

170 Federal Street Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built in 1866 for James Braden, currier and tanner; it occupies the site of an earlier house, perhaps built for Jonathan Buffum, tailor, c. 1770.

Soon after the end of the Civil War, on 21 August 1865, James Braden, "tanner & currier," for \$3800 purchased from Thomas Reynolds a dwelling house and land on the north side of Federal Street (ED 688:108). The lot was bounded southerly 70' on Federal Street, westerly 158' on land of Nichols, northerly on the North River, and easterly on land of Forsyth. In the 1866 Salem real-estate valuation, James Braden was assessed for personal property worth \$13,700 and for real estate that included the house at 168 Federal Street worth \$8000 and land at 168-170 Federal Street, 12920 square feet, worth \$2000. At the same time, another set of city books was kept, the less-formal "street books," in which, for 1866, James Braden's property was described as 168 Federal Street "vacant, house removed," and the lot for 168-170 Federal Street valued at \$2000. The street book for 1867 had an erroneous listing for the premises, and the street book for 1868 listed James Braden's homestead as 168 Federal Street, house worth \$8000 and lot worth \$3000. From the evidence of these primary sources, there can be little doubt that Mr. Braden had removed the old house that once stood here, that the lot was vacant by the spring of 1866, and that the new house was built probably in summer and fall of that year.

James Braden was born in Middleton, Conn., on 18 Dec. 1818, the son of Irish immigrant parents. The Bradens moved to Salem in the 1820s. In 1829, when he was ten, James went to sea as a cabin boy, on a voyage from Salem to Europe. Upon his return, he made another voyage, to South America and back. At the age of thirteen or so, circa 1831, he was apprenticed to James Stimpson of Salem, to learn the trade of currying and tanning leather (info from obit of 26 Feb. 1895 *Salem Evening News*). Mr. Stimpson had a tan-yard on Boston Street, opposite Federal Street.

The Salem of the 1820s was in transition from seafaring to manufacturing. Into the 1820s the sea-borne foreign trade had continued prosperous; and new markets were opened with Madagascar (1820), which supplied tallow and ivory, and Zanzibar (1825), whence came gum copal, used to make varnish. This opened a huge and lucrative trade in which Salem dominated, and its vessels thus gained access to all

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

In 1830 occurred a horrifying crime that brought disgrace to Salem. Old Capt. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, owned and 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 of murderous thugs; but the killer was a Crowninshield (a local crime-boss who killed himself at the Salem Jail), hired by his friends, Capt. White's own relatives, Capt. Joseph Knapp and his brother Frank (they were executed by hanging). The results of the investigation and trial uncovered much that was lurid about Salem, and more of the respectable families quit the notorious town.

Salem's remaining merchants had to move quickly to take their equity out of wharves and warehouses and ships and put it into manufacturing and transportation, as the advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast. Some merchants did not make the transition, and were ruined. Old-line areas of work, like rope-making, sail-making, and ship chandleries, gradually declined and disappeared. Well into the 1830s, Salem slumped badly.

Despite all, Salem was chartered as a city in 1836. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of "to the farthest port of the rich East"—a far cry from "Go West, young man!" The Panic of 1837, a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression, caused even more Salem families to head west in search of a better future. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. The North River served not to

power factories but mainly to flush the waste from the many tanneries (23 by 1832) that had set up along its banks. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

One inspiration was the business of tanning and curing leather, which was conducted on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River. This was the business that young James Braden had entered as an apprentice in 1831. 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. Another inspiration was the Salem Laboratory, Salem's first science-based manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1813 to produce chemicals. At the plant built in 1818 in North Salem on the North River, the production of alum and blue vitriol was a specialty; and it proved a very successful business. Salem's whale-fishery, active for many years in the early 1800s, led, in the 1830s, to the manufacturing of high-quality candles at Stage Point, along with machine oils. The candles proved very popular. Lead-manufacturing began in the 1820s, and grew large after 1830, when Wyman's gristmills on the Forest River were retooled for making high-quality white lead and sheet lead (the approach to Marblehead is still called Lead Mills Hill, although the empty mill buildings burned down in 1960s).

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

James Braden completed his apprenticeship in 1839, and was free to pursue his calling as a currier and tanner. He was a hard worker and a smart young man, and soon went into business for himself. On Christmas Day, 1842, he married Margaret Jane Ashby, 22, of Salem. She was born on 4 August 1820, the first child of Thomas W. Ashby and Margaret Fabens, both of old Salem families. Mr. Ashby was a cordwainer (shoemaker), with his shop on Essex Street and his house on upper Broad Street (see Salem Directory 1837) (see also EIHC 18:63, Dr. George A. Perkins' Fabens family genealogy). In 1843 James and Margaret would have a child, Sarah P. Braden; and much later they had sons James and Jerry (neither of whom survived childhood).

