

History of occupants & owners 92 Federal Street, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built by James Gould, housewright, in 1788. It was his residence from 1794 until his death in 1810. It was later (1830-1861) the home of Caleb Warner, a prominent silversmith and jeweler.

James Gould bought the land hereabouts in May, 1767, from Mrs. Mary Toppan: it fronted 7 poles 1 link (115') on "a new town way" (Federal Street) and butted on the broad North River (ED 128:28). On the westerly part of the lot (evidently), he built a house in 1770 which he and his family occupied as their residence, probably with the easterly part used as a garden. In 1788 he built a second house on the easterly part of the lot.¹

In September, 1794, Mr. Gould sold the westerly house and its land, fronting 65.5' on Federal Street, to grocer Samuel Archer (ED 157:235). Thereafter he resided in this house (#92).

James Gould was born in Danvers about 1735. Like most boys of his place and time, James was apprenticed to learn a trade when he was twelve or thirteen. His master was a housewright, and James spent eight years learning that trade. His younger brother Josiah followed him into that trade, and may have worked with him. James was a journeyman as of 1757, and, as a good and dependable worker, probably received a good deal of patronage. In 1758 he married Mehitabel Townsend, who came from Lynn, as had his own mother. No children were listed as born to the couple, but the records are not complete. In August, 1758, at about the time of his marriage, James Gould purchased a piece of land on Cambridge Street, and built a house thereon as his residence (see ED 96:220, 122:250).

At this time, Salem was a prosperous seaport, with a thriving fishery as well as an extensive merchant shipping business to the Caribbean and Europe. Salem's main export was salt cod, which was caught far offshore, and then "cured" until it was hard and dry and could be shipped long distances. This was a staple food in Catholic Europe (Spain and Portugal especially) and also in the Caribbean, where it was fed to slaves. To Europe went the "merchantable" cod (highgrade), and to the Caribbean went the "refuse" cod (low quality). Either sort, put into a pot of boiling water, would turn into

¹ It is not possible to be certain which house was built first, now-#94 or now-#92. Both were built on the same parcel that Gould acquired in 1767; and #94 has already been assigned the earlier date.

nutritious food. Lumber, horses, and foodstuffs were also sent to the Caribbean, whence came sugar, molasses, cotton, and mahogany. The molasses was turned into rum in Salem's distilleries, and sold locally and regionally, and some overseas. From Europe came finished goods, wine, fruit, feathers, and leather. There was also some trade between Salem and the Chesapeake Bay area, which provided corn, wheat, and tobacco, while South Carolina provided rice. Most merchant vessels were small, under 60 tons. The salt water came in along Derby and New Derby Streets all the way to the present Post Office; and in this secure inner harbor, known as the South River, were most of the wharves and warehouses, although some wharves were built along the North River too.

In 1761, a group of Salem and Boston merchants sued to prevent the use of search warrants ("writs of assistance") by the Customs officials who were trying to inspect their vessels and warehouses. In the courtroom, attorney James Otis Jr. electrified the audience with his argument for American rights and liberties—an event that John Adams later identified as the birth of “the child independence.” Later in the decade, Salemites protested against the Stamp Act, and applied tar and feathers to a couple of men who disagreed. In Boston, the opposition was even larger and more determined, as mobs attacked the royal officials' houses and beat up their flunkies. The British authorities were surprised at the Americans' resistance to their policies, and feared an insurrection. In 1768, they sent over a small army of occupation and installed it in Boston. Now the Americans were forced to see themselves as misbehaving colonials, and to realize that they were not free. They did not like this picture, and the result was bitter public opposition and more street violence in Boston.

The Boston Massacre, in which townsmen were gunned down by the soldiers, took place in March, 1770; and then all of Massachusetts turned openly against the British, and the clouds of war gathered on the horizon. James Gould was able to make a good living in the early 1760s for, despite the political problems, Salem remained pretty prosperous, and contracts were always being given for construction of new houses, additions, wharves, stores, warehouses, barns, distilleries, and other buildings. Mr. Gould was a member of the First Church. His faith was tested by the early death of his wife Mehitable, who died, probably, in 1762 or 1763. Eventually, he began to socialize again, and in April, 1764 he married Lydia Sherman of Lynn. Later that year, his brother Josiah Gould married Sarah Sherman of Lynn, perhaps Sarah's sister. It may be that James and Josiah Gould were partners in the construction business. In March, 1767, James Gould sold to James Punchard, fisherman, a new house that he had built on a small lot on North Street (ED 124:248). As has been noted, he bought the lot here on "New Street" in 1767; and he mortgaged it to the seller for about 39 li (ED 121 :54). In 1770, Mr.

