

Twelve Carpenter Street, Salem

This house was built by housewrights Dan Farrington and William Orne, Jr., as a double residence, in 1801. It was remodeled to its present appearance c. 1870.

On 19 January 1801 for \$390 Ebenezer Shillaber, merchant, sold Dan Farrington and William Orne, Jr., Salem housewrights, a parcel of land bounded westerly 50' on "a new way leading from Federal Street towards the North River" (reference: Essex South Registry of Deeds, book 16, page 162; hereafter ED). The "new way" is now called Carpenter Street. The lot ran back 100' and butted 50' in the rear. It is likely that Messrs. Orne & Farrington were partners in the house-building business. It is certain that they were devout co-religionists, being members of the Tabernacle Church and great admirers of the pastor, Rev. Joshua Spalding. Carpenter Street, at that time, was an enclave of Tabernacle families, as Jacob Lord and Thomas Lamson, also housewrights and fellow church members, had also built a house here.

On this lot, Orne and Farrington proceeded to build a double house. In August, 1802, the two men divided the ownership of the property between themselves, each getting "half of a certain house in the new street or way from Federal Street..." along with the adjoining parts of the lot they had bought in 1801 (ED 178:61, 198:223). Mr. Farrington's lot, under and adjoining his half of the house, fronted 34' on the street. From the northwest corner of the land, it ran 59' "to the middle of said house" (in light of later allusions, this reference is almost certainly garbled), then ran southerly 8'9", then easterly 41', all on land of William Orne, then ran southerly on land of Shillaber, and westerly 100' on land of Lord back to the street. Mr. Orne's lot fronted 19' on the street and butted 27' out back.

Thus began the long history of the divided ownership of this house, north and south.

Southerly House, 1801-1820.

Dan Farrington was born in 1765 in Lynn, the son of Theophilus Farrington and Sarah Breed, one of three sons and four daughters. He was known as Dan, because there was a Daniel Farrington born in 1764 in Lynn. Dan's brothers John and

Theo both were apprenticed as cordwainers (shoemakers), but Dan was bound out at the age of 12 or 13 to learn the business of a cabinet-maker and housewright. His master was a Salem man, and, as was the custom, Dan lived in his master's family. Joiners or cabinet-makers might specialize in furniture-making or finish-carpentry for houses. Housewrights generally did the rough carpentry involved in building a house. It seems that Dan was trained primarily as a joiner; but he chose to become a housewright.

When he was still an apprentice, probably in his late teens, he had a remarkable religious experience (see description on p. 378 in article, *The Branch or Howard Street Church*, by Rev. C.C. Beaman, 1861, EIHC 3:272-283, the source of other information given below). One evening, when the minister of the Tabernacle Church had come calling at his master's house, the tall, lanky apprentice Dan Farrington had passed out on the kitchen floor. In the presence of the minister, the boy, seemingly comatose, suddenly came to, and endured a two-day agony over feelings of sinfulness, followed by a sudden revelation in which he embraced the Christian faith.

In 1791, aged 25, he married Rachel Ward, the daughter of Capt. Eben Ward of Salem; and the young couple moved away to Vermont. In October, 1792, Rachel and Dan Farrington, then a cabinet-maker of Hartland, Vermont, sold off some of the Ward family property in Salem (ED 170:3). By 1800, evidently, the couple returned to Salem and settled here. As has been mentioned, Dan Farrington and William Orne purchased the land here in Ward Four from Mr. Shillaber in 1801; and they immediately took out a mortgage for \$300 from the same Ebenezer Shillaber (ED 168:117). The house was built in 1801, but the Dan Farrington family resided in Ward Three for some years (through 1807, per the valuation records); and so the southerly half of the house must have been rented to tenants until 1808 or late 1807.

In 1802 Dan sold some of his rights in the property of his late father Theo Farrington of Lynn (ED 182:142, 193:302). In August, 1802, Dan Farrington and William Orne divided the ownership of the house, and Dan received the southerly house with the larger piece of land but without the view of the North River.

Salem was a bustling port at this time, and the times were exciting. A "False War" with France lasted from 1798 to 1800, and then an undeclared war with Britain began. Merchant shipping faced dangers from the French and then the British, but Salem's ship-owners and ship-masters aggressively expanded their trade to the farthest ports of the rich East.

After the Revolution, Salem's merchants had pushed their ships and cargoes into all parts of the known world. Hasket Derby, William Gray, and Joseph Peabody were the leaders in this effort. In 1784, Derby opened trade with Saint Petersburg, Russia; and in 1784 and 1785 he dispatched trading vessels to Africa and China, respectively. Voyages to India soon followed, and to the Spice Islands (Sumatra, Java, Malaya, etc.). In 1798 trade opened with Mocha, Arabia, which supplied coffee. The size and number of vessels was increased, and during the 1790s Salem became the greatest trading port in America, with some of the wealthiest merchants. It was at this time (1792) that Salem's first bank was founded: the Essex Bank was followed by the Salem Bank (1803) and Merchants Bank (1811).

Salem at the turn of the century was growing and thriving. The town's merchants were among the wealthiest in the country. In Samuel McIntire, they had a local architect who could help them realize their desires for large and beautiful homes built and decorated in the Adam-esque style. This style (called "Federal" today) had been developed years before by the Adam brothers in England and featured fanlight doorways, palladian windows, elongated pilasters and columns, and large windows. It was introduced to New England by Charles Bulfinch upon his return from England in 1790. The State House in Boston was his first institutional composition; and soon Beacon Hill was being built up with handsome residences in the Bulfinch manner.

Samuel McIntire was quick to pick up the style and adapt it to Salem's larger lots, as on Chestnut Street, Federal Street, and Salem Common. McIntire's first local composition, the Jerathmeel Peirce house (on Federal Street, near North), contrasts greatly with his Adamesque compositions of just a few years later. The interiors of this 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 favored 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, with attenuated porticoes and, in the high style, string courses, swagged panels, and even two-story pilasters. It may be that Dan Farrington built houses in Salem according to McIntire's plans.

Salem's foreign commerce boomed in the first decade of the nineteenth century, as did the commerce of Newburyport and even Marblehead. Salem vessels sailed to

the Caribbean and Europe—including Russia--as before, but were opening trade to the East as well, sailing to the far side of the globe to trade with the merchants of the Spice Islands, India, and Malaya. Salem cargoes were exceedingly valuable.

All of this commerce created great wealth, which in turn attracted many newcomers from outlying towns and even other states. The ferment of the times, which manifested itself in new religious movements, is captured in the diary of Rev. William Bentley, bachelor minister of Salem's East 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 people who made up the main part of the populace.

Of Dan Farrington, Mr. Bentley wrote of the notable part he played in Salem. The traditional Congregational and Anglican churches were being challenged by new sects like the Methodists and the Baptists, and by the preaching of itinerant ministers. Salem's Tabernacle Church (a Congregational church) had a schism early in 1802, and in April the minister, Mr. Spalding, was forced out. Dan Farrington led the other Spalding supporters (many of them residents of this neighborhood) in forming their own congregation. Their services were held on Carpenter Street, in Jacob Lord's attic, known as "Lord's Garret."

Then Dan built them a meeting house, known as "The Branch." It stood on Federal Street (the part then known as Marlborough Street, near the site of the present Baptist Church). Mr. Spalding did not return, so Dan Farrington himself agreed to serve as the lay pastor. For a salary of \$200 he would do "public teaching" of the group but not communion or baptisms; and he was not to be ordained. He was quite an exhorter; and he preached to as many as 400 persons at a time. He maintained his house-construction business at the same time. (see Bentley references for Dec. 25 & 30, 1804, and Dec. 12 1804). He "was no ordinary preacher and exercised his gift in copious exhortations which might be called sermons... Upon some of the most important subjects relative to the gospel of Christ, few could speak as well."

In August, 1804, the congregation purchased a spot of land for a real meeting house, off what is now Howard Street, near its intersection with Brown Street. They hired Samuel McIntire as their architect, and Dan Farrington was one of the master carpenters who did the work. Mr. Spalding returned and served as their minister for some years.

The congregation remained zealous and enthusiastic. On 16 January 1806, late in the afternoon, came "the cry of fire" from Carpenter Street. All of the adults on the street were off at The Branch meeting at the time, and some children playing with wood shavings started a fire in the house of Joseph Edwards. The children were rescued, but the Edwards house could not be saved, and the fire destroyed the houses of Solomon Chaplin and of Deacon Thomas Lamson too. It would seem that, on this side of Carpenter Street, only the Farrington-Lander house escaped destruction (see Bentley, 16 Jan. 1806).

In 1807 Dan and Rachel Farrington and their six children moved from Ward Three to this house in Ward Four (per the Salem valuation records).

Dan FARRINGTON (1765-1813), born Lynn 1765, s/o Theophilus Farrington and Sarah Breed, died 28 Jan. 1813, Newburgh, NY. He (Salem VR) m. 21 Jan. 1791 Rachel WARD (1767-1864), d/o Capt. Ebenezer Ward & Mehitable Buttolph, died 1864, aet. 97 years, Newburgh, NY. Known issue (all married in NY except Sarah):

- 1. Sarah, 20 Oct. 1791, m. 1809 Wm. S. Libbey**
- 2. Daniel, 6 July 1793, m. 1812 Elizabeth Tate, m/2 1825 Eva Miller.**
- 3. Ebenezer Ward, 1796, m. Elizabeth Beveridge; lawyer, banker.**
- 4. Ezra, went South**
- 5. Susan, m. George Gray**
- 6. Mary, m. Peter Amerman**
- 7. Rachel, m/1 James Law, m/2 Ben Sander**
- 8. John, resided in N.Y.**
- 9. Theophilus, m. Eliza Amerman and went to Indianapolis.**

Salem's economic boom came to an end with a crash, when, in January, 1808, Pres. Jefferson and the Congress imposed an embargo on all American shipping in hopes of forestalling war. The Embargo proved futile and nearly ruinous in Salem, whose commerce ceased. As a hotbed of Democratic-Republicanism, the seafarers of the Derby Street area, led by the Crowninshield family, loyally supported the Embargo until it was lifted in spring, 1809.

During the Embargo, some seafaring men moved inland and took up farming. One, Capt. Samuel Skerry, the Farringtons' brother-in-law (married to a Ward) moved to Brookfield, in Worcester County, and had a fine farm there. While visiting in Salem in late October, 1808, Capt. Skerry was standing in a stable near

The Branch meeting house, and a horse kicked at him. He took a swipe at the horse with a broom, and the horse kicked again; its hoof caught him in the abdomen, and inflicted a fatal injury. Capt. Skerry was carried to this house, and died here on the evening of Oct. 23, 1808, aged 36 years (see Bentley, 24 Oct. 1808).

Post-Embargo--from the spring of 1809 to the spring of 1810--Dan Farrington prospered, as more people had the means to build or add to houses. In July, 1810, he purchased a lot on Northey Street, with the intent of building a house there (ED 191:70). Perhaps to raise construction money, he took out a \$1500 mortgage on Sept. 1, using this southerly house as collateral (ED 191:117). He built the house on Northey Street, and took out three mortgages on it in 1810, 1811, 1812, for a total of \$1595. He continued to serve as Deacon of his church, to help raise his large family of children, and to take on responsibilities like the guardianship of an orphan, John McVay, Jr. (ED 201:251). He was even credited with saving the life of a child through the force of his prayers.

The times did not favor Dan Farrington's enterprise, for the War began in the spring of 1812. Fomented by the western states, the war was opposed by most of the New England towns, but not by Salem. Forty Salem vessels were immediately fitted out as privateers, manned by Marblehead and Salem crews, who also served on U.S. Navy vessels, including the *Constitution*. In addition, Salem fielded companies of infantry and artillery. Dan Farrington could see that the war would ruin his house-building business, and that it was time to move on.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrington packed up their children and their belongings and moved to Newburgh, New York, with other Salem families. There he became the lay leader of the congregation, and re-united with Rev. Joshua Spalding, who unfortunately had been debilitated by a stroke. About a year after settling in Newburgh, Dan Farrington contracted typhus fever, and died there on 28 January 1813, in his 48th year. So ended a remarkable life. His wife Rachel survived him by 51 years, and died at Newburgh in 1864, aged 97 years.

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Dan Farrington did not re-pay the loan of 1811; and in 1813 or so this southerly house and land became the property of the mortgagee, John Osgood Esq., who was acting as the guardian of William P. Cabot, then a minor.

Early in the War of 1812, Salem and Marblehead privateers were largely successful in making prizes of British supply vessels. While many of the town's men were wounded in engagements, and some were killed, the adventure and possible riches of privateering kept the men returning to sea as often as possible. The first prizes were captured by a 30-ton converted fishing schooner, the *Fame*, and by a 14-ton luxury yacht fitted with one gun, the Jefferson. Of all Salem privateers, the Crowninshields' 350-ton ship *America* was the most successful. She captured more than 30 prizes worth more than \$1,100,000.

On land, the war went poorly for the United States, as the British captured Washington, DC, and burned the Capitol and the White House. Along the western frontier, U.S. forces were successful against the weak English forces; and, as predicted by many, the western expansionists had their day. At sea, Salem's vessels often were captured, and its men captured or killed. After almost three years, the war was bleeding the town dry, and the menfolk were disappearing. Hundreds of Salem men and boys were imprisoned in British prison-ships and at Dartmoor Prison in England.

At last, in February, 1815, peace was restored. 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. After the Farringtons' departure in 1812, this house was occupied by tenants whose identities are now unknown until 1820, when (per 1820 census) it would appear that the southerly house was occupied by the families of James Bullock and William Summers.

Northerly House, 1801-1820.

The valuation records show that William Orne Jr. was assessed for half of a new house & land beginning in 1801 (worth \$500); and the half house was valued at \$750 in 1802 and 1803.

William Orne (1772-1836) married Mary ("Polly") Hutchinson in June, 1792. She was probably born in 1773, and evidently she would die in May, 1821. The Ornes were members of the Branch Society, of which Dan Farrington was the leader. From which branch of the Orne family William descended is not clear: he was not a son of the merchant Capt. William (rare erroneous attribution by Sidney Perley in *History of Salem*), and possibly he came from the Marblehead family. In 1820 he and his wife and children (evidently) were still residing in this general

neighborhood, perhaps on River or Lynn Streets (see 1820 census, p.108). She would die in 1821, and he in 1836.

William Orne did not long hold his half of the house: he sold it in March, 1803, for \$800 to Capt. William Lander, a mariner and fellow member of The Branch religious society (ED 177:74). The land under and adjoining this northerly half of the house was described as fronting 19' on the street, running back 100', and butting 27' in the rear. At its southwest corner on the street, this lot was said to be at "the middle of the house." While the description in this deed is imperfect, it would appear that this is the first reference to the "middle of the house" being on the street (as opposed to its being father back on the lot).

Capt. William Lander (1772-1823), the new owner of the northerly house, was a shipmaster. William, the son of Benjamin Lander and Sarah Luscomb of Salem (see EIHC 3:177), was bred to the sea, and married Hannah Davis of Salem's Summer Street in 1795. They joined the Tabernacle Church. William became a shipmaster and sailed primarily in the employ of Thomas Perkins, a wealthy Federal Street merchant who had come from Topsfield and had been in business with the brilliant merchant Joseph Peabody. William's older brother, Benjamin Lander, was also a Salem shipmaster. In 1800, Capt. William Lander joined the Essex Lodge of Freemasons (EIHC 3:177). Note: there was another Capt. William Lander in Salem at this time; he was often designated William Lander Jr. (1778-1834) and it may be he who is referenced in some of the maritime records cited below.

In October, 1800, William Lander was master of the 142-ton brigantine *Hope*, built at Weymouth that year and owned by John Norris and Peter Lander who registered her for the foreign trade (EIHC 40:232). In January, 1804, and again in January, 1806, a Capt. William Lander "Jr." sailed in command of the 222-ton ship *Java*, owned in 1804 by John Derby and in 1806 by John Derby, Benjamin Pickman Jr., and John Prince (EIHC 40:239).

In December, 1804, for \$50 Capt. Lander and his wife Hannah sold their interest in her grandfather William Campbell's homestead on Summer Street (ED 176:199).

