

**143 Federal Street
Salem, Mass.**

**built c.1795 for
Joseph Sprague
merchant & distiller**

**Sarah White (Sprague) Stearns
an owner of this house**



Drick -
Here's an updated
version for HSI + Stan -
It adds in info abt.
a new occupant, with
an excellent memoir
appended. Bob Booth

*143 Federal Street
Salem*

According to available evidence, this house was built for Maj. Joseph Sprague, merchant and distiller, c. 1795. From about 1815 to 1831 it was the home of Joseph E. Sprague, Esq., Postmaster of Salem (1815-1829) and Sheriff of Essex County (1830-1851); and in the 1830s it was the home of Oliver Carlton, a noted schoolmaster.

Before the Revolution, this lot was a piece of the larger holdings of Joseph Dowse, Esq., whose land ran back from Essex Street to the North River (there was no Federal Street until the 1760s), whose waters lapped the shore about where Bridge Street is now. The River was a broad sheet of water in those days; it was filled in the early 20th century.

After the death of Joseph Dowse, the administrator of his estate sold off various pieces of his land. On 18 August 1785 Joseph Sprague, Esq., for 41 li purchased a parcel of the Dowse property, bounded as follows: north 85' 6" on New Street, west 121' on Deans Lane, southerly 96' 3" on land of James Grant deceased, and easterly 125' on land of Aaron Wait (ED 144:202). New Street is now Federal Street; Deans Lane is now Flint Street.

Major Sprague resided nearby, in the large house at 384 Essex, on the corner of Essex Street and Flint. His house had formerly been the Dean family residence. It is likely that Maj. Sprague had this house built on the "Dowse lot" on New Street, not as his own residence but as an income-producer. Some of the architectural details of the present house, including its center chimney, its heavy frame, and the paneled second-story over-mantel, point to a post-colonial origin for the house, rather than the "Federal" period, although it has many "Federal" details that were probably introduced by Joseph E. Sprague, a later owner. 1795 seems a reasonable date to assign to the building of the original part of the house, closest to the street.

Salem at the turn of the 18th 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 Adamesque 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. The style 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, a joiner and draftsman of Salem, 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. McIntire's first local composition was the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street, near North; it adjoined the distiller owned and operated by Maj. Joseph Sprague). It contrasts greatly with his Adamesque compositions of just a few years later. The interiors of this 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.

All of this commerce created great wealth, which in turn attracted many newcomers to Salem, from outlying towns and even other states. The ferment of the times is captured in the diary of Rev. William Bentley, bachelor minister of Salem's North Church (it stood on Essex Street, near Washington Square). Mr. Bentley's diary is full of references to the civic and commercial life of the town, and to the personalities of the leading families, and the doings of the families who made up the main part of the populace. Joseph Sprague, who came to Salem from Medford well before the Revolution, was an owner of merchant vessels and had a large distillery on North Street, along with a wharf

and warehouse. His son-in-law, Dr. William Stearns, was the town's leading apothecary, and was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1798, Major Sprague owned three houses in Salem: his homestead on Essex Street (in ward 4), a very small house elsewhere, and a house worth \$600 near his homestead. In the latter house resided Stephen Thayer and Joseph Pettingill. While it is not certain that this house was the house at 143 Federal, it is likely, since it is the logical candidate for the "third" of Maj. Sprague's houses (see 1798 Federal Direct Tax for Salem, on microfilm at New England Hist. Gen. Society). The probable tenants of 1798, Messrs. Thayer and Pettingill, were both residing in ward 4 in 1800, although they were no longer residing in this house by that time.

In the first years of the 19th century, Salem prospered as never before, and the rising tide of wealth lifted all of its citizens. Salem's boom came 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 and would not resume until the Embargo was lifted in spring, 1809.

Major Joseph Sprague died in 1808, owning the Dean house as his residence. No inventory was taken of his real estate. In 1808, the Sprague heirs—Joseph Sprague, merchant, and Mrs. William (Sarah White Sprague) Stearns—divided part of the Sprague property. Mrs. Stearns received the house and land at 384 Essex Street, and Mr. Sprague received the land under and adjoining the house he had built at 380 Essex Street. These two lots ran back about 260' and did not extend to Federal Street. It was specified that Mr. Sprague would not be responsible for any damages arising from any buildings that might be erected on the land that Major Sprague had purchased from the Dowse estate (ED 182:234).

In 1808, Mr. Sprague and Mrs. Stearns sold the Federal Street lot, evidently with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, to Joseph E. Sprague, an attorney (no deed recorded; but reference at ED 197:297). At that time, the house had a lot that was twice its present size, and included the un-built-on land to the west, at the corner of Federal and Flint Streets; doubtless that land was a garden, toward which the house faced.

Joseph E. Sprague was actually Mrs. Stearns' eldest son; he had taken the surname Sprague in 1805 at the request of his grandfather Sprague (for more

info about the Sprague and Stearns families, see Harriet S. Tapley's article about "Dr. William Stearns, Merchant & Apothecary," in the Essex Institute Historical Collections volume 64). An 1804 graduate of Harvard College, Joseph E. Sprague was a young Salem lawyer bent on a political career. He contributed political articles to the Salem *Register* newspaper, and was an ardent Democrat (Jeffersonian) whose close friend, Joseph Story of Winter Street, would soon become a Congressman, and, later, a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

On 29 July 1808 Joseph Sprague Jr. (actually Joseph E. Sprague), Salem attorney at law, for \$1018 mortgaged to his uncle, Joseph Sprague, the land at the corner of Federal and Flint Streets, in front of the house (ED 185:72). The mortgaged lot was described as running 50' on Federal Street, 117' on Dean Street, bounded southerly 50' on land of Mrs. Stearns and easterly 120'. The mortgage loan was for one year; and it was paid off.

On 7 August 1809 Joseph E. Sprague for \$1000 conveyed to his mother Mrs. Stearns his right in the land and "the dwelling house and other buildings thereon," bounded on Federal and Dean Streets easterly on land of Aaron Wait 125' and southerly on lands of Sprague and Stearns about 97' (ED 197:297; the copy of the deed on record is missing some of the wording). Mr. Sprague recites that the land and buildings are "the same estate that William and Sarah White (Stearns) and Joseph Sprague and Margaret his wife conveyed to me."

Mrs. Stearns resided in the Dean-Sprague house at 384 Essex Street, and used this house at 143 Federal for rental income. She and her husband, Dr. William Stearns, the merchant and apothecary (druggist), had purchased a house in 1789 at the corner of Essex and Beckford Streets, and had moved to the old Dean-Sprague house in 1808. They had several children.

Their son Joseph E. Sprague probably continued to reside here for the next few years. The tax valuations are not especially helpful: in 1808 he was assessed for "office & part house (worth) \$500," in 1809 for "part house & office \$1900," in 1810 for "part house & office" \$1600, and in 1811 for "half Whittridge house & office \$1600." The Whittridge house may have been the one across the street at the corner of Flint and Federal, or it may have been a house on Warren Street.

By this time, post-Embargo, Salem had resumed its seafaring commerce, but still the British preyed on American shipping, Salem's included; and in June,

1812, war was declared against Britain. It does not appear that Joseph E. Sprague took part in the conflict.

From 1812 to 1814 J.E. Sprague was assessed for a house on Essex Street worth \$2000, but by 1815 he was “gone” from it, and in 1815 only his name is recorded in the valuation book, with no property rented or owned. From 1816-1818 J.E. Sprague and his brother James W. Stearns, a distiller, are listed as occupying the same house (evidently), J.E. Sprague’s part being “house & office, \$800”—this could have been the present 143 Federal.

From 1817 to 1831 Joseph E. Sprague and family evidently resided here at 143 Federal Street. His father, Dr. Stearns, died in 1819.

Joseph E. Sprague, in the first decades of the 19th century, built up a law practice in Salem but really was more interested in politics and office-holding. Rev. William Bentley refers to various speeches that Sprague gave, and of the preference that was extended to him, primarily by the influence of his family. Bentley did not have a high opinion of his talents even though they were both Democrats. Sprague’s political writings in the *Salem Register* were copied by papers all over the country.

Mr. Sprague was appointed a U.S. Marshal by Pres. Jefferson.

On land, the War of 1812 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, Salem sent out dozens of privateering vessels, which were often captured, and their 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. Mr. Joseph E. Sprague was appointed Postmaster of Salem in 1815, and would hold that office until 1829. In addition, he was elected state representative, state senator, and Governor’s Councilor.

In 1808 he married Eliza Bartlett of Haverhill, the daughter of Bailey Bartlett Esq., a politician, whose wife was the daughter of Ebenezer Beckford, an

eminent Salem merchant of 14 Lynde Street, Salem. The couple had at least four children; and then Eliza died, in 1817, in her 30s. In 1819 Mr. Sprague married, second, his first wife's sister, Sarah Leonard Bartlett; and they would have more children. In 1821, he purchased a house and land on May Street for \$425 (ED 278:78), which he evidently used for rental income.

Joseph E. Sprague (ne Stearns) (1782-1852), born 9 Sept. 1782, Salem, s/o William Stearns and Sarah White Sprague, died 22 Feb. 1852. He m/1 1808 Eliza Bartlett, d/o Bailey Bartlett; died 16 April 1817. He m/2 1819 Sarah Leonard Bartlett, d/o Bailey Bartlett. Known issue:

- 1. William Harris, 1809, died young.**
- 2. Eliza Bartlett, 1810**
- 3. William Harris, 1813, died young.**
- 4. Edwin LeBaron, 1814**
- 5. Harriet, bp 1823**
- 6. William Jarvis, bp 1826**
- 7. Joseph White, 1831**
- 8. others?**

Salem merchants soon 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; but at the end of that decade, Salem's maritime commerce began to sink rapidly.

