, physically and socially—namely modern city planning carried out in its fullest sense.



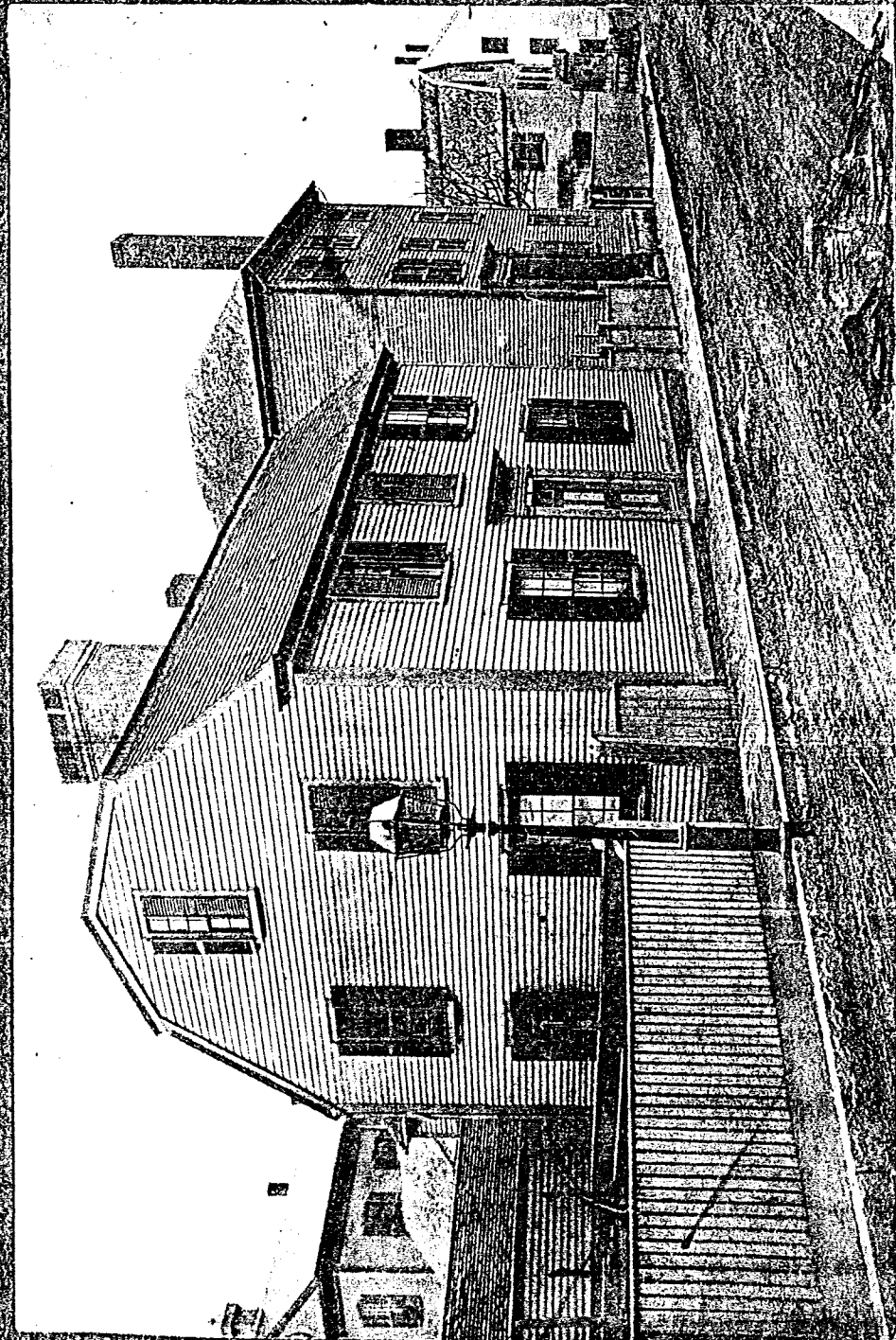
HAWTHORNE PLACE. DECEMBER 1916.