In April, 1809, William Lander was master of the 79-ton schooner *Lark*, owned by James Silver and Timothy Wellman Jr. (EIHC 40:238). In June, 1809, William & Edward Lander were owners of the 286-ton ship *Arab*, commanded by Thomas Downing (EIHC 39:196). Capt. William Lander also sailed in command of the 83-

ton schooner *Hazard* (Capt. John Reith in 1809) and the 157-ton bark *Hind* (Capt. James Brace in 1809), (EIHC 40:225,230).

In 1809 he was master of Nathaniel Silsbee's brig *Romp*, 233 tons and 88' in length, built that year by Christopher Turner on the North River, upriver from this house (EIHC 6:140). In that year, in January, Mrs. Hannah (Davis) Lander died, aged 36 years. The effect on her husband and family may be imagined. As was the custom of the times, Capt. Lander soon began his search for a new wife; and in October, 1809, he married Elizabeth Dennis Buffington, the widow (since 1805) of a shipmaster, Capt. James Buffington. Elizabeth, known as Betsy, was probably born in Marblehead in 1776.

Capt. William Lander (1772-1823), born July, 1772, son of Benjamin Lander and Sarah Luscomb of Salem, died 15 Aug. 1823, aged 51 years, Newburgh, NY. He m/1 22 March 1795 Hannah Davis (1772-1809) of Salem. She died 31 Jan. 1809, aged 36 years. He m/2 21 Oct. 1809 Mrs. Elizabeth (Dennis) Buffinton (perhaps born 1776 in Marblehead, d/o Benjamin Dennis & Sarah Ingalls); she had m/1 1797 Capt. James Buffington (1770-1805). Known issue (probably more than one child):

1. William P., 1800, m'd twice (Salem women), in business in Salem, then went to NYC, Buffalo, finally Brooklyn, NY, and died 4 Aug. 1877; left a son and four daughters (see EIHC 17:71).

Between 1800-1813 the British impressed at least three Salem seamen from vessels commanded by Capt. William Lander: William Foster, Alfred Little, and George L. Thompson, who had already lost a leg in an encounter with a French warship (EIHC 49:328,332,338).

The War of 1812, which drove Dan Farrington from Salem, proved to be an opportunity for mariners: some served in the navy, and other served on board privateers. It may be that Capt. Lander took to the seas against the enemy during this conflict, 1812-1815.

On 28 June 1817 for \$820 William Lander, Salem mariner, mortgaged his northerly house and land to Edward Lander, Salem merchant (ED 214:98). Edward, 30, was evidently his cousin.

In 1820 (per census, p. 112) he resided here, and was listed as William "Landers." He and his family evidently shared the house with Sarah L. Titcomb and her family, and with Rev. Henry Blatchford and family. Mr. Blatchford (1788-1822), a talented minister and a native of England, had grown up in New York in a minister's family, and had graduated from Union College in 1811. He graduated from Princeton's new Theological Seminary, and in 1815 was ordained a Presbyterian minister in New York City, where he was pastor of Orange Street Church. He had married Mary Ann Coit and they had children. In 1818 he left his New York church; and in January, 1819, he was ordained as minister of The Branch Church here in Salem, which thus became a Presbyterian society, and remained so for a few years. In 1820, Mr. Blatchford and family moved from Salem to Maryland, where he was settled over a parish in Pitts Creek, and where he died of fever in September, 1822, aged 31 years. (Blatchford info from C.C. Beaman, EIHC 3:280).

At some point, Capt. Lander left Salem and went to Newburgh, New York, the home of other former members of The Branch congregation (Dan Farrington had moved there in 1812 and died 1813). Evidently Capt. Lander's family did not move with him, or not all of them; or perhaps he went there only on an extended visit. He died there on 15 August 1823, at the outset of his 52d year.

The inventory of his estate was taken on 12 September 1823. The real estate consisted of eight pews in The Branch meeting house (\$80) and "the northern half of a dwelling house with the land under and adjoining, thereto belonging, situate on Carpenter Street" (\$750). He also owned one-third of the schooner *Mermaid*, which one-third share was valued at \$300; and his personal effects were enumerated. His neighbor, John Punchard, was made administrator of the estate, which proved to be insolvent. Capt. Lander was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth (nee Dennis) Lander, and by at least one son, William P. Lander of New York City.

In May, 1824, the widow Elizabeth (Dennis) Lander was awarded her one-third lifetime interest in her late husband's property. This dower portion consisted of "the whole of the middle story of a certain half of the dwelling house of the said deceased," with the "stairs leading from the same to the middle entry and north door" leading outdoors, and with the use of the stairs at the eastern end leading from said middle story through the pantry to the cellar and out doors, and with the eastern part of the cellar, with the privilege of using the necessary (out-house), and with one pew (#70) in The Branch meeting house. Mrs. Elizabeth Lander would

continue to reside here for many years, certainly through 1850 and maybe until her death, which probably came in the 1850s.

In September, 1824, at public auction, Edward Lander, Salem merchant, who already held a mortgage, purchased the northerly house homestead (ED 247:159). Mr. Lander's ownership was, of course, subject to Mrs. Elizabeth Lander's dower right therein.

Two years later, in July, 1826, Edward Lander, merchant, sold this house and other property to Peter Lander, merchant (ED 242:27). Like Edward, Peter did not reside here. On 30 October 1827 Peter Lander, merchant, for \$550 sold to trader Robert Cogswell and "singlewoman" Miss Sarah F. McIntire, both of Salem, the northerly house and land, including the use of "the front door and front entry in common" (ED 246:159). The next day, Robert Cogswell granted his half-interest for \$276 to Mrs. Hannah McIntire, Sarah's mother (ED 246:160). The land was bounded beginning "at the middle of the front door" (on Carpenter Street) and running "through the middle of the house and by land late of Dan Farrington" 59', then running 8' 9" southerly, then running easterly 41', then running northerly 27' 9", then running 100' westerly by "land lying open and left for a way or new street," then running 19' on Carpenter Street. These boundaries, evidently the first that are accurate for this part of the house, show that the house had its front door on Carpenter Street. It probably looked quite different from the house of today, and may have had a hip roof or a pitch or gambrel roof with a ridge that ran parallel to the street.

The new owners, the McIntires, resided in the northerly house (which they shared with Mrs. Lander). The head of the family was a widow, Hannah (nee Hammond) McIntire (1780-1862). Hannah was born 12 June 1780, during the Revolution, in Marblehead, the daughter of Benjamin Hammond and Mary Dennis. Her parents had left Marblehead by the 1790s, and settled, evidently, on upper Boston Street, Salem (then a part of Danvers). Mrs. Hannah McIntire was, very likely, the first cousin of Mrs. Betsy Lander, whose father, Benjamin Dennis Jr., was likely the brother of Mrs. Lander's mother.

In addition to this probable connection to Mrs. Lander, Mrs. McIntire was the mother of a family of four daughters who were the grandchildren of Samuel McIntire, the notable architect of Salem. McIntire, who died in 1811, left one son, Samuel F. McIntire, who married Hannah Hammond in 1804 and had four children with her, including four surviving daughters: Sarah, Priscilla, Hannah, and Mary.

Samuel F. McIntire had inherited his father's carpenter business, but had a drinking problem, and died of "intemperance" in 1819.

Samuel F. McIntire (d. 1819) m. 15 Jan. 1804 Hannah Hammond (1780-1862), b. 12 June 1780, Marblehead, d/o Benjamin Hammond & Sarah Ingalls. He died 27 Sept. 1819. She died 4 Jan. 1862, in her 82d year. Known issue, surname McIntire:

1. Sarah Field, 26 May 1804, m. 1828 Eliphalet Page.
2. Samuel, 1806
3. Priscilla F., bp 2 Jan. 1808, m. 1846 Green W. Sanborn.
4. Hannah Ann, 1812, died 8 Feb. 1849 (?).
5. Mary E. D., 1820, m. 1870 William B. Jackson; died 29 Nov. 1888

Capt. Lander's widow Betsy lived in some degree of comfort here, supported, probably, by her son William P. Lander, and by the occasional sale of land that she owned under the will of her first husband Capt. James Buffington (e.g. June 1828 sale of a piece in Salem's Northfields, ED 248:287).

Sarah F. McIntire married Eliphalet Page in 1828; and on 20 July 1830 for \$150, having moved to Dracut, she sold her half-interest to the owner of the southerly house, Samuel H. Archer (ED 258:146). Evidently the northerly half of the house had deteriorated greatly, or had even been damaged by fire, for \$150 was a very low price for half of the northerly house.

In 1830 (per census, p. 370), the residents in the northerly house were Hannah McIntire (in her 50s, with two young women and a teen-aged boy), Hannah Orne (in her 30s, with a young woman), and Elizabeth Lander, in her 50s.

On 23 November 1836 Mrs. Hannah McIntire, widow, for \$20 sold to Samuel H. Archer, school-teacher, a moiety of an undivided piece of land owned in common with Mr. Archer, i.e. a piece, or strip, that ran southerly 8' 9", easterly 41', then northerly 8' 9", then westerly 41' (ED 295:306). This gave Mr. Archer ownership of a strip of the back yard.

Mr. Archer died in 1838, and the southerly house was sold at auction to two merchants. His half-interest in the northerly half of the house (still subject to Mrs. Lander's dower right) was sold at auction for \$115 in July, 1839, to Mr. Archer's widow, Fidelia W. Archer (ED 343:155). She evidently used it for rental income.

Mrs. Lander and the McIntires resided here through the 1830s and 1840s. In 1850 (per census, house 613-614) the residents were (in one unit) Mrs. Elizabeth Lander, 70, and Susan Dennis, 50, an "instructress," and (in another unit) Hannah McIntire, 70, her daughter Mary E. McIntire, 30, her son-in-law Green W. Sanborn, 35, a currier, his wife Priscilla (nee McIntire), "36," and Sarah E. Sanborn, 7. Susan Dennis was perhaps a niece of Mrs. Lander.

In August, 1854, Mrs. Hannah McIntire, Salem widow, for \$300 and other good considerations, sold to her daughter Mary E. D. McIntire her interest (a moiety) in the northerly house and land, the northerly boundary of which was "left open for a way" (ED 499:193). It was in the 1850s, evidently, that Mrs. Betsy Lander finally died, after having resided here for more than half a century. Her dower interest in the property (the second floor rooms) expired with her death. The owners of the northerly house remained Mrs. Hannah McIntire and one Mrs. Archer, former owner of the southerly house.

In 1860 (per census, house 2171), the residents of the northerly house were Mrs. Hannah (Hammond) McIntire, 80, with \$800 of real estate and \$200 in personalty, with her daughter Mary E. McIntire, 40, a dressmaker, and a Mary A. McIntire, 18, tailoress. The Civil War began in April, 1861. Mrs. McIntire, born during the Revolution and a woman during the War of 1812, must have been dismayed to live into another period of warfare. Having survived her husband Samuel F. McIntire by 42 years, Hannah Hammond McIntire died on 4 January 1862, aged 81 years.

In 1863 Mrs. Archer and Miss McIntire, the owners, purchased for \$100 from the Salem & Danvers Aqueduct Company a small piece of land to the north of the house (ED 658:28). This land fronted 12' on Carpenter Street, running northerly from the corner of the house and easterly to the back line of the rest of the house-lot.

In January, 1866, Mrs. Fidelia W. Archer for \$600 sold to Mary E.D. McIntire her half-interest in the northerly premises (ED 696:144). This deed recites the old boundaries, including the reference to the front door, on Carpenter Street, in the middle of the house. Between 1866 and 1872 it would appear that the house (both halves) was remodeled to its present appearance. The southerly (Archer) side had obviously been improved and enlarged before Mr. Archer's death, when it was worth about \$1500, while this northerly house had been valued at only about \$300 (partly because Mrs. Lander had a large dower interest in it). Between 1866 (\$1200 value, front door on Carpenter Street) and 1872 (\$2000 value), this northerly house would seem to have been enlarged to match the southerly house. Evidence

today indicates that there had been a fire in the northerly house, and that the whole roof was raised substantially from its original position. It is likely that the front-door (on Carpenter Street) entry-way was removed at this time too.

In 1870, aged fifty, Mary E.D. McIntire married William B. Jackson of Salem. They rented out this northerly house to tenants and in 1870 (per census, house 212) the residents were Maria/Miriam Rowe, 48, widow, born in New Hampshire, with her daughters Delia Rowe, 21, teacher, and Latty, twelve; also, Eben H. Perry, 26, a carriage-painter born in Canada (probably Nova Scotia), and New Hampshire-born William Shaw, 22, an apprentice blacksmith. In June, 1872, for \$2000, Mrs. Mary McIntire Jackson sold the northerly house and land to Mrs. James (Catherine) Cameron of Salem (ED 856:26). Thus after 45 years, the house passed out of the ownership of the McIntires.

After a while, the Camerons went west; and in April, 1879, from Oberlin, Ohio, they sold the premises to Perry Collyer for \$1200 and subject to a \$300 mortgage (ED 1016:13). For \$1250 Mr. Collyer immediately sold the northerly homestead to Samuel Phipps of Salem (ED 1016:15).

The property would remain in possession of Mr. Phipps for some years, and then go to his widow Susan G. Phipps. After her death, the northerly homestead was sold at auction in April, 1901: the high bid (\$460) was made by Alden Patch, the owner of the southerly homestead (ED 1641:177).

Southerly House, 1820-1885.

In August, 1825, Mr. W.P. Cabot, by then a merchant, became the owner of this southerly house and its land (ED 238:198); and on 30 August 1825 for \$1200 he sold the premises to a cabinet-maker, Jeremiah Staniford (ED 239:193). The land was bounded as fronting 30' 11" on Carpenter Street, where the northwesterly corner was at "the middle of the house," and then running easterly on a line through the middle of the house, etc., to the end line, where it butted 22.5'.

Jeremiah Staniford married Sarah Clifton in March, 1827. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Clifton, founding members of The Branch Society. They had at least one child, Sarah, born in 1833. Presumably the Stanifords resided here happily, for short time. Jeremiah owned this house, four shops and land on the north side of Essex Street, and a shop and land on Essex Street just to the east of

One Cambridge Street. Mr. Staniford soon over-extended his finances; his creditors clamored; and he filed for bankruptcy. He made agreements in September and November, 1828: \$200 was to be paid to his mother, Judith Staniford (who held a mortgage), and then Messrs. Fogg & Deland, creditors, were to distribute the Staniford property among the creditors and obtain their releases for the same (ED 250:90).

On 31 November 1828 Jeremiah Staniford and his wife Sarah C. conveyed their interest in the Carpenter Street property to Messrs. Thorndike Deland and Stephen Fogg, the trustees of the creditors (ED 251:203). That same day, for \$1025, the house, barn, "all other buildings" (perhaps a shop), and land here were sold to Samuel H. Archer, a Salem school-master (ED 251:204). The land was bounded westerly on the street, then running easterly 59' on "as the partition goes dividing the two houses," southerly 8' 9", easterly 41', all on land of Mrs. MacIntire and others, running southerly 22.5', then westerly 100' on land late of Hammond (ED 251:204).

The new owner, Samuel H. Archer, was a Dartmouth graduate (1818) and a notable schoolmaster who ran a celebrated private school in Odell Square, near the first Branch meeting house that Dan Farrington had built on Marlborough (now lower Federal) Street. He had opened his school in 1819. It attracted upwardly mobile families, who sent their children there for a superior education, which indeed was provided. Among the scholars who attended in that first year was a shy boy of 15 who had recently returned to Salem after a years-long stay in Maine. The boy was Nathaniel Hathorne, in whom Mr. Archer found a talented student, and of whom "Master (Archer spoke) encouragingly respecting his talents, etc., and (was) solicitous to have him go to college" (see the section on Samuel H. Archer, pp. 90-95, in Margaret B. Moore, *The Salem World of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, U. of Mo. Press, 1998). Young Hathorne went on to Bowdoin College and became Hawthorne, the author.

Samuel Haraden ARCHER (1796-1838), s/o trader Samuel Archer & Sarah Woodbury, died 27 Dec. 1838. He m. 21 Oct. 1823 Zervia Fidelia Worcester, died 29 March 1884. Known issue:

1. **Fidelia W., 1824, died 1865**
2. **S.E. (daughter), 1826, died 1829**
3. **Mary Jane, 1829, died 1853.**

Mr. Archer liked this location, by the North River, not far from his school-house. On 20 July 1830 for \$150 he purchased the half-interest of Mrs. Sally F. (McIntire)

Page, of Dracut (ED 258:146). The witnesses to the deed were John Punchard and Priscilla F. McIntire. The other half-interest in the northerly house was held by Mrs. Hannah McIntire; and Mrs. Betsy Lander had a life estate in the second-floor rooms there. Evidently the northerly half of the house had deteriorated greatly, or even caught fire, for \$150 was a very low price for half of the northerly house.