With 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 were not so much needed as in the past, and the interior of the country was being opened for settlement. People moved west, including some from Salem, and the economic attention of the merchants turned westward with them. Manufacturing and the railroads now attracted Salem's capital, and many of the more notable merchants moved to Boston, the center of investment in these non-maritime industries. The Eastern Rail Road (a Salem-based enterprise) began operating between Salem and Boston in 1838; the tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond. Salem did engage in some manufacturing—leather, shoes, textiles—but not on the scale of the factory towns of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, with their mills driven by the powerful waters of the Merrimack.

In September, 1830, Mr. Sprague was appointed Sheriff of Essex County, succeeding his father-in-law Sheriff Bartlett. He still resided here at #143 Federal at that time, with his wife and children, and, evidently, with his brother Richard Stearns. The 1831 valuation shows this house as being owned by Mrs. Sarah W. Stearns and occupied by Joseph E. Sprague and (name crossed out: Richard Stearns).

Having become Sheriff, a position he would hold for the rest of his life, Mr. Sprague purchased a home on lower Chestnut Street and moved thither in 1831-2. In the 1840s he resided on Lynde Street, probably at the Beckford house at #14, and finally in the family house at 384 Essex. He remained Sheriff until 1851, and died on 22 Feb. 1852, in his 70th year.

In 1831, after the J.E. Spragues had moved out of this house on Federal Street, now-unknown tenants moved in. In 1844 the owner, Mrs. Stearns, died in her eighties. At that time, this "house and land in Federal Street" were valued at \$1400.

In 1836 (per 1836 Salem Directory), the house was occupied by Oliver Carlton (1801-1882) and his family. Perhaps the Carltons resided here from 1832 to 1838. Mr. Carlton was a notable teacher at the Latin Grammar School on Broad Street. A native of Amherst, NH, he was a graduate of Dartmouth College, Class of 1824. After teaching in New Hampshire and Vermont, he taught at Haverhill and then at Marblehead (1830-1832) before taking charge of the school in Salem. A man of firm and kindly character, Mr. Carlton prepared his scholars for college with courses in Latin, Greek, arithmetic, algebra, rhetoric, declamation, geography, and history. Mr. Carlton's first wife and infant son had died in 1829. In 1831 he married Louisa A. Bartlett, 22, a daughter of Hon. Bailey Bartlett and so a sister of Mrs. Joseph E. (Sarah L. Bartlett) Sprague, though whom, no doubt, the Carltons became the occupants of this house. They had children Edwin born in 1832 and William in 1835; and here, probably, was born their third child, Joseph Sprague Carlton, on 10 August 1837. A fourth child, Mary L., was born in 1838; and Mrs. Carlton died on 20 June 1840, aged 30 years. The family had moved, evidently, in 1838 or 1839. Mr. Carlton married again, and had another child; and the family moved to Portsmouth in 1856 after the Salem Latin Grammar School closed. He returned in 1860 to Salem and kept a private school until 1867, when he retired; and he resided on Bridge Street until his death at age 81 years on 21 June 1882. One of his former students, Leverett Saltonstall, the first mayor of Salem, wrote a memoir of Mr. Carlton (EIHC 20:241-251; appended), which concludes that

he was “respected and beloved” by his students, “with a deep sense of gratitude, for that high sense of honor and that manliness of character with which he inspired them, and which are more important than all they learned from books.”

In 1840 (per census, p.319) and 1842 (per Salem Directory) this house was the home of Robert S. Saunders, a prosperous shoe dealer. Mr. Saunders, a native of Danvers, would soon build the fine Greek Revival house farther east on Federal Street; but he soon died. This house was numbered 69 Federal Street in those days.

Somewhat stubbornly, Salem’s waning merchant class pursued their business on the sea; but as the years went by the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller ships 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 visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was finished as a working port; and its glory days were over. An excellent picture of Salem’s waterfront, during its period of decline from glory, is given by Hawthorne in his “introductory section” (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House and complete at home on Mall Street.

In August, 1847, the heirs of Sarah W. Stearns, for \$1550 sold to Benjamin Glover, a Salem painter, the dwelling house, other buildings, and land fronting 35’ 9” on Federal Street, easterly on land of Rogers, southerly on land of Silsbee, and westerly on other land of the Stearns heirs (ED 390:121). Thus the house was shorn of the corner lot, which it had always overlooked and which was probably a garden.

In the 1840s Mr. Glover and his wife had resided at 13 Lynn Street with their large family of grown sons. Mr. Glover was from an old Salem family (one member moved to Marblehead and his sons became famous during the Revolution). He was born in 1782, the son (and 12th child) of Jonathan Glover, a fisherman, and Priscilla Woodwell. Benjamin married Susan Stickney in 1816, and they had four sons and a daughter. In those days, a house painter was not just a workman; he was also something of a chemist and manufacturer, in that he made his own paints. Constant exposure to toxic chemicals and lead usually meant that painters did not have long lives, but Mr. Glover lived longer

than most. He died a few months after purchasing this house, on October 25, 1847, aged 65 years.

On 31 December 1847 an inventory of the furnishings of the house was made, along with a listing of the contents of Mr. Glover's paint shop (inventories appended to this report). Among other items here were crockery in the closet, a sofa, ten chairs, two crickets, a card table, a work table and cloth, a looking glass (mirror), a carpet, three pictures, four lamps, two vases, several beds, more chairs, silver spoons, a clock, a column stove and two cooking stoves, a bureau, a painted entry carpet, a brass fire set, and four tubs, etc. The "house, No. 69 Federal Street," was valued at \$1650. The contents of the shop were extensive, and included eight pair of blinds (shutters), a papering board and shears, and window panes, and a glazing box and contents, in addition to paints and paint ingredients. This shows that Mr. Glover's business included window-glazing, shutter-painting, and wallpaper-hanging, in addition to paint-making and painting. He was highly skilled evidently, for his shop contained a graining box and contents, meaning a kit for doing "wood-graining," which was painting to create the effect of a wood grain.

In August, 1849, for \$1800 the Glover heirs sold the homestead to a dentist, Dr. Joseph Farnum Jr., of Salem (ED 416:95). The boundaries were the same as given in the 1847 deed.

Dr. Farnum (1809-1874) moved into the house with his family. Joseph Farnum Jr. was a native of Salem. He grew up, evidently, on Boston Street. His father was a wool dealer. Joseph was an 1832 graduate of Brown University. He studied medicine under Dr. A.L. Peirson of Salem, and then practiced in Marblehead for several months before returning to Salem. In 1837 he decided on dentistry. He later took his M.D. degree from Harvard. He was also a scholar of Hebrew and of Greek (info from his obituary, 26 Nov. 1874, *Salem Register*). In 1842 he resided on Boston Street and had his office at 265 Essex Street (per Salem Directory).

In 1850 (per census, house 695), the residents here were: Joseph Farnum Jr., 36, physician, and his parents, Joseph Farnum, 62, wool-puller, born in New Hampshire, and wife Elizabeth, 64, born in Massachusetts.

In 1866 (see Salem Directory), the house was occupied by Dr. Joseph Farnum, dentist, who had offices at 22 Washington Street, and by his widowed mother, Mrs. Joseph Farnum.

Almost 18 years after purchasing the property, Joseph Farnum sold it in May, 1867, for \$2600 to George Woods of Salem, a shoe-cutter (ED 724:92). The lot then fronted 35' 9" on the street, and bounded easterly 125' 2" on land of Rogers, southerly 34' 3" on land of Silsbee, and westerly on land of Culliton. Dr. Farnum then moved to 220 Essex Street, where he also had his dental office.

Mrs. Farnum, the dentist's mother, continued to reside here with Mr. Woods, at least in 1869 (see Salem Directory).

Mr. Woods, as a shoe-cutter, represented the sort of industrial occupation that had become the mainstay of the city. By the 1860s, Salem had re-tooled as an industrial center, with good success; the symbol of its new economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, which stood at the foot of Washington Street, where it had joined the inner harbor. Beginning in the 1840s, the Salem capitalists had built factories that filled with Irish immigrant workers as well as the native-born. Salem's water-oriented downtown area remained intact, or nearly so, for most of the 19th century, although no more were square-rigged ships pulled up to wharves along the inner harbor (from Derby Wharf to where the Post Office now is), and the railroad had been built across the middle of the beautiful Mill Pond.

Mr. Woods did not long own the homestead. He sold it in 1870 for \$2800 to Mrs. Lydia J. Dole, widow of Lewis Dole (ED 795:293).

In 1880 (per census, house 88), the house was occupied by Lydia J. Dole, keeping house, and by her daughter Ellen ("Nellie") Dole, 30. The two of them resided here for many years, and evidently made the changes on the first floor, including a rear ell, parquet floors, added study, etc.

Mrs. Dole had died by 1914, and Miss Ellen M. Dole was then the sole occupant. On June 25, 1914, a fire started in one of the tanneries at Blubber Hollow, situated opposite the end of Federal Street on Boston Street. Driven by a strong west wind, the fire spread easterly, attacking South Salem and ending on Derby Street, just short of the Custom House, after a 13-hour rampage. It had consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, leaving three killed and

up to 15,000 people homeless. No doubt the residents of Federal Street were thankful that the wind had so narrowly spared them the fate of their fellows in other parts of the city.

Miss Ellen M. Dole was still the occupant in 1922 (per Salem Directory). In 1924 the occupant was Catherine Deery (per Salem Directory).

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MEMOIR OF OLIVER CARLTON.