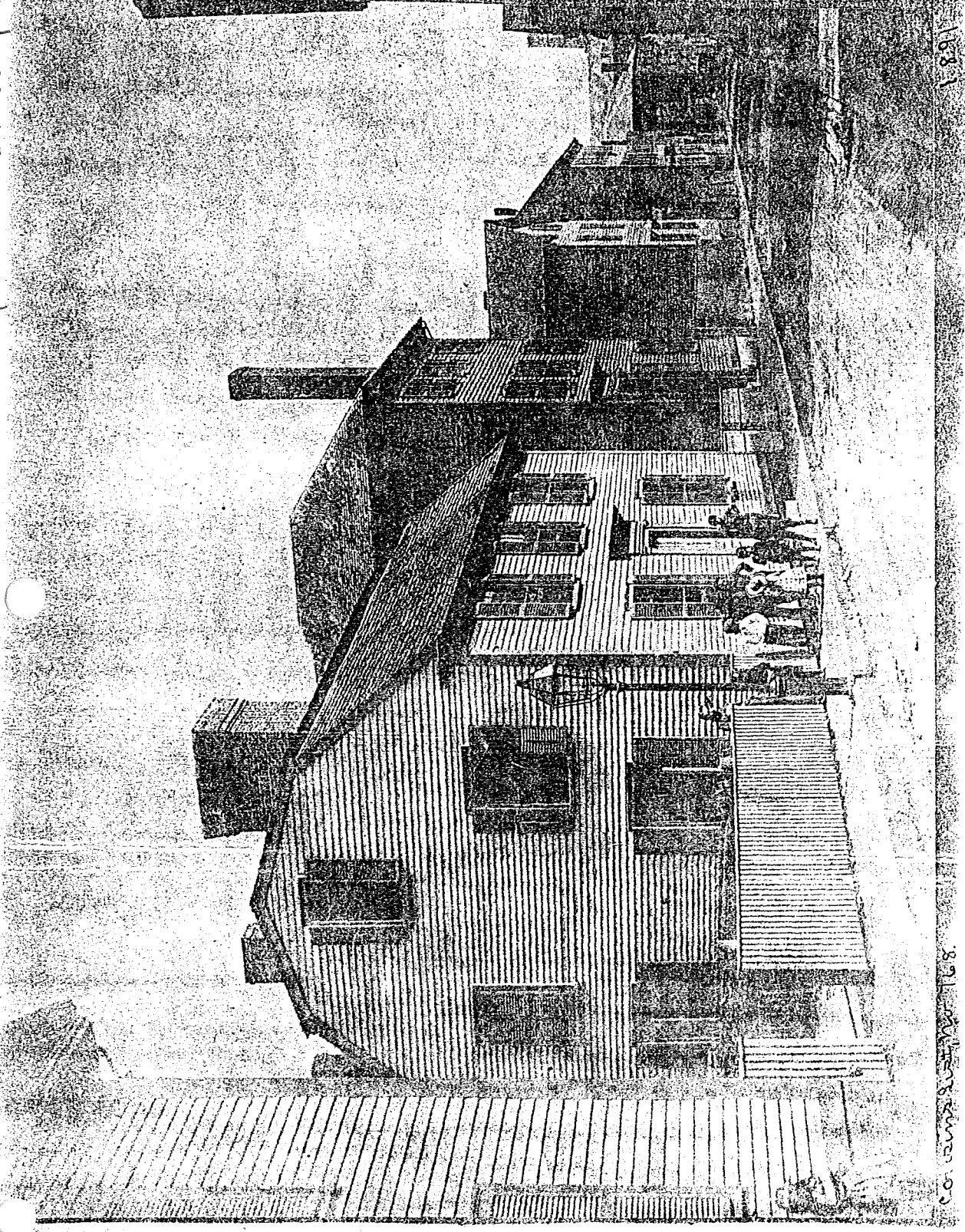
HAWTHORNE PLACE. MARCH 29, 1917.

Widening of Elm and Walnut Streets, now called Hawthorne Place, and is a section of the Shore Boulevard.

1891-1892 Union St, Hawthorne birth place in foreground, 43 Union St in white next to old Derby-Cranmishield house. Photo Es.



1891 Hawthorne birthplace with 43 Union Site last in row (Deuby-Crommshield house replaced)



1891

CO. CAMP 25 FEB 1868

Glass negative #768

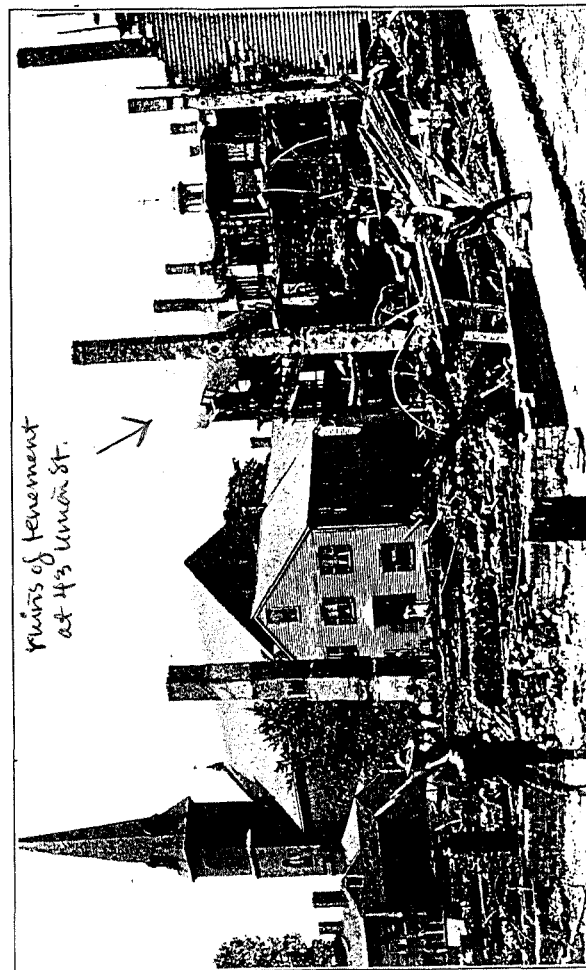
fr Peabody Essex Museum

A man whose home burned went to a friend's after midnight to sleep. Tired out, he threw himself down on a mattress on the floor and slept till morning. When he got up he picked up the only bundle he had brought away and said, "Well, I saved something anyway." Opening it he took out an old worn out pair of shoes and two suits of old under clothes he had done up to throw away.

An Italian rushed into his blazing home on Endicott street determined to save something, although it was dangerous at the time to go in. A few seconds later he came out bringing a water melon.

A Salem fireman seeing a woman go into her house after it started to burn, evidently to get a few of her most valuable belongings, made up his mind he would go in soon and get her if she did not come out. He had about made up his mind to go in and get her, when she came out, looking quite satisfied. Under her arm she had a pillow and in her other hand a gallon oil can.

A former city father arrived at his home just as it was burning. Taking from the wall



SHOWING FOOT OF HERBERT STREET
Photograph by M. E. Robb, Salem

My father's house Boston Common Press 1914



Focus in 1957

THE WEATHER
 Sunny, mild today with blustering
 southwest winds. Clear, cool to
 night. Fair, warm Friday.
 Sun: Sets, 7:41; Rises, 5:22.
 High Tides: 10:17 P. M., 10:44 A. M.

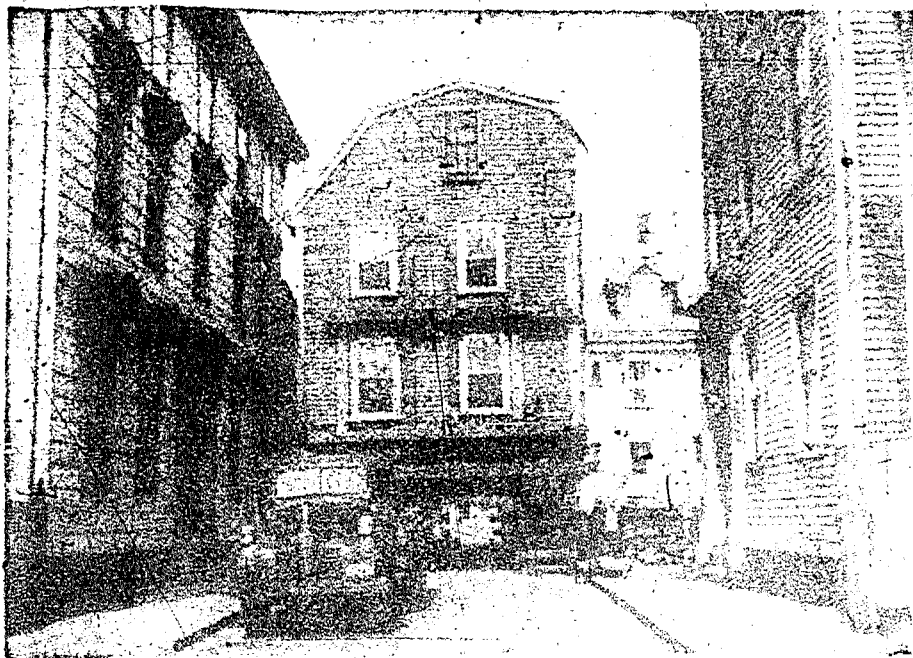
THE SALEM EVENING

32 PAGES

Published in Salem, for Salem, by J. J. ...
 Marblehead, East, Manchester, Parker.

Revere, Hamilton, Wenham, Ipswich,
 Boston, Danvers, Lynn, Middlesex.

SALEM, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1958



HAWTHORNE'S BIRTHPLACE LEAVES UNION STREET

For years a private residence, Nathaniel Hawthorne's birthplace on Union street is being moved to the House of Seven Gables area, off Turner street, which his writing made famous. The building will be

a permanent addition to the historic area. The building is being moved to the House of Seven Gables area, off Turner street, which his writing made famous. The building will be

Marblehead N Salem Dum

*BEA Studying Proposals
 For Erecting New Depot*

HYTRON WORKERS *Who Provides
 For Building
 With Offices*
VOTE 4-DAY WEEK

Lowell Physician, Wife

Hurt in Ipswich Crash

IPSWICH, May 1 — Dr. ...
 Mason D. Bryant, 75, and his wife, Mrs. Alice Bryant, 74, of 21 ...
 Harvard street, Lowell, were ...
 seriously injured when their ...
 car left Essex road and ...
 crashed into a pole at 12:30 ...
 yesterday.

An eyewitness, Mrs. ...
 Anne Gunnison, who was ...
 out the window of her home, ...
 immediately called police and ...
 rushed out to assist. The water

*Peabody
 Man ...
 Tax Charge*

*Ipswich Tax
 Rate Raised*

6 Park St.
Salem, Mass.
May 13, 2002

Tel. (978) 744-2003

Dear John;

In line with the data I sent you recently on 231 Derby St.-43 Union St., I am now enclosing further data on some of the people connected with this transaction. THOMAS ROCK (1837-1916), owner of the sites (who later lived in the historic Richard Derby House, at 27# Herbert St.), was born in Ireland, as was his wife, ANNIE (ANNA) (BYRNE) ROCK (1842-1919). Rock had been a butcher in the Salem Town Hall area, before moving more formally into the "provisions" business, and Anna Rock took over ownership of the properties involved before 1897.

THOMAS McCOARD (1825-1888) was born in Scotland, and DAVID PINGREE (1795-1863), of that chronology, was most likely the man involved in the land purchase from ABIGAIL B. PERKINS in 1856, and THOMAS McCOARD in 1858, and from WILLIAM E. PERKINS in 1861, although it is possible that the DAVID PINGREE (1841-1933) could have been involved in the transactions, although he would only have been 15 in the 1st sale, and only 17 and 20, respectively, in the 3rd and 4th land sales.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER (1862-1933), a trustee on the David Pingree estate sale in 1856, was a writer and historian, born in Boston and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Sincerely

Edward W. Carberg.

6 Park St.,
Salem, Mass.
Apr. 28, 2002

Tel. (978) 744-2003

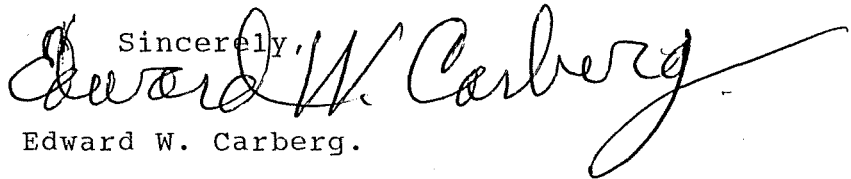
Dear John;

Over many years, I have passed the home at 43 Union St. and had long heard that it was moved to the spot from another place. (Three other houses on the lower part of upper Union St. were also MOVED HERE in the 1916-1918 era; two of these are gone, plus an older house that was there originally, standing south of the Immaculate Conception rectory.) Look at 43's foundation: neat-cut stone blocks, too even to have been there in an earlier day.

The 1914 Salem Fire burned out this whole sector. The irony of all this is that the SAME FAMILY which owned THE HOUSE WHICH WAS MOVED, ALSO OWNED THE HOUSE'SITE, on UNION St., TO WHERE IT WAS MOVED. The Historic Salem, Inc., sign on 43# is therefore totally erroneous, based on faulty research. JOSEPH HOOD, the structure's purported builder, is ironically, by his marriage to SARAH INGERSOLL, distantly part of a scandal which I have yet to unravel.

Perhaps you have already heard the 'opposing view' in the original 43 Union St. research. If not, you will now receive it in the following material.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edward W. Carberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

Edward W. Carberg.

John, I begin my research on the 43 Union St. property with the PINGREE ownership of the 1850s. I KNOW the house goes back on the south side of DERBY ST. to a much earlier time. Please pass my data along to the house's new owner; I hope it will encourage him to do more research on the property and encourage him or her to also replace the erroneous marker now affixed to the house.

I - First Sale (In MY schedule) - DAVID PINGREE (1841-1932)(?) bought land from Abigail B. Perkins (-) on the south side of Derby St. in 1856 (Book 554, Leaf 46), Essex County Registry of Deeds

II - ASA PINGREE (1807-1869) bought property on the south side of Derby St. , i.e., "Land, Wharf, Dock, and Buildings" for \$1440.00 from GEORGE PEABODY (1805-1892) of Salem, John Eliot Thayer (^{vd. before 1861} -) of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and JOSEPH GRINNELL (1788-1885) of New Bedford, in the County of Bristol. ^(U.S. Representative) These men were trustees of David Pingree's estate, in 1856 (Book 538, Leaf 25), Essex County Registry of Deeds (SEE ENCLOSED DEED)

III - DAVID PINGREE bought land on Derby St. (across from the old Charter St. entrance) from THOMAS McCOARD (1825-1888) for \$318.75 . (Book 570, Leaf 11, 12) Essex County Registry of Deeds (in 1858; SEE ENCLOSED DEED) Mrs. JOANNE McCOARD gave up her right "of Homestead and Dower" in ⁽¹⁸³³⁻¹⁸⁷³⁾ this property.

IV - DAVID PINGREE bought the same general property layout from William E. Perkins (1818-) of Beverly for \$451.70 (Book 629, Leaf ^{merson} 110), in 1861 , Essex County Registry of Deeds (SEE ENCLOSED DEED)

(Carberg Comments: Even if some of the above is erroneous-which is quite doubtful, the only sale change into the 1860s was the elimination of the word "Wharf" after the SECOND listed sale- the 1851 Map, and the 1874, 1897, and 1911 Salem Atlases are not reliable as to the placing of buildings on the south side of Derby St., from the land opposite the old Charter St. entrance to the west corner

of the current Hawthorne Boulevard (then opposite Elm St.). The land purchases of THOMAS ROCK (-1916) put this land at 151 Derby St., later to be renumbered 231 Derby St.)

V - Joshua Cleaves had a mortgage on William E. Perkins' property in 1859 (Book 597, Leaf 9), Essex County Registry of Deeds

VI - Joshua Cleaves sold the land to Patrick Clark on June 9, 1864 (Book 669, P.263; "a store on Derby St." was mentioned, as part of the property) , Essex County Registry of Deeds

VII - Patrick Clark sold the Derby St. property to THOMAS ROCK, consisting of "wharf and dock, with the buildings thereon", for \$800.00, on Dec.12, 1864 (Book 677, Leaf 257), Essex County Registry of Deeds

THOMAS ROCK was listed as a butcher , 1872, ; his first appearance by street in the 1881 Salem Directory listed him as a seller of "provisions" ; he had stalls 1-4 , in the Salem Marketplace.

In 1895, the street number changed from 151 Derby St. to 231 Derby St. Moving for a while to UNION ST., an 1860 photo, looking towards Derby St. shows a "Georgian"-era house (with gambrel roof), approx. at 37 Union St., with a tall, pitched-roof house at ⁴³/₁₅₇ Union St., below it. This latter structure was Georgian in age, and there WERE NO HOUSES between it and the gambrel-roofed one which preceded it.

The 1873 photo from the Peabody/Essex Museum Library Photo Collection shows a tall, Eclectic Victorian house (still standing) in the gambrel-roofed house's place, with the same pitched-roofed Georgian house standing below it, near the Derby St. corner. The last of these three photo-xeroxes (enclosed) shows the corner Georgian house, as seen from the southern part of Union St., looking north across Derby St., To the large Georgian's front right, at ²¹²/₇ Derby St., stood a two-story Georgian-era (prob. built c. the Revolutionary War) store at this location.

NOWHERE is the "Joseph Hood House" to be seen in these photos. Ironically, however (as noted in the beginning of this report) , Thomas Rock bought land on Union St. from Thomas Fallon for \$725.00, on Nov.28,1871 (Book 841, Leaf 48), Essex County Registry of Deeds.

What I have found on the Joseph Hood House is confusing and mysterious. The Essex Institute Collections' List of houses built before the Revolutionary War mentions that he, as a hatter, built a factory in Salem on "Laughter's (or Loughter's) Lane" in 1769. I thought this meant UNION St., but the 1780 Salem Map notes that "Loughter's Lane" was then or "Lowder's" ELM St., or the current west side of Hawthorne Boulevard. I found a JOSEPH HOOD who was born in Salem in 1740, but no marriage to SARAH INGERSOLL was recorded. But a marriage of JOSEPH HOOD (1751-1817), (1740-1816) a "HATTER", to Susanna Hood was mentioned in The Driver Genealogy, and also the fact that she later married a Thomas Webb as his second wife.

Marblehead Marriages (1849) note that the marriage of Mrs. SARAH(INGERSOLL)HOOD to ISRAEL EATON (1745 -1807) in 1802 "was forbidden". Eaton had been married twice previous, but the circumstances which stopped his third marriage to Sarah Hood remain unknown; she died, "of old age", on Dec.12 ,1816. (He tried to marry twice afterward, in 1803, to Boston women.) ANNA ROCK (-1920), Thomas's WIDOW , was listed as owner of the properties at 43 Union St. and 231 (etc.) Derby St. on the 1911 Salem Atlas. The June 25,1914 Salem Fire burned a good portion of upper (above Derby St.) Union St. to the ground, and, after the 1914 Salem Directory, no 43 Union St. is listed until 1918. An old Peabody/Essex "Fire Collection" photo seems to show a surviving gambrel-roofed house still standing in the current "Pickering Wharf" area of Derby St., amidst the ruins around it. (What a miracle!) The Salem City Records' book notes that, the Salem City Council, for Aug.23rd,1917, granted the proposal for moving 231 Derby St. to

43 Union St., and, indeed, a 43 Union St. is finally listed again in the 1918 Salem Directory, with a Polish couple, the Filips, living in it. So, whatever THIS house's original history was, or WHAT it should be called for a name, it was built ON DERBY ST., NOT UNION ST. The old photos of Union St., the City Directories, and the Salem City Records don't lie.

Essex. August 30, 1856. Then personally appeared the
above named Josiah M. Nichols and acknowledged the
above instrument by him executed, to be his free act and deed.
before me, B. F. Mudge Justice of the Peace.
Essex. Rec. Sept. 9, 1856, 10 m. past 3 P. M. Rec'd & Ex'd by Ephm. Brown Ref.

Know all men by these Presents, That D. Pingree's Trus.
to
We George Peabody of Salem, in the County of Essex, John Elliot Thayer & Asa Pingree
of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Joseph Grinnell of
New Bedford, in the County of Bristol, all in the State of
Massachusetts, in consideration of Fourteen hundred & forty
dollars paid us by Asa Pingree of Topsfield in the County
of Essex, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by
these presents, grant, remise, release and forever quit claim
unto the said Pingree his heirs and assigns, all the right, title,
interest and estate, in and to the following described Lot of
Land, Wharf, Dock and Buildings, Situated in Said Salem,
and bounded as follows, viz. commencing at a bound stone
on the Northwest corner, and running Southerly, bounded
Westerly by G. H. Smith's Land about sixty feet to a bound
stone, then running Easterly bounded Southerly by said
Smith about two feet, then running Southerly bounded
Westerly by said Smith two hundred seventeen feet then
running Easterly on line with the end of wharf about forty
six feet, then running Northerly partly by dock and partly
by Lot Numbered twenty five about two hundred fifty feet
to Derby Street: then running Westerly by Derby Street about
forty two feet six inches, to point begun at, with the right
of eaves droppings on the East for the store on Derby Street.
Also the following described Estate, the title to which is now
in dispute, and the said Grantors only release and quit claim
the interest which David Pingree conveyed to them of the
same, the Grantee being subject to the action now in suit.

(A PORTION) Lot of

Rutland, Vt. ss. Oct. 18. 1861. Then the above named John M. Ball, Sarah J. Ball and Mary F. Lowe acknowledged the above instrument to be their free act and deed

before me, Robert B. Barney Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Rec. Oct. 22. 1861. 5m. part 11 A.M. Rec. B. Exm. Esq. Ephm. Brown Esq.

I know all men by these presents, That I, William E. Perkins of Beverly, in the County of Essex, and Common-wealth of Massachusetts, in consideration of four hundred fifty one dollars, seventy cents paid by David Pingree of Salem, County aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Pingree, his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of lands, docks and buildings, situated in said Salem, and bounded as follows, viz. commencing at a bound stone on the North West corner and running Southerly bounded Westerly by Geo. F. Smith's land about sixty feet to a bound stone, then running Easterly bounded Southerly by said Smith's land about two feet, then running Southerly bounded Westerly by said Smith's land, about two hundred seventeen feet, then running Easterly on a line with the end of the Wharf about forty six feet, then running Northwly partly by docks and partly by lands now or formerly of Battis & Florence about two hundred & fifty feet to Derby street, then running Westerly by Derby street about forty two feet, six inches, to point begun at. To have and to hold the aforesaid premises, with the privileges, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Grantee, and his heirs and assigns, to their use forever. And I the said Grantor for myself and my heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the said Grantee, his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the aforesaid premises; that they are free from all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Grantee his heirs

W. E. Perkins
to
D. Pingree.

(A PORTION) and

Vermon, the above premises hereby conveyed to be held and owned by the said Sarah A Rhodes to her sole and separate use free from the interference or control of her husband. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above released premises as aforesaid with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Sarah A. Rhodes her heirs and assigns, forever, so that neither I the said William H. Brackett nor my heirs, or any other person or persons, claiming from, or under me or them in the name, right, or stead of me or them, shall or will, by any way or means, law, claim or demand, any right or title to the aforesaid premises or their appurtenances, or to any part or parcel thereof, forever. That I will warrant and defend the same from all incumbrances, so far as made by me but not otherwise. In witness whereof, I the said William H. Brackett and my wife Susan W. Brackett who hereby releases her right of Dower in and unto the above granted premises have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty eighth day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight. NB. The word "Deeds" was interlined before signing, also the words "the wife of Jesse Rhodes & Co aforesaid."

Wm H. Brackett Seal
Susan W. Brackett Seal
Executed and delivered in presence of us Aaron Linnus witness to W. H. Brackett Jr witness to
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Essex Co. April 30, 1858, then personally appeared the above named William H. Brackett and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed;

before me, Aaron Linnus Justice of the Peace,
Essex Co. Mass. May 1, 1858, 20m. before 10 Am. Rev. 18, Exec. by Ephraim Brown Ref.