In 1841, James "Brayden" was listed as a currier at 66 Boston Street; by 1845 he was a currier at Pope's Court (now Pope Street), residing at 4 Boston Street (shared with the family of Samuel Pitman, tanner & currier), near Essex Street (see Salem Directories, 1842, 1846). By 1845, Thomas W. Ashby was residing at 7 Dean Street (now the western part of Flint Street). At that time, Salem had 16,800 inhabitants. In May, 1849, Mr. Braden and Daniel C. Haskell, curriers, bought a parcel of land on Mason Street (ED 411:209). There, they set up a thriving currier shop; and in September, 1849, for \$1125 Mr. Braden sold out his share to Mr. Haskell (ED 419:4). At about this time, James Braden belonged to the local social and military group, the Second Corps of Cadets; and he remained active in its affairs for the rest of his life. He was also very active in the affairs of the First Universalist Church, and would later help underwrite the cost of its new church building.

In the 1840s, new companies in new lines of business arose in Salem. In 1846 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction at Stage Point of the largest factory building in the United States, 60' wide by 400' long. It was an immediate success, and hundreds of people found employment there, many of them living in industrial tenements built nearby. Also in the 1840s, a new method was introduced to make possible high-volume industrial shoe production. In Lynn, the factory system was perfected, and that city became the nation's leading shoe producer. Salem had shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and country areas. Even the population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine, settled in Salem; and the men went to work in the factories and as laborers.

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. A picture of Salem's sleepy waterfront is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House.

In 1849-1850, the Bradens resided in one unit of 4 Boston Street, along with Mrs. Braden's brother Elias W. Ashby, 19, a currier (see 1850 Directory, 1850 census,

house 691, ward four). Mr. Braden continued successful in his leather business, and probably employed several men as curriers. In October, 1850, for \$2850 he bought a nice homestead on the southerly side of upper Federal Street, #169 opposite #170 (ED 436:45).

The symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, built in 1848-9 on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves. The 1850s brought continued growth: new churches, schools, streets, stores, etc. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers. In March, 1853, several streets were re-named and re-numbered, including the consolidation of County, Marlboro, and Federal Streets as Federal Street. Mr. Braden's leather currying business continued apace in the 1850s and he grew steadily wealthier. By 1860, when he was 42, Mr. Braden had real estate worth \$7000 and personalty worth \$25,000. He and his wife Margaret, 39, had children Sarah P., 16, James B., four, and Jerry M., two; and Ellen W. Ashby, 23, lived with them

The Civil War began in April, 1861, and went on for four years, during which hundreds of Salem men served in the army and navy, and many were killed or died of disease or abusive treatment while imprisoned. Hundreds more suffered wounds, or broken health. The people of Salem, including the Bradens, contributed greatly to efforts to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers, sailors, and their families; and there was great celebration when the war finally ended in the spring of 1865.

During the 1860s, Mr. Braden continued his leather-currying business at a good clip; perhaps he had contracts with the Army, or with those who did. In June, 1863, for \$2000 he bought a tanyard lot adjoining in the rear of his own Boston Street tanyard (ED 653:148). As has been mentioned, on 21 August 1865, Mr. Braden for \$3800 purchased a dwelling house and land on the north side of Federal Street, across from his residence (ED 688:108). On 30 April 1866 Mr. Braden for \$4000 sold his former homestead to Mrs. Mary Millett (ED 702:86). As has been mentioned, he soon had the old house at 170 Federal removed, and a new one built. Presumably he and his family occupied their new house at 170 Federal Street within a few months of that conveyance.

The old house had been built, evidently, for Jonathan Buffum, a Salem tailor. Mr. Buffum, who resided, evidently, on Essex Street (at the corner of Boston Street)

owned a good bit of land hereabouts, including a farm across the river in North Salem. In 1770 he purchased a piece of land that fronted about 140' southerly on Federal Street, bounding easterly on a parcel that he already owned and westerly on land of Jeremiah Hacker (ED 142:64). Mr. Buffum died by December, 1793, when his estate included a house and barn on the north side of Federal Street with 3.5 poles in front and bounding on the North River, worth 90 li. The 3.5 poles was about 58'. In 1798, yeoman farmer Jonathan Buffum, a son, owned one house and half of another house hereabouts; and in that year he sold the house and a small piece of land (southeast quadrant of the lot) to Miss Anna B. Graves (ED 163:147). In September, 1818, for \$1000 he sold half a house, with the rest of the lot, to Miss Peace Buffum (ED 218:1). The lot fronted 45' on Federal Street, and was bounded southwesterly by land and the other half of the house, already belonging to Peace Buffum, and northwesterly about 66' on the North River, and northeasterly on land of Kimball and of Cook (formerly Graves'). It is not known which house—of the ones sold to Graves and sold to Peace Buffum—was the one built for Jonathan Buffum, tailor. Peace Buffum owned the house and land here for many years.