Gould had the house (#94) built. Its plan was unusual for Salem, in that it fronted on the street with four window bay, with raised-field paneled throughout, showing the taste and quality of Mr. Gould's work as a carpenter.

James Gould was a devout person. In 1770 the First Church minister, Rev. Thomas Barnard, had a stroke and needed a young colleague minister. The congregation could not agree on an assistant, and so a large minority withdrew amicably and formed the North Church with Mr. Barnard Jr. as its minister. James Gould was one of this group. The new North Church was built in the spring of 1772, at the corner of North and Lynde Streets. No doubt Mr. Gould was involved in the construction of the edifice. The new society had some of the richest families in town, including the Brownes and others who would prove to be loyalists at the time of the break with England. The ruling elder of the First Church, John Nutting, became the ruling elder of the North Church (with Joshua Ward), and James Gould and Samuel Holman were elected its first deacons.²

In 1771, Mr. Gould's father, a Danvers farmer, died. In 1772 and 1773 James and his brother Josiah for 50 li purchased the interest of their brothers Benjamin and Amos in the 60-acre farm and a two-acre piece in Lynn (ED 130:230). In November, 1772, Mr. Gould sold his former home, on Cambridge Street, for 120 li to Rev. Thomas Barnard (ED 122:250). And in April, 1774, for 156.12.8 James and Josiah Gould sold their father's property, at a good profit, to Elizabeth Foster, wife of Joshua Foster, a Marblehead tailor (ED 137:2).

Pre-revolutionary Salem had more than its share of Tories; but the Sons of Liberty were in the majority. Wealthy scions of families like the Curwens, Pickmans, and Brownes, stayed loyal to the King, as did many others who had married into the merchant families. In 1774, military rule was imposed from England as Gen. Thomas Gage became governor of Massachusetts and the port of Boston was shut down in punishment for the Tea Party of December, 1773. On June 2, 1774, Salem became the new capital of Massachusetts, as a reward for its supposed loyalty. Governor Gage and his officials relocated to the North Shore, and the Customs operation was conducted from Marblehead, while Salem became the major seaport of New England, handling virtually all of the commercial business that Boston had done. Hundreds of new people moved to Salem, and the legislature met in Salem's Court House. In short order, that legislature, led by Sam Adams, turned into a rebel body, and voted to ignore British laws and to send delegates to a continental congress. Gage tried to shut it down, but it was too late: he had lost control of Massachusetts to the rebel assembly gathered in Salem. The town still had a powerful and outspoken group of loyalists, led by

² p. 547 H.F. Worthley, *Inventory of Records*, Harvard Theological Studies XXV, 1970

Peter Frye, a prominent merchant and magistrate whose wife was a Pickman. One night in October, Judge Frye learned just how far the rebels were willing to go: his fine house on Essex Street was burned down and his family barely escaped with their lives as half a block of houses and stores and a church all burned down. Next day, the rebel assembly met again and voted to move their proceedings to Concord; and Gage and his officials moved to Boston, and many of the loyalists followed.

Outside of Boston, all of Massachusetts was under the control of the rebels. By January, 1775, loyalists had been purged from the Salem militia regiment, and Col. William Browne was replaced by the rebel Col. Timothy Pickering, who was writing a book on military drill. One Sunday in February, 1775, the Revolutionary War almost began in Salem. When everyone was in church, Col. Leslie's redcoats marched overland from Marblehead and arrived in downtown Salem, hoping to seize cannon and munitions in North Salem. They came down North Street, in sight of this house, and suddenly halted at the North Bridge the Salem men, alerted by a Marblehead rider, had pulled up the draw of the bridge. Presumably James Gould, who lived so near the bridge, was present on that day, and perhaps even involved. His pastor, Rev. Thomas Barnard Jr. of the North Church, engaged Col. Leslie in discussion; and his fellow congregant, Capt. John Felt, warned Leslie that blood would flow if he did not turn back. Negotiations followed, and agreement was reached: the draw went down, Leslie's men advanced a short distance into North Salem, faced about, and marched back through Salem's South Fields and Marblehead, whose own regiment, led by Col. Jeremiah Lee, could have slaughtered them. Instead, the Marbleheaders fell in behind them, marching in mockery of Leslie's Retreat as the British made their way back to the beach and boarded their whaleboats to return to the transport vessel. With the battle at Lexington & Concord, April 19th, 1775, the die was cast. Of course no one knew how the war would end, and there was little to indicate that the colonials could actually defeat the King's army and navy, but virtually every able-bodied Salem man and boy gave himself over to the cause.