BY LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

OLIVER CARLTON was born July 20, 1801, in what was then the North Parish of Amherst, Hillsborough County, N.H., but which, two years later, was incorporated as Mount Vernon. Situated on the highlands, overlooking the lovely valley of the Merrimac, it has always been a small but enterprising town, and has of late years become noted for its beautiful scenery and pure air.

Mr. Carlton descended from a line of ancestors, representatives of that admirable class of men who were the founders of New England; puritan farmers, who had to earn their bread and support their large families by the severest toil, while they sang praises, and poured out their hearts to God in their homes, at their daily tasks and in churches which they built, having scarcely bread for themselves and their children. May their descendants never cease to regard those God-fearing men with profound gratitude and veneration!

Mr. Carlton's first ancestor in this country was *Edward Carlton*, who was Freeman and a man of considerable im-

portance in Rowley, in 1642. He returned after some years to England with his wife and children, but soon sent over his son John, born in England about 1630, to settle his affairs here. John remained, settled in Bradford and Haverhill, where he died in 1668, leaving several sons, among whom was *Thomas*, who also resided in Bradford, and had five sons and daughters, the third being *George*, who was born Sept. 26, 1702. George married *Mary*, daughter of Samuel Hale of Bradford, removed from Bradford to Boxford, 1727, where he died in 1783, at the age of eighty, having had seven children most of whom survived him.

Oliver, his fourth son, born in 1732, left Boxford in early manhood and settled in North Amherst, afterwards Mount Vernon. He married *Emma*, daughter of John Washer of Amherst, and had six children, all of whom lived to maturity and had families of their own.

John, the oldest, was born in 1762, and in March 1781 married *Judith*, daughter of Daniel and *Mary* (Hartshorne) Weston of Amherst. He died Dec. 18, 1838 aged 76. He was the father of *Oliver Carlton*. The strong character of the family was conspicuous in the grandfather, Deacon Oliver Carlton, who was one of the founders of the church, which in 1780 colonized from the mother church on "Amherst Plain." The settlers were few in number, and had scant store of this world's goods, but were blessed with brave and zealous hearts. What they lacked in riches was more than made up by their energy and determination.

With the Deacon at their head, the very next season they hauled the timber in the month of April on the snow-crust over the walls and fences, worked all summer, and with an amount of toil and self-sacrifice which it is difficult in these days of luxury and self-indulgence to con-

ceive, they erected their church which still stands on the summit of the hill, a monument to those brave Christian men, — the only church there is, or ever has been, within the limits of the town.

Deacon Oliver devoted time and money to the building of this church, so much to the neglect of his own affairs, that he was forced to sell a yoke of oxen to cancel his indebtedness.

It is related that his son John passed his honeymoon in helping his father haul logs over the snow-crust for the new meeting-house. He was elected deacon of the church in 1800 to take the place of his father, who died that year. Deacon John was a prominent and respected citizen, for many years a justice of the peace, and held other offices in the old and new town.

Oliver Carlton was born in the ancestral house, worked on the same farm, roamed over hill and dale, enjoying the lovely scenery, breathing the bracing air, and regularly worshipped in the old meeting-house, two miles distant, the more sacred from its association with his father's and his grandfather's manly zeal and devotion. Here he attended the little district school during the winter months, until, at the age of seventeen, in the year 1818, he felt that irresistible desire to obtain an education which led him to enter Phillips Academy, at Andover, then under the charge of John Adams, LL. D. On one of the earliest broadsides of the school is seen the name of the New Hampshire boy in company with others which have obtained an honorable record. William Adams, who had "lodgings at the Principal's," presided at the Centennial celebration in 1878, when Dr. Holmes turned to him as he read :

"Such he, whose record time's destroying march
Leaves uneffaced on Zion's springing arch."

Dr. Luther V. Bell, U. S. Senator Bell, Rev. Drs. Amos

Blanchard, Theodore Edson, Alexander H. Vinton, Hubbard Winslow and President Leonard Woods, with Edmund Quincy and Samuel H. Stearns of Bedford, to whom the Centennial poet so tenderly alluded, are all on that broadside. So are Daniel P. King of Danvers, Nathaniel and Robert Hooper of Marblehead and Samuel M. Worcester of Salem. Other pupils at Andover with him were Washington Choate of Essex and, last but not least, Robert Rantoul of Beverly.

He entered Dartmouth College in 1820 and graduated in 1824, with the second honors of the class. Rev. Darwin Adams, son of Dr. Daniel, born in the same year, brought up with him in Mt. Vernon, and his classmate at Andover, was his chum during part of his college course and still (May, 1883) survives him at Groton. After graduating, Mr. Carlton very soon adopted the profession of teacher, and in 1825 taught school at Francestown, N. H., was tutor at Dartmouth 1825-6, was in charge of schools at Windsor, Vt., in 1827, at Haverhill, Mass., from 1827 to 1830, at Marblehead from 1830 to 1832, and in 1832 was placed in charge of the Latin Grammar School at Salem, where he remained till that school, greatly to the regret of all its old pupils, was discontinued. This occurred in the year 1856. Mr. Carlton then taught in Portsmouth N. H., from 1856 to 1860, after which he returned to Salem and kept a private school from 1860 to 1867.

After forty years and more of teaching, with a high reputation for uprightness and ability as a teacher, he retired to private life in Salem, where he had passed so many of the best years of his life, and on the twenty-first day of June, 1882, passed peacefully away at his home in Bridge St., soothed by the devoted care of his daughters, and cheered by many of his loving friends and old pupils. It was as master of the old grammar school that we most of us

remember him, and how vividly he stands before us! After the lapse of forty-three years, each lineament of his kind countenance, every tone of his voice is as if seen and heard only yesterday. His very step, as he entered the old school in Broad street; his erect bearing and elastic gait; his smile of approval, more frequent than his severe frown of displeasure; his hearty laugh at any amusing mistake or innocent error,— all are distinctly remembered. What boy ever dared utter a falsehood to Mr. Carlton? or who ever ventured even to whisper to him a tale of another?

His teaching of the classics was excellent, his boys entered college as well prepared as those from the best schools; but what was far better, they went to college and forth into the world with that high sense of honor that in so marked a degree distinguished his pupils. Ask any of them whether the boy who had committed a misdemeanor ever sat silent, if Mr. Carlton rose, and, in his earnest manner, asked who was guilty of it! The tone of the school was such that any pupil met the contempt of his companions by refusing to confess his fault under such circumstances.

The contrast between the past and present modes of school-teaching is very striking. Mr. Carlton taught six hours daily (except during the few weeks in winter, when the shortness of the days made it a little less) for forty-eight weeks in the year. There were vacations of two weeks at the end of August, one week at Thanksgiving and one week in May— four weeks altogether.

Without any assistant, he presided over and taught six classes of boys, from grammar and sums in addition, to the full requirements for entering college, through all the courses of Latin, Greek, arithmetic, algebra and rhetoric, declamation, geography and history, ancient and modern. His system was so admirable that his pupils

did their work in school, and parents were spared the misery of having every evening to help their unhappy sons to learn their lessons.

The modern methods of schools, with their enormous equipment and vast expenditure, seem, in their results, to fall far short of the modest school, where Mr. Carlton so admirably and so manfully taught his boys to become men. Mr. Carlton had a warm temper, but kept it under perfect control, except on those rare occasions when he had good reason for becoming angry; and he who had excited his displeasure never cared to repeat his error.

His interest in his pupils followed them through life, often leading to a warm and affectionate correspondence; and many a time has he expressed the deepest regret to those, whose convictions have led them to work with a political party opposed to his own.

Mr. Carlton was a Puritan like his fathers, but with liberal and advanced views. One of his old scholars writes that he became exceedingly interested in the recent agitation attending the nomination of a professor at Andover. While the controversy was at its height, he met a minister who had said "the people will not indorse him;" but, laying his hand heavily upon the table, Mr. Carlton said, "I told him the people would indorse the appointment. Don't you believe there is any progress? Do you think God revealed everything to the Jews?"

The Rev. De Witt S. Clark, minister of the Tabernacle Church, of which Mr. Carlton was for many years a member, and at one time superintendent of its Sunday School, writes "there was a decided ripening and mellowness of Christian character in his later years, which was evident even to the casual observer." "A broad charity ruled his spirit, and he would find good in many a man another pronounced a heretic, and would often say, he wished he

was as sure of Heaven as he thought such a one to be. As he grew older he came less and less to insist on the *creed*, and more and more on the *covenant* which a Christian makes with his God. The simpler the Confession of Faith,—the nearer it came to stating the *essentials* of doctrine, and no more, the better he liked it." "'The time is coming,' he used to say, 'I may not live to see it, when Christians will think and say less of that in which they differ, than of those things in which they are agreed.'"

"Always in his place in church and in the social meeting, so long as he was able to walk, always ready to give his testimony as to the worth and power of the truths of the Gospel to himself, yet never thrusting himself forward, speaking often with an earnestness which seemed to some almost passion, but oftener with a trembling voice and moistened eye, his presence was an inspiration. His sharp look, his erect form, his head moving quickly in assent, his brow rising suddenly as in question, might well be the text for any who was addressing an audience. He kept one up to his best."

"If vigor of conduct and precision of thought and patient endeavor during the earlier years of life bring such marked and delightful bearing and spirit to grace the latter days, then may the race of such old-fashioned schoolmasters never be extinct! Having received the kingdom of Heaven as a little child, certainly its possession seemed to be held to the end with a child's joyful simplicity of faith and love. He has left a vacant place among us which it is hard to fill, and which will not be filled till men of as sincere heart and careful training appear among us."

Mr. Carlton was very tenacious of his convictions, especially in politics, and nothing seemed to disturb him more than the divergence of views between himself and a

few of his old pupils, whom he held in special regard; but never did he suffer this for a moment to cloud the relations with them.