In February, 1848, Miss Peace Buffum for \$2500 sold to Thomas Reynolds, laborer, the house and land here (ED 393:108). The lot was described as fronting 79' on Federal Street and running back 158' to the North River. The eastern boundary run northerly 43' in from Federal Street, then ran 21' easterly, then 119' to the river bank. The house was evidently built originally for Jonathan Buffum, a tailor, in the 1700s. Mr. Reynolds, born in Ireland, had owned the parcel just to the west of this homestead, and had sold it in January, 1848, for \$762. Having bought the house and land at 170 Federal, he immediately sold a half-interest in the same for \$1275 to William Cabeen (ED 393:122). Mr. Cabeen, also a laborer, resided in the eastern part of the house for more than a year, and then sold his share back to Mr. Reynolds in September, 1849 (ED 416:294,74). The Reynolds family probably continued to reside in the west half of the old Buffum house; and the easterly part was rented out to others. In 1850 the Reynolds half-house was occupied by Thomas Reynolds, "35" and wife Elena, 34, both born in Ireland, and by their children Joseph, 11, James, 9, Mary E., 5, George, 3, and Lucy, one, and by laborer Hugh Farrell, 32; the eastern half was occupied by Ann Kelley, 30, William E. Kelley, 4, Katy Kelley, 2, and Mary Ann Kelley, an infant, and by Mary Ring, 60, and Mary Ring, 35, the adults all having been born in Ireland (1850 census ward four, house 629). In 1860 the house was occupied by the same two family units, headed by Thomas Reynolds (who had added one more child, Charles H., in 1855) and Ann Kelley (1860 census, ward four house 2023). It was this house that Mr. Braden took down in 1866 in order to build his new residence.

In 1870, the house was occupied by James Braden, 51, currier (real estate worth \$25,000, personal estate worth \$70,000), wife Mary Jane, 49, and daughter Sarah P., 26, along with servant Ellen Foley, 21 (1870 census, ward four, house 243).

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, south of Roslyn Street). For the textile workers, they built more and more tenements near the mills of Stage Point. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company would be added in 1859, and a third in 1865; and by 1879 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually 14,700,000 yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing also continued to expand, and by 1880 Salem would have 40 shoe factories employing 600-plus operatives.

In the 1870s, French-Canadian families began coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built in what had been open areas of the city. Above the North River, new streets were laid out on the highlands above Boston Street, and the leather workers' houses went up in that area, known as the Gallows Hill neighborhood.

In 1880 the occupants here were James Braden, 61, leather manufacturer, wife Margaret J., 58, and servant Margaret Callahan, 26, a native of Vermont (1880 census, ED 235, p.8).

As Salem's leather business grew and thrived, the owners continued to industrialize, and employed more powerful and efficient machines in the process of currying and tanning. With industrialization came larger numbers of workers and then labor unions, and then strikes and other job actions. James Braden was a member of the manufacturer's combine, but took "small part in the active opposition to organized labor" (see obit).

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 eventually became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (that's why there was a Custom House built there in 1805) disappeared under the pavement of

Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and its old wharves (even the mighty Union Wharf, formerly Long Wharf, at the foot of Union Street) were joined together with much in-fill and turned into coal-yards and lumber-yards. Only a canal was left, running in from Derby and Central Wharves to Lafayette Street.

During the 1880s, the leather business faltered for a while in Salem, but Mr. Braden kept at it, and continued to oversee operations at "the church." In addition, he served as a trustee of the Merchants National Bank (starting in 1873 or so), and was a stockholder in many Salem enterprises. He was a member of the consortium that purchased the armory building for his beloved Second Corps Cadets. In 1891, he sold out and retired from business. He had been one of Salem's business leaders for more than 40 years, and, as much as anyone, had been responsible for the city's manufacturing prosperity.

In 1894, aged 77, Mr. Braden fell very ill, and faced the prospect of a fatal sickness. For months he endured his affliction; and on Monday, 25 February 1895, at 4 PM, he died here at home, 170 Federal Street. He was survived by his wife Margaret and his daughter Mrs. Sarah Goodhue. His remains were interred at Harmony Grove Cemetery. He was memorialized as "a man of sterling integrity," "held in esteem by all who knew him, either in a business or social capacity." He "was a member of that old-time famous coterie of leather manufacturers, consisting of himself, Daniel C. Haskell, Joseph Waldron, N.C. Osgood, John Culliton, Leonard Harrington, James Dugan, and others, who were so conspicuous in the trade years ago, and made the name of Salem famous as a leather producing place throughout the country and the world." (see obituary).

After Mr. Braden's death, Mrs. Braden moved to the house at 12 Summer Street and left 170 Federal Street vacant. By 1899 #170 was occupied by Mrs. Sarah E. Hathaway, widow of Samuel R. Hathaway. By 1902 it was occupied by George W. Grant, a Boston banker.

