Salem incorporated

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132 Boston Street

Built ca. 1856
for the Symonds Sisters

132 Boston Street

I. SITE

132 Boston Street is located on Boston Street in Salem, which connects Essex Street with downtown Peabody. Boston Street is an ancient route which apparently dates to the 17th century. By the late 18th century, Boston Street was called the "country road leading into Salem" (Registry of Deeds Book 139, Page 215); By the 1840s, it was called the "Old Boston Road" or "Boston Old Road" (Ward Four City Tax Record Books, (1841–1855). In the vicinity of 132 Boston Street, the road runs at a diagonal (northwest–southeast) to parallel the nearby North River. The North River was the original geographic feature which attracted people to this location.

In his 1972 history <u>The Peabody Story: Events in Peabody's History</u> 1626-1972, John Wells notes (p.164) that the chemical composition of the water in the North River made it almost perfectly composed for the tanning of hides and production of leather. Before white men ever came to this area, American Indians along the North River recognized the special suitability of this water for leather manufacture. English settlers later industrialized this process. Near 132 Boston Street, Captain William Traske built his "lower mill" on the North River in the 17th century (Perley map, 1700, also Bullock Map, 1750). By 1850, this site was developed as "Shillaber's Tannery" (Henry McIntyre, 1851 Map of Salem).

The Shillabers were important local industrialists. Between 1823 and 1842, Ebenezer Shillaber owned the 132 Boston Street property (Registry of Deeds, Book 233, Page 178; also Book 332, Page 4). Ebenezer Shillaber was a wealthy "Danvers...Esquire" who owned mill interests, the tannery, over 60 acres of wood lot (for bark and tannin), two homesteads, four other houses, and two brick stores in Michigan at the time of his death in 1851 (Essex County Probate Docket 53148, Petition and Inventory).

II. THE PURINTON FAMILY

One of the earliest owners of the 132 Boston Street property was the Purinton family, which was comprised of Amos Purinton, his wife Mary, and their daughter Content, who owned the land in the opening decades of the 19th century. By 1823, the property supported a dwelling house, which seems to have been destroyed or removed shortly after 1851. (Registry of Deeds Book 233, Page 178; 1851 Henry McIntyre Map of Salem; Ward 4 Street Books for the years before 1856). Content Purinton married 24 year old Charles W. Symonds in 1799 (Registry of Deeds Book 233, Page 178, also Vital Records of Danvers to 1849, Volume 2, p. 284); she also inherited the family property by 1823. Her marriage to Charles W. Symonds transferred the property to the Symonds family (Registry of Deeds Book 233, Page 178).

Amos Purinton, Content's father, was a prominent Salem merchant, and early supporter of the 1799 Union Aqueduct between Salem and Danvers. (Essex Institute Historical Collections, Volume 6, Pages 45-46). Charles W. Symonds was a good son-in-law for Amos Purinton, and sat in for the elder figure at an aqueduct meeting in Salem in 1801 (ibid).

III. THE SYMONDS FAMILY

Charles W. Symonds, "victualler" of Salem and Danvers, and his wife Content Purinton Symonds produced a large family. As the 19th century opened, eight daughters and at least one son were born to the couple. Their children included: Mary Purinton Symonds, b. 1799; Lydia Symonds b. 1801; Anna Symonds b. 1804; Nabby Symonds b. 1805; Paulina [or Pauline] Symonds b. 1807; Eliza [or Elisa or Elizabeth Breed] Symonds b. 1809; Nathan Breed Symonds b. 1812; Susan Symonds b. 1817; and Abigail Symonds b. 1828. (Vital Records of Danvers to 1849, Volume 1, pp. 360-362.)