He had a brave spirit and undaunted courage. At the age of eighty-one he met with the severe and painful accident from which he never recovered, and bore his sufferings with the most Christian resignation and fortitude.

The kind friend and former pupil, before alluded to, writes, that "he looked up smiling and said, 'I hope they won't keep me here long, and that I shall walk out again.' He bore very patiently the treatment which his physician thought best, although it must have been very painful. I never went into his room without receiving a pleasant smile, and a shake of the hand, although sometimes he could not or would not speak."

And so passed away at the ripe age of eighty-one, this excellent man, one of the last, if not the last, of the schoolmasters "of the old school," retaining to the last his interest in his old pupils, proud of their successes, regretting their mistakes, grieving over their failures; and by them, in return, respected and beloved, with a deep sense of gratitude, for that high sense of honor and that manliness of character with which he inspired them, and which are more important than all they learned from books.

APPENDIX.

EDWARD CARLTON¹, a freeman and man of importance in Rowley, 1642, returned after some years to England with wife and children born in Rowley. Soon after he sent over his son John, born in England about 1630, to settle his affairs. John remained here.

JOHN CARLTON² married Hannah, daughter of first Joseph Jewett; settled in Bradford and Haverhill; died in Haverhill 22 Nov., 1668. His widow afterwards married in Salem 5 Aug., 1676, Christopher Babbidge. Said John and Hannah had several children, all sons, among whom was

THOMAS CARLTON³ married Elizabeth ———; lived in Bradford. Their children born in Bradford were:

1 Thomas, b. 10 Oct., 1697.

2 Bethiah, b. 8 May, 1700; m. Wm. Hoehem, in Bradford; d. 2 Feb., 1721.

3 George, b. 26 Sept., 1702. See below.

4 Elizabeth, b. 7 March, 1706.

5 John, b. 29 July, 1708.

GEORGE CARLTON⁴, son of Thomas above, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hale of Boxford, 9 Nov., 1725.

He first resided in Bradford, and removed to Boxford, 1727. They were dismissed from First Church in Bradford and admitted to Second Church in Boxford 1 July, 1767. She died in Boxford 28 Nov., 1780, aged 75 years. He died in Boxford 13 Feb., 1783, aged 80 years.

His will, dated 1 June, 1770, proved 3 March, 1783, Vol. 56, f. 28.

Inscriptions on their gravestones in West Boxford.

"In memory of
Ensn George Carlton
who departed this
Life Feb. 13, 1783
In the 81st year
of his age."

"In memory of
Mrs Mary Carlton
the wife of
Ensn George Carlton
who departed this Life
Nov ye 28, 1780
in the 76 year of
her age."

Children :

- 1 Samuel, b. 22 June, 1726-7, in Bradford; m. Rebecca Goodridge of Boxford, 17 May, 1750; resided in Boxford. They had eight children. Frazier Carlton of Salem was a grandson.
- 2 George, b. 20 Dec., 1728, in Boxford; m. Abigail Tyler of Boxford, 4 June, 1749; resided in Boxford; had seven children.
- 3 Thomas, b. 10 Nov., 1730, in Boxford; m. Jane Stickney, 28 Nov., 1754; lived in Boxford; had three children.
- 4 Oliver, b. 11 Sept., 1732, in Boxford; settled in Mount Vernon, N. H. (grandfather of Oliver Carlton, of Salem).
- 5 William, b. 8 Dec., 1734, in Boxford; living in 1770.
- 6 Mary, b. —; m. Samuel Ayers of Haverhill 7 Oct., 1761.
- 7 Sarah, b. —; m. Thomas Hovey of Boxford, 21 July, 1762.

OLIVER CARLTON⁵, fourth son of above, born 11 Sept., 1732, in Boxford, married Emma Washer, daughter of John Washer of Amherst. He settled in North parish of Amherst, N. H., afterward Mt. Vernon; died 1800; had six children, all of whom lived to maturity and had families of their own.¹

JOHN CARLTON⁶, the oldest child of the above, was born Oct. 16, 1762; married March, 1781, Judith Weston, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hartshorne) Weston, of Amherst. She was born March 29, 1763, and died Nov. 25, 1824. He died Dec. 18, 1838, aged 76. A

¹ Enoch removed to Lamoile Co., Vt. Stephen was a physician in Acworth. Olive married a Farnum, and died in Claremont at the age of 92.

second wife, Mrs. Tabitha (Wilkins) Gilmore, sister of the mother of Gen. John A. Dix, survived him nearly ten years.

Deacon John and Judith (Weston) had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Four died in childhood. Emma died in 1812, at the age of 26. Mary married Dr. Luther Smith of Hillsborough, and was mother of Hon. Charles J. Smith, the antiquary. John, the oldest son, lived on the paternal homestead, married Frances Lewis, and died Jan. —, 1868, at the age of 80. His son, John Adams Carlton, occupies the same place and has seven children.

OLIVER CARLTON⁷, eleventh child of the above, born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., July 20, 1801, married 1st, Margaretta, daughter of Judge Clifton Claggett of Amherst, N. H., in April, 1828 (she died 1829), and by her he had one child, Clifton Claggett, who died in infancy; married 2nd, Louisa Amelia, daughter of Hon. Bailey Bartlett of Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 30, 1831. She was born Oct. 17, 1809; died June 20, 1840, leaving four children:

- 1 Edwin Bartlett, b. Nov. 2, 1832; lost overboard in the Indian Ocean, Nov. 1851.
- 2 William Jarvis, b. May 12, 1835; m. Eliza Ham of Danvers; a young merchant in Salem; died 1865.
- 3 Joseph G. S., b. Aug. 10, 1837; m. a daughter of Albert Field of Taunton.
- 4 Mary Louisa, b. Oct. 18, 1838.

Married 3d, Aug. 18, 1841, Mary Smith, daughter of Rev. David Smith of Portland, born July 23, 1803, died March —, 1874, leaving one child, Harriet Elizabeth, born July 28, 1842.

He died June 21, 1882.

143 Federal Street
Salem, Mass.

Built c. 1795 for Joseph Sprague, merchant & distiller



Sarah White (Sprague) Stearns
an owner of this house

143 Federal Street Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built for Maj. Joseph Sprague, merchant and distiller, c. 1795. From about 1815 to 1831 it was the home of Joseph E. Sprague, Esq., Postmaster of Salem (1815-1829) and Sheriff of Essex County (1830-1851).

Before the Revolution, this lot was a piece of the larger holdings of Joseph Dowse, Esq., whose land ran back from Essex Street to the North River (there was no Federal Street until the 1760s), whose waters lapped the shore about where Bridge Street is now. The River was a broad sheet of water in those days; it was filled in the early 20th century.

After the death of Joseph Dowse, the administrator of his estate sold off various pieces of his land. On 18 August 1785 Joseph Sprague, Esq., for 41 li purchased a parcel of the Dowse property, bounded as follows: north 85' 6" on New Street, west 121' on Deans Lane, southerly 96' 3" on land of James Grant deceased, and easterly 125' on land of Aaron Wait (ED 144:202). New Street is now Federal Street; Deans Lane is now Flint Street.

Major Sprague resided nearby, in the large house at 384 Essex, on the corner of Essex Street and Flint. His house had formerly been the Dean family residence. It is likely that Maj. Sprague had ^{at} this house built on the "Dowse lot" on New Street, not as his own residence but as an income-producer. Some of the architectural details of the present house, including its center chimney, its heavy frame, and the paneled second-story over-mantel, point to a post-colonial origin for the house, rather than the "Federal" period, although it has many "Federal" details that were probably introduced by Joseph E. Sprague, a later owner. 1795 seems a reasonable date to assign to the building of the original part of the house, closest to the street.

Salem at the turn of the 18th 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 Adamesque 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, a joiner and draftsman of Salem, 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. McIntire's first local composition was the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street, near North; it adjoined the distiller owned and operated by Maj. Joseph Sprague). It contrasts greatly with his Adamesque compositions of just a

few years later. The interiors of this 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.

All of this commerce created great wealth, which in turn attracted many newcomers to Salem, from outlying towns and even other states. The ferment of the times is captured in the diary of Rev. William Bentley, bachelor minister of Salem’s North Church (it stood on Essex Street, near Washington Square). Mr. Bentley’s diary is full of references to the civic and commercial life of the town, and to the personalities of the leading families, and the doings of the families who made up the main part of the populace. Joseph Sprague, who came to Salem from Medford well before the Revolution, was an owner of merchant vessels and had a large distillery on North Street, along with a wharf and warehouse. His son-in-law, Dr. William Stearns, was the town’s leading apothecary, and was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1798, Major Sprague owned three houses in Salem: his homestead on Essex Street (in ward 4), a very small house elsewhere, and a house worth \$600 near his homestead. In the latter house resided Stephen Thayer and Joseph Pettingill. While it is not certain that this house was the house at 143 Federal, it is likely, since it is the logical candidate for the “third” of Maj. Sprague’s houses (see 1798 Federal Direct Tax for Salem, on microfilm at New England Hist. Gen. Society). The tenants of 1798, Messrs. Thayer and Pettingill, were both residing in ward 4 in 1800, although they were no longer residing in this house by that time.

In the first years of the 19th century, Salem prospered as never before, and the rising tide of wealth lifted all of its citizens. Salem’s boom came 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 and would not resume until the Embargo was lifted in spring, 1809.