Mrs. Margaret J. (Ashby) Braden was deceased, evidently, by September, 1907, at which time Mrs. Sarah P. (Braden) Goodhue became owner of the property (ED 1891:88). She continued to rent it out to Mr. Grant. On 18 May 1909 Sarah P. Goodhue (ux Albert P.) sold the homestead to the tenant, George W. Grant (ED 1963:544). Mr. Grant (1859-1938) had grown up in Salem and attended local schools. After high school, he was employed by the Exchange Bank in Salem, and then in the 1880s went to work for Blake Brothers, a Boston commercial lending company. He married Jennie Donaldson Ward; and they would have no children. In 1887 he became chief cashier of the National City Bank in Boston, an important

position. He remained in banking for the next 15 years; and in 1902 he became treasurer of the City Trust Company, which merged with the Old Colony Trust Co. in 1910. At that time he purchased this house.

In 1913 he became vice president of the Old Colony Trust, in which position he would continue until his retirement in 1928. While still in business, he became (in 1923) president of Salem Hospital. He also served as trustee of the Ropes Memorial and the Salem Savings Bank, among other institutions. He was a member of the First Church, Unitarian, in Salem (info about Mr. Grant taken from his obituary). As early as 1913, the Grants had a summer residence at 19 Beach Avenue, Juniper Point in Salem (per Directory)

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

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration.

By the mid-1920s the Grants were sharing their house and summer house with Lucy (Donaldson) Richardson, the widow of Charles W. Richardson (1843-1914), a noted Salem lawyer, trustee, and judge. Mrs. Lucy Richardson was evidently a close relative, and perhaps a sister of Mrs. Grant. She and Mr. Richardson had resided at the Richardson family home, Two River Street, for some years, and moved to 101 Federal Street by 1910. Mr. Richardson had died on 16 July 1914, shortly after the Great Fire.

George W. Grant died 19 Jan. 1938. His next-of-kin were three cousins who lived in Ipswich and Peabody. By will, he devised most of his property, including this house, to Mrs. Lucy H. Richardson, who also received \$10,000, two-thirds of the house and land at 19 Beach Avenue, and a share of the balance of his estate (#190135).

Salem boomed right through to the 1960s, but the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, tanners and curriers, 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., 15 Jan. 2003

Robert Booth

Glossary & Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--Robert Booth

688:108 21 Aug. 1865 Reynolds to Braden.

J. Reynolds.
to
J. Braden.
Living, and Exchange
Said Power of Att.
Stamps cancelled.

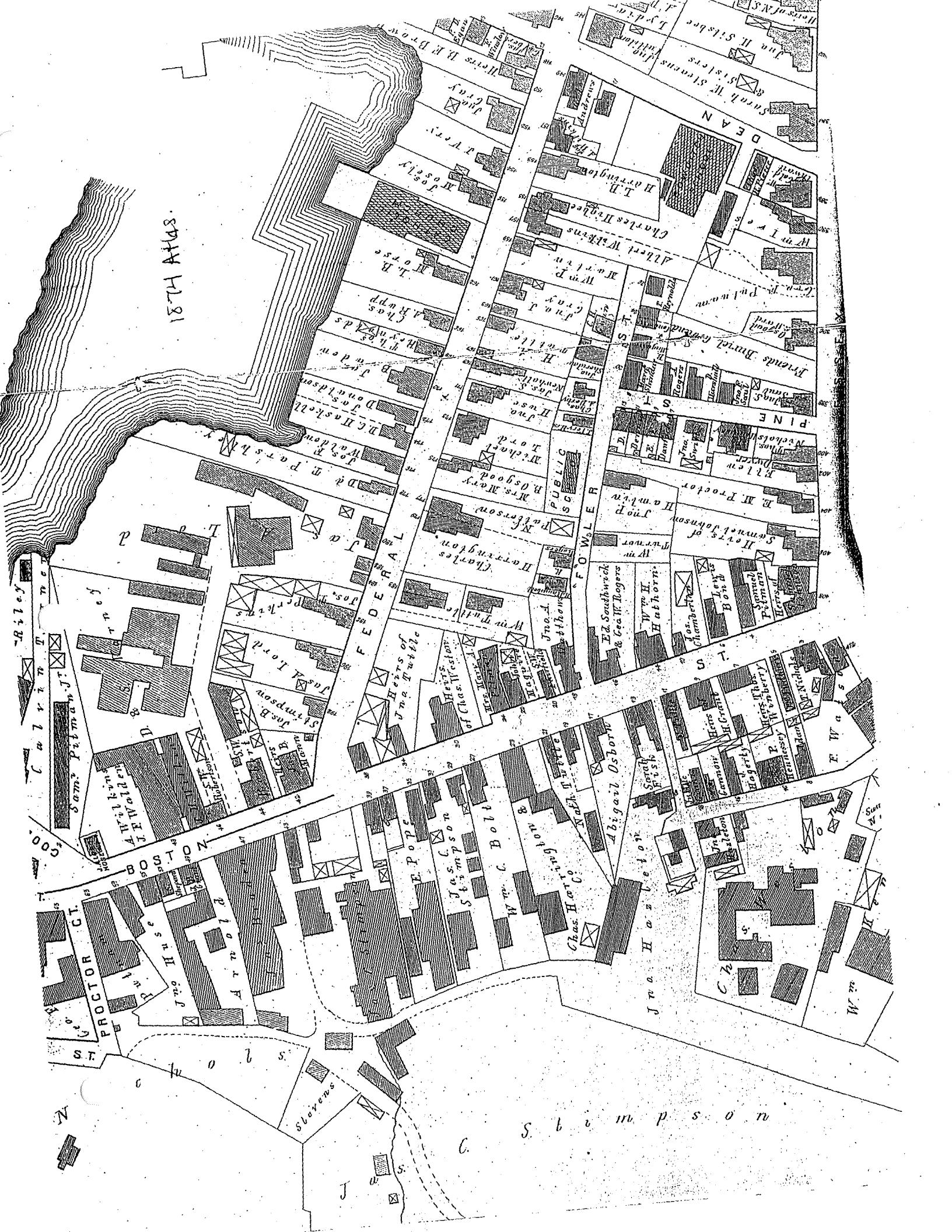
Know all men by these Presents, That I, Thomas Reynolds, of Salem in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in consideration of Thirty eight hundred dollars to me paid by James Braden of said Salem, tanner and Carrier the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said James Braden, the following described lot of land, with the Dwelling House, and all other buildings thereon, situate in said Salem, being a portion of the estate which Pease Buffum conveyed to me by deed dated February 3^d 1848. recorded with Essex County Deeds in Book 393. Leaf 107. viz. Commencing at the Southeast bound, and running westerly by Federal Street, about seventy feet; thence northerly by land of Nathan Nichols, one hundred and fifty eight feet, to high water mark; thence easterly by the river to land of Forsyth; thence on a straight line by land of Forsyth, through a notch in an elm tree to the point begun at. Together with all my right, title and interest in and to the adjacent flats in the river. To Have and To Hold the above-granted premises, to the said James Braden his Heirs and Assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever. And I the said Reynolds for myself and my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do covenant with the said James Braden his Heirs and Assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the afore-granted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Braden 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 Braden, his Heirs and Assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. In Witness Whereof, we the said Thomas Reynolds, and the undersigned, his wife in token of her release of all right and title of or to dower in the granted premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty five.

signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of } Thos. Reynolds. seal
John H. Nichols, witness to Thomas, S. A. Potter. } Eliza Reynolds. seal

Essex ss. August 22^d 1865. Then personally appeared the within-named Thomas Reynolds and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed; Before me, Jno. H. Nichols Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Rec'd. Aug 23, 1865. 10 m. past 11 o'cl. A. M. Rec'd by. Ephm. Brown Ref.

1874 Atlas.



Riley

COOK

PROCTOR CT

NORFOLK ST

JACKSON ST

HARRINGTON ST

FOWLER ST

W. C. BOLL ST

CHAS. HARRISON ST

ABIGAIL OSBORN ST

J. HAZELTON ST

SIMPSON ST

FEDERAL

PINE

DEAN

CANTON

PROCTOR CT

NORFOLK ST

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CHAS. HARRISON ST

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SIMPSON ST

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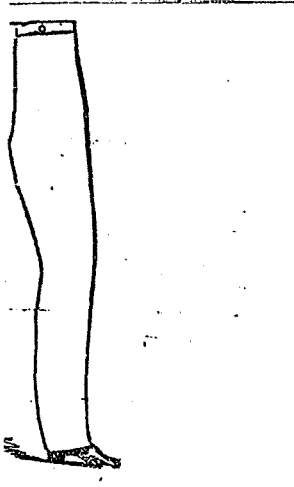
JACKSON ST

HARRINGTON ST

SALEM EVENING NEWS.

SALEM MASS., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1895.

PRICE ONE CENT



pick
Wool
pair.
Hoy
50.
MPANY,
LOWESTICK AND RASH.

Least, That Is the Most Plausible Story Told,
Young Maiden Man Barely Saved by a Physician.
Last Saturday afternoon a young man named Fred Atwood, residing in the city, was found unconscious at the residence of Miss Maud Backus. Dr. L. Potter was summoned, and, although he was nearly extinct, succeeded in bringing the young man back to consciousness. It was ascertained that Atwood had taken a dose of laudanum. There are two stories as to the cause of Atwood's act. The most plausible is that he had been disappointed in a love affair with the young lady who found him, and in a fit of despondency rushed to her house, entered a rear door, and, finding no one there, took the drug. When the young lady returned from a visit she found him on the floor, and his part had nearly ceased to beat. Another story is that Atwood was ill with the cholera, and, to relieve the pain, took a dose of laudanum, and was seized by temporary insanity. A reporter called upon the young man's family and learned that the young couple have been keeping company ever since they were in the high school. Lately the young lady has seemed to grow less for Atwood than formerly, and she taking the poison is the alleged cause. Dr. Potter refused to say anything about the case on the ground that it was a professional secret. He also refused to give his side of the knowledge of the alleged cause of the young man's act, which is about 20 years of age.