Despite an active Zanzibar trade, Salem's general foreign commerce fell off sharply beginning in 1830. 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.

In 1830 (per census, p. 370), the residents here were Samuel H. Archer, his wife Fidelia, and their household (two boys aged 10-15, woman in her 50s, two little girls, one teenage girl). In 1831, Samuel H. Archer was taxed on $\frac{3}{4}$ of the house, valued at \$1000, while "widow Betsy Lander & others" were taxed on the other $\frac{1}{4}$, valued at \$200 (see 1831 valuation, Carpenter Street).

In the Salem Directory for 1837, Samuel H. Archer is listed as a teacher, 8 Odell Square, house 10 Carpenter Street. Salem became a city in 1836. City Hall was built 1837-8 and the city seal was adopted in 1839 with a Latin motto of "to the farthest port of the rich East." The motto was already outdated, for 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 would begin operating between Salem and Boston in 1838; the tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond; the tunnel was built in 1839; and the line would be extended to Newburyport in 1840. 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.

Samuel H. Archer resided here until the spring of 1837, when there was a nationwide economic panic. Shaken by this, and by Salem's decline, Samuel and his brother John made a trip west to see what the new parts of America had to offer. It is likely that Mrs. Archer stayed here. The Archer brothers made it to Illinois, and purchased property there, including a house in Upper Alton, and 610 acres in Vandalia. Sadly, Mr. Archer fell very ill in 1838, and had to return to Salem, where he died on 28 December, 1838, aged forty. The shock to his wife,

children, friends, and former students and their families must have been great, for he was much-beloved. In his front-page obituary, he was lauded for having exerted great influence over his students and their characters. "He convinced all under his care that, to every act and thought, there was a right and a wrong, and that their own self-respect, their safety and happiness, as well as the favor of God, could only be promoted and secured by choosing the right."

Samuel H. Archer's estate was administered beginning on 2 April 1839 (#868). In addition to specified personal property, it consisted of the Illinois real estate and the homestead here: "southern half of a dwelling house (No. 10) and land under and adjoining, situated in Carpenter Street (\$1500), and one undivided moiety of the northern end of said dwelling house, with the land and privileges thereto belonging (\$150)." Note the very large disparity in value between the two houses, north and south.

In July, 1839, the property was sold at auction for \$405 (and subject to a \$1000 mortgage) to a pair of merchant speculators, Benjamin P. Chamberlain and Joseph G. Sprague (ED 318:197). They owned it less than a year, and in May, 1840, sold it for \$460 (plus mortgage) to a clerk, Stephen Thayer (ED 318:216).

In 1840 (per census, p. 312, ward 4), this southerly house was occupied by the Stephen Thayer family and by John O. Chapman, a printer, and his wife, Elizabeth B. (Glover) Chapman, then 21. The Chapmans were here in 1842 and perhaps beyond with the Thayers (see 1842 Salem Directory). On 3 May 1847 Stephen Thayer & wife Jane H. sold the premises for \$1500 to Susan W. Waters, wife of Capt. William C. Waters, mariner, of Salem (ED 382:259).

William Crowninshield WATERS m/1 16 Nov. 1823 Sally MASURY. She died of erysipelas 29 March 1844. He m/2 22 Nov. 1846 Susan W. FLINT. Known issue:

- 1. William R., 1824**
- 2. Anna, 1828**
- 3. Ellen 1833**
- 4. Harriet, 1835**

The Waters family moved in here. In 1850 (per census, house 613-614), the occupants of the southerly house were Capt. William C. Waters, 48, a merchant, wife Susan 37, son William R. Waters, 26, clerk, daughters Anna 22, Ellen 17,

Harriet 14; also a Congregational clergyman, Rev. James M. Hopping, 29, born in Rhode Island, and wife Mary, 25, a native of Connecticut; also Hannah Leavitt, 30, born Ireland, probably serving as a domestic helper.

In March, 1854, Mrs. Waters sold the house, shed, and land for \$1700 to John F. Ferguson, a painter (ED 492:58). The Ferguson family resided here. About two years later, in June, 1856, Mr. Ferguson sold the property for \$400 to Mercy (or Marcy) L. Ferguson, wife of Samuel Ferguson, a painter, and perhaps the mother of John (ED 525:80). In 1860 the residents here were Mrs. Mercy Ferguson, 56, and various younger Fergusons: John Ferguson, 33, painter, George, 25, machinist, Edward, 23, machinist, Mary E, 19, Caroline, and Harriet, 28, and Carrie, eight.

Mrs. Marcy Ferguson died in the 1860s, and the property remained in her estate for a while. In July, 1869, Richard Lavers, an England-born trader (grocer), purchased the house and land at auction for \$1750 (ED 777:195). He mortgaged the same for \$500. He had married Mehitable A. Batchelder in Salem on Christmas Day, 1839.

In 1870 (per census, house 211, ward 4), the residents in the southerly house were Richard Lavers, 52, born England, grocery store, and wife Mehitable, 44; also (separate unit here) Frederick Coan, 28, a house carpenter born in New York, and wife Margaret, 21, born in Nova Scotia. It may also be that the house here was occupied by John E. Kimball, 28, wood turner, wife Lizzie, 29, son Harry, three, Caleb R. Lord, 28, wood turner, and wife Priscilla, 28. The census gives the Kimball residence as being separate from Mr. Lavers' southerly house, but the Directory identifies the Kimball family as residing at "10 Carpenter Street," as do the Laverses.

In June, 1885, Richard Lavers, of West Peabody, for \$1725 sold the premises to Alden Patch of Salem (ED 1152:37). Mr. Patch would purchase the northerly house in 1901, and unify ownership of the whole building and its land.

In 1884 and perhaps before Mr. Patch had been a tenant here. He was a teamster by trade. In 1884 the southerly house was occupied by Mr. Patch & family, Mrs. Emma Higgins (a widow), Winnie C. Higgins, shoemaker, and Mary J. O'Leary, a dressmaker who lived and had her shop here. In the northerly house were Samuel Phipps and William McDonough.

In 1901 (per the Salem Directory), Mr. Patch resided here with his sons Edward, a clerk in Boston, and Walter H., a clerk at Union Station, Boston. By 1905 Mr.

Alden Patch, teamster, resided here with son Edward M. Patch, clerk, and Mrs. Ednah B. Potter, who died 6 July 1905.

This house, with its history of fires, was fortunately out of harm's way on June 25, 1914, when a great fire came roaring up out of Blubber Hollow (Boston Street at Federal Street) and spread easterly, 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.

10 March 2001, Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc.

Glossary

#1234 refers to probate case 1234, Essex County probate

ED 123:45 refers to book 123, page 45, Essex South Registry of Deeds

Salem Directory refers to the published Salem resident directories

Census refers to census records, taken house-by-house with occupants listed.

EIHC refers to Essex Institute Historical Collections



MUNROE ST.

Essex
T. J.
C. J. Ford

ESSEX

Mrs. J. A. ...
Mrs. J. H. ...
E. S. Johnson
Mrs. A. R. Ward
P. S. Johnson
Jas. Winch

Dr. A. J. ...
M. Worcester
R. L. ...
Alice ...
J. H. ...

Jno. Caley
Thos. Perkins
J. H. Bell
M. & D. ...
Wm. Quibour
Dr. Foley

LYNN ST.
Jno. Sander
J. Hayward
S. S. Burrer
Chamberlain
Gen. P. ...

ANDOVER ST.
Jas. ...
Heur. ...
Mrs. M. ...
Cook ...

REVER ST.
M. Ryan
Chas. M. ...
M. Tittle
Chas. M. ...

BECKFORD ST.

FEDERAL ST.
D. A. Moore
Mrs. M. ...
Heur. ...
Mrs. M. ...

REVER ST.
Jas. ...
Benj. ...
A. H. ...

Wm. ...
H. ...
M. ...
Richd. Price
Geo. B. ...

ANDOVER ST.
Jas. ...
Benj. ...
A. H. ...
Lucy ...

REVER ST.
Benj. ...
Mrs. Wm. G.
Jos. W. ...
Robert ...

Mrs. Sarah ...
Mrs. Sarah ...
Thorne ...
Mrs. ...

ANDOVER ST.
A. S. ...
Lucy ...
B. G. ...
Benj. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

FEDERAL ST.
Mrs. ...
J. M. ...
D. E. ...
Mrs. ...

19 Jan 1801 Shillaber to Farrington & Orne, 167:162.

Know all Men by these presents, that I Ebenezer Shillaber of Salem in the County of Essex merchant, in consideration of three hundred & ninety dollars already paid me by Dan. Farrington & William Orne both of the aforesaid Salem housewrights, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given granted bargained sold conveyed and confirmed and by these presents do give grant bargain sell convey and confirm unto them the said Dan Farrington & William Orne and their heirs and assigns forever. A certain lot of land in the aforesaid Salem which is bounded as follows, viz, westerly on a New way leading northerly from Federal Street towards the north river, there beginning at the northwesterly corner of the land I sold to Jacob Lord and Thomas Lamson, thence northerly fifty feet, thence easterly one hundred feet, and southerly fifty feet on my own land, thence westerly bounding southerly on said Lord & Lamson one hundred feet to the bound began at. To have and to hold the above bargained premises with all their privileges and appurtenances to them the said Dan Farrington & William Orne and their heirs and assigns, to the sole use of them the said Dan & William and their heirs and assigns forever. And I the said Ebenezer Shillaber do for myself my heirs executor and administrators, covenant and engage to and with the said Dan Farrington & William Orne, and their heirs executor and administrators and assigns, that at the time of the delivery hereof I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the above bargained premises, and that the same are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right full power and lawful authority to grant bargain sell and convey the same to them the said Dan Farrington & William Orne and their heirs and assigns, to have and to hold the same in manner and for the use aforesaid. and that I and my heirs will warrant, secure and defend the above bargained premises to them the said Dan and William and their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims of all persons. In witness whereof I the said Ebenezer with Deborah my wife for the foregoing consideration and one dollar paid by the said Dan and William she doth relinquish and give up her right to dower in the premises had hereunto set our hands and seals the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us } Eben Shillaber & a seal
Jm^o Page: Hannah Peters } Debby Shillaber & a seal

Essex January 21. 1801. Then the above named Ebenezer Shillaber acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed before me Richard Ward Just. of Peace. Essex Co. Jan^y 27. 1801 & recorded & exam. by John Pickering Regr.

20 Aug. 1802 Orne to Farrington, 178:61.

Know all men by these presents, that I William Orne of Salem in the County
of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts House wright in consideration
of one dollar paid me by Dan Farrington of Salem in the County of Commonwealth
of Essex House wright the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have remised
released forever quitclaimed and do by these presents remise release forever quit-
claim unto the said Dan Farrington his heirs and assigns ^{forever} the one half of a certain
house situated in said Salem, in the New Street or way from Federal Street
towards the North river, with the land under and adjoining the same, with all
the privileges & appurtenances thereto belonging - bounded Southerly on land
of Jacob Lord, running Easterly one hundred feet, westerly on said Street or
way thirty four feet, Northwesterly on land of said Orne fifty nine feet to the mid-
dle of said house, from thence running Southerly eight feet nine inches, thence
Easterly forty one feet on land of said Orne. To have and to hold, the same
with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to him the said
Dan Farrington his heirs and assigns forever And Mary wife to the said
William for and in consideration of one dollar paid her by the said Dan doth
give up & relinquish her right of dower in the premises. In witness where-
of, we have hereunto set our hands & seals this twentieth day of August in the
year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred two. William Orne & said
Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of } Essex: Aug 20. 1802 Then William
Thomas Lamson. David Lord } Orne above named acknowledged
this to be his deed. Before me Sam. Putnam Just. Peace
Essex: Dec 21. 1805 recorded & examined by John Pickering Reg.

20 Aug. 1802 D. Farrington to W. Orne 198:223

Dan Farrington
to
William Orne

Know all men by these Presents, That I Dan Farrington of Salem, in the County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Housewright in consideration of one dollar paid me by William Orne of Salem in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid housewright, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have remised released and forever quitclaimed, and do by these Presents remise release and forever quitclaim unto the said William Orne his heirs and assigns forever, the one half of a certain House situated in said Salem in a new Street or way from Federal Street towards the north River with the land under and adjoining with all the priviledges and appurtenances therunto belonging, bounded Southerly on land of said Farrington fifty nine feet, from thence running Southerly eight feet nine inches, from thence bounded Southerly on land of said Farrington running Easterly forty one feet, from thence running Northerly twenty seven feet nine inches bounding on said Street thence Westerly one hundred feet to the said Street thence Southerly ninety feet to the middle of the house.

To have and to hold the same with all the Priviledges Appurtenances therunto belonging to him the said William Orne his heirs and assigns forever, and Rachel wife to the said Dan for and in consideration of one dollar paid her by the said William doth give up and relinquish her right of dower in the premises. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

Dan Farrington - seal
signed sealed & delivered in presence of Rachel Farrington - seal

Thomas Lamson David Lord } Essex ss. August 20, 1802 Then the within named Daniel Farrington acknowledged this to be his deed.

before me Saml Pitnam Just. Peace
Essex ss. Rec: October 12. 1812. recorded and exam. by Amos Shoulbrey

12 Sept. 1823 inventory of estate of Capt. Wm. Lander (2 pages)

An inventory of the estate of William Lander late of Salem, mariner deceased, as appraised by us the subscribers, viz.

Real estate

The northern half of dwelling house with the land under and ad-
joining thereto belonging to estate on Carpenter Street in
Salem &c

\$7500--

& piece in the branch meeting house

500--

\$8000--

Personal estate

One third of the schooner Mermaid and her appurtenances

7000--

1 bbl pork 48-- 2 bbl of bread at 10--

17--

[Signature]

2 pair of slippers @ 20 @ 97	72
2 pair of slippers @ 20 Working glass \$10 - bureau \$10	10.50
2 pair of slippers @ 20 wash stand 50c	2.50
2 pair of slippers @ 20 card table #2	5.00
2 pair of slippers @ 20 kitchen fire set \$1.50	7.50
2 pair of slippers @ 20 carpet #3	5.00
2 pair of slippers @ 20 bed couch set 50c	10.00
2 pair of slippers @ 20 4 quilts \$12 - 4 new blankets \$9	21.00
2 pair of slippers @ 20 12 pair pillow cases \$2	17.00
2 pair of slippers @ 20 25 towels \$1.00 - iron wire \$3	16.50
2 pair of slippers @ 20 table cloth \$10 - china and glass ware \$6.70	7.70
	<u>\$468.70</u>
4 table spoons and 12 tea spoons @ 1/2 oz. weighing 10 oz	16.00
3 paper knives \$1.50 - knives and forks 50c	2.00
brushed stone in parlour	8.00
Small plated iron \$1 - portable desk \$1.50	2.50
	<u>\$497.20</u>

Salem September 12, 1823. Ephraim ^{me} Rimeston }
 John Burchard administrator. R. Wheatland } Committee
 Brevr. Blanchard }

Case No. 24 a court of probate holden at Salem in and for said county, on the first Tuesday in October A.D. 1823, John Burchard esquire, administrator, presents the aforementioned and swears oath that it contains a true and perfect inventory of the estate of William Souder late of Salem in said county man-mer deceased intestate, so far as has come to his hands or knowledge, and that if any thing further shall hereafter appear, he will cause it to be of record here-with in the probate office. It is thereupon decreed that the same be accepted, allowed and recorded.