Salem's regiment participated in the siege of Boston, as George Washington took command of the army in Cambridge. The British left in March, 1776, never to return. Washington's army was pushed southward from Long Island in a series of defeats, during which Salem's Col. Timothy Pickering became one of the General's most trusted officers, and Quartermaster General of the army. Washington's first victory was the Battle of Trenton, on Christmas Day, 1776, made possible by the Marblehead regiment of Gen. John Glover. Eventually most of the Salem men came home and sailed in privateers for the duration of the war, which went on for years. The land war ended in 1781 at Yorktown, but the war continued at sea and Salem men continued to risk and lose their lives until 1783.

In some places, the post-war loss of the former colonial connections and trade routes was devastating, for Americans were prohibited from trading with most British possessions; but in Salem, the merchants and mariners were ready to push their ships and cargoes into all parts of the known world. They did so with astonishing success. For a period of about 25 years, Salem was a famous center of commercial enterprise: by virtue of competing fiercely, pioneering new routes, and opening and dominating foreign markets, Salem won a high place in the world. Hasket Derby, William Gray, Eben Beckford, and Joseph Peabody were the town's commercial leaders. In 1784, Derby began trade with 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 and Pepper Islands (Sumatra, Java, Malaya, etc.). Once again, Salem was a boom-town, fueling much new construction. James and Josiah Gould partook of their share of the new business, and did well. James and Lydia had no children, but Josiah and Sarah had sons Josiah and James, born in 1766 and 1768. Deacon James Gould left the North Church to join the Tabernacle Church, and became deacon of the congregation there by 1783 (see Worthley, pp. 542-544).

The Tabernacle's minister, Rev. Joshua Spalding, was aggressively orthodox in a town whose other congregations were embracing Unitarianism. Spalding made many enemies, including Rev. William Bentley, who, in his diary, has much to say about the Tabernacle and its minister. Bentley seems to have respected James Gould (many years later, on November 8, 1801, Bentley noted in his diary, after being irked by Mr. Spalding, "honest Deacon Gould says, when I work I use the sharpest tools I can find. Mr. Spaulding differs from his neighbors, as he prefers the dullest. Well said, Deacon."). In 1784 through 1787 James Gould was taxed on a house and shop (worth 300 li in 1784) and on stock & faculty (worth 250 li in 1784). In 1787, with currency changes, the house was valued at 175 li and Mr. Gould (a second adult male lived in the house) had personalty valued at 120 li. In 1788, he was also taxed on a "new house," valued at 50 li. It was probably brand-new and not yet occupied. The new house (#92) probably had interior trim (later most of it was removed) similar to that still intact at #94.

From a January 11, 1789, entry in the diary of William Pynchon, Salem lawyer, we learn that Deacon James Gould was noted for wearing his hair plain at a time when most men wore wigs. As Mr. Pynchon came to church that day, evidently not wearing his wig, the parson said "I took you for Deacon Gould," to which a friend joked, "You certainly have on the deacon's wig." By 1790 Mr. Gould was taxed on one house & shop again (200 li; 150 li for personalty), evidently because this house (#92) was taxed to the tenants who resided here.

In 1790, his namesake nephew died at the age of 22.

By the 1790s, the new foreign-trade markets-and the coffee trade, which would be opened in 1798 with Mocha, Arabia-brought great riches to the Salem merchants, and raised the level of wealth throughout the town: new ships were bought and built, more crews were formed with more shipmasters, new shops and stores opened, new partnerships were formed, and new people moved to town. In 1792 Salem's first bank, the Essex Bank, was founded, although it "existed in experiment a long time before it was incorporated," per Rev. William Bentley. From a population of 7921 in 1790, the town would grow by 1500 persons in a decade. At the same time, thanks to the economic policies of Alexander Hamilton, Salem vessels were able to transport foreign cargoes tax free and essentially to serve as the neutral carrying fleet for both Britain and France, which were at war with each other.