DEATH OF JAMES BRADEN.

Was One of the Old-Time Leather Manufacturers.
He Never Held a Public Office.
A Bank Director and Successful Business Man.

James Braden, one of the older generation of leather men who were in the business in Salem when this trade was firmly established and in a flourishing condition in this city, died at his home, 170 Federal street, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, after an illness of considerable duration, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Braden was born in Middletown, Conn., Dec. 18, 1818, and when but a small boy came to Salem to live with his family. When only ten years of age he went to sea, making one voyage to Europe and another to South America. Tiring of the sea life, he was apprenticed to the late James Stimpson and learned the trade of currying and tanning leather. Almost immediately upon acquiring his trade he went into business in the same line for himself, on the old building on Boston street near the head of Federal street, known as the "church" building, from its having formerly been a church edifice transformed into a currying shop. He continued in business there for many years, although the leather troubles and strikes, during which time he was a member of the manufacturer's combine, but taking small part in the active opposition to organized labor. It was only three or four years ago that he gave up active business and the shop was closed. Mr. Braden had accumulated considerable wealth through his strict attention and personal devotion to business, and although the last few years were far less profitable than his early business, he was possessed of a generous share of this world's goods. Mr. Braden had never held a public office, although taking a deep interest in municipal and political affairs. He was a member of the Massachusetts National bank for upwards of 20 years, remaining in that capacity up to the last election of officers of that institution, when he declined further service on account of failing health. He was interested in a substantial manner in many other local business enterprises, and a stockholder in many local corporations although not taking an active part in the direction of their affairs. He was a member of the Stephen Abbott Associates under whose auspices the present Cadet armory was purchased and held for the Second Corps Cadets. Mr. Braden was at one time, in his early life, a member of the corps, and afterwards a member of the veteran organization connected with it. He had been for years one of the leading members of the First Universalist church, and had assisted materially in the erection of the new church edifice. Mr. Braden was a member of that old-time famous coterie of leather manufacturers, consisting of himself, Daniel C. Haskell, Joseph Waldron, N. O. Osgood, John Ouilton, Leonard Harrington, James Dugan and others, who were so conspicuous in the trade years ago, and made the name of Salem famous as a leather producing place throughout the country and the world. Of this coterie, nearly all have died, and there now remain but the Harringtons, James Riley, Patrick D. Englund and one or two others of this sturdy lot of men who controlled this industry in this section when it was an industry indeed. Mr. Braden was a man of sterling integrity, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him, either in a business or social capacity. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Albert Goodhue.

THE GOLD BONDS.

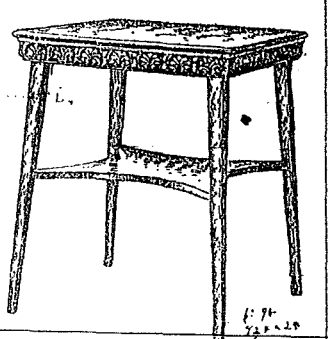
LAKE GAINED THREE FEET.

Since Waters of Longham Were Turned Into Big Pipe.
Some Four Million Gallons Added Daily.
More Than Enough For the Needs of Both Cities.

The height of Wenham lake today is 22 feet 2 1/4 inches, the same as yesterday. Since the water of Longham was turned into the lake the height has increased over three feet. The water now running into the lake from that source is more than sufficient for the daily needs of Salem and Beverly. If this water had not been running into the lake, the height would have been decreased, and today Beverly would not have been able to pump water. This has been a remarkably dry month, only .13 of precipitation and very little thaw. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 gallons of water is running into the lake from Longham daily. The analysis of the two samples of water sent to the state board of health on Feb. 15 shows very little difference. The odor of Wenham water when hot is classed as "distinctly vegetable and unpleasant," and that of Longham as "decidedly vegetable and unpleasant." The residue on evaporation of Wenham water is 7.15 and of Longham, 6.95. There does not yet appear to be anything in Longham deleterious to health. WOMEN FAINTED. Almost a Panic in a Philadelphia Playhouse. Stage Fire Realism Startled the More Timid Auditors.

MADE THE PRISONER MAD, But It Cost Him Dear to Indulge His Temper. James Scanlin was arraigned on a charge of assault on Officer Carter at Waltham Monday. Officer Carter gave the prisoner a very hard character, and, mainly upon this testimony, the court sentenced Scanlin to the house of correction for nine months. As soon as the clerk pronounced sentence Scanlin became furious, and, rushing to one of the tables, picked up an ink well and attempted to throw it at Carter, at the same time using the most violent language. Several officers grappled with the prisoner, and after a struggle, he was overpowered. Judge Luce sentenced Scanlin to the house of correction for three months, in addition to the nine months for assault on Officer Carter.