D. A. White J. Prob.
 Recorded from the original and examined by Northampton register

18 May 1824 dower set off to widow Elizabeth Lander

Case, as Pursuant to the annexed warrant, we the committee therein therein, being first sworn, have viewed all the real estate of William Lander, late of Salem, merchant, deceased, and have divided and set off, by metes and bounds, one third part of said real estate, both for quantity and quality, unto his widow, Elizabeth Lander, as her right of dower in said real estate, to and for her use and improvement during her natural life, described as follows, viz. The whole of the middle story of a certain half of the dwelling house of said deceased, with the stairs leading from the same to the middle entry and north door, with the privilege of passing through the same out doors, as occasion shall require; also of using the stairs at the eastern end leading from said middle story through the pantry to the cellar and out doors; also the eastern part of the cellar, as the same is now parted off, bounding, nor thirty twenty feet (subject nevertheless to the inconvenience of the occupiers of the other part of said house passing from the outer cellar door to the western part of the cellar) with the privilege of using the necessary; also one pew in the Parish meeting house in Salem, numbered seventy, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto set our hands, this 18th day of May 1824.

Willieatland,

Ephraim Linnerton } committee

Benj^r Blanchard }

Case, in the court of probate, holden at Salem in and for said county on the third Tuesday in May, A.D. 1824.

30 Aug. 1825 W. P. Cabot to Jere. Stamford

Know all Men by these Presents, That I William P. Cabot of Salem in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts merchant, in consideration of Twelve hundred dollars paid by Jeremiah Stamford of said Salem Cabot maker, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Jeremiah Stamford a certain lot of land in Salem aforesaid together with all the buildings thereon standing, bounded as follows, viz, beginning at a stake on the southwesterly corner of the premises, from thence thirty feet eleven inches to the middle of the house and bounds here on Carter's street so called, thence through the middle of the house fifty nine feet, thence southerly eight feet nine inches, thence easterly forty nine feet more or less to land now or late of the heirs of Ebenezer Stillaber deceased and bounds here on land now or late of William Landon thence southerly twenty two feet six inches and bounds here on land now or late of the heirs of Ebenezer Stillaber deceased, thence westerly one hundred feet more or less to the first mentioned bounds, and bounds here on land now or late of John Burdham. TO have and to hold the granted premises with the appurtenances to the said Jeremiah Stamford his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and benefit forever. And I the said William P. Cabot for myself my heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby covenant with the said Jeremiah Stamford his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee of the premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Jeremiah Stamford, and that I will and my heirs, executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Jeremiah Stamford his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of any persons. In witness whereof I the said William P. Cabot have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of August in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of us
J. Tucker
E. O. Tucker

William P. Cabot seal
Essex ss. August 30. 1825. Then the abovesaid William P. Cabot
acknowledged the above instrument to be his free act and deed.
before me J. Tucker Just. Peace.

Essex ss. Received September 1. 1825. recorded and examined by James Choute Reg

31 Nov. 1828 Deland + Fogg to St Archer

Know all Men by these Presents That we Thornlike Deland and
Stephen Fogg of Salem in the County of Essex assignees of Jeremiah Staniford and
Judith Staniford as by an Indenture of Nov. 8. 1828. recorded in the Registry of
Deeds for said County, Book 250 Leaf 92 in consideration of Ten hundred and
twenty five dollars to us paid by Samuel H. Archer of the same Salem School mas-
ter, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge have remised released and forever quit
claimed and do for ourselves and our heirs by these Presents remise release and forever
quit claim unto the said Samuel H. Archer his heirs and assigns a lot of land
on Carpenter street in Salem aforesaid with the dwelling house thereon and all other
buildings thereon, bounded beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the premises on the
said street by land late of Hammond, then running Northerly on said street to the
partition or division between this house and the house adjoining Northerly now of
Mrs. Mearns, then running Easterly as the partition goes dividing the two houses fifty
nine feet, then Southwesterly eight feet and nine inches, then Easterly about forty one feet,
then Southwesterly twenty two feet and six inches, then Westerly on land late of said Hammond
about one hundred feet to the first bounds. The same having been conveyed by William
P. Cabot to the said Jeremiah by deed in Book 239 Leaf 193; and among other things mort-
gaged by the said Jeremiah to Esther Clarke for \$500. 00 and interest by deed in Book
243 Leaf 107, — and afterwards by said Jeremiah mortgaged to said Judith by deed in
Book 249 Leaf 68; .. and afterwards assigned as aforesaid for the benefit of Creditors. The
said Jeremiah's wife has released her dower (if any) to said assignees by deed of Nov. 25. 1828.
inclosed for record just before this. The assignees reserve to release all the right they have
by virtue of any of the aforesaid deeds, or in any other way; and nothing more. — The
above mortgage to Mrs. Clark being this day assigned to said assignees by deed of even
date herewith, and entered for record just before this. To have and to hold
the aforesaid premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging
to him the said Samuel H. Archer his heirs and assigns forever, so that neither we the
said assignees nor any other person or persons claiming from or under us or them or in
the name right or stead of us or them shall or will by any way or means have claim
or demand any right or title to the aforesaid premises or their appurtenances or to any
part or parcel thereof forever. In witness whereof we the said Thornlike and
Stephen assignees as aforesaid have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirty first
day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty
eight.

Thornlike Deland . . . seal
Stephen Fogg . . . seal

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of us
our heirs or first executors, thirty first written
in an enclosure.

Essex ss. December 31. 1828. Then the
above named Thornlike and Stephen ac-
knowledged the above instrument to be
their free act and deed before me

Amos Choate
Henry S. Sambert

Amos Choate, Just. of Peace.

Essex ss. Received January 1. 1829. recorded and examined by Amos Choate Reg

17 May 1839 inventory of estate of Saml. H. Archer

No. 111 To the honorable Court of Probate of the county of Essex

PURSUANT to a warrant from your honor, we, the subscribers, the committee therein named, having been first sworn, have made the following

INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF

Samuel H. Archer
late of Salem in said county, gentleman deceased, in testate,
as shown to us by the administrator.

REAL ESTATE

Southern half of a dwelling house (No. 10) and land under and adjoining, situated in Carpenter street } \$1500.00
And one undivided moiety of the northern end of said dwelling house, with the land and privileges thereto belonging } 150.00
610 acres of land near Vandulcia, State of Illinois, at \$1.50 } 900.00
\$2610.00

Personal estate.

One half of a dwelling house, (no land) in Upper Alton, Illinois \$100.00
Note John W. Archer for 118.00
Notes against sundry persons in Illinois, amounting to 180.00
Cash on hand \$10.00 19 ounces silver \$20.42 60.90
1 cream pitcher \$3.00 10 pairs sheets \$5.00 8.00
10 pairs pillow cases \$1.00 8 towels, napkins &c. 50c 1.50
Pneumatic apparatus \$2.00 case mathematical instruments \$1.00 3.00
1 pair fruit baskets and 1 pair trays \$10.00 2 dozen knives and forks \$1.00 3.11.00
3 pairs blankets \$5.50 2 straw bed ticks 50c 6.00
7 bed quilts \$7.00 2 books, stationary &c. \$15.00 22.00
1 dining table and 9 chairs \$3.00 work table and 1 dress do. \$1.50 4.50
2 large rocking chairs \$3.00 2 tables and 1 work table \$1.00 3.00
1 bedstead and carpenter's tools \$2.00 2 pair bellows 25c 2.25
2 watches \$25.00 6 chairs 75c 25.75
1 toilet \$1.00 1 casket \$1.50 2.50
\$1148.40
Deduct error in cash 10.00
\$1138.40

Brought forward. Amount of real estate, \$ 2610.00
Amount of personal estate, 1138.40
Total, \$ 3748.40

Dated at Salem this seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1837.
John Puschard, administrator, Jonathan Percy,
John Towne,
S. Chamberlain, } Committee.

Essex, ss. At a court of probate holden at Salem in and
for said county, on the third Tuesday in May, A. D. 1837.
John Puschard esquire, administrator,

Samuel H. Archer presents the foregoing, and makes oath, that it contains a true and perfect inventory of the estate of Samuel H. Archer late of Salem in said county, gentleman deceased, in testate, so far as has come to his hands or knowledge, and that, if any thing further shall hereafter appear, he will cause it to be of record herewith in the probate office. — It is thereupon decreed, that the same be accepted, allowed and recorded.

Recorded from the original, and examined by D. A. White Judge of Probate, Matthew Perry Registrar.

8 May 1840 Sprague & Chamberlain to Stephen Thayer

Know all Men by these Presents, That We,

Sprague
et al.
to
Thayer

Joseph G. Sprague & Benjamin P. Chamberlain, both of Salem in the County of Essex, in consideration of Four hundred and sixty dollars paid by Stephen Thayer, of said Salem,

the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said

Thayer, his heirs and assigns forever, a parcel of land with the Southern half of the Dwelling house & Barn thereon, situate on the East side of Carpenter Street in said Salem, bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of the premises on the said Street, by land formerly of Hammond now of Lindegaard, thence running northerly on said Street to the partition or division between this & Northerly half, now belonging to M^{rs}. McIntire & others, thence running Easterly as the partition goes dividing the two tenements about one hundred feet more or less to land of Eben^r. Phillaber - Thence Southerly by land of said Phillaber to land late of Hammond now of Lindegaard, thence Westerly by land of said Lindegaard to the first mentioned bounds, with the privileges & appurtenances thereto belonging - The premises nevertheless being subject to a mortgage to John G. King dated the 28th day of February 1838 for the sum of One thousand Dollars with interest.

To Have and to Hold the afore-granted premises to the said Thayer, his

heirs and assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever. And do covenant with the said Thayer, his heirs and assigns, that We are lawfully seized in fee of the afore-granted premises; that they are free of all incumbrances; except that herein expressed, that We have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Thayer,

And that We will warrant and defend the same premises to the said Thayer, his heirs and assigns, forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, we the said Joseph G. Sprague & Benj^r. P. Chamberlain together with their respective wives who in consideration of one Dollar each paid to them do hereby relinquish all their right of power in the premises.

have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

Mary Smith
& Mary Ann Tilden.

Essex, ss. May 8th 1840 - Then the above named J. G. Sprague & B. P. Chamberlain

acknowledged the above Instrument to both free act and deed,

before me, Benj. Merrill Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Received May 11, 1840, 25 m. past 8, A. M. Recorded and examined, by H. H. French Register.

The words "except that herein expressed" were inserted before signing & also the word "relinquish"

Joseph G. Sprague Seal.
Benj^r. P. Chamberlain Seal.
Eliza S. Chamberlain Seal.
P. G. Sprague Seal.

13 Jan 1866 F. W. Archer to Mary E. D. McIntire, 696:144.

Know all men by these Presents, That I, Fidelity W. Archer of Salem
in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, widow, in consideration
of six hundred dollars paid by Mary E. D. McIntire of said Salem the re-
ceipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and
convey unto the said Mary E. D. McIntire and her heirs and assigns forever
one undivided moiety of the northern half of a certain dwelling house and land
under and adjoining, situated on the easterly side of Carpenter Street in said Salem
and contained within the following lines, viz: beginning at a point in the middle
of the front door, on Carpenter Street, then running through the middle of the house by
land of Ferguson about one hundred feet to land of S. M. Worcester; then running eath-
erly by land of said Worcester and land of Gifford about twenty nine feet to land of
Gifford, then running westerly in land of Gifford about ninety eight feet to Carpenter
Street, then running southerly about thirty six feet to the point begun at: being the same
premises that were conveyed to me by Samuel W. Archer's Administrator by a deed rec-
orded with Essex deeds, Book 343 folio 155, less a portion of land which was erroneously
included in said Administrator's deed, as will be understood by reference to a deed
from Hannah McIntire to Samuel W. Archer recorded with Essex deeds B. 275: L. 305.
We also, a deed from Salem & Danvers Aqueduct Corporation to Fidelity W. Archer rec-
orded Essex Deeds B. 658: L. 28. To have and to hold the above granted premises with
all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Mary E. D. McIn-
tire and her heirs and assigns to her and their use and behoof forever. And I the said
Fidelity W. Archer for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators do covenant
with the said Mary E. D. McIntire and her heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully
seized in fee simple of the above granted premises; that they are free from all incum-
brances, that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Mary E. D.
McIntire, and her 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
Mary E. D. McIntire and her heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims
and demands of all persons. In witness whereof, I the said Fidelity W. Archer
have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of January in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty six. Fidelity W. Archer seal

Signed, sealed and delivered } Essex, ss. January 13, 1866. Then personally
in presence of Jonathan F. Worcester } appeared the above-named Fidelity W. Archer
and acknowledged the above instrument to be her free act and deed

Before me, Jonathan F. Worcester Justice of the Peace.

Essex, ss. Decd. Jan. 15, 1866. 30 no. part 3 P. M. Rec. & Co. by Ephraim Thomas Reg.

42. Tinsmith. Admitted to the Lodge March, 1860.

628. JOSEPH W. RUSSELL, son of Joseph W. and Susan (Hale) Russell, born Billerica, 28th Dec., 1833. Came to Salem 1842. Mariner. Admitted to the Lodge 6th March, 1860.

629. GEORGE E. LORD, son of David and Lucy (Harris) Lord, born 22d July, 1833. Mariner. Admitted to the Lodge March, 1860.

630. JOSEPH E. GLOVER, son of Ephim and Sally (Ervin) Glover, born 28th Dec., 1816; married Sarah T. Harris, of Marblehead. Station Agent on the Eastern R. Road. Admitted to the Lodge 5th Dec., 1860.

631. RICHARD BRIGGS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Willman) Briggs, born Bradford, Yorkshre, Eng., 10th April, 1820; married 4th Jan., 1849, Ann Dunbar, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Came to Salem 23d June, 1854. Marbleworker.—Admitted to the Lodge 3d July, 1860.

632. DANA Z. SMITH, son of Zenas and Minerva (Read) Smith, born in Putney, Vt., 29th Aug., 1819; married Sarah M. Perkins, of Portsmouth, N. H. Came to Salem from Marblehead 1847. Road Master on the Eastern R. Road. Admitted to the Lodge 3d July, 1860.

633. CLARIMUNDO MARTINS, son of Antonio Joaquim and Apolonia (Ferreira) Martins, born in Buena Vista, Cape Verde Islands, 5th April, 1834. Came to Salem 1855. Factor. Admitted to the Lodge 1st Aug., 1860.

634. ALBERT VERRY, son of Joseph and Mary (Demsey) Verry, born in Danvers, 23d Nov., 1835; married 25th Oct., 1860, Emma F. Smith, of Manchester,

Mass. Came to Salem 1856. Admitted to the Lodge 4th Sept., 1860.

THE BRANCH OR HOWARD ST. CHURCH.

of Salem, Mass.
BY REV. C. C. BRAMAN.

Read at a Meeting of the Essex Institute.
Dec. 1861.

The Howard Street, or Branch church, which was its first name, was organized by an ecclesiastical council convened in Salem, December 29, 1803. Its members had been dismissed from the Tabernacle church April 27th, of the same year, and admitted into the Congregational church, at Rowley, May 2. Dissatisfaction with the dismissal of their much beloved pastor, the Rev. JOSHUA SPALDING, an event taking place April 23, 1802, induced them to leave their original church. In the Church at Rowley, the following records were made.

"At a church meeting in Rowley, held May 2, 1802, a paper was received signed by twenty five members of the Tabernacle church, Salem, requesting the privilege of uniting with our church until their difficulties could be settled. Our church consulted together and consented to receive them, if they would sign our covenant and be subject to our discipline according to the word of God."

The dismissal to form the new church occurred December 19, 1803.

"At a legal meeting of the first church in Rowley, at the house of Deacon Thomas Mighill a request from our brethren, who live in Salem, was introduced and considered, in which they ask our counsel and advice in relation to their being set off as a church. After due consideration the following votes were passed:

First,—That we are willing that these brethren and sisters, who were recommended to and joined our church from Salem, should be incorporated into a church state among

themselves, and when so incorporated, that their particular union with us be dissolved.

Second,—It was our advice to said brethren and sisters, for the purpose of their corporation, that they call in the assistance of three, four, or five neighboring ministers and churches, whom they shall choose to act in their corporation.

Third,—That the church assist by their pastor and delegate.

Fourth,—That Deacon George Jewett be a delegate to assist with the Rev. David Tullar in the above mentioned council.