By the early 1790s, Deacon James Gould was in his fifties, and he probably was slowing down. Rev. Mr. Bentley, in his diary, noted that on 23 Oct. 1794 the draws of the North Bridge collapsed as 20 oxen were crossing over. He notes that "the builder of the bridge, one Gould, was totally ignorant of mechanics." He also notes that the bridge was repaired five years before. It is not clear that the builder of the draws was James Gould, or that the problem arose from the repairs of 1789 or from the original construction of the bridge, much earlier.

On 3 Sept. 1794, having subdivided the property here, James Gould sold off the western part of the lot, with the house (#94) thereon, for 300 li to Samuel Archer Jr., Salem shopkeeper (ED 157:235,235). Mr. Gould would live on for another 16 years, residing in this house (#92) and eventually becoming a lumber dealer. He died in July, 1810, aged 76 years. In the inventory of his property, made on Dec. 19, 1810, the "house and lot of land in Federal Street" were valued at \$2000. He also owned half a house in South Street, and a pew in Mr. Worcester's meeting house. The furnishings of the house included three beds, four quilts, walnut desk and table, mahogany and maple tables, a musket, the usual fireplace equipment, apparel including three linen shirts and one camblet cloak, and one lot of books and a silver watch (see inventory appended).

In May, 1812, for \$1061, the house and land here were sold to Josiah Gould, Beverly gentleman; the land fronted 60' on Federal Street and butted 55' on the North River (ED 197:21). In 1820 the house was occupied (per census, p. 104) by tenants John Grant and Joseph Pettingell and their families. In 1822, Josiah Gould, Beverly gentleman, died. In August, 1829, for the Josiah Gould heirs sold the premises to one of their number, Sarah Gould of Salem, singlewoman (ED 253:279). She had been born in Boxford in 1780, the daughter of Daniel Gould and Sarah Bradstreet. In January, 1830, she married Caleb Warner, a Salem jeweler, and they resided here. The 1830 census (p.

371) lists them as residing here with two teenaged girls, a girl 5-10, a boy 5-10, a boy 10-15, and a boy 15-20—probably all of these are the offspring of Caleb Warner by his first two marriages.

Caleb Warner (1784-1861) came from Ipswich (the son of William and Susannah Gould). He was evidently apprenticed to a Salem silversmith (perhaps Jabez Baldwin) and from 1801 to 1820 worked as a silversmith and jeweler, with a shop on Essex Street and then on Essex Place, perhaps specializing in clocks and watches. In January, 1812, he, jeweler, and Timothy Brooks, merchant, together bought a house and land on Bridge Street, west of the corner lot of Winter Street (ED 196:114). Evidently they occupied that house as a double family residence. In September, 1815, Caleb, jeweler, for \$1325 bought out Mr. Brooks's half-interest in the Bridge Street homestead (ED 208:135). Caleb was twice a widower: in 1809 he had married Mary Pearson (died 1817); and in 1819 he had married Mrs. Mary Porter (died 1825, aged 40, of consumption, soon after the birth of son William). Both left children, baptized at the Second Church. Caleb partnered with John Warner from 1820 to 1822, and then went to Portland in 1825 and partnered with Charles Lord as silversmiths and jewelers. He returned to Salem and partnered here in 1830 with Thomas Lord and later with J.F. Fellows.³

In September, 1835, Caleb Warner, Salem jeweler, for \$600 mortgaged to Elizabeth G. Warner, Salem widow, his house and land on Bridge Street (ED 284:201). In the 1842 directory we find Caleb Warner, jeweller at 201 Essex Street, with residence at 22 Federal Street (this house had a low number before Marlborough Street, which lay east of North Street, was absorbed into Federal Street).

In September, 1848, Sally G. and Caleb Warner sold for \$112 to the Essex Railroad Company a parcel of flats on the North River, adjoining the railroad tracks, it being the northernmost part of the homestead land (ED 402:105).

In the 1851 directory we find Mr. Warner listed as selling "spectacles, 179 Essex Street, house 22 Federal". Spectacles were by then evidently his main product line, although he was chiefly noted (as at the time of his death) as a watchmaker. It is reductive, given his 50-year career as silversmith and jeweler, to reduce him to association with one product.