5 O'CLOCK TEA TABLES.



Another large car load of Furniture just unloaded by us, from the West, were our new line of 5 O'CLOCK TEA TABLES. which include the latest styles and shapes, both in the French and Old Colonial designs. This is the largest collection of these tables we have ever shown in mahogany and oak woods, and prices from \$3.50 to \$10.00. Also in this car were many of our new parlor and other Tables, Side and Fancy Tables, from \$1.00 to \$15.00. If you wish a Table of any kind this is your time to make selections. Nothing like them in Salem.

PACKARD'S, Stores at Salem and Beverly. A WRONG IMPRESSION. Leavitt Estate Does Not Include All the Buildings East of Almy's to St. Peter Street. According to a gentleman well posted in real estate matters, the impression that the Leavitt estate includes all the stores and building on Essex street east of Almy, Bigelow & Washburn's main store to St. Peter street is erroneous. It appears that there is the old Daniel Perkins estate between, this including the shoe department of Almy, Bigelow & Washburn and the tobacco store of Noyes & Hutchinson. The Leavitt estate runs through from Essex street to Church, taking in the whole territory embraced by Church, St. Peter and Essex streets, with the exception of Grand Army Hall and William Leavitt's residence at the corner of Church and St. Peter streets. Grand Army Hall, which was formerly called the Essex block, was built by Mr. Leavitt. CLAIMED HE WAS ABUSED. Gilbert Fogg, Accepted Son of Julian A. Fogg, Formerly of This City, Ran Away and Came to Salem. Gilbert Fogg, 15 years of age, son of Julian A. Fogg, who was formerly a yeoman well known in Salem, was registered at the police station Monday for an offence.

Frank Cousins BEE-HIVE. A SALE OF FRA PHOTOGRAPHS

Tomorrow (Wednesday) we will sell one hundred (100) sets of White Enamelled Frames, will bead ornaments. Each frame of a 6 1/2x8 1/2 in. Photograph of fine art subject. The Frames are carefully made and neatly finished, are alone worth 50 cents. Our Price for the Frame, Picture and Glass this sale is only 25

Have you attended the Sale of Cutlery? Have you seen the fine display in the west window? The sale continues all this week in a set of 6 knives and 8 forks 39, 49 and 59 cents. Steel tipped pattern Tea Spoon set of six spoons only. Solid Steel Shears and Wafers 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2 and 9 in for 21, 28, 29 and 39 cents, for only 15. Visit New Salesroom—Bee-Hive.

Frank Cousins BEE-HIVE. STAGE TRAGEDY

"The Human Target" the Abdomen. Distressing Affair in a Dinner at Chicago. William H. Halberle, a young man from Milwaukee, who was shot by "Prof." Alf Hoff at Engel's opera pavilion, died last evening from the effects of the wound. Rickhoff was filling a gun at the variety theatre when Alf Hoff and Halberle were seated by him as a "human target." Hoff fired a shot which struck Halberle in the abdomen, but the bullet entered the abdomen without striking any vital organs. The man was taken to the hospital and released by the police.

TAKEN OUT BY THE

advisory board, lectmen, will assist in the selection of a will present grants for the no and a busy

MEET scheduled for the board of to register setting and the n March, next the Town hall

TOLL in the Junior November-De-ranks which honor roll, it orning at the Seven placed on this list, ing from that lled to have a Grade Nine who acqulred

n as follows: oley, six ones xby, five ones Lovejoy, five de Nine, John d seven twos, three-ones

RSAI of First d this even- rbor street at norrow even- ill be in use

r ter

rd K Rocks l Sears, Roe- s announced er Albert S the parent Mr. Rocks promotional cently taken

single string and 222 for three-string total.

In the Catholic-Methodist match, which was won by the latter by four points, E. Burnham of the Methodist team took all honors of the match with high single string of 94 and three-string total of 260. The scores:

MADAM VARNEY				
A. Wanson	56	66	84	206
M. Morland	64	66	57	187
T. Wyeth	72	85	70	227
E. Burnham	56	61	58	175
L. Merchant	70	76	73	219
Totals	318	352	342	1015

CONGREGATIONAL				
M. Cogswell	80	71	71	202
E. Martin	50	52	63	105
V. Harding	70	72	76	217
Raymond	44	40	44	128
M. Gaffney	72	87	83	242
Totals	296	322	336	894

METHODIST				
E. Town	73	84	79	236
L. Amoro	71	73	89	233
E. Reed	77	81	83	241
E. Burnham	84	84	72	260
H. Gates	81	76	85	242
Totals	386	408	408	1202

CATHOLICS				
F. Fuller	68	85	81	234
A. Boutchie	84	80	82	246
Ann Boutchie	75	79	74	228
Sullivan	66	66	41	173
M. Doucette	67	67	67	201
Totals	340	377	315	1032