In this family, Abigail, Eliza and Paulina had the most influence on the development of 132 Boston Street. In 1842, at the respective ages of 14(?), 33 and 35, the three purchased the property from Ebenezer Shillaber at a cost of \$600. (Registry of Deeds Book 332, Page 4)

IV. THE ARCHITECTURE OF 132 BOSTON STREET

The building at 132 Boston Street is a very early Italianate Style house dating from circa 1856. In its 2-1/2 story massing, rectangular plan, pitched roof with gable-end to the street, and clapboarded and bracketted exterior, it belongs to the "Front-Gabled Roof" type of Italianate house as identified on pages 226-227 of Virginia and Lee McAlester's <u>A Field Guide to American Houses</u>. Its construction date is confirmed by many architectural features, its initial listing in the Ward Four Street Books kept by the City of Salem (first listing, 1856); and the date of its first listing in the Salem City Directories (first listing, 1857).

The building is quite well preserved. However, significant alterations have included adaptation of the first floor into a grocery store with plate glass windows, and the construction of an attached exterior stair (circa 1885), as well as the recent addition of an open egress stair for upper rooms (pressure treated lumber probably built within the last five years). All of these changes caused damage to the original architectural design. At least one window, one front door, and an interior stair were removed in the ca. 1885 alteration. Ornamental turned drops were also removed from brackets supporting a Victorian door hood when the exterior stair was constructed recently. Some or all of these changes could be reversed should the building be reconverted into a single family house or offices. However, in its present form, the building works well supporting a well lighted upholstery shop on the ground floor, with residential apartments above.

Many of the building's chief exterior features derived from the Greek Revival style which was popular throughout New England between ca. 1830 through 1850. For example, the rectangular plan with narrow end oriented towards the street, and the 2-1/2 story massing with pitched roof reflect Greek Revival ideals, which often presented "temple-style" outlines towards the street. The sophisticated cornice "entablature" at the eaves and cornice returns is also traditional Greek Revival. The granite ashlar foundation and painted wood clapboard siding were also conservative,

Upon basic Greek Revival shapes and masses, 132 Boston Street was built as a poetic and romantic statement about the latest "Italianate" fashion. The most conspicuous and picturesque Italianate features are the ornamental wood brackets, which support window hoods, door hoods, and cornice, in a variety of sizes and designs. All of the brackets on 132 Boston Street are of the "earliest" type (band sawn single piece sometimes with applied medallions and other ornament) as classified by Charles Sullivan in his Maintaining Your Old House in Cambridge. In the cornice, the brackets are paired, and used to divide the whole length and width in simple thirds and fourths—another motif popular in Salem on Italianate buildings from circa 1856. The tall, 2-over-2 windows appear to be original, and were perceived as radical innovations in Salem in 1856. The narrow cornerboards also reflect the attenuated influence of the Italianate style.

The brackets and ornament on 132 Boston Street are delightful, and were designed to contribute a "Romantic" aspect when the house was built, appropriate for a house designed for three unmarried sisters. Fortunately, most of the bracket and ornament typoes used in 132 Boston Street were also used on other houses in Salem. It is therefore possible to draw connections between this building and others in the city, and (in one case) to suggest how the brackets supporting the door hood near the new egress stair could be repaired in the future.

The brackets supporting the door hood over the double doors on the right side of 132 Boston Street are of a graceful scrolled design which strongly resemble the brackets used to support the door hood surviving on the front of 398 Essex Street in Salem. This comparison suggests that turned "drop" ornaments were removed from 132 Boston Street's door hood brackets recently. Should these ornaments be replaced at a future date, the door hood brackets would once again recall the "earliest" type of bracket design as illustrated by Sullivan on page 26 of his text. Other brackets on the building suggest this type of brackets was original.

Upper story windows at 132 Boston Street (second floor windows on the side walls, third story windows on the front and back) are capped with

closely affiliated, architecturally, with Cambridge in the mid-19th century. Salem's chief proponent of the Italianate style, architect Enoch Fuller, maintained an office in Cambridge with the illustrious Calvin Ryder. Their firm produced many buildings in both the Second Empire and Italianate styles. These Second Empire Style window hoods on the Italianate Symonds house at 132 Boston Street appear to further suggest a post-1854 date of construction.