Per the 1860 census (house 2113), Caleb Warner, 76, "jeweller", resided here with wife Sally, 77, and Margaret J. Gould, 20, probably a grand-niece of Sally. On April 18, 1861, Caleb Warner, "watchmaker", died of

³ See the appended biographical sketch from "American Silversmiths" for more notes on his career as a distinguished silversmith and jeweler, including time spent in Portland, Maine.

cancer, in his 77th year. Four years later, on April 12, 1865, Sarah Gould Warner, widow, 85, died of "old age".

In April, 1871, the heirs of Mrs. Sarah (Gould) Warner sold the house and land for \$3650 to Benjamin Shreve, of Salem, who was, like Caleb Warner, a jeweler (ED 823:146). Mr. Shreve (b. 1808) in 1865 had resided nearby with his wife Charlotte (1865 census, house 314). He was a well-to-do partner in the Boston jewelry firm which later became Shreve, Crump & Low.

Sometime in the 1870s, evidently, Mr. Shreve converted the house to a duplex, in the process of which (evidently) he took down the original central chimney, walled off the two units through the center of the house, added a second front entry (evidence in cellar with introduction of milled joists under the floor of the easterly entry), added a door hood to the enlarged double front entry (original hood recently removed), and remodeled the interiors with new moldings except (evidently) for the front rooms, where original paneled interior shutters were left intact.

—Robert Booth, 15 Sept. 2017.

Glossary & Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

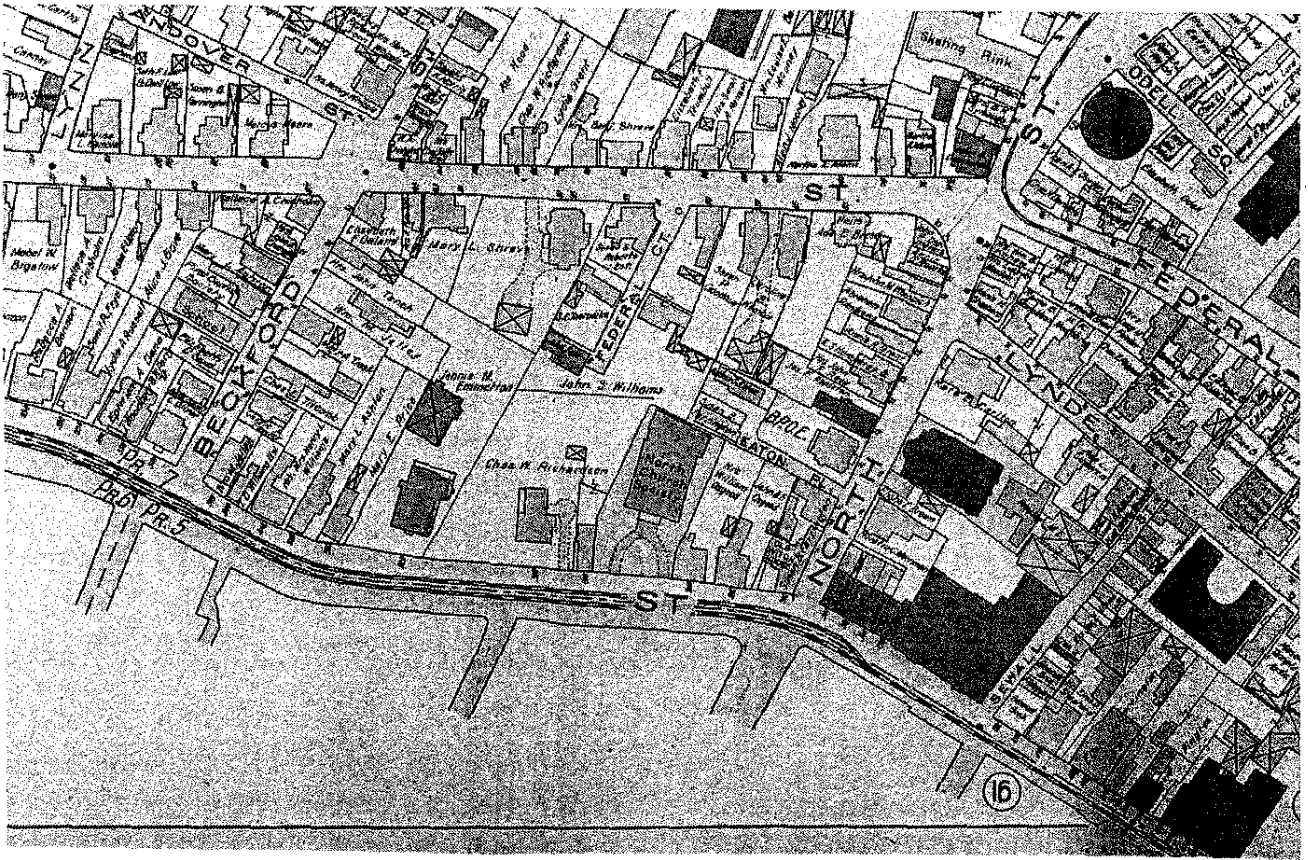
Sidney Perley's three-volume *History of Salem, 1626-1716* has been consulted, as has the four-volume *William Bentley's Diary*, J. Duncan Phillips' books, some newspaper obituaries, and other sources.