S. X. ALL STARS WIN
In a special match between S. X. All Stars and Davis Garage of Ipswich the local team won the match three points to one. Hammond of the Ipswich team rolled high single of the match, while Gates of the local team had high three-string total of 311. The scores:

S. X. ALL STARS				
Woodman	91	91	102	284
Lord	107	102	97	306
Lewis	87	100	103	290
Lander	82	100	82	264
Gates	113	108	90	311
Totals	480	501	474	1455

DAVIS GARAGE				
Garrett	51	55	55	260
Redwell	73	73	80	246
King	78	82	92	252
Hammond	78	88	121	287
Smith	96	104	104	304
Totals	415	462	492	1369

Today's Stock Market Report

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—The stock market got off on a quiet rallying push today with early recoveries ranging from fractions to 2 points. Tilted forward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, General Motors, Chrysler, Du Pont, Santa Fe, Consolidated Edison, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Boing, J. I. Case and Goodrich.

At the beginning of foreign currency transactions the French franc was up .00 1/2 of a cent at 3.36 1/2 cents. Sterling was 1/8 of a cent higher at 85.

Waltham Police to Cut Down on Drive

Society and Lodge Notes

BARBARA FRIETCHIE TENT
At the installation of Barbara Fretchie Tent 71, Daughters of Veterans of the Civil War, Past Deputy President Mrs. Grace Dorr of Wakefield and staff installed the officers Tuesday evening at Carnegie hall. Owing to the illness of the president, Mrs. Luella Burlyn, the senior vice president, Mrs. Esther Lieber, filled her place.

The following officers were installed: Esther Lieber, senior vice president; Sadie Steels, junior vice president; Nancy Choat, chaplain; Grace Eaton, treasurer; Ethel Francis, secretary; Minnie New, patriotic instructor; Frances Paditt, first color bearer; Eva Landry, second color bearer; Dorothy Nichols, third color bearer; Annie Daley, fourth color bearer; Gertrude Steele, inner guard; Etta McArtney, outer guard; Edith Duncanson, guide; Mary Copeland, Edith Duncanson and Susan McElroy, council.

Guests of the evening were: Mayor Edward A. Coffey, who made some very pleasing remarks; the commissioner of the Spanish war veterans, representative of the state guard, president of the Spanish war auxiliary, Mr. Kemp, who is a son of a veteran, also a high officer of the Spanish war veterans, the president of the Women's Relief Corps, president of Sons of Veterans auxiliary, Gold Star Mothers and representatives of the YD.

After the exercises refreshments were served in the newly furnished dining room. Much hard work was undergone by some members to make the new quarters a place to be proud of.

EAGLES MEETING TONIGHT
The Witch City Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 481 of Salem, will conduct its regular meeting tonight. A special committee in charge of the Eagles annual banquet, which is to be held Feb. 24 at Eagles hall, will discuss and arrange further for the entertainment and dinner.

The committee in charge of this year's banquet follows: Louis Cowdery, chairman; Clarence Richardson, secretary; George Condon, treasurer; James Lourie, Francis Mahoney and John Riordan, tickets; Charles F. Manning, Frank Maron, James Gannon, Lawrence Case, John Barnes, James Drago, John Sososki, Louis Chandler, Fred Freeman, John P. Doyle, Donald R. Sheehan, John Murphy, Charles Turner, William Hles, Sr., and Ellsworth Melanson.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this evening's meeting. In addition to completing arrangements on the banquet, other matters of importance will be under discussion. Interesting activities are being planned for the ensuing year and every member is invited to lend their support to the various committees. Pres. Cowdery will preside at

held Tuesday evening, Jan. 20 at 8 o'clock in the hall at City Hall square, Mass. with about 100 persons who served in the maritime marine during the World War. It was a well-attended affair.

George W. Grant, Salem Hospital President, Dies

For More Than 50 Years He Was Engaged in Banking Career in Salem and Boston; 77 Years of Age

George W. Grant, president of the Salem hospital since 1923, died last evening at his home, 100 Federal street, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Grant was born in Boston, May 26, 1859, but spent nearly his entire life in this city. He was the son of the late John W. and Margaret S. (Hill) Grant and was educated in the Hacker, Bowditch and High schools. Leaving school he entered the old Exchange bank of Bos-



GEORGE W. GRANT
Salem and in the early 80's he joined the staff of Blake Brothers, then one of the largest dealers in commercial paper in Boston. From there, at the age of 28, he went to the National City bank as assistant cashier and within three weeks was made cashier at that time being the youngest man in Boston to hold a banking position of such importance. He was afterwards associated in an official capacity with the Elliot National bank, the Third National bank and the National Shawmut bank. His association with the Shawmut was of short duration, for in 1902, within a few weeks of his entry into that bank, the City Trust company was organized and Phillip Stockton, its president, selected Mr. Grant as treasurer.