132 Boston Street is unusual in Salem for its transitional Greek Revival -Italianate massing and detailing, for its use of picturesque Second Empire style window hoods on the upper stories, and for the further ornament which decorates these pedimented window hoods. Contained within the triangular top, the edges of a bar-circle-bar arrangement of ornament echo the triangular form of both the window hood and the building's "Greek Revival" gable end. This simple, yet effective design motif has only been located on two other buildings in Salem, located at 126-1/2 Federal Street and 347 Essex Street. These other two houses. like 132 Boston Street, are clapboarded wood frame early Italianate houses oriented gable-end to the street. They also use the motif to ornament Second Empire style windows on the upper stories. Quite likely, these three houses were all built within a few years of each other, and may have been designed by the same local builder or architect. 132 Boston Street, 126-1/2 Federal Street and 347 Essex Street as a group illustrate quite thoroughly the emergence of a distinct early Italianate style 2-1/2 story house type in Salem. The Federal and Essex Street buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Clearly, more research needs to be done on the evolution of Italianate Style architecture in greater Salem. The 1852 Peabody Institute building on Main Street in Peabody popularized the gable-end Italianate form of architecture in public buildings, as did the 1855 First Town Hall and High School building which once stood in Peabody (Wells, p.322). However, no architect has yet been identified with these buildings. The significant career of Enoch Fuller of Salem, who designed such Italianate landmarks as the 1855-6 Classical High School, the 1856-7 Plummer Hall (now Essex Institute), 1857 Mary Elizabeth West Residence, and the 1858 Downing

V. CHRONOLOGY of BUILDING OWNERSHIP and OCCUPANCY

The three Symonds sisters, Abigail, Eliza, and Paulina, were the first owners and occupants of this building. According to the 1856 Ward Four Street Book of the City of Salem, Abigail was the first occupant, although it was noted that the building was owned by "Three sisters owning equal parts." (1856 Ward Four Street Book, Salem City Hall archives). Abigail, as a "widow" was also listed as first occupant of the structure in the Salem Directory which was published in 1857. (Salem City Directory, 1857). During 1857, 1858 and 1859, the Street Books continued to list "Abigail Symonds" or "Miss Symonds" as the only occupant.

By the early 1860s, Abigail's sisters and co-owners also made use of the property. The 1860 Street Book listed the occupants as the "Misses Symonds, "(plural) and the 1862 Street Book noted "Miss Symonds" as well as "Eliza & Pauline." In 1865, the Street Book also noted "Miss Symonds" [i.e. Abigail] as well as another "2 Females." It is possible that the building was used as a "double" house in the Civil War Era. Abigail could have answered the door most easily if she occupied the quarters downstairs; the older sisters may have lived away in a quieter part of the building. There is a good possibility that the Italianate double doors now on the right side of the building originally were located facing Boston Street, and served as the residence's front door. The fact that these are double doors lends some support to this speculation. Further evidence of this internal arrangement appears in the Salem City Directory listings for 1859, 1861 and 1864. During these years, Abigail was listed as an occupant in her own right, while "Misses Eliza & Pauline" were listed together (Salem City Directories). According to the 1866 Salem City Directory, Eliza and Pauline lived at the house then, but Abigail was absent (1866 Salem City Directory).

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, apparently reminded of their own mortality, Abigail, Eliza and Pauline contracted to have wills drawn up to protect their family ownership. Abigail's will is typical. Drawn up on March 7, 1867, she wrote:

changed to 143 Essex Street, and she continued these activities at least until 1876. (1872, 1874 and 1876 Salem City Directories). Victorian "fancy goods" production was a major business pursuit of women in the post-Civil War Era, legitimate in the eyes of society, and financially lucrative. (See "Fancy Goods" listings in City Directories of Salem and other regions in New England).