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

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

--Robert Booth

1911 Atlas



Search billions of records on Ancestry.com

First Name

Last Name

Search

American Silversmiths

William Warner
(1756-)

Susanna Palmer
(1754-1841)



Caleb Warner
(1784-1861)

Caleb Warner

Family Links

- Born: 5 Jun 1784, Ipswich MA
- Marriage (1): Mary Pearson on 8 Aug 1807 in Ipswich MA
- Marriage (2): Mary Goodale on 4 Jul 1819 in Salem MA
- Marriage (3): Sarah Gould on 28 Jan 1830 in Salem MA
- Died: 20 Apr 1861, Salem MA

Spouses/Children:

1. Mary Pearson
2. Mary Goodale
3. Sarah Gould

General notes:

Silversmith and jeweler

Events in his life were:

- Alternate Mark



- Alternate Mark



- He worked from circa 1801 to 1820 as a silversmith and jeweler in Salem MA
He first worked from a shop in Essex Street, later moving to Essex Place. ³

- He was a partner from 1820 to 1822 with John Warner in Salem MA as C & J WARNER ⁴



- He was a partner from 1825 to 1828 with Charles Lord in Portland ME as CHARLES LORD & Co. at No. 2 Kinsman's Building in Portland. Firm was dissolved according to

Gazette of Maine (June 17, 1828) by mutual consent and Charles Lord continued the business. ⁴



- He was a partner from 1830 to 1837 with Thomas Lord in Salem MA as WARNER & LORD ⁴
- He was a partner from 1837 to 1842 with John Foster Fellows in Salem MA as WARNER & FELLOWS. ⁴
- He appeared on the 1850 census taken at Salem MA, listed as a jeweler.

Caleb married Mary Pearson on 8 Aug 1807 in Ipswich MA. (Mary Pearson was born on 9 Jul 1784 in Ipswich MA and died on 5 Oct 1817.)

Caleb next married Mary Goodale on 4 Jul 1819 in Salem MA. (Mary Goodale was born in 1784 in Salem MA and was christened on 20 Dec 1784 in Salem MA.)

Caleb next married Sarah Gould on 28 Jan 1830 in Salem MA. (Sarah Gould was born on 25 Aug 1780 in Topsfield MA.)

[Home](#) | [Surnames](#) | [Name List](#)

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Know all Men by these Presents That we James Gould of Baltimore in the State of Maryland Jeweller, George F. Wild of said Baltimore merchant and Lydia Sarah Gould wife of said George in her right, Warren Gould of Boston in this County of Suffolk merchant, Thomas Hyde of Charleston in the County of Middlesex merchant and Catharine in wife of said Thomas in her right, and Nathaniel Fardick of said Boston merchant, in consideration of Eight hundred dollars paid us by Sarah Gould of Salem in the County of Essex singlewoman, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant sell and convey unto the said Sarah Gould her heirs and assigns forever, a certain parcel of land situate in Salem aforesaid bounded and described as follows viz, Southwaly, on Federal street, Westwaly on land of Merritt as the division fence between his land and said granted estate now stands, Northwaly by the channel of the North river so called, and Eastwaly by land of Reed as the division fence between his land and said granted estate now stands, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon, and all other our right titles and interests in and to said estate whethar within or without the boundaries aforesaid, and to all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining. To have and to hold the aforesaid premises to the said Sarah Gould her heirs and assigns to her and their use and behoof forever, and we do covenant with the said Sarah Gould her heirs and assigns, that we lawfully seized wife of the aforesaid granted premises, that they are free of all incumbrances that we have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Sarah Gould, and that we will warrant and defend the same premises to the said Sarah Gould her heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons. And I Eliza wife of said James Gould in consideration of One dollar to me paid by said Sarah Gould the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge do hereby release unto her the said Sarah all my right of dower in said granted premises. In witnesses whereof we the said James Gould, George F. Wild, Lydia Wild, Warren Gould, Thomas Hyde, Catharine Hyde, and Nathaniel Fardick, and Eliza Gould have hereunto set our hands and seals this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of us
Nathl. Huntington