The names of the persons set off were Daniel Farrington, Benjamin Smith, Edward Norris, Joseph Rider, John Clifton, William Orne, Jacob Lord, Thomas Lamson, David Lord, Samuel Lamson, James Lord, William Lander, Abiah Smith, Lydia Cook, Lydia Cook, 2d, Hitty Yell, Mary Mansfield, Rachel Farrington, Sarah Norris, Elizabeth Clifton, Sarah Clifton, Abigail Rider, Margaret Archer, Abigail Rider, 2d, Mary Neal, Elizabeth Cook. To these add the name of Mary Francis, who had joined Mr. Tullar's church by profession, and was dismissed to be formed into the new church. The council in their session listened to the request of these persons to be formed into a church, and also to the objections to the measure urged by Rev. Dr. Worcester of the Tabernacle church. After deliberation they decided to organize the petitioners into a church, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Tullar, it received the name of the Branch church. The first meetings held in Salem by the seceded members, were in a house of Jacob Lord's, in Carpenter street, which was afterwards burnt. The site is now occupied by the house of Dr. Worcester. In the third story of this house in a large chamber, they regularly worshipped. Some time in 1802, Mr. Spalding, on a visit, preached in this room from Luke, 12:32: "Fear not, little flock," &c. Four children were baptized on this occasion. A vestry was built in 1802, for a place of worship on Baptist hill, near the spot on which the first Baptist meeting-

house now stands, and here the meetings of the new church were held, when removed from "Lord's Garret," as enemies called the upper room of Mr. Lord's house. Dea. Daniel Farrington conducted the exercises, with occasional ministerial assistance, and the house, which held between three and four hundred persons, was generally well filled. The Bible used there, which was presented by the sisters, is now in the possession of Mrs. Mary A. Abbot, one of the children baptized in "Lord's garret." In August, 1804, they commenced to build a meeting-house on a lot of land back of Brown street, then lying in an open field, Howard street not having been laid out at that time. They bought the land of Captain Stephen Webb, and had access to it through a lane leading from Brown street. The house was completed and dedicated, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1805. They were assisted in putting up a spacious and handsome edifice, the same in which the church now worships, by members of the Republican or Democratic party, with which the Rev. Mr. Spalding, for whom the house was built, was connected.

The building committee were Jeduthan Upton, Daniel Farrington and Jacob Lord. The architect was Mr. Samuel Macintire. Seven master carpenters took separate parts of the house on contract, namely: William Doliver, Joseph Eveleth, Daniel Farrington, George H. Smith, Asa Flanders, Joseph Fogg and Peter Frye. Shaw and Lovett, of Beverly, did the mason work. The whole cost of the house and land was about fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Spalding preached the Dedication sermon from 2d Cor. 5:1: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." This sermon was printed in a pamphlet form, several copies of which have been preserved, from one of which the following extracts are taken.

"But amidst this joy, and such as the joy of this day, whilst even opening a place prepared by our exertion long and arduous; encounter-

ing weakness of aid and strength of opposition, successful only, as courage, patience, and a true consciousness of being engaged in the righteous cause, are principles never to be vanquished. I say, in the midst of such exultation, they may hear themselves addressed by their Divine teacher, as in the words of the prophet, "Arise ye, this is not your rest."

Further on he remarks :

"It is not our part to praise our own work, but thanks to God, this which we joyfully come to offer before him this day, we may call a *good* house. It is spacious, it is well constructed, it is beautiful."

Mr. Spalding was now forty-five years of age, and for more than sixteen years he had been the pastor of the Tabernacle church, having been settled over that people, October 20, 1785, and dismissed in April, 1802. His claim to the right of negating a vote of the church in the case of a member admitted, whom he believed unworthy, caused a great excitement and was the ground of his removal. It was a matter of conscience with him and he thought he had Bible warrant for his course, and although some Christian denominations allow it, yet it is contrary to Congregational usage. The attempt to form a church, erect a meeting house, and resettle Mr. Spalding in Salem, provoked much opposition, as we may infer from further extracts from this dedication sermon :

"And with respect to the exertion which has raised this building, were it proper upon this occasion to take a view of past scenes, we might say much, when it is remembered, what was the extreme depression of this people three years ago; when the enemy, ever watchful as with an eagle's eye, seized that moment of calamity to circumvent them, almost before they had taken the alarm of danger, and followed up his advantage till they saw the labor of half a life, as to the church state of the gospel, rent in pieces. You all, we know, detest the spirit of party; you intend no injury to your fellow man, but as you value your best interests as to time and eternity, you will re-

sist your enemy the devil, for as a roaring lion he walketh abroad seeking whom he may devour. Only two years ago what was their question? Shall we despair? no, never! Shall we go to other shores? or shall all these mountains of difficulty be attempted?" Contemplating the possibility of the Meeting-house passing into other hands, he solemnly addresses any one who, in the future, should preach contrary to sound doctrine within its walls :—

"By a great variety of solemn and heart-trying events in the providence of God, this church has been erected for a use the most clearly defined. But it is a changing world. It is possible, and observing what has often taken place in different institutions, it is not very improbable, that this in a future time may be alienated, not only to a different but to a diametrically opposite use. All we can do is to bar it by the sanction of the most solemn dedication before the Judge of all. And let the man remember who shall stand up here to preach any other than the *everlasting* Gospel—remember—I say, these, all these, shall witness against him in the day of judgment : the stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it; and all the prayers, and tears, and labors, and sacrifices, this building has cost, more than the weight of a mill stone will sink him in condemnation."

The pews were appraised, and premiums were obtained for choice amounting to a considerable sum. New persons joined the church, among whom were, Philip Abbot, Daniel Abbot, Benjamin Archer, Jonathan Blyth, Stephen Whitmore, Robert Cook, William Davis, Eliphalet Jewett, Moses Kimball, Geo. H. Smith, Moses Smith, William B. Dodge, Miles Scarle, William Orne, Thomas Prime, John Pearson.

In the year 1808, as the fruits of a revival, fifty five joined the church in one day, a large part of them were young persons. The society continued to prosper and was from time to time enlarged.

The meeting house presented a scene of solemn interest, on Monday, August 23, 1813, when the bodies of Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, who had been killed on board of the frigate Chesapeake, in her fight with the Shannon, were brought in, having been procured by Capt. George Crowninshield, who sent a vessel to Halifax for them. A large military and naval and civil procession proceeding from Crowninshield wharf, entered the Howard street Meeting House, which was tastefully hung with sable, cypress, and evergreen. Among those who entered were Elbridge Gerry, Vice President of the U. S., Commodores Bainbridge and Hull, Capt. Stewart and other officers of the Navy, Hon. William Gray, Hon. Samuel Dexter. The Marine and Masonic societies were in attendance. Judge Story delivered the eulogy. The bodies were carried, after the services, into the Howard street cemetery and temporarily deposited in the tomb of Capt. George Crowninshield.

The house was dressed by the ladies on the Saturday previous, and Mr. Spalding preached to a crowded house on the next day (Sabbath) a funeral sermon from 2 Samuel, 1 : 23, "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, &c."

The business of Salem experienced a great decline during the embargo and the war with England, and Mr Spalding's society suffered severely, being mainly composed of mechanics, who, for want of business, had to leave the place and he, himself, had to quit in 1814 for want of support.

Mr Spalding was a remarkable man, and his long and successful labors in Salem, entitle him to a most honorable remembrance. He greatly built up the Tabernacle Church during his pastorate there, and his labors with the Branch, or Howard Street Church, were highly useful and prosperous. He was born at Killingly, Conn. Dec. 13, 1760.

His father was a farmer of limited means, and the early advantages of education he possessed were small. He speaks of himself, as

having been familiar from his childhood with the works of President Edwards and Dr. Hopkins, and that they had an influence in impressing his mind. He mentions, also, that he had been often and severely rallied by his wise and greatly esteemed instructors for asking the why's and the how's of things, showing the inquisitive character of his mind. Dr. Peniel Hutchins, of Killingly, relates that one day at dusk he was riding in the south parish, and hearing strange and loud sounds, he was led by curiosity to trace them to an old and dilapidated church seldom used, and going to it discovered Spalding, then a mere youth, holding forth from the pulpit in a most solemn and earnest strain, as if addressing an audience. His early desire to be a preacher, of which this anecdote may apprise us, led him at the age of twenty, to put himself under the tuition of Rev. Ebenezer Bradford of Rowley, who received many students in theology, having erected a building for their instruction. At the age of 22, he was licensed to preach the gospel.

While studying at Rowley, he was overheard praying for a long time by himself in a distant field, and so loud as to be distinctly audible to the persons on the hill listening. He was consecrating himself to God to labor in the ministry.

He early introduced in his ministry at Salem the practice of holding religious meetings at private houses, and his own house, which he built in Summer Street, which is now occupied by Mr. Doyle, was often crowded and persons standing outside to hear, in times of particular religious interest. He was not a worldly man, caring little for any thing more than a living. He would make calls upon his own people, and extensively upon families out of his parish, in the most easy and familiar manner, and converse on religion; but if a book lay upon the table he would seize it, and often become so absorbed in reading as to forget where he was. He was called homely, but when he spoke, his countenance lightened up so that he appeared even handsome. He was

kind to children and to everybody, and was genial and humorous. In person he was tall and thin, and of light complexion. His health, he describes in 1808, "at present, the slenderest natural constitution and daily growing weaknesses." Yet he did a great deal of labor. His prayers, so continuous and fervent, must have been exhaustive. Master Dodge, who boarded with him for two years soon after the building of the new meeting-house, and who had a room under his study, relates, that when he left the house to go to his school he could hear him in prayer, and when he returned his voice was still perceived in supplication. He was very fond of his study, and spent much time there, in reading, deep thought, and writing. In pastoral labor he also abounded and held many meetings during the week. Revivals of religion were his delight. In the interval between his dismissal from the Tabernacle Church and his engagement with the Branch, from 1802 to 1805, he preached at Bennington, Vermont, and had a great revival. He mentions, in the preface of one of his books, the having spent several years in travelling among the churches in the late remarkable seasons of divine influence. He has been heard to say, that he had, during his life, been in more than forty revivals. He possessed a great readiness and ability in his conversation with persons distressed for sins, and happily relieved many in their times of perplexity and despair. His preaching was very searching, and at times, when he discoursed upon high themes and his voice became quite loud and his gestures very animated, it might be called terrible.

He was a great reasoner, and quoted Scripture freely to sustain his arguments. So zealous was he in his work, that his zeal, in connection with certain eccentricities of character and negligence of dress, induced some of the people of Salem to call him mad, and these same persons pronounced his converts as having become crazy, also. But nothing could daunt him, for he was entirely fearless in expressing his sentiments, both in politics and religion.

His sister relates, that when five years old, some oxen having run away and going furiously along the road, he stepped into the middle of the highway and stretched out his arms in the expectation of stopping them, and this trait of a resolute mind ever characterized him. The place where he was born was wild; rocks and hills and woods, and a sparse population, on the borders of a rough part of Rhode Island; and a man's birthplace has something to do with the forming of his character. It was a singular providence, which sent from that quarter, two years after the Revolutionary War, a preacher to the long settled and highly cultivated town of Salem; but he had a work to do here for which his birth, deep toned piety, theological views, ardor, strong intellect and resolution, were eminent qualifications, and he has left his mark behind him. He exercised a great influence in the formation of the Massachusetts Missionary Society in 1798. His theory of missions was to begin at home and spread abroad.

He published in 1796, a volume containing nine lectures upon the Second Advent of our Lord, believed to be the first ever published in this country on that topic. They were entitled "The Coming of Christ;" "The Last Trumpet;" "The First Resurrection," &c., These discourses are calm, scriptural and argumentative performances, and very respectable as compositions. They are known in Europe, and are freely quoted by believers in the pre-millenary theory at this day. He never fixed a time for Christ's coming. In 1800, his discourse on the death of George Washington, Dec. 29, 1799, was published by desire of the Town authorities of Salem, before whom it was delivered. It possesses more of a rhetorical character than any other of his productions, and will compare favorably with other performances on that occasion. A copy, with other sermons of his, is preserved in the Essex Institute collections. His "Divine Theory," a work from which he formed large expectations, was published in the first volume in 1808, a book of 440 pages. It was published by sub-

scription, and the subscribers' names are appended to the volume. One hundred and fifty names were obtained in Salem, and many in Boston and other towns of the State, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. Kalkock of Savannah, Georgia, took six copies, Rev. Drs. Barnard, Bentley and Bolles, and Hon. J. Crowninshield, Hon. Elias H. Derby, Hon. John Norris, Hon. Joseph Sprague, Joseph Story, Esq., Judge Prescott, Judge Putnam, Capt. Joseph Peabody, Capt. Timothy Ropes, Dea. George H. Smith, of Salem, are among the subscribers. Rev. Dr. Fitch, President of Williams College; Chief Justice Robinson of Vermont; Dr. Nott, President of Union College, New York; Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason of New York, and a large number of clergymen are also enrolled. His preface speaks of his not having come up to his desires in this performance, owing to ill health and multiplied avocations.

The second volume was published a few years afterwards.

The title of the book explains the theory of the writer:—"The Divine Theory; a System of Divinity, founded wholly upon Christ, which, by one principle, offers an explanation of all the works of God."

In this work, as in all the writings and preaching of Mr. Spalding, Christ is constantly kept before the mind as the "all in all."

I am not aware that the "Divine Theory" has ever received a systematic and candid criticism, but no one can read it without discovering the author to be a man of deep thought and fervent piety. It may be objected to as obscure and fanciful and unsound, but if the reader will bear constantly in mind the design of the writer to honor Christ and that he freely quotes the Scriptures to prove his theory with great pertinency, he will have a key to unlock any apparent inconsistency in one who sees only God in Christ in creation, and in grace. The learned James Iyler, then living in Salem, who examined the work in manuscript, seconds all that Mr. Spalding had said in the department of natural philosophy con-

cerning electricity as the one great agent, by saying, "And at present this appears to be the prevailing doctrine of natural philosophy."

His idea, which consoled him for the neglect of his book, that coming generations would understand and prize it, may not be so Utopian as some have imagined, for the glorifying of God's will in Christ with so much labor and sincerity will be apt to attract more attention, as the Redeemers reign on earth is more triumphant, and errors of plan and judgment are more readily overlooked.

He published a Hymn book in 1805, saying, in his preface, they were "such as have been used in the late glorious revivals with great benefit;" and giving the reasons for the publication, remarks:—"Having observed that some in frequent use were very incorrect, and that a number of those most esteemed were not to be found in any of the collections extant, and wishing to obviate this inconvenience and add every thing in his power to the improvement of the people of Zion; and by the request of his friends, who apprehended that his extensive intercourse had made him acquainted with composites of this kind, he was induced to undertake the work. He hopes that the sweet enjoyment he has experienced, joining with thousands of the Lord's hidden ones, in singing these divine themes in this house of our pilgrimage, may be a prelude to his joining with ten thousands of his saints, soon to be revealed upon Mount Zion, to employ their harps of gold in singing a new song before the throne of God and the Lamb." Here, as well as in his other publications, the Saviour is the great theme, and the title of the book corresponded; "And with a desire that the Lord alone might be exalted by them, which he doubts not has been the desire of all their authors, he has inscribed them 'The Lord's Songs.'"

How far this book was circulated is not known. Several copies have been preserved. Looking at three or four books of an ancient aspect, on the table of an aged and retired widow, who joined Mr. Spalding's church about

the time this volume of hymns was issued, and who is still living, I was touched with her love and love for it, and of the contribution he had made, *even in that single volume*, for the welfare of mankind.

One more publication only will be mentioned, and that is a sermon entitled "The power and glory of Faith" preached at the Branch Church in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1813, upon the occasion of the sudden and greatly lamented death of Deacon DANIEL FARRINGTON, senior elder of that church, who died of the typhus fever, at Newburgh, N. Y. January 28, 1813, in the forty eighth year of his age. And well did the subject of this sermon deserve such a tribute from his much beloved pastor, for Deacon Farrington was a rare man, and had struggled manfully for the church and its pastor. The text was Hebrews 11:2. "For by it the elders obtained a good report." The sermon was evidently written with deep feeling of sorrow for the loss. Their acquaintance commenced while Mr Spaulding was pastor of the Tabernacle Church, in the first remarkable awakening under his ministry the year following his settlement. The sermon narrates the conversion. "I first became acquainted with him from a circumstance ever interesting, and to me, at that time, the more so, as then I had never been acquainted with but two or three instances of the kind, excepting the manner in which my own frame was affected under the killing power of the law. In the early part of this season of religious interest, I was making an evening visit to the family to which he belonged, in the course of which we were alarmed by a cry from the kitchen that Daniel was in a fit. I went in, and saw a tall youth stretched motionless upon the floor, and upon examination, signs of life were scarcely perceptible. I inquired if he was subject to fits, and they said no; and apprehending that it might be a case that required the physician of souls, I resolved to tarry with him until I saw the result. At length, together with a general trembling, he began to utter deep and agonizing groans; and when he was so far recovered from the

swooning and convulsive shock, as to articulate a few words, they consisted of the heart-piercing and reiterated complaint of a soul pressed under an insupportable load of pollution and condemnation. This distress continued but for two or three days—long mortality could not have endured it—when all these mighty and overwhelming waters of sorrow were suddenly assuaged by a view of the mercy of God which is in Christ Jesus, and his mind became calm and joyful. In the course of the same year, he made a public profession of Christ, with an appearance of of great carefulness and solemnity."