Major Joseph Sprague died in 1808, owning the Dean house as his residence. No inventory was taken of his real estate. In 1808, the Sprague heirs—Joseph Sprague, merchant, and Mrs. William (Sarah White Sprague) Stearns—divided part of the Sprague

property. Mrs. Stearns received the house and land at 384 Essex Street, and Mr. Sprague received the land under and adjoining the house he had built at 380 Essex Street. These two lots ran back about 260' and did not extend to Federal Street. It was specified that Mr. Sprague would not be responsible for any damages arising from any buildings that might be erected on the land that Major Sprague had purchased from the Dowse estate (ED 182:234).

In 1808, Mr. Sprague and Mrs. Stearns sold the Federal Street lot, evidently with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, to Joseph E. Sprague, an attorney (no deed recorded; but reference at ED 197:297). At that time, the house had a lot that was twice its present size, and included the un-built-on land to the west, at the corner of Federal and Flint Streets; doubtless that land was a garden, toward which the house faced.

Joseph E. Sprague was actually Mrs. Stearns' eldest son; he had taken the surname Sprague in 1805 at the request of his grandfather Sprague (for more info about the Sprague and Stearns families, see Harriet S. Tapley's article about "Dr. William Stearns, Merchant & Apothecary," in the Essex Institute Historical Collections volume 64). An 1804 graduate of Harvard College, Joseph E. Sprague was a young Salem lawyer bent on a political career. He contributed political articles to the Salem *Register* newspaper, and was an ardent Democrat (Jeffersonian) whose close friend, Joseph Story of Winter Street, would soon become a Congressman, and, later, a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

On 29 July 1808 Joseph Sprague Jr. (actually Joseph E. Sprague), Salem attorney at law, for \$1018 mortgaged to his uncle, Joseph Sprague, the land at the corner of Federal and Flint Streets, in front of the house (ED 185:72). The mortgaged lot was described as running 50' on Federal Street, 117' on Dean Street, bounded southerly 50' on land of Mrs. Stearns and easterly 120'. The mortgage loan was for one year; and it was paid off.

On 7 August 1809 Joseph E. Sprague for \$1000 conveyed to his mother Mrs. Stearns his right in the land and "the dwelling house and other buildings thereon," bounded on Federal and Dean Streets easterly on land of Aaron Wait 125' and southerly on lands of Sprague and Stearns about 97' (ED 197:297; the copy of the deed on record is missing some of the wording). Mr. Sprague recites that the land and buildings are "the same estate that William and Sarah White (Stearns) and Joseph Sprague and Margaret his wife conveyed to me."

Mrs. Stearns resided in the Dean-Sprague house at 384 Essex Street, and used this house at 143 Federal for rental income. She and her husband, Dr. William Stearns, the merchant and apothecary (druggist), had purchased a house in 1789 at the corner of Essex and Beckford Streets, and had moved to the old Dean-Sprague house in 1808. They had several children.

Their son Joseph E. Sprague probably continued to reside here for the next few years. The tax valuations are not especially helpful: in 1808 he was assessed for "office & part house (worth) \$500," in 1809 for "part house & office \$1900," in 1810 for "part house & office" \$1600, and in 1811 for "half Whittridge house & office \$1600." The Whittridge

house may have been the one across the street at the corner of Flint and Federal, or it may have been a house on Warren Street.

By this time, post-Embargo, Salem had resumed its seafaring commerce, but still the British preyed on American shipping, Salem's included; and in June, 1812, war was declared against Britain. It does not appear that Joseph E. Sprague took part in the conflict.

From 1812 to 1814 J.E. Sprague was assessed for a house on Essex Street worth \$2000, but by 1815 he was "gone" from it, and in 1815 only his name is recorded in the valuation book, with no property rented or owned. From 1816-1818 J.E. Sprague and his brother James W. Stearns, a distiller, are listed as occupying the same house (evidently), J.E. Sprague's part being "house & office, \$800"—this could have been the present 143 Federal.

From 1817 to 1831 Joseph E. Sprague and family evidently resided here at 143 Federal Street. His father, Dr. Stearns, died in 1819.

Joseph E. Sprague, in the first decades of the 19th century, built up a law practice in Salem but really was more interested in politics and office-holding. Rev. William Bentley refers to various speeches that Sprague gave, and of the preference that was extended to him, primarily by the influence of his family. Bentley did not have a high opinion of his talents even though they were both Democrats. Sprague's political writings in the *Salem Register* were copied by papers all over the country.

Mr. Sprague was appointed a U.S. Marshal by Pres. Jefferson.

On land, the War of 1812 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, Salem sent out dozens of privateering vessels, which were often captured, and their 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. Mr. Joseph E. Sprague was appointed Postmaster of Salem in 1815, and would hold that office until 1829. In addition, he was elected state representative, state senator, and Governor's Councilor.

In 1808 he married Eliza Bartlett of Haverhill, the daughter of Bailey Bartlett Esq., a politician, whose wife was the daughter of Ebenezer Beckford, an eminent Salem merchant of 14 Lynde Street, Salem. The couple had at least four children; and then Eliza died, in 1817, in her 30s. In 1819 Mr. Sprague married, second, his first wife's sister, Sarah Leonard Bartlett; and they would have more children. In 1821, he purchased

a house and land on May Street for \$425 (ED 278:78), which he evidently used for rental income.

Joseph E. Sprague (ne Stearns) (1782-1852), born 9 Sept. 1782, Salem, s/o William Stearns and Sarah White Sprague, died 22 Feb. 1852. He m/1 1808 Eliza Bartlett, d/o Bailey Bartlett; died 16 April 1817. He m/2 1819 Sarah Leonard Bartlett, d/o Bailey Bartlett. Known issue:

1. **William Harris, 1809, died young.**
2. **Eliza Bartlett, 1810**
3. **William Harris, 1813, died young.**
4. **Edwin LeBaron, 1814**
5. **Harriet, bp 1823**
6. **William Jarvis, bp 1826**
7. **Joseph White, 1831**
8. **others?**

Salem merchants soon 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; but at the end of that decade, Salem's maritime commerce began to sink rapidly.

With 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 were not so much needed as in the past, and the interior of the country was being opened for settlement. People moved west, including some from Salem, and the economic attention of the merchants turned westward with them. Manufacturing and the railroads now attracted Salem's capital, and many of the more notable merchants moved to Boston, the center of investment in these non-maritime industries. The Eastern Rail Road (a Salem-based enterprise) began operating between Salem and Boston in 1838; the tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond. Salem did engage in some manufacturing—leather, shoes, textiles—but not on the scale of the factory towns of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, with their mills driven by the powerful waters of the Merrimack.

In September, 1830, Mr. Sprague was appointed Sheriff of Essex County, succeeding his father-in-law Sheriff Bartlett. He still resided here at #143 Federal at that time, with his wife and children, and, evidently, with his brother Richard Stearns. The 1831 valuation shows this house as being owned by Mrs. Sarah W. Stearns and occupied by Joseph E. Sprague and (name crossed out: Richard Stearns).

Having become Sheriff, a position he would hold for the rest of his life, Mr. Sprague purchased a home on lower Chestnut Street and moved thither in 1831-2. In the 1840s he resided on Lynde Street, probably at the Beckford house at #14, and finally in the family house at 384 Essex. He remained Sheriff until 1851, and died on 22 Feb. 1852, in his 70th year.

In 1831, after the J.E. Spragues had moved out of this house on Federal Street, now-unknown tenants moved in. In 1844 the owner, Mrs. Stearns, died in her eighties. At that time, this "house and land in Federal Street" were valued at \$1400. In 1840 (per census, p.319) and 1842 (per Salem Directory) this house was the home of Robert S. Saunders, a prosperous shoe dealer. Mr. Saunders, a native of Danvers, would soon build the fine Greek Revival house farther east on Federal Street; but he soon died. This house was numbered 69 Federal Street in those days.

Somewhat stubbornly, Salem's waning merchant class pursued their business on the sea; but as the years went by the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller ships 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 visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was finished as a working port; and its glory days were over. An excellent picture of Salem's waterfront, during its period of decline from glory, is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House and complete at home on Mall Street.

In August, 1847, the heirs of Sarah W. Stearns, for \$1550 sold to Benjamin Glover, a Salem painter, the dwelling house, other buildings, and land fronting 35' 9" on Federal Street, easterly on land of Rogers, southerly on land of Silsbee, and westerly on other land of the Stearns heirs (ED 390:121). Thus the house was shorn of the corner lot, which it had always overlooked and which was probably a garden.

In the 1840s Mr. Glover and his wife had resided at 13 Lynn Street with their large family of grown sons. Mr. Glover was from an old Salem family (one member moved to Marblehead and his sons became famous during the Revolution). He was born in 1782, the son (and 12th child) of Jonathan Glover, a fisherman, and Priscilla Woodwell. Benjamin married Susan Stickney in 1816, and they had four sons and a daughter. In those days, a house painter was not just a workman; he was also something of a chemist and manufacturer, in that he made his own paints. Constant exposure to toxic chemicals and lead usually meant that painters did not have long lives, but Mr. Glover lived longer than most. He died a few months after purchasing this house, on October 25, 1847, aged 65 years.

On 31 December 1847 an inventory of the furnishings of the house was made, along with a listing of the contents of Mr. Glover's paint shop (inventories appended to this report). Among other items here were crockery in the closet, a sofa, ten chairs, two crickets, a card table, a work table and cloth, looking glass (mirror), a carpet, three pictures, four lamps, two vases, several beds, more chairs, silver spoons, a clock, a column stove and two cooking stoves, a bureau, a painted entry carpet, a brass fire set, and four tubs, etc.

The "house, No. 69 Federal Street," was valued at \$1650. The contents of the shop were extensive, and included eight pair of blinds (shutters), a papering board and shears, and window panes, and a glazing box and contents, in addition to paints and paint ingredients. This shows that Mr. Glover's business included window-glazing, shutter-painting, and wallpaper-hanging, in addition to paint-making and painting. He was highly skilled evidently, for his shop contained a graining box and contents, meaning a kit for doing "wood-graining," which was painting to create the effect of a wood grain.