In 1870, Abigail Symonds died. Eliza died later in 1876 (Probate Dockets 54795, 54810, Petitions). By the year of the Nation's Centennial and Custer's Last Stand, Paulina emerged as sole owner of the Italianate house at 132 Boston Street built for the three Symonds sisters. Five years later, in 1881, Pauline ("Paulina") lived alone at this address. (1881 Salem City Directory).

After 1882, Paulina Symonds began having tenants at the 132 Boston Street property. Richard Morrow, "whitener" in Peabody resided here in 1882-3. Lawrence Meagher, blacksmith, resided here in Morrow's place in 1884. Both of these individuals shared the house with Paulina Symonds, then an elderly woman in her mid-to-late 70s. (Salem City Directionies 1882-3, 1884).

In 1885, Paulina Symonds, last of the original three Symonds sisters, sold her house to the firm of Garrett Pigott and Bartholomew Lawton. Piggott & Lawton were in the liquor business, and assembled a group of properties here, which came to include 132 Boston Street, 134 Boston Street, and frontage on Boston, Watson and Beaver Streets in this block (Registry of Deeds, Book 1158, Page 80, also Book 1319, Page 228). Before purchasing 132 Boston Street, they inhabited the adjacent building at 134 Boston Street (1884 Salem City Directory). At first, the house continued to be used as before, with Paulina sharing the building with other tenants, such as William H. Doran, Sr., morocco dresser, and his son William H. Doran, Jr. in 1886–1887 (Salem City Directories, 1886, 1886–1887).

In 1889 Garrett Piggott, senior partner of Piggott & Lawton, died without leaving a will. This resulted in all Pigott and Lawton property being surveyed and divided to assist the Piggott Heirs between 1890 and 1891. Following a plan measured and submitted officially by engineer Charles

132 Boston Street was first adapted from a house into a grocery store —with–apartments circa 1889, coincident with Garrett Pigott's death. Richard Connolly was the first who managed a grocery and provisions store here. He kept store for approximately ten years, from ca. 1889 through 1899 (Salem City Directories). Connolly is believed to have removed a window, a Victorian front door and an interior stairway from the downstairs in making his grocery store conversions. Presumably it was he who installed the existing vertical board wood wainscot on the walls of the present upholstery shop. Connolly probably also installed the first large plate glass windows on the first floor of the building, and built the first "exterior" stair addition to replace the interior stair which was removed. This well–executed addition survives on the right front of the building. Connolly also may have relocated the old front doors with Italianate bracket supports to their position at the rear right side of the building.

Through the efforts of Richard Connolly, the major and most accessible part of 132 Boston Street was redesigned for commercial use. 132 Boston Street was no longer a simple "Romantic" Italianate house on a rural road; it was an up-to-date urban property with large plate glass windows in the Chicago style. After ca. 1889, Connolly probably arranged his store with a center aisle, with cases on both sides and goods stacked against the walls, in typical late 1880s fashion. As an Irish store owner, Connolly also was a "successful" representative of Salem and Peabody's largest minority after 1860. (Wells, p. 298, also notes in City of Salem Tax Records). The downstairs of the building became a commercial and social center for much of the local neighborhood.

Between ca. 1899 and 1908, Thomas Hartnett replaced Connolly as manager of the grocery and provisions store at 132 Boston Street. Hartnett previously managed a grocery store across the street at 133-1/2 Boston Street. He was a progressive businessman, and advertised his 132 Boston Street grocery store in several issues of the Salem City Directory. (1908, 1915 Directories). During much of Hartnett's management. Many Pigett Garrett's widow, continued to reside at this

modernization and "progress." In 1911, Michael Pigott (Garrett's son) owned the building; in 1916 Ellen J. Pigott (presumably Michael's widow) sold the property to Nora J. Larkin, Edward's wife. Ownership as well as management of the grocery store thus fell to the Larkins about seven years after the Larkins had proved their grocery store a success. (Registry of Deeds, Book 2337, Page 519).