Unusual as the circumstances of this conversion were, the subsequent life proved it to have been deep and sincere. "For a number of years," continues the discourse, "he exhibited a great tenderness of conscience, and eagerness to obtain instruction, for the manifest purpose of knowing how he ought to walk and to please God, together with a readiness to assist his young companions in the labors and difficulties of ascending the hill of the Lord. But after six or seven years, he began to extend the sphere of his usefulness, and was seen greatly to outstrip his fellows, and his profiting appeared to all. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the church by the death of the then senior elder, deacon SAMUEL JONES, though Mr. Farrington was one of the youngest of the brethren, he was chosen to fill his place and sustain that most important charge; and with his mantle, a double portion of the spirit of that eminent servant of God rested upon his successor. With great zeal and ability he magnified his office." In the contest which issued in the dismissal of Mr. Spaulding from the Tabernacle Church, Deacon Farrington took his part and led the seceding members on to the formation of the new church. So, says Mr. Spaulding:—

"The part he took in the trying struggle which issued in his removal from that church, which respected the duty of its officers. Though he was overpowered and failed to support what he viewed to be the cause of truth,

it brought him still more conspicuously into view and much increased his reputation. And in this house, we behold a monument of his vigorous exertions and persevering zeal for the support of a cause which engaged his whole heart. It was an effort of his heroic mind which conceived that such difficulties as lay in the way of this undertaking, were surmountable; and with the knowledge that I possess of the fact, I am doubtless warranted to say, that but for him, this church had not existed."

Although employed in a laborious calling, and favored only with very limited opportunities for education in early life, Mr. Farrington was no ordinary preacher and exercised his gift in copious exhortations which might be called sermons. Mr. Spaulding says of him: "Being apt to teach, our elder had acquired a rare talent for religious instruction. Upon all common subjects he could speak well, and upon some of the most important subjects relative to the gospel of Christ, few could speak as well. His discourses were copious and full of well digested and pertinent observations, which were calculated for the awakening and conviction of sinners, and to apprise the followers of Christ of the temptations and dangers which still surrounded them, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God."

Dea. Farrington was born in Lynn in the year 1765. His family were religious and respectable, but in low circumstances in the world; and when he was a lad he was put out in Salem an apprentice to the business of cabinet making. He lived there until a year before he died, when on account of the embargo and war depressing his business, he removed with many others, members of the same church, to Newburgh, in 1812. *

*As an illustration of the popular sentiment concerning the piety of Deacon Farrington, an anecdote is related of his being called one day from his work at a horse car-enter, to pray for a child lying at the point of death. The father of the child, not himself a pious man, or not a member of any church, came to him in great haste, believing that his pray-

Mr. Spaulding became pastor of a church in South East, a town in Putnam county, New York, after he left Salem. While there he had a stroke of the palsy which ever after incapacitated him from preaching. He removed to Newburgh in N. York, where he had a son residing, and there remained until his death. Such was his fondness for the house of God that when physically unable to walk there, he requested to be carried, and Sabbath after Sabbath he was seen sitting in a chair in the broad aisle, attending to the exercises. His death, which took place, Sept. 26, 1825, at the age of 61 years, 9 months and 16 days, carried him into the presence of those scenes, which with faith's raptured eye he had so long contemplated as his everlasting rest. A handsome monument in the burial ground at Newburgh marks his grave. His first wife was a daughter of Gen. Douglas, of Plainfield, Conn., and his second, Betsey Bradshaw of Salem.

The two last survivors of the founders of the Branch or Howard Street Church, have lately passed away from earth, viz., Deacon Jacob Lord, who died a few months ago at Newburgh, and Mr. Asa Flanders, who deceased two weeks ago at Charlestown. All have now gone, but they have left behind a holy influence and a pleasant memory. Their character may be inferred from the reputation of remarkable faith and labors of their pastor and chief deacon. Those who knew them well testify to their humility, prayerfulness, zeal, self-denial and brotherly love. They lived for Christ and his church and died in faith.

After the departure of Mr. Spaulding the meeting house was only opened a part of the time for two or three years, but the church held meetings regularly in their vestry on Baptist Hill. Rev. Mr. Batchelder, who lived in Lynn, preached for them some time, and Elder Wm. B. Dodge says of himself, that he was a

or would prevail with God, and like the nobleman who came to Christ, saying, "Sir, come down ere my child die," he would not suffer him to change his working dress, but as he was, he went in and knelt down and prayed and the child afterwards recovered.

kind of a preacher among them, usually conducting their meetings. Students from Andover sometimes supplied the pulpit, and among them Rev. PLINY FISK, who afterwards went on a mission to Palestine.

Rev. HENRY BLATCHFORD was ordained over the church as pastor by the Londonderry Presbytery, Jan. 6, 1819. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport, from 2 Tim., 1:7. For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. The performance was spoken of in a newspaper, as delineating in a most impressive and happy manner, the qualifications and duties of a Christian minister. Mr. Blatchford came to Salem with high testimonials, and brought letters of introduction to many of the first citizens of the place. He was a man highly gifted, and was considered a very able preacher. Hon. Leverett Saltonstall came to hear him frequently, though differing from him in theology. He greatly excelled in prayer, and was in regular descent from the famous Major Blatchford, who was at the Battle of the Boyne in King William's army, which came from Holland. The eldest son of Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D. D., he was born at Ford in Devonshire, England, Dec. 4, 1788. His mother is spoken of as a lady of "high intellectual endowments, and a beautiful specimen of true refinement and Christian loveliness." He came to this country when he was in the seventh year of his age. In 1804, at the age of sixteen, he made a profession of religion, joining his father's church at Iansinburgh, N. Y. He graduated in 1811, at Union College, and commenced the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Milledoler, but entered the Theological Seminary then being established at Princeton, N. J., the next year. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the New York Presbytery, April 22, 1815; and was ordained and installed pastor of the Orange Street Church, New York, Nov. 27, 1815. After remaining there about three years, he accepted his call to Salem. The union did not prove permanent, for he resigned his charge the year

following his installation, and removed to Maryland, settling over a parish at Pitte Creek where he died Sept. 7, 1822, of congestive fever. On his monument at that place is inscribed, "All who knew him loved him." His widow (before her marriage, Miss Mary Ann Coit of New York,) married Hon. Samuel Hubbard, a distinguished lawyer of Boston. He left several children.

A call was extended to the Rev. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, then a young man just appearing as a candidate, and he was ordained by the Londonderry Presbytery and installed pastor, July 5, 1821. The sermon was preached by his uncle, Rev. Samuel Williams of Newburyport. He continued for ten years, and during his pastorate the church and society increased largely—a new pulpit was introduced instead of the high one with a sounding board over it, and a new vestry was built contiguous to the Meeting House. Some difficulty springing up between the pastor and a portion of his people, Mr. Williams peaceably withdrew with the larger proportion of his church and society, and organized a new church, which took possession of a new building erected for a theatre, and received the name of the Crombie Street Church, from the street in which their house was located. Mr. Williams was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 2, 1797, and was graduated at Yale College in 1816. He remained in New Haven one year, studying and acting as amanuensis for President Dwight. He studied theology at Andover. He was a man of vigorous mind and industrious habits, an excellent sermonizer and good pastor. He left his profession, after preaching some years at Crombie street, and at Exeter, N. H., for that of medicine, and died suddenly in Salem, June 17, 1861, aged 62 yrs., 8 ms., 15 days. He married Miss Mary Ann Parsons, daughter of Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Amherst, Mass.

The Rev. JOHN TODD of Groton, was invited to assume the pastoral supervision after the retirement of Mr. Williams, and he appeared willing to accept, but the council called to de-

vide the question, yielded to the wishes of his church, and refused to dismiss him.

Mr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, who graduated from Andover in 1830, was called and ordained on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1833. Rev. Dr. SKINNER preached the sermon, and an original ode by Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS of Cambridge, was sung on the occasion. He remained until Oct., 1836, when his request for a temporary absence on account of ill-health was granted, and proved a permanent separation. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, and married Miss Wetmore of New York city, where he resides as pastor of the Puritan Church. Mr. Cheever was very faithful in his labors, and a revived state of religion was enjoyed. His religious controversy on Unitarianism, and his writings on Temperance, especially his famous "Dream," created much excitement. The personal assault upon him, and his sentence to thirty days' confinement in Salem Jail, on account of publishing his dream, were matters spread abroad in the whole country and extended to Europe. He has, since then, distinguished himself by his writings and preaching, by his bold advocacy of the Bible in Schools, Capital Punishment and Emancipation.

The Rev. CHARLES T. TORREY succeeded Mr. Cheever, and was installed Thursday, Jan. 4, 1838, and remained until July 23, 1839, when he left to take an Agency for the Anti-Slavery Society. He was born at Scituate, Mass., Nov. 21, 1813, graduated at Yale College in 1833, and studied theology in the Seminary at Andover for a year in 1834 and '35, and finished his studies under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Ide of Medway. He was first settled at the Richmond Street Church, Providence, March, 1837. He died of consumption in the Penitentiary at Baltimore, May 9, 1846, having been sentenced by the Court for an attempt to aid some slaves in their escape from bondage. He married Mary, a daughter of Dr. Ide. His body rests at Mount Auburn, where an elegant monument, erected to his memory

by his friends and friends of the slave, marks his grave.

He was ardent, resolute, talented and self-sacrificing.

Rev. JOEL MANN was installed over the church on Wednesday, May 6, 1840, and was dismissed April 14, 1847, after nearly seven years of labor.

It was in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Mann, that the question arose concerning the right of a majority of the church to dissolve it, against the wishes of the minority. This right was controverted, and at an ecclesiastical council called by the minority, the result, written by Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, adverse to this right, a very able paper, was adopted, and the question may now be considered settled.

Rev. M. H. WILDER succeeded Mr. Mann, and was installed July 10, 1849. He continued until October 7, 1851, when at his own request, on account of the insufficiency of his support, he was dismissed by council. Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, supplied the pulpit from October, 1851, to the April following, a period of five months. Rev. EPHRAIM W. ALLEN was installed Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852, and dismissed March 31, 1857. He was born in Newburyport, and married Miss Anna Ham, of Portsmouth, N. H. The present pastor commenced his labors April 5, 1857.

This church, originally started as Congregational, became Presbyterian, March 25, 1815, and was restored to Congregationalism, June 4, 1828, at which time, on application to the Legislature, the name was altered from the Branch to the Howard Street Church.

The early contemporaries of Mr. Spalding, were, Rev. Dr. BARNARD, of the North Church; Rev. Dr. PRINCE, of the First church; Rev. Dr. BENTLEY, of the East church; Rev. Dr. HORKINS, of the South church, and Rev. Mr. FISHER, of the Episcopal church. It was not until after the organization of the Branch church, that the Baptists, Universalists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics were established in Salem.

It is impossible to convey a perfect and life-like view of the operations of a church and its ministry, in a paper, like the present, intended to be read at one of our evening meetings. A period of fifty eight years, embracing several generations, and covering great changes, the prominent actors in the early period passed away, and the freshness and the excitement gone, we can never recover much that is valuable. Letters written at the different periods and woven into the narrative, could they be procured, would in some degree give us a vivid and truthful portraiture. As a sample of what might be accomplished in this way, I give one or two extracts.

In a letter, dated Andover, June 20, 1825, a young lady who afterwards became the wife of the missionary Dwight, and died at Constantinople, thus writes to a friend in Salem, respecting her conversion in a revival at Howard Street Church: "Frequently do I tremble lest I was suffered to enjoy those means of grace only to enhance my guilt, and fill up the measure of my iniquities. When gazing on your loved pastor many times have I been filled with gloomy apprehensions, lest he should at last rise up a witness against me. Ever must I remember, respect, and love him. Yes, surely, the faithfulness and zeal, which he manifested for the welfare of my immortal soul, the heart not dead to the emotions of gratitude can never forget." Rev. Wm. B. Dodge, of Millburn, Illinois, well known in Salem, as "Master Dodge," wrote to me under date of August 4, 1860: "I cannot help feeling when I speak of Howard Street Church. I was nursed in her bosom from 1804 to 1844. I experienced great trials with her, but I also shared in her abundant consolations. I rejoiced to learn that she still survives her trials, sustained by manifest acts of Divine providence. She has great occasion to be humble while she adopts the language of the church in former times, "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us; then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us."

In estimating the influence of the church organized as the "Branch" in Salem, Dec. 29, 1803, we are to remember that one church, the Crombie street, came out of it, and that the Tabernacle and South churches, have received many of their members, and have at present a considerable number of their most active and influential brethren, who were formerly united with the Howard street church. Many of the members went to other places in the state, and to other states, especially to Newburgh, N. Y., and connecting themselves with other churches have been useful.

It deserves mention, that Mr. Spalding had a large number of colored persons in his church, over whom he appointed a colored man, Mr. Israel Freeman, a deacon. He paid great attention to this class, as did also Master Dodge, who taught a school of colored children. The first two Deacons of the church were Daniel Farrington and Thomas Lamson. In the catalogue of the church published in July, 1830, it is stated, that the whole number of members of the church, up to that time, was 400. Since then, up to the present time, 268 have been added, making a total of 668 members.

In the brief retrospect which has been taken, we see that the Howard Street Church has a most important history. A more minute and circumstantial recital, would bring out many facts connected with periods of revivals and seasons of joy, and also, with periods of depression and controversy among the members, arising from disagreement about ministers. The church has been likened in reference to its trials to the bush that was in the fire and yet was not consumed. On the slavery question and on temperance it has been a marked church, having early spoken boldly upon them;—and if the being cast into prison is a proof of regular descent from the apostles, this church has a strong claim, inasmuch, as one of its ministers died in prison, and another was confined there.

The gases in a thunder cloud, gathered together in inharmonious combination, explode

with loud report, and often do injury; but the same gases dispersed in connection with a wider space, and diminished in force, are at peace and give clearness and salubrity to the air,—so the persons once united in this church, perhaps, too ardent, or easily excited, or too powerful in will—that is, too many individuals of this character crowded together into one little collection, made some noise and created some alarm, but now happily dispersed into many other churches, and duly mixed with regard to attraction and repulsion, they become fruitful of benefit and revolve in harmony with each other and at peace with all the world. New elements have also come into the old church, as in the space once occupied by a thunder-cloud the ordinary atmosphere is introduced, and blended together in due proportion the important parts, the sky is clear and the air salubrious:

"The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
You pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud—a glorious sight—
Contrasting with the clear blue sky."

GENEALOGY OF THE DERBY FAMILY.

COMPILED BY PERLEY DERBY.

Concluded from Vol. 3, page 207.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(54.) TARRANT PUTNAM DERBY, son of John (32) b. Salem, Aug. 14, 1796, d. March 6, 1850. Tailor. Married 1st, Sept. 1, 1824, Rachel, dau. of Col. William Ropes, b. Salem, May 21, 1803, d. Jan. 25, 1838; md. 2d, Aug. 2, 1842, Elizabeth P. Peirce, b. May 24, 1813, d. Feb. 28, 1856.

Five children.

132. Rachel Ropes, b. Salem, March 27, 1825; md. Jan. 25, 1849, Edward A. son of Jesse Smith, b. Salem, Oct. 3, 1822. Watchmaker. Children:—Edward Arch-

er Ropes, b. April 19, 1850; Georgianna Derby, b. Jan. 9, 1852; Henry Pickering, b. Dec. 6, 1854.