In August, 1849, for \$1800 the Glover heirs sold the homestead to a dentist, Dr. Joseph Farnum Jr., of Salem (ED 416:95). The boundaries were the same as given in the 1847 deed.

Dr. Farnum (1809-1874) moved into the house with his family. Joseph Farnum Jr. was a native of Salem. He grew up, evidently, on Boston Street. His father was a wool dealer. Joseph was an 1832 graduate of Brown University. He studied medicine under Dr. A.L. Peirson of Salem, and then practiced in Marblehead for several months before returning to Salem. In 1837 he decided on dentistry. He later took his M.D. degree from Harvard. He was also a scholar of Hebrew and of Greek (info from his obituary, 26 Nov. 1874, *Salem Register*). In 1842 he resided on Boston Street and had his office at 265 Essex Street (per Salem Directory).

In 1850 (per census, house 695), the residents here were: Joseph Farnum Jr., 36, physician, and his parents, Joseph Farnum, 62, wool-puller, born in New Hampshire, and wife Elizabeth, 64, born in Massachusetts.

In 1866 (see Salem Directory), the house was occupied by Dr. Joseph Farnum, dentist, who had offices at 22 Washington Street, and by his widowed mother, Mrs. Joseph Farnum.

Almost 18 years after purchasing the property, Joseph Farnum sold it in May, 1867, for \$2600 to George Woods of Salem, a shoe-cutter (ED 724:92). The lot then fronted 35' 9" on the street, and bounded easterly 125' 2" on land of Rogers, southerly 34' 3" on land of Silsbee, and westerly on land of Culliton. Dr. Farnum then moved to 220 Essex Street, where he also had his dental office.

Mrs. Farnum, the dentist's mother, continued to reside here with Mr. Woods, at least in 1869 (see Salem Directory).

Mr. Woods, as a shoe-cutter, represented the sort of industrial occupation that had become the mainstay of the city. By the 1860s, Salem had re-tooled as an industrial center, with good success; the symbol of its new economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, which stood at the foot of Washington Street, where it had joined the inner harbor. Beginning in the 1840s, the Salem capitalists had built factories that filled with Irish immigrant workers as well as the native-born. Salem's water-oriented downtown area remained intact, or nearly so, for most of the 19th century, although no more were square-rigged ships pulled up to wharves along the inner

harbor (from Derby Wharf to where the Post Office now is), and the railroad had been built across the middle of the beautiful Mill Pond.

Mr. Woods did not long own the homestead. He sold it to Mrs. Lydia J. Dole, widow of Lewis Dole. (ED 795:293, 1870).

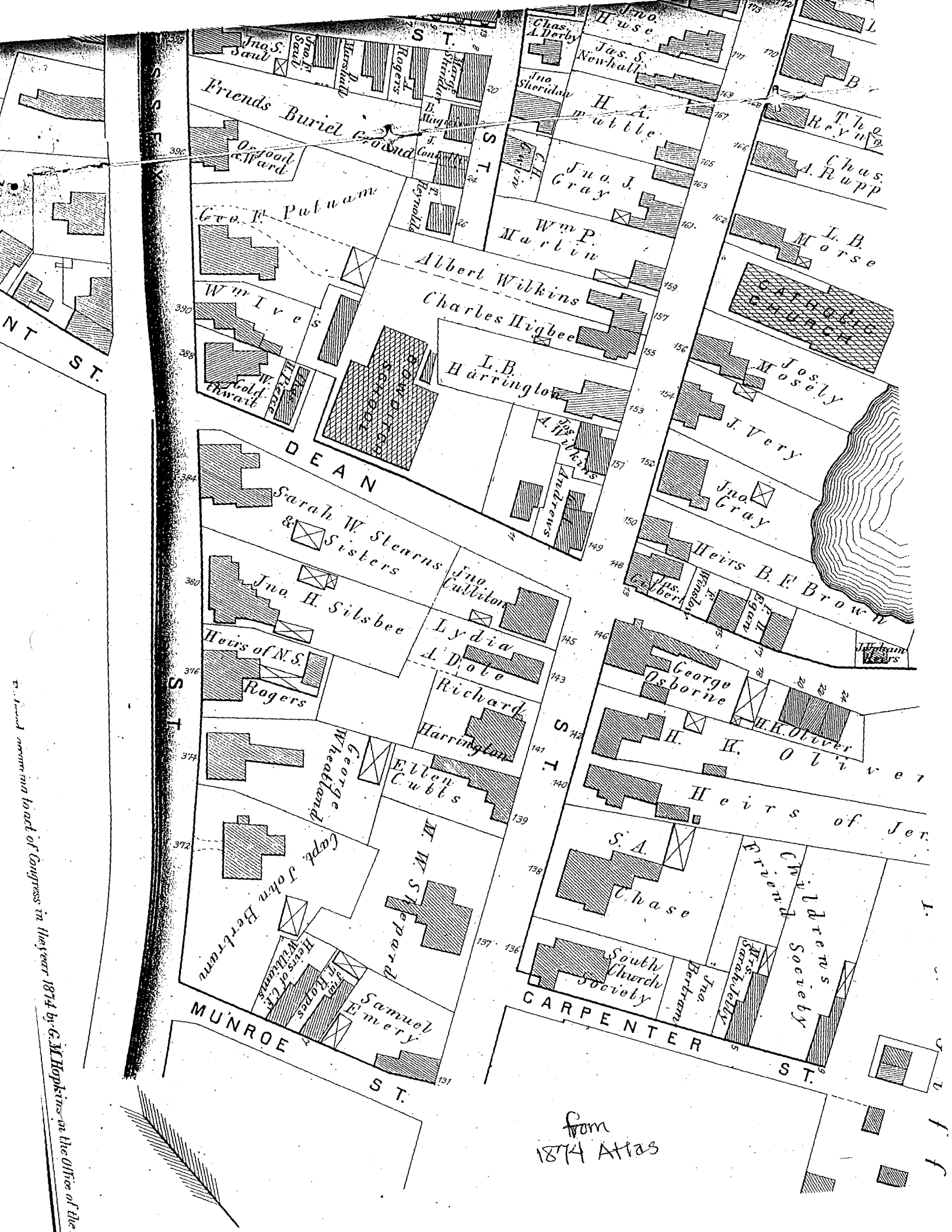
In 1880 (per census, house 88), the house was occupied by Lydia J. Dole, keeping house, and by her daughter Ellen ("Nellie") Dole, 30. The two of them resided here for many years, and evidently made the changes on the first floor, including a rear ell, parquet floors, added study, etc.

On June 25, 1914, a fire started in one of the tanneries at Blubber Hollow, situated opposite the end of Federal Street on Boston Street. Driven by a strong west wind, the fire spread southeasterly, attacking South Salem and ending after a 13-hour rampage. It had consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, leaving three killed and up to 15,000 people homeless. No doubt the residents of Federal Street were thankful that the wind had so narrowly spared them the fate of their fellows in other parts of the city.

Miss Ellen M. Dole was still the occupant in 1922 (per Salem Directory). In 1924 the occupant was Catherine Deery (per Salem Directory).

--4 Nov. 2000 by Robert Booth, for Historic Salem Inc.

Note: ED refers to
Essex South Registry of Deeds book.



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 Surveyor General at the City of New York in the year 1874 by G. M. Hopkins in the Office of the

from
1874 Atlas

18 Aug 1785 Dowse estate to Joseph Sprague

I OLIVER all men by these presents that I Oliver Smith of Boston in the County of Suffolk Apothecary Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dowse late of Salem in the County of Essex deceased intestate pursuant to the power & authority given to me by the Court of Common Pleas holden at Salem in & for the County of Essex on the second Tuesday of July A. D. 1785 one thousand seven hundred & eighty five as by an Order of said Court enabling me as Administrator of Dowse deceased to sell real estate of said Dowse for the payment of his just debts (reference there to being had as may more fully appear having in all things observed all the rules & directions ~~and the~~ Rules & directions of the Law for the sale of Real Estates by Administrators In Consideration of forty one pounds lawful money paid me by Joseph Sprague of Salem in the County of Essex Esq^r the receipt whereof to be applied for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased) I do hereby acknowledge have given granted bargained & sold & by these presents do give grant bargain sell convey & convey unto the said Joseph Sprague his heirs & assigns forever a parcel of land being the property of Joseph Dowse afore mentioned bounding easterly on land of Aaron Natch measuring from North to South one hundred & twenty five feet more or less southerly on land of the late James Grant deceased by a line running west twenty six feet & one quarter more or less westerly on Deans lane so called measuring from North to South one hundred & twenty one feet more or less Northwesterly on New street by a line running from the bounds of Aaron Wait ^{out} to the corner of Deans Lane measuring eighty five feet & a half more or less with all the privileges & appurtenances To have & to hold the above bargained premises with all the privileges & appurtenances to the said Joseph Sprague his heirs & assigns forever and I the said Oliver Smith in my said Capacity for myself my heirs Executors & Administrators do covenant to & with the said Joseph Sprague his heirs Executors & Administrators ^{that the above bargained premises are free & clear of all incumbrances} that I in my said Capacity my heirs Executors & Administrators shall & will warrant & secure & defend the same to the said Sprague his heirs & assigns forever against the lawful Claims of all persons claiming from by or under George Burns & Martha his wife formerly of the Town of Salem in the County of Essex & State of Massachusetts as also from all persons claiming from by or under the late Nathl. Wheelwright of Boston in the County of Suffolk & State aforesaid his heirs and assigns & from the heirs & assigns of the aforesaid George Burns & Martha his wife or from by or under the late Joseph Warren dead as administrator to the late Nathl. Wheelwright aforesaid or from by or under the heirs of the late Joseph Dowse Esq^r deceased or from by or under me the said Oliver Smith administrator as aforesaid In Witness whereof I the said Oliver Smith Administrator as aforesaid do hereunto set my hand & Seal this Eighteenth day of August in

seventeen hundred & eighty five in
 signed sealed & delivered in presence of
 Josh^a Loring, Shibly Loring
 Oliver Smith & Seal
 Suffolk Co Boston Sept 9