By 1936, Edward and Nora Larkin were the proud parents of five children: Edward Thomas [junior], Catherine, Margaret, John and Robert. On October 26, 1936, both parents drew up wills to protect their family property (Probate Dockets 217014 for Edward, 245758 for Nora).

Mr. Larkin died on May 14, 1946. The property descended to his widow according to the terms of his will: ("First. If my wife Nora J. Larkin survives me, I give to her all of my estate, both real and personal") By this time, one of their daughters, Catherine, had also died. (Probate Docket 217014, Petitition and Will). Catherine worked as a nurse, and resided at 132 Boston Street when World War II was still in its infancy (Salem City Directory, 1941, Street Listings).

The "Baby Boom" years following World War II must have been difficult for the Larkin family. The widow and her four children attempted to continue life as usual despite the losses of Edward (the father) and Catherine. Further complicating matters, Nora died in 1954. At this time, "Store Inventory" amounted to \$1,865.21 (Probate Inventory #245758).

After 1954, the Larkin children had to manage with internal and external challenges. Split ownership of the commercial venture may have been difficult. Small, family-owned grocery stores were rapidly being forced out of business by new "supermarkets" in Salem and Peabody. The newer stores offered easier customer parking, greater selection, and lower prices. By 1959-1960, 132 Boston Street was listed as a "vacant store" (1960 Salem Directory). On July 15, 1960, the four Larkin heirs sold the property to Joseph Karagosian a/k/a Joseph Karagezian. (Registry of Deeds, Book 4684, Page 567). Karagezian converted the grocery store into a retail showroom for his Pioneer Upholstery business, which still continues at this address (1961 Salem City Directory, 1990 site

by family inheritance. It might be logical to postulate that Abigail, Eliza and Pauline Symonds' father Charles provided the resources to build on this site. Unfortunately, very little has yet been discovered about him. He was born in Salem on March 21, 1775 according to the Vital Records of Danvers to 1849, Volume 2, page 284. He was employed as a "victualler" [possibly innkeeper] in 1817 and 1823. (Registry of Deeds, Book 238, Page 217 and Book 233, Page 178). He (and a Charles W. Symonds, Jr. about whom nothing is known) lived in Salem in 1836 according to the 1836 Salem Directory. His death date and obituary have not yet been located (not listed in any of the Probate records in Salem).

Note re earlier Symonds, possibly related:

Given his occupation as a victualler, and the proximity of 132 Boston Street to Peabody, it is possible that Charles W. Symonds was a son of the famous Peabody Symonds innkeeper and victualler Francis Symonds. If so, the following information may be of interest:

Francis Symonds was founder and first manager of the Bell Tavern, built in 1757, which was one of the most famous taverns in New England. The Bell Tavern was run by Francis Symonds for a full twenty years before 1777, when it was sold to Robert Shillaber, Ebenezer's father (Vital Records of Danvers to 1849, Volume I) During Symonds' ownership, the Bell Tavern was "the appointed rallying place of the Minutemen of the Revolution; from here they marched to the Battle of Lexington. The regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Pickering also halted here for refreshment on the way to Bunker Hill" (Wells, p. 257)

The Bell Tavern was also noted for its advertising sign and jingle. Francis Symonds marked his establishment with a "wooden bell as a sign." He also popularized a "jingle" to advertise his services:

"Francis Symonds makes and sells
The best of chocolate; also shellsI'll toll you in if you have need
And feed you well, and bid you speed"
(Wells, p. 257)

Francis Symonds, the innkeeper, died in 1776. He owned property on Boston Street, as some of land with a Dwelling House and Bake House, and about

Aside from Charles W. and Francis Symonds, other members of the family were profitably engaged as innkeepers and victuallers. A three story "old Symonds Tavern" also stood at the entrance to Peabody Square near Foster Street. This building burned in 1843. (Wells, p. 259).

More information on Charles W. Symonds can probably be located in Danvers. On the 1830 Massachusetts census, Charles W. Symonds was listed as a resident of Danvers (house *283, 1830 