133. Mary Ann Brown, b. April 15, 1827.

134. Elizabeth A. b. June 13, 1831, d. Aug. 15, 1832.

135. Tarrant Putnam, b. May 15, 1833.

136. William Henry, b. Apr. 6, 1836.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(55.) Charles Derby, son of John, (32) b. Salem, July 20, 1798, apprenticed as a watchmaker, in Providence, R. I., removed to Nashville, Tenn., where, Feb. 14, 1820, he md. Nancy, dau. of Henry and Betsy Ann Pulling, b. Western Branch, near Norfolk Va., Oct. 11, 1804; removed to Murfreesboro, Tenn., thence to Lynn, Mass., Derry, N. H., Salem, Mass., Danvers, Amesbury, Andover and Salem.

Four children.

137. PERLEY, b. Murfreesboro, Tenn. Oct. 26, 1823. *Died*

138. John Henry, b. Lynn, May 26, 1826, d. Salem, May 15, 1830.

139. CHARLES WASHINGTON, b. Derry, N. H., Nov. 8, 1827.

140. Sarah Putnam, b. Danvers, Jan. 28, 1832, d. Mar. 14, 1832.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(63.) Richard Derby, son of Richard (33) b. Salem, Feb. 23, 1765, d. Boston, June 13, 1832; "undergraduate at Harvard, 1781; he was for many years an active ship master. Oct. 15, 1794, the French consul with a deputation from the French ships, with the principal French gentlemen of Boston, came to Salem and presented him the colors of the French Republic, for his humanity in transporting

Manning wrote that Nathaniel was going to dancing school to "Monsieur Bosseaux [*sic*]." In January 1821 he reported that Nathaniel "continues to Mr. Olivers & to dancing."³² Perhaps Boisseaux appealed to the young Hawthorne or to the Mannings in the light of the boy's past lameness.

SAMUEL H. ARCHER JR.

With initial reluctance, Nathaniel Hawthorne spent the first eight months of his fifteenth year in Mr. Archer's school on Marlboro Street. It was there that he was encouraged to use his mind sub specie aeternitatis. Subsequently, Archer was apparently instrumental in persuading Hawthorne and his family that the lad should go to college.

Samuel Haraden Archer, born in Salem in 1798, was a descendant of a family as ancient in Salem as the Hathornes. He was a graduate of the Dartmouth class of 1818; among his fellow graduates was Thomas P. Upham, later to be Hawthorne's teacher in his senior year at Bowdoin. Archer came back to Salem in the fall of 1818 and announced that his school would open on the first Monday in February 1819. He continued his school until the spring of the panic year of 1837, when he and his brother, bookstore owner John Woodwell Archer, moved west to look for better lives for their families. Illness, precipitated by the strenuous journey and conditions in the West, forced his return in 1838 to Salem, where he died on December 28 at the age of forty. According to his obituary notice in the *Salem Observer*, "a large number of the personal friends and former pupils of Mr. Archer attended the funeral service," among whom may well have been Nathaniel Hawthorne himself.³³

Unlike the usual bare-bones announcement of death in the Salem papers of the time, the *Observer's* notice was placed on the first page of the *Essex Register* and gave some idea of the character of the man:

While he was not deficient in any of the qualifications of the school teacher it was in the moral influence he exerted upon those under his care, that he was truly wonderful—among the hundreds that have received their education in his school, during a period of almost twenty

32. Scrapbook, 1:111, clipping from *SG*. Francis Henry Lee Papers; Robert Manning to ECH, December 19, 1820; Robert Manning to "sister," February 13, 1821. Hawthorne-Manning Collection.

33. Facts on Samuel Archer are found in a reminiscence of him and his "Temple of Learning" in the *Salem Daily Gazette* of June 8, 1895. The piece was attributed to Dr. George A. Perkins by John Felt of Salem in a letter to his sister, Mary Felt White, June 10 [1895]. Felt-White Collection. Information may also be found in Archer's obituary in the *SG*, December 28, including a description of the funeral, January 1, 1839, and in the *Salem Observer*, January 5, 1839. My section on Archer is taken, only slightly changed, from its appearance in "Hawthorne and the Five-Dollar School," 1-9.

years, not more than six or eight have failed to become respectable men. . . . He convinced all under his care that to every act and thought there was a right and a wrong, and that their own self-respect, their safety and happiness, as well as the favor of God, could only be promoted and secured by choosing the right.³⁴

Perhaps we can fill in the outline of the sort of teacher Archer was by looking at contemporaneous accounts. Margaret Heussler Felt wrote her mariner husband on March 21, 1826, about the progress of their sons, Porter and John, in the Archer School. Porter was there at least by the fall of 1820 and may have been there at the first of the year when young Nathaniel attended. Felt was nine years younger, having been born in 1813, but the school was not so big that methods would have varied much. Mrs. Felt reported:

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Archer called on me, and he said so many good things of our Sons that I hardly know how to begin to tell them [.] Porter he said was one of his very best Boys, and one of his very best scholars. . . . industrious, ambitious, and attentive in everything, and bids fair to become an ornament and an honor to the school. . . . [N]ow for John—he says it is with great pleasure and great satisfaction that he can say, that a great change has taken place in John, he has become attentive, and studious, and has learned to keep a bridle on his tongue and to mind the Rules of the school.

Archer is revealed in this and other letters to be a dedicated teacher, encouraging the best in his boys; but he was also strict, demanding good behavior as well as studiousness.

The Archer School itself was vividly described in a reminiscence printed in the *Salem Daily Gazette* on June 8, 1895, attributed to Dr. George A. Perkins. The school was on Federal Street (that part then called Marlboro) in a two-story wooden building next to the Baptist Meeting House. The churchyard was the playground, beyond which the boys were forbidden to trespass. The school was "heated with wood, burned in one of those large, tall, square old-fashioned stoves in vogue at the time. The water used had to be drawn from a neighboring pump or from wooden pipes of the old Salem aqueduct. The sanitary equipment were of the most primitive, meagre, and inconvenient description."

When Archer first advertised in the papers, he proposed offering instruction in the following branches of education: reading and writing; English grammar; geography and astronomy; bookkeeping; rhetoric and composition; chemistry; natural and moral philosophy; mathematics;

34. *Salem Observer*, January 5, 1839, taken from the *ER*.

and Latin and Greek. Eight-year-old Porter Felt mentioned Adams' geography, spelling, writing, reading and "cyphering" in a letter to his father in 1821. By 1823 he was studying "Ancient Geography." In 1825 Margaret Felt reported ten-year-old John's uneasiness that once he went into "fine hand" or "spirall Hand," Master would make him "keep a text-book and get references." Evidently there was a progression of study, and one could take certain branches of learning later, an arrangement very similar to present-day required and elective courses. Presumably the choice of elective would determine either the five- or six-dollar fee that Archer specified in his ads. Archer also opened a school for the "Instruction of Young Ladies" that would meet from 5 to 7 A.M. and would cost only three dollars a quarter.³⁵ Whether he continued that school or, indeed, whether enough young ladies showed up at the first 5 A.M. session is not known.

Archer's usual routine, according to Perkins's account, was that "the school was opened with prayer by the Master, the Bible was regularly read, and great care was exercised over the morals and deportment of pupils, both in and out of school." It is probably important to note the influence of Priscilla Dike in gaining for her nephew a teacher of views more orthodox than the prevailing views at the East or First Churches, where the Mannings and the Hathornes worshiped. Also the care exercised out of school may well have influenced Hawthorne's fairly mild rebellions at Bowdoin later, not unusual for those free, to a certain extent, from strict supervision. The hours of the school may have been similar to those of the public town schools of the time: from 8 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. and from 2 to 4:30 P.M.³⁶

The end of the school quarter was marked by an oral examination of the scholars by eminent men of the town. Public school examinations at this time were noticed in the press, but those of the private schools apparently were not. Among Archer's students were Charles Osgood (1809–1890), the painter of the most engaging of Hawthorne's portraits, and John S. Dike (1807–1891), stepson to Hawthorne's Aunt Priscilla and to whom Nathaniel described himself as "Your affectionate Cousin" in later years (*CE* 15:209). George Perkins recalled at least 122 names

35. *ER*, January 23 and April 14, 1819; Jonathan Porter Felt Jr. to his father, October 23, 1821, and November 7, 1823; Margaret Heussler Felt to Jonathan Porter Felt, March 21, 1826, and November [1825]. The letters of Margaret Heussler Felt (1787–1863) to her husband, Jonathan Porter Felt (1785–1860), and the letters of Jonathan Porter Felt Jr. (1813–1840) are all in the Felt-White Collection. John Felt lived from 1815 to 1907. These letters are corrected only when clarity is needed.

36. *ER*, June 26, 1819.

of boys who had been Archer's students in the eighteen years the school operated. Dike was certainly there, and Osgood probably, when Nathaniel was present.

Like Shakespeare's schoolboy, Hawthorne went unwillingly to school in July 1819. After he had spent a miserable period in Caleb Bradley's school in Stroudwater, Maine, in early 1819, his Uncle Robert told his own mother, Miriam Manning, on March 9, 1819, that he was thinking "of sending N to Salem," though six weeks later, on April 28, Richard Manning informed Robert that Nathaniel was unwilling to go to Salem. Nathaniel himself wrote Uncle Robert on May 16, "I am sorry you intend to send me to school again. Mother says she can hardly spare me" (*CE* 15:111). But by June 25 (in a letter misdated 1818) Mary Manning mentioned to her brother Robert in Raymond that "Sister Priscilla, after particular enquiry has engaged a place for Nathaniel at Mr. Archer's School in Marlboro St. [H]e is to begin after the fourth of July." Nathaniel came to Salem with his Uncle Samuel, but still delayed. He finally went to school on July 7, as Arlin Turner has noted, although many scholars have given the date as the fifth. Mary Manning informed Elizabeth Clarke Hathorne that "Nathaniel [had] a solitary Independence and birth day this year [;] he requested that he might not begin going to school until after the 5th of July. . . . He sighs for the woods of Raymond, and yet he seems to be convinced of the necessity of preparing to do something." She also observed that he went the day after her last letter to Robert, which was dated July 6. She used that time to make him some clothes for school, and he stayed there until sometime before March 7, 1820, when he wrote his mother that he had left school and was fitting for college under Benjamin Lynde Oliver (*CE* 15:117).³⁷

Hawthorne's letters written during the Archer School period sound a despondent note. One (July 26, 1819) was directed to his Uncle Robert in Maine:

I have begun to go to school and can find no fault with it except it's not being dear enough only 5 dollars a quarter and not near enough for it is up by the Baptist Meeting House. I am as well contented here as I expected to be, but sometimes I do have very bad fits of home sickness, but I know that it is best for me to be up here as I have no time to lose in getting my schooling. (*CE* 15:112)

37. Robert Manning to Mrs. Miriam Manning, March 9, 1819; Richard Manning to Robert Manning, April 25, 1819; Mary Manning to Robert Manning, June 25, 1818 [1819]. Hawthorne-Manning Collection; Turner, *Hawthorne*, 24; Mellow, *Hawthorne in His Times*, 22.

In his only other extant letter of that time (September 28, 1819), to his sister Louisa, he wrote, "I do not know what to do with myself here. I shall never be contented here I am sure. I now go to a 5 dollar school, I, that have been to a 10 dollar one. 'Oh Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou fallen!'" (CE 15:114).

Yet one can also detect rising spirits and less reluctance in the youth. Priscilla Dike notified her sister Betsey on October 25 that Nathaniel was pleased with the school and that "Mr. Archer says he improves in the branches of education he is attending to."³⁸ Mary Manning had written Betsey even earlier on August 3 that "since he went to school his health and spirits appear much better. . . . this morning he got up before six o'clock to study his lesson" (CE 15:115). Unfortunately, we do not know what branches of education he did attend to. He probably studied Latin, and possibly Greek, although his study of language is not mentioned until he was under the tutelage of Mr. Oliver. He may well have taken bookkeeping since, as Arlin Turner points out, he inscribed a book, B. Shey's *The American Book-Keeper*, on October 25, 1819.³⁹ He certainly did a lot of writing and was inspired to do much reading, presumably on his own. He mentioned to Louisa that he had read Scott and Ann Radcliffe, Smollett and the *Arabian Nights*. He also quoted from Thomas Moore (CE 15:114).

The Archer period seemed to be the beginning of his brief time as a poet. He told Louisa that he was "full of scraps of poetry," and asked her to tell his sister Elizabeth that she was "not the only one of the family whose works have appeared in the papers" (CE 15:115). Some of the poetical mood spilled over that summer into the "Spectator" after he had left the Archer school. Perhaps those poems had been written while he was a student at Archer's. The set prose pieces on wealth or industry or benevolence may well have originated as school assignments (CE 23:34, 26, 29-30).

But whatever Hawthorne's course of study in Archer's School, we know that he heard the Bible read daily, had his deportment carefully monitored, and was encouraged to go to college. In his first year of teaching it must have been satisfying to Samuel Archer to have a student like young Hawthorne. Robert Manning had written Louisa, perhaps teasingly, on February 8, 1820: "Nathaniel's last Quarter will be out in 8 or 10 days & I have no employment ready for him indeed in the present situation of Business a choice is not readily made however as

38. Priscilla M. Dike to ECH, October 25, 1819, Hawthorne-Manning Collection.

39. Turner, *Hawthorne*, 21.

a last resort we can bind him for 7 years to turn a Cutlass Wheel & perhaps better."⁴⁰ The latter statement was a jest, but Robert's vision of another merchant Hawthorne was surely being countered by Samuel Archer, who saw other possibilities. Mary Manning wrote Nathaniel's mother on February 29, 1820, that "we must not have our expectations too much raised about him, but his Master speaks encouragingly [sic] respecting his talents etc. and is solicitous to have him to go to College" (CE 15:118). Archer, as encouraging about Hawthorne as he had been in other ways about the Felt boys, was strongly suggesting the prospect of college to a family that did not normally think in those terms.

Although Nathaniel left school at the end of February, he may have gone back at the end of August to take part in the end-of-the-year examination. Louisa told her mother that she went to hear John S. Dike and Nathaniel give orations at Archer's school.⁴¹ So it was probably his own graduation that he described with dry wit and special meaning to his family in the "Spectator," Monday, September 4, 1820:

On Monday last was an examination at Mr. Archer's School. The Scholars displayed all the abilities and good qualifications, which, from the high character of their Instructor, we were led to expect. Questions in all Branches in which they were examined, were answered with the greatest promptness. The Speeches, Dialogues, Etc. were delivered with an ease and Spirit which we have never seen excelled by Performers so young and inexperienced. No embarrassment was evinced, but they spoke with as little constraint as if exhibiting only before their Playfellows. . . . In short, every thing was conducted with the greatest order and regularity, much to the honour of the School, and the pleasure of the Spectators. (CE 23:29)

And so concluded Nathaniel Hawthorne's direct experience with his five-dollar school. It was a place that gave his life structure, imparted a strong sense of morality, and widened his intellectual horizons. The encouragement that Samuel Archer gave him alone made it far more than a five-dollar school. Throughout all his writing Hawthorne exhibited a strong sense of morality. Such an influence on him surely would have come from the Archer School.

BENJAMIN LYNDE OLIVER JR.

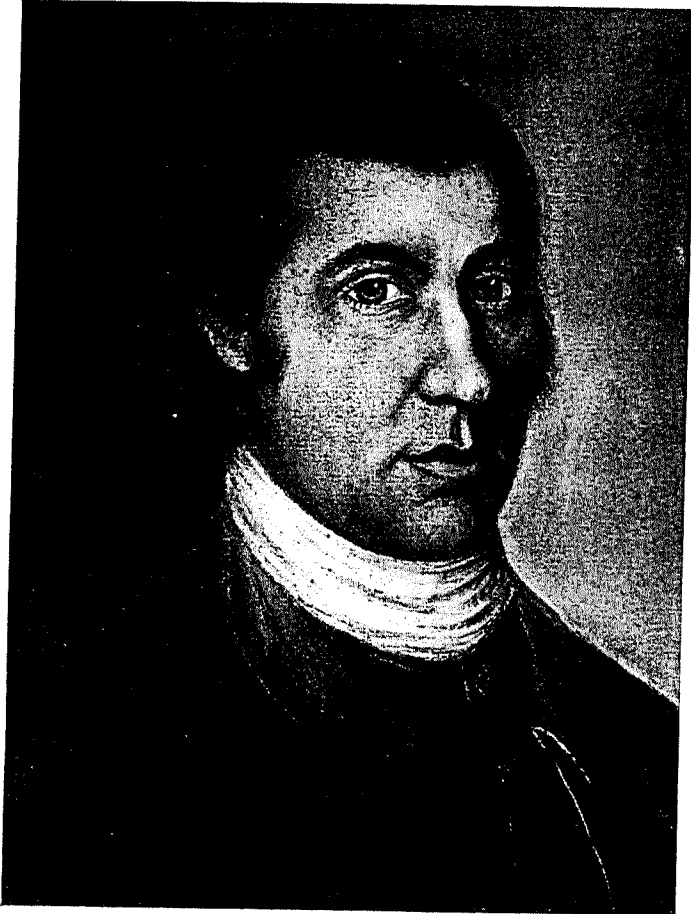
On March 7, 1820, Nathaniel wrote to his mother that he had left school and had "begun to fit for College under Benjmn L. Oliver, Lawyer. So you are in great danger of having one learned man in your family"

40. M. Hawthorne, "Maria Louisa Hawthorne," 111.

41. *Ibid.*, 117.