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of
Eliza Pickens,
Robt. Huntoul

witnesses to the said last
signatures.

Warren Gould by Eben. Stillaber his atty. . . . seal
Nathaniel Fardick by Eben. Stillaber his atty. . . . seal
James Gould by Thomas Hyde his atty. . . . seal
Eliza Gould by Thomas Hyde her atty. . . . seal
George F. Wild by Thomas Hyde atty. . . . seal
Lydia Wild by Thomas Hyde atty. . . . seal
Thomas Hyde seal
Catharine Hyde seal

Essex co. August 14. 1829. These the said Warren Gould and Nathaniel Fardick by Ebenezer Stillaber their atty. severally acknowledged this to be their free act and deed before me Nathl. Huntington Jec. Sec. Essex in August 15. 1829. Then the above named James Gould, Eliza Gould, George F. Wild and Lydia Wild, by the said Thomas Hyde their attorney, and the said Thomas Hyde and Catharine Hyde for themselves acknowledged the within instrument to be their free act and deed before me Robt. Huntoul Justice of the Peace Essex co. Received August 17. 1829. recorded and admitted by James Charles Day

An inventory of the estate of deacon James Gould, late of Salem in the county of Essex, housewright, deceased, appraised upon oath by us the subscribers, duly appointed to that service by the hon. Samuel Holten esquire, judge of probate of W. D. S. C. for said county, viz.

House and lot of land in Federal Street \$2000
 One undivided half of a house and lot of land in South Salem (so called) 600
 One piece of land in the rear of Worcester's meadow house 180

 \$2780

One silver watch \$6. - lot of books \$10. - one walnut desk \$3.50 \$19.50
 Walnut 4 feet round table \$2.50. mahogany stand table \$2.50 5
 Ditto small square table \$2.50. three small maple tables @ 46 ea. \$2.25 11.75
 Two kitchen tables and small looking glass \$2. ten pine chairs @ \$1.50 17
 One round chair \$1.25. three arm ditto \$2. six kitchen ditto \$1. 12.25
 One small looking glass (cracked) 75c. - one small ditto 50c. 1.25
 No 1. bed, bolster, pillows, bedstead and curtains 20
 No 2. bed, bolster, pillows, bedstead and bed clothes on ditto 10
 No 3. bed, bolster, pillows, bedstead and bedding 10
 Twelve pair sheets \$1.80. - six pair pillow cases \$1.50 19.50
 Four quilts and four bed blankets \$12. - four table cloths \$1.50 13.50
 Twelve napkins \$1.20. - one camblet cloak \$5. 6.20

 \$120.95

Three linen shirts \$3. - a lot of china, crockery, glass and pottery ware and empty 11
 One case of drawers \$3. - 1 pair dog and irons, shovel and tongs \$2. 5
 1 pair bellows and a brush 75c. - 1 pair dog and irons, shovel and tongs 75c. 1.50
 Kitchen and irons, shovel, tongs and trammels \$3. - three chests \$3.50 6.50
 One musket \$2. - 3 old brass kettles and copper tea kettle \$6. 8
 Lot of iron ware and old iron \$8. - 2 1/2 lbs. tin pewter @ 1 lb. per pound \$3.85 11.85
 Shimmer, ladle, gridiron and toaster \$1.25. - 1 lot of old tools (carpenters) \$4. 5.25
~~One small silver tea spoons \$1.50. - half a dozen knives and forks \$1. - 2 old do. 20c. 2.70~~
 Pair brass candle sticks (1 broken) 75c. - case empty bottles 50c. 1.25
 1 pair of flat irons 20c. - 1 old warming pan 50c.70

 \$181.20

Salem, December 17, 1810. William Safford, }
 John Pritchard, } appraisers sworn.
 Robert Peck, }

Josiah Gould, administrator.
 Essex, ss. Salem, January 21st, 1811. Then Mr. Josiah Gould, administrator, with the will annexed, presented the aforewritten, and made oath, that it contained a true and perfect inventory of the estate of deacon James Gould, late of Salem aforesaid, housewright, deceased, 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 added.