1785. Personally appeared the above named Oliver Smith & acknowledged this Instrument to be his free act & deed before me S^{ch}. Rich^d. P^r Esq^r of the said County of Suffolk Sept 13. 1785 & recorded & scanned by John Pickering Esq^r

30 July 1808 J. Sprague Jr mortgages to J. Sprague

Joseph Sprague of
Joseph Sprague

Wm. Stearns Charles Regy

Agreement of which this mortgage was given and is hereby fully discharge the same
Wm. Stearns Charles Regy

Know all Men by these Presents that I Joseph Sprague of Salem in the County
of Essex Attorney at Law in consideration of one thousand & eighteen dollars paid me by
Joseph Sprague of said Salem Merchant the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge
do hereby give grant sell and convey unto the said Joseph Sprague and his heirs the
following real estate to wit a piece or parcel of land situate in Salem aforesaid & bounded
as follows beginning at the corner of Deane and Federal Streets thence running on Deane
street one hundred & seventeen feet to land of Sarah White Stearns wife of William Stearns
thence running easterly by land of said Sarah White fifty feet thence running northerly
to Federal street about one hundred & twenty feet thence running on Federal street fifty
feet to the point first mentioned To have and to hold the same to the said Joseph
Sprague his heirs and assigns to his & their use & benefit forever and I the said Joseph
Sprague for my self my heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant
with the said Joseph Sprague his heirs & assigns forever 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 Joseph Sprague to hold as aforesaid and that I
and that I my heirs executors & administrators will warrant and defend the same
to the said Joseph Sprague his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims &
demands of any persons. PROVIDED Nevertheless if said Joseph Sprague his heirs
executors or administrators shall buy and Joseph Sprague his heirs executors adminis-
trators or assigns said sum of one thousand & eighteen dollars with lawful interest on it
before the 29 day of July which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and nine then I do hereby release and discharge and bearing ever date with this
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the County of Essex the 29th day of July 1808
I Joseph Sprague of the County of Essex
Witness my hand and seal of the County of Essex the 29th day of July 1808
I Joseph Sprague of the County of Essex
signed sealed & deliv^d in presence of Wm Stearns Charles Regy & John Prince first interlined

William Stearns junior James W. Stearns

Essex. Dec^r July 30. 1808 Then Joseph Sprague personally appeared & acknowledged
the within deed to be his voluntary act & deed before John Prince J^r Jus. Peace
Essex. Dec^r July 30. 1808 recorded & examined by Wm Stearns Charles Regy

7 Aug. 1809 J. E. Sprague to S. W. Stearns

I know all Men That I Joseph E. Sprague of Duxem in the County of Essex Attorney at law
in consideration of one thousand dollars paid me by William Stearns of Salem afore-
said Merchant and Sarah White Stearns wife of said William the receipt whereof
I do hereby acknowledge do hereby grant remise release and forever quit claim to
Sarah White and her heirs, all my right title interest and estate in the following piece

~~of~~ Estate, to wit: ~~the~~

thence running East
thence running South
of Joseph Sprague thence

in said
Town West
about one hundred and twenty feet to land
and of said Sprague and Sarah White about

ninety seven feet to Dean Street thence running North on Dean Street about one hundred &
seventeen feet to the corner of Dean and Federal Streets first mentioned, together with the
dwelling house and other buildings thereon it being the same Estate that said William
and Sarah White and Joseph Sprague and Margaret his wife conveyed to me I do now
will to hold the same with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging to
the said Sarah White her heirs and assigns to her and their heirs and assigns forever, &
the said Joseph E. Sprague for himself and for his heirs doth hereby covenant with
Sarah White her heirs and assigns that the granted premises are free from all incum-
brances done or suffered by him except a mortgage thereof to Joseph ^{Sprague} and that he will
warrant and defend the same to her said Sarah White and her heirs and assigns against
the claims of all persons claiming the same from by or under him, except against
the afore said mortgage thereof to Joseph Sprague. And I Eliza Sprague wife of said
Joseph E. Sprague in consideration of one dollar paid me by said William and Sarah
White do hereby release and forever quit claim to said Sarah White and her heirs all my
right of dower in the premises. In Testimony whereof the said Joseph E. and Eliza
have hereunto their hands and seals, also the said William in testimony of his assent to
this conveyance hath hereunto set his hand and seal this seventh day of August eighteen

hundred and nine.

signed sealed & delivered in presence of us
the words "about ninety seven" feet being first interlined,

Joseph E. Sprague seal
Eliza Sprague seal
William Stearns seal

Barley Bartlett witnesses to Jos. E. Sprague & Eliza Sprague's signing. }
Edwin Bartlett }
Jacob Reed witnesses to William }
Andrew Wallis } Stearns signing }
I do hereby acknowledged the above instrument to be
their free act and deed. before me
Israel Bartlett Justice of Peace

Essex ss. Dec: October 21. 1809. recorded and examined by Amos Chute Reg.

Mrs. Stearns survived her husband twenty-five years, her death occurring January 29, 1844. The *Gazette* had this to say of her:

In this city, on Monday, Mrs. Sarah W. Stearns, relict of the late Dr. Wm. Stearns, aged 79. This estimable and venerable lady was one of the most interesting illustrations of that form of manners and character, which prevailed among the most cultivated classes of our New England ancestors, and of which but a few specimens survive. There was combined in her, a dignity and a courtesy, which commanded at once, and from all, both respect and affection. Belonging to one of the most eminent and ancient families in this part of the country, she was reared in refinement of manners and morals, and through a long life has ever presented a beautiful exemplification of the qualities which constitute the character of a christian lady. Her house has always been the abode of charity, benevolence, and hospitality. The manner in which she has presided over the numerous family, of which for a quarter of a century she has been the widowed head, has awakened the admiration of her friends and acquaintances, and secured the profoundest gratitude of all who have experienced her wise, and tender, and faithful guardianship. Her life was useful, and beneficent to the last, her name will be cherished with respect by all who knew her, and her memory is hallowed in the hearts of her descendants.

This sketch would hardly be complete without a word concerning Dr. Stearns' eldest son, Joseph Sprague Stearns, one of the brilliant members of the Essex Bar for many years. In early life he changed his name to Joseph E. Sprague at the request of Major Sprague, his maternal grandfather. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1804; studied law with Hon. William Prescott and became in politics an ardent Democrat. An intimate friend of Judge Joseph Story and of John Quincy Adams, he was very influential as a leader of his party. His political writings were numerous and for years he expressed the opinions of his party through the columns of the *Salem Register*, which articles were copied all over the country. He served as United States Marshal under Jefferson and as postmaster of Salem from 1815 to 1829. He represented the town in the State Legislature, as State Senator and as a member of the Governor's Council.

In 1811 he was appointed clerk of the County Court by Governor Gerry. In 1830 he succeeded his father-in-law, Hon. Bailey Bartlett of Haverhill, as High Sheriff of Essex, holding the office until 1851. He married, first, Eliza Bartlett of Haverhill, who died April 16, 1817, and he married, second, her sister, Sarah Leonard Bartlett. He died February 22, 1852.

H. S. T.

AMESBURY CHURCH RECORDS.

DISMISSIONS FROM THE EAST PARISH, SANDY HILL.

- Edward Emery and wife Sarah, to First Church, Newbury, Mar. 21, 1730-31.
 Dorothy, wife of Jno. Evens, to Second Church, Salisbury, June 29, 1732.
 Naomi, wife of Daniel Blaisdell, to Kingston, June 29, 1732.
 Hannah, wife of Thomas Morrill, to Second Church, Salisbury, Mar. 6, 1732-33.
 Sarah, wife of Jacob Warren, to Second Church, Salisbury, May 4, 1735.
 Simeon Brown, to Kingston, Aug. 5, 1735.
 Ezekiel Hoyt and wife Rebecca, to Second Church, Salisbury, June 21, 1739.
 John Ordway, Joseph Jewell, Joseph Jones and wife Mary, John Hoyt and wife Mary, Abigail, wife of Joseph Gould, to South Hampton, Mar. 18, 1743-44.
 Joshua Edwards and wife Dorothy, to Second Church, Kingston, Apr. 22, 1744.
 Enoch Chase and Judith, his wife, to Second Church, Amesbury, Apr. 22, 1744.
 Ann Merrill, formerly Ann Bagley, to Third Church, Newbury, July 22, 1744.
 Abigail Warthen, formerly Carter, to Second Church, Kingston, Aug. 19, 1744.
 Eliphalet Merrill and wife Lydia, to Kensington, Sept. 23, 1744.
 Martha, wife of Paul Morrill, and Abigail Morss, wife Jacob, to South Hampton, Nov. 4, 1744.

FILE
64
by W. S. Taylor

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF

Date of death 31 Dec. 1847 in and County of ... deceased ...

Administered by the Administrator

REAL ESTATE.

Abode No. 10 Federal Street

\$10,000

Personal estate.