PORTRAIT OF SAMUEL McINTIRE.

RECENTLY BEQUEATHED TO THE ESSEX INSTITUTE BY
GEORGE W. LOW OF LOWELL, GREAT-GRANDSON OF
THE FAMOUS SALEM ARCHITECT.



SAMUEL McINTIRE
1757 - 1811

From a pastel in possession of the Essex Institute

In a most informative article, entitled, "Samuel McIntire—A Sketch," contributed by Ambrose Walker to the Essex Institute Historical Collections in 1932, the author states: "As there is no known portrait of McIntire, I am quoting at considerable length contemporaneous pen pictures of the man, hoping that these will serve to bring him more clearly before you." This he proceeded to do with great success, and up to the present time the world of architecture has had to content itself with just that.

However, it now develops that there *was* a portrait, and the Essex Institute has been fortunate in securing it by bequest of George W. Low, great-grandson of Samuel McIntire, who died in Lowell last March at the age of seventy-eight years.

The portrait is a pastel, probably by Benjamin Blyth, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The coat is blue, the queue is tied with a black ribbon, the complexion is rather florid, and the eyes are blue. It suggests a man of about thirty years of age; it has all the earmarks of the artist Blyth, and was doubtless painted just after the Revolution.

Samuel McIntire was born in Salem, January 16, 1757, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Ruck) McIntire. He married, October 31, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Ingalls) Field, who died in Salem, November 3, 1797.

Among their children was Samuel Field McIntire, baptised in November, 1781, who married Hannah Hammonds on January 15, 1804, and succeeded to the father's business at his death in 1811. Hannah was born June 12, 1780, and died January 4, 1862. Samuel Field McIntire died September 27, 1819. All were buried in the Charter Street Cemetery.

Samuel Field McIntire had a daughter Sarah Field, who was born in Salem, May 26, 1804, and married Eliphalet Page in Salem on February 24, 1828. He was born in Lebanon, N. H., April 26, 1807, the son of Abraham and Hannah (Richardson) Page. They later settled in Canaan, N. H. Eliphalet and Sarah F. (McIntire) Page were the parents of Mary Page, who married George W. Low, through whose bequest the Essex Institute now has the portrait in its possession.

Accompanying the pastel is the following information from the Lowell Social Service League:

"From the estate of George W. Low, great-grandson of Samuel McIntire of Salem, Mass. George Low died in March, 1938, in Lowell, Mass. He was 78 years of age. His parents were Mary Page and George W. Low. His mother came from Salem. Her aunt was Mary E. D. Jackson (wife of William B. Jackson, a Saddle-Tree Manufacturer in Hamilton, Mass) who died, Nov. 29, 1888.

"Mrs. Jackson, through her will, left Mrs. Low hand-carved furniture from the McIntire family, which George Low, the son, sold during his father's illness, when funds were nearly depleted.

"This picture was the only prized possession of George W. Low at the time of his death. He requested that it be turned over to the Essex Museum for the McIntire collection."

Two interesting letters also came with the portrait, both written in 1819, by Sarah F. McIntire, while she, a homesick girl, was attending Hampton Academy, and addressed to her friend, Miss Preserved Bullock of Salem.

Hampton, Sept. 11th, 1819.

Amiable Friend:

When I take a retrospective view of the past summer, the many happy hours I have spent in cheerful conversation with you recur to my mind as some of my happiest moments, and I regret that they are past, never to return. Do not, however, fancy that I am not contented, for I assure you that I feel very well contented. I am situated in a beautiful family. The lady with whom I board is very affectionate and treats me like a child. I should be much pleased

if you would come here to school this winter. You would be delighted with the Preceptor, he is such a beautiful man, he pays very great attention to the morals of his pupils, they must all go to meeting Sabbath days and all the evening lectures if they can. I assure you that nothing would be more pleasant than to see or hear from you. Dear Preserved, if you come to Newburyport do come and see me, it is only eleven miles from N. Port to Hampton, Mr. Webster the minister here is a fine man, I took tea with him last wednesday. Mr. Holt, a Minister from Epping is to preach for us tomorrow. I was introduced to him yesterday, he appears to be a fine man.

I have enjoyed my health remarkably well since I have been here. I want to know how your health is. Remember me to all my friends, do write me a letter soon. When Rebecca is married send me a piece of cake. do burn this letter, I am ashamed to send it. From your affectionate friend

Sarah F. McIntire.

Hampton, N. Hampshire.

The following letter was written the day before her father died in Salem:

Hampton, September 26th, 1819.

Amiable Friend

. . . . When I think how swiftly the moments have glided away, and the little improvement I have made of my time and the advantages I have had, I regret that they are past, and that the moment once lost is lost forever. We may say with certainty "that life is long which answers life great end" . . . I should be very much pleased to have you come here to the Academy. I think you would be much pleased, the Preceptor is a very fine man and endeavors to inculcate the knowledge of the only true God into the minds of his scholars. The Preceptress is a fine woman and exemplary in her conduct, in school and out. There is but one thing to be praised before education and that is religion. without which we cannot be happy in this world, nor expect immortal felicity in the world to come. I have enjoyed my health better here than I have all summer at home, the air is very salubrious and we have the sea breeze which makes the town very healthy. The town is pleasant, thickly settled, here are English and W India goods stores. A Calvinist meeting house and Free Will Baptists. they are a droll set of people.

they laugh and sing and dance in their meetings and make a very great noise. I attend Mr. Webster's meeting, he is truly a pious man. The Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport preached here on the 12th of the month, he with his sister Miss Emery took tea here in the afternoon, I was much pleased with him, he gave me a polite invitation to go to Newburyport and I do not know but I shall accept it. The weather has been unpleasant ever since the 13th of the month, high winds and rain. . . . I observed in the paper that there had been a fire at Danvers, consumed two barns, also that the lightning struck on Mr. Treadwell's wood wharf. The studies I pursue are Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Polite Literature, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Composition, Latin, and twice a week receive lectures on Astronomy. This is a very pleasant study. In the morning I rise early, breakfast at 7 o'clock, go to school at 8 or little after, home at 1, dine half past 1, school again at 2, home at 6, supper half past six, study in the evening & I want to know if you do not think my time very well taken up. Tuesday and Friday evening I attend meeting, Sabbath all the scholars must unless sick. I hope you will stay with my dear Mama as long as you are in town. I want to know in particular about her health. I shall depend on a letter soon, give my love to all that enquires after me. I have written every little particular which I hope you will excuse, show this letter to no person except Mama. That you may enjoy the blessing of health and all other earthly blessings is the sincere affectionate wish of your

Young friend

Sarah F. McIntire.

The pastel of Samuel McIntire is now on exhibition in the Essex Institute portrait gallery.

NOTES ON OLD TIMES IN SALEM.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD ASSEMBLIES, MASTER TURNER'S DANCING SCHOOL, AND GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SALEM VISIT.

[It was Mr. Francis H. Lee's custom during the seventies and eighties, and perhaps later, to solicit reminiscences from the older people, especially from those who had removed from Salem, in an attempt to gather the history of old times in Salem. Some of these accounts were written anonymously, or at least there is no clue as to who the authors were. Several of the articles are signed "P," referring perhaps to Mrs. Peabody, whose name appears on one of the envelopes. These notes are among the Lee manuscripts in the Essex Institute.]

The first of the old Assemblies I ever attended was in 1823. They were in Hamilton Hall, and under the management of old gentlemen—at least they seemed old to me. Early hours were the rule in those days, for dancing commenced at six and finished precisely at twelve. If we were in the midst of a dance and the clock struck twelve the signal was given and the music ceased. The ball was over. The first two contra dances were drawn dances always, and ladies and gentlemen answered to their numbers and stood opposite their chance partners. Other dances were Quadrille and Virginia Reel. Polka and Waltzing were unknown then. At ten o'clock there was a supper and all adjourned to the supper room upstairs, where were the long tables with wooden benches all around, which the ladies as well as the gentlemen climbed over.

The supper consisted of various kinds of poultry, roast turkey, ducks and chickens, hot and cold, tongues and ham, pies and tarts and cake, wine, no coffee nor oysters until several years later. Ice cream was a rarity then. There were six assemblies during the season, the last one took place in March. So it was about sunset when the dancing began, for everyone was punctual to the hour.

Lot 584

Lot 586

Lot 507

Area 6200 s.f. ±

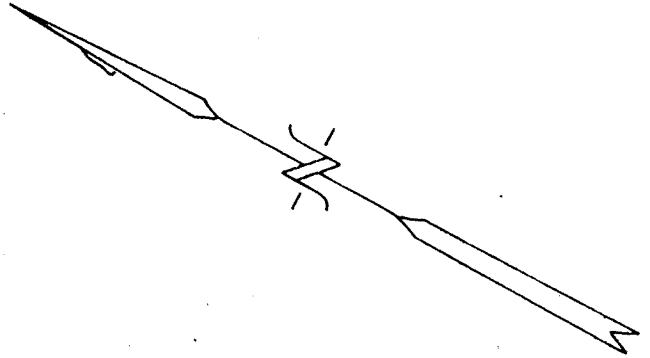
2 1/2 sty wd

N° 12

62' MEAS

100' ± DEEL

100' ± DEEL



NOTE

FRONT & REAR DISTANCES ARE APPROX LENGTH ONLY INSTR SURVEY CAN DETERMINE EXACT LENGTH OF PROP LINES

CARPENTER

STREET



THIS SURVEY IS TO SURVEY MARKERS OR OTHERS

MORTGAGE SURVEY PLAN

Location SALEM MASS.

Scale 1 in. = 30 ft. Date 10 October 1983

Reference: Bk 6915 pg 775

Essex South Registry of Deeds

Note: This is a tape survey and not an instrument survey therefore this plot plan is for mortgage purposes only.

BAY STATE SURVEYING SERVICE INC.
222 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.

To the Eastern Savings Bank, I hereby certify that I have examined the premises, and all easements, encroachments and buildings are located on the ground as shown. I further certify that the buildings shown conformed to the zoning laws of the City of Salem, Mass. I further certify that this property is not located in an established flood hazard area as defined by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

[Signature]

FOR REGISTRY USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE PLANS SHOW THE UNIT DESIGNATION OF THE UNIT BEING CONVEYED (UNIT # 2) AND OF IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING UNITS, AND THAT THEY FULLY AND ACCURATELY DEPICT THE LAYOUT OF THE UNIT, ITS LOCATION, DIMENSIONS, APPROXIMATE AREA, MAIN ENTRANCE AND IMMEDIATE COMMON AREA TO WHICH IT HAS ACCESS, AS BUILT.

David F. Jaquith
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGES *
UNIT #1 - 1802 SF ± TOTAL
UNIT #2 - 3254 SF ± TOTAL
*(INCLUDES BASEMENT STORAGE AREAS)

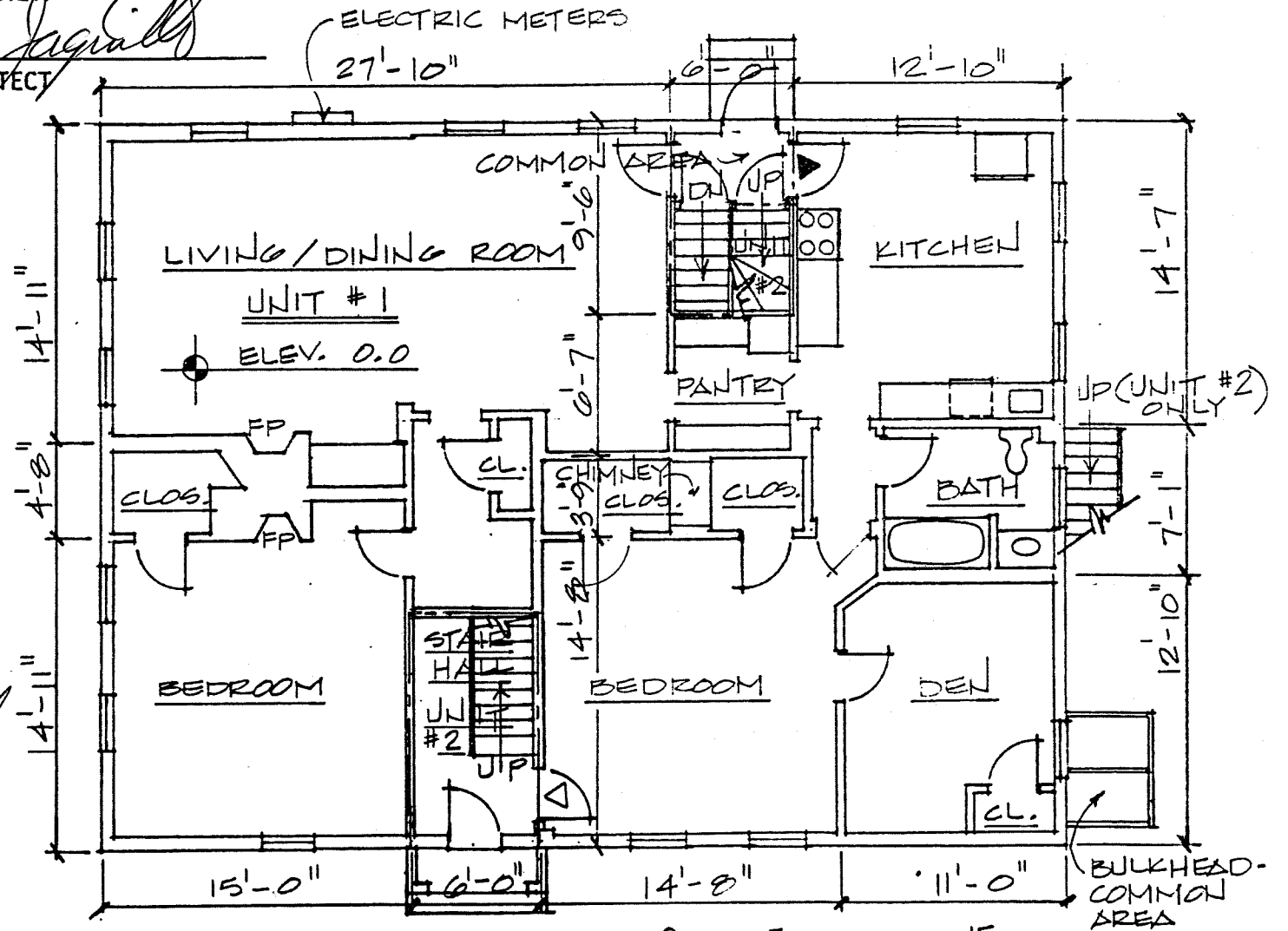
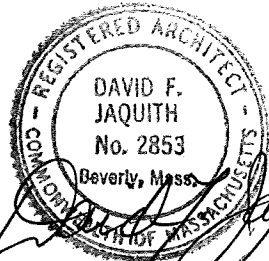
12 CARPENTER STREET CONDOMINIUM
12 CARPENTER STREET • SALEM • MASSACHUSETTS
DAVID F. JAQUITH • ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS
11 OBER STREET • BEVERLY • MASSACHUSETTS

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

David F. Jaquith
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
LEGEND:

- : OWNERSHIP PERIMETER
- ▲ : PRIMARY UNIT EGRESS
- △ : SECONDARY UNIT EGRESS

DATE: 11 NOVEMBER 1986



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 0 5 15