Before me, S. Holten, J. Prob. Secy.
 Exam'd. for Daniel Hayes Nag?

Robert Peete
to
Josiah Gould

Know all men by these Presents That Robert Peete of Salem in the County of Essex, merchant, in consideration of One thousand and sixty one dollars lawful money to me paid by Josiah Gould of Beverly in said County, gentleman, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have remised released and forever quieted, and do for myself and my heirs by these presents remise release and forever quieted unto the said Josiah Gould his heirs and assigns a certain dwelling house with about twenty seven poles of land under and adjoining situated in Federal street in said Salem bounded easterly on land of Margaret Hilliard one hundred and twenty feet, southerly on Federal street sixty feet, westerly on land of Samuel Archer jr. one hundred and twenty feet, and northerly on North river, so called, fifty five feet. — The above described premises being the same that I bought at auction on the thirtieth day of April last, and deeded to me by said Josiah Gould administrator with the will annexed, of James Gould late of Salem in said County housewright dec^d. in by his deed dated this day will appear. NO I do and do hold the above mentioned premises with all the privileges and appurtenances therunto belonging to him the said Josiah Gould his heirs and assigns forever, so that neither I the said Robert Peete nor my heirs or any other person or persons claiming from or under me or them or in the name right or stead of me or them shall or will by any way or means have claim or demand any right or title to the aforesaid premises or these appurtenances or to any part or parcel thereof forever. IN WITNESS whereof the s^d Robert Peete and Betsey his wife, who for the consideration aforesaid to me paid by the s^d Josiah Gould, the receipt whereof I acknowledge, do hereby surrender up to him and his heirs and assigns all my right to do in the above released premises, have herunto set our hands and seals this twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Robert Peete — seal
Betsey Peete — seal

signed sealed and deliv^d in presence of us
Thomas Perrey Margaret Hilliard }

I know all men by these presents, that I
Sally G. Warner wife of Caleb Warner of the City
of Salem County of Essex & Commonwealth of
Massachusetts in my own right and Caleb War-
ner aforesaid in consideration of one hundred
& twelve dollars to me paid by The Essex Rail
Road Company a Corporation duly established by
law the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,
do by these presents grant, remise, release and forever
quit claim, unto the said Essex Rail Road Company
their successors and assigns, all our right, title,
interest, and estate, in and to. — A certain par-
cel of Flat lands situate in said City lying on the
North River and adjoining my Estate on Federal Street
so called bounded as follows Viz beginning on
the Eastern side of said Flat lands at a point that
is forty feet Southerly from the centre of the Rail
Road Track of said Company as now laid down.
thence running Westerly for about fifty six feet
on a line parallel with said Rail Road Track &
forty feet, from the centre thereof by other land
of mine to land now or late of Merritt then Nor-
therly by other Flat lands conveyed to said Com-
pany by Merritt, eighty three feet, then turning &
running Easterly about fifty six feet on a line par-
allel with the one first described eighty three
feet Northerly therefrom for the whole distance
to Flat lands, late of Math? Reed & by him conveyed
to said Company then turning & running Southerly
eighty three feet to the point begun at, hereby also
releasing

C. Warner & Co.
to
Essex R.R. Co.

releasing said Essex Railroad Company from all further claims for damages done to the residue of my said estate, To have and to hold the above released premises to the said Rail Road Company their successors and assigns to their use and behoof forever; so that neither we the said Sally G. Warner & Caleb Warner nor our heirs or any other person or persons, claiming by 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 above released premises, or to any part or parcel thereof forever In witness whereof, we Sally G. Warner in her own right and Caleb Warner have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty first day of September in in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

signed, sealed and delivered } Sally G. Warner. seal
 in presence of us, } Caleb Warner. seal
 J. G. Sprague. } Essex ss. Sept. 22^d 1848. Then the
 P. G. Sprague. } above named Sarah G. Warner & Caleb Warner acknowledged the above instrument to be their free act and deed.

before me J. G. Sprague, Justice of the Peace.
 Essex ss. 22^d Sept. 1848. 10 m. before 10. O. Bridge by W. H. French