Know all men by these presents, that I Thomas M. Corard and Joanna wife of said Thomas who joins herein to release all her right of Homestead and of Dower in the premises hereinafter described, of Salem, in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts In consideration of Three hundred eighteen ⁷⁵/₁₀₀ dollars paid by David Pingree of said Salem the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Pingree one undivided

Thomas M. Corard
to
David Pingree

half part of a Lot of Land, Dock and Buildings situated in said Town
 and bounded as follows, viz. Commencing at a Bound Stone on the North
 west corner and running southerly bounded westerly by Geo. H. Smith's
 land about sixty feet to a Bound Stone, then running Easterly bounded South-
 erly by said Smith's land about two feet, then running Southerly bounded
 westerly by said Smith's land about Two hundred seventeen feet, then
 running Easterly on a line with the end of Wharf about forty six feet,
 then running Northwesterly partly by Dock and partly by land of Bates
 & Florence about two hundred & fifty feet to Derby Street, then running
 Westerly by Derby Street about forty two feet, six inches, to point begun
 at; being the same premises conveyed to me by Asa Pingree by deed
 dated April 14, A.D. 1857. The premises being ^{to a mortgage} subject to the Bank
 of Brighton dated April 14, A.D. 1857 for six hundred dollars, which
 is to be paid by said Pingree or his assigns. I O Hove and to
 Hove the above granted premises, with all the privileges and appur-
 tenances thereto. Belonging, to the said David Pingree his Heirs and
 assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever. And I the said Thomas
 M^r board for myself and my Heirs, Executors and Administrators
 do covenant with the said David Pingree his Heirs and assigns
 that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the above granted premises,
 that they are free from all incumbrances except as above That I
 have good right to sell and convey the same to the said David Pingree
 his Heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid; and that I will, and my
 Heirs Executors and Administrators, shall warrant and defend
 the same to the said David Pingree, his Heirs and assigns forever,
 against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In witness
 whereof, the said Thomas M^r board and Joanna wife of said Thomas,
 hereby releasing all Homestead privilege and right of Dower in
 the described premises have hereunto set our hands and seals this
 thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight
 Hundred and Fifty Eight.

1858

Sealed, signed and delivered
in presence of

Thomas M^r board Seal
 Joanna M^r board Seal
 Given at May 1, 1858. Then personally
 (A PORTION)

* BOOK 570
(SHEET)

received the above named Thomas M^r Edward and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed,

before me, Mark Haskell Justice of the Peace.

Essex Co. N.Y. May 1. 1859. 15m. Before 10 AM. Record & Cord by Eplm. Brown Ref.

Tel.(978) 744-2003

6 Park St.,
Salem, Mass.
May 22, 2002

Dear John;

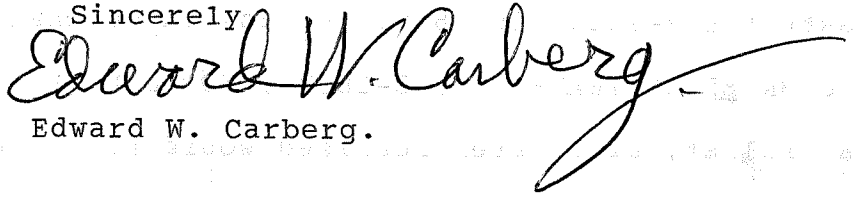
A glaring error or mistake was passed to you in the last letter, which I did not catch until it was sent. The mistake involved one of the trustees of the DAVID PINGREE estate on Derby St., selling land to ASA PINGREE (1807-1869) in 1856. The Boston merchant involved in the sale was JOHN ELIOT THAYER (1803-1857), NOT JOHN ELIOT THAYER (1862-1933), a naturalist, as I later realized would have been impossible.

What a battle to find the FIRST JOHN ELIOT THAYER, John! The Thayer genealogies in the Peabody/Essex Museum Library mainly operate WITHOUT INDEXES, so finding the old merchant was not easy. Thanks to my looking into ^{an} art book of Massachusetts (paintings in this state in the 1930s), I found a reference to JOHN ELIOT THAYER (1803-1857), the Boston merchant, his painting said to have probably
(over)

been painted by Salem artist James Frothingham, and was, in 1935, in the possession of Mrs. John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER (1862-1933), earlier mentioned, was not the SON of this John Eliot Thayer, as HIS father was Nathaniel Thayer; the merchant involved in the 1856 Derby St. land sale was probably an uncle or a cousin.

Sincerely,



Edward W. Carberg.