The shop

34 box 7 by 7 glass	\$4.05	56 lights different size do.	\$3.34	\$7.39
3 quarts japan, at 70c. gallon, 67c.		1 1/2 galls. varnish, at \$2.00 gal.	\$3.00	\$9.67
5 gals. oil, at 66c.	\$3.30	3 1/2 gals. spirits, at 55c.	\$3.02 1/2	6 7 1/2
4 1/2 lbs. chrome green, at 70c.	\$4.05	2 1/4 lbs. do. at 55c.	1.31	5.36
1 1/2 lbs. chrome green	1.12			6.48
6 lbs. chrome yellow, at 33c.	\$1.98	1 1/2 lbs. dry W. lead, at 7c.	10c.	2.08
		30 Vermillion, 30c.		2.38
100 lbs. white lead, at 71c.	\$7.10	40 lbs. red lead, at 7c.	\$2.80	9.90
		50 lbs. whiting, 1c.		15.30
10 lbs. French yellow, at 2 1/2c.	25c.	68 lbs. mixed paint, at 5c.	\$3.40	3.65
lot drawn and contents	\$2.00	lot litharge 12 1/2c.		3.25
		1 1/2 lbs. C. blue, at 75c. lb.	\$1.12 1/2	4.37
lot brushes	\$8.7 1/2	lot canisters	\$6.40	10.77
		lot measures	\$1.50	12.27
1 paint mill	\$10.00	lot trowsers	25c.	12.52
		lot paint poli	30c.	12.82
Scales 23c.		contents of glass case	75c.	13.57
		lot keys, paint	6c.	14.17
5 3/4 lbs. copal, at 3 1/2c.	\$2.16	3 1/4 lbs. do. at 12c.	63c.	14.80
		lot bottles	17c.	14.97
Steps	\$1.50	double window	\$1.00	15.97
		scales and beam	\$1.00	16.97
		stove and funnel	\$1.55	18.52
1 demijohn, at 12 1/2c.	87 1/2c.	diamonds	\$5.00	23.52
		glazing box and contents	\$1.25	24.77
Glazing box and contents	\$3.00	putty things	50c.	25.27
		stove	25c.	25.52
varnish and contents	37 1/2c.	lot bottles and contents	70c.	26.22
		tools	87 1/2c.	27.09
2 paint stoves	\$1.75	papering board and shears	\$1.00	28.09
		kettle and pan	75c.	28.84
lot shells	7c.	old sashes	50c.	29.34
		desk	\$1.00	30.34
		contents	\$2.50	32.84
Boxwood slates box	7c.	barrels	\$1.12 1/2	34.00
				35.12
1 pair of scales at 10/6	\$1.10	100 feet ladder, at 8c.	\$8.00	43.12
		1 ladder	50c.	43.62
Whellbarrow and bucket cart	\$7.00	old buckets	20c.	44.32
				44.57
2 buckets	37 1/2c.	2 buckets	18c.	45.75
				46.25

Total \$46.25

Work table and cloth for looking glass

TO WALTER HUNT TO

3 pictures \$15.00 4 lamps 2 boxes of paper
 3 curtains and fixtures \$2.50 1 picture
 Bedstead, bed and bedding \$30.00 toilet table and washstand
 Pitcher and bowl \$1.00 6 chairs \$1.50 table and cloth
 Carpet \$5.00 column stove \$14.00 brass fire set \$3.50 trunks 30c
 Clothing \$23.00 3 bedsteads, beds and bedding \$33.00 4 chairs 80c
 Cabinet, table, glass &c. \$1.50 3 curtains 60c stair carpet \$3.50
 Bedstead, bed and bedding \$1.00 metal chest and trunks \$1.00 table \$1.00
 Warming pan 30c sheets and pillow cases \$18.00 bureau \$5.00
 Slight stand \$1.00 painted entry carpet \$2.00 side board \$8.00
 10 chairs 5c 2 tables \$2.00 table 33c looking glass 30c
 Clock \$1.00 2 cooking stoves \$15.00 carpet and mats \$14.50 lamps 30c
 Bellows, shovel and tongs 30c contents of closet \$4.50
 6 Silver spoons \$5.00 3 table covers 30c 3 curtains \$1.00
 Contents of pantry and closet \$10.00 knives and forks \$8.00
 4 tubs

\$773.48

Amount of credits \$632.54
 Doubtful 90.73
 \$541.81

541.81
\$985.29

Brought forward. Amount of real estate, 1650.
 Amount of personal estate, 985.29

TOTAL

Dated at Salem this 31st day of December 1853
 George W. Glover, adm'r. }
 Daniel Harmon }
 Joseph Brown }
 Williams }
 COMMITTEE

Essex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at
 in and for said County, on the 31st day of December 1853
 George W. Glover, administrator
 presents the foregoing, and makes oath, that it contains a true and
 perfect inventory of the estate of
 late of
 County, deceased, as by an affidavit of
 knowledge, and that, if any thing further shall hereafter appear, he will cause it to be
 with in the probate office. It is thereupon decreed, that the same be accepted, entered and
 recorded.

27 Aug. 1849 Glovers to J. Farnum Jr. (2 pages)

S. Glover et al
to
J. Farnum Jr.

Know all men by these presents, that we
Susan Glover, widow, George W. Glover, Mary Glover,
for herself and as Guardians for her minor daughter
Mary S. Glover; Susan Matilda Snethen, Nathaniel
S. Glover, John P. Glover and William Henry Glover
(being the widow and heirs at law of Benjamin Glover
late of Salem deceased) all of Salem in the County
of Essex, in consideration of eighteen hundred dollars
to us paid by Joseph Farnum Jr. of the same Salem
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do
hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto
the said Farnum and his heirs and assigns for-
ever, — A certain lot of land situate in said
Salem, on Federal Street bounded on said Street
thirty five feet nine inches, more or less, East
on land of Rogers, South on land of Silsbee, and
West on land of Stearns, with all the buildings
thereon situate, it being the same estate conveyed
to the late Benjamin Glover by Joseph C. Sprague
and others by deed recorded November 16, 1847.
Book 390 leaf 121. in Essex Registry of deeds, to which
reference may be had for more particulars of bounds
and description, To have and to hold the above
granted premises, with all the privileges and
appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Joseph
Farnum Jr. and his heirs and assigns to his
and their use and behoof forever, and we the
said Grantors above named for ourselves and our
heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant
with the said Joseph Farnum Jr. and his heirs and
assigns, that we are lawfully seized in fee simple
of the above granted premises, that they are free from
all incumbrances, that we have good right to

sell and convey the same to the said Joseph Farnum Jr. and his heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid; and that we will and our heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Joseph Farnum Jr. and his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons, In witness whereof we the said Grantors, and the undersigned wife of George G. who hereby releases all her right of dower in said premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty seventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of

Ephm Brown Jr. to G. W. G.

Joseph P. Stiles to S. G. & S. M. S.

Miss Beryn to Mary J. Glover.

Berj. A. Symonds to J. P. G. & W. H. G.

Parker Cross to Nathaniel Glover.

Joseph P. Symonds to Isabella Glover

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Express, August 27th 1849, then

Susan Glover. ✓ seal

George W. Glover. ✓ seal

Isabella Glover. + seal

Mary F. Glover. ✓ seal

Mary J. Glover by seal

Mary F. Glover her guard? seal

Susan M. Smithen ✓ seal

Nathaniel S. Glover. ✓ seal

John P. Glover. ✓ seal

William H. Glover. ✓ seal

personally appeared the above named George W. Glover and acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed, before me Ephm. Brown Jr. justice of the peace.

The estate within described is mortgaged to the heirs of Sarah W. Stearns deceased for one thousand & fifty dollars & interest for which they hold the note of Bery. Glover deceased, which I am to pay & discharge the said mortgage. Salem Sept 7th 1849.

Witness Ephm. Brown Jr.

J. Farnum Jr.

Express, Recd Sept 7th 1849, 5m before J. and W. by W. H. Knapp

27 April 1878 G Woods to L.A. Dale

Know all men by these Presents that I George Woods of Salem in
the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in con-
sideration of Twenty eight Hundred Dollars paid by Lydia A. Dale of said
Salem, recd. on the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby
give grant bargain sell and convey unto the said Lydia The Mes-
sage in said Salem bounded beginning at the North west corner
by word of Bulliton and running westerly on Federal Street thirty five
feet nine inches to land of Rogers thence by land of Rogers one hun-
dred and twenty five feet and ten inches to land of Silsbee thence
West by land of Silsbee thirty four feet three inches to land of Bulliton
thence North by land of Bulliton to the point begun at being the same
premises conveyed to me by Joseph Hannon by deed recorded in Essex
Registry South District Book 734 Leaf 92 Colored and to hold
the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto
belonging to the said Lydia A. Dale, and her heirs and assigns to
their own use and behoof forever And I do hereby for myself and
my heirs executor and administrators covenant with the said grantee
and her heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee simple
of the granted premises that they are free from all encumbrances
that I have good right to sell and convey the same as aforesaid and
that I will and my heirs executor and administrators shall covenant
and defend the same to the said grantee and her heirs and assigns
forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons
and for the consideration aforesaid I Elizabeth P. Woods wife of said
George do hereby release unto the said grantee and her heirs and
assigns all right of a to both down and farmstead in the granted
premises. In witness whereof we the said George Woods and Elizabeth
P. Woods hereunto set our hands and seals and affix and cause the
stamp required by law this twenty seventh day of April in the year
one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Signed sealed and delivered in } Elizabeth P. Woods seal
presence of said book. } George Woods seal
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Essex April 27 1878 Then personally
appeared the above named George Woods and acknowledged the
going instrument to be his free act and deed

before me Geo Foster Clerk Justice of the Peace
Essex Dec. April 27 1878 on part of the said Lydia A. Dale
Philip Brown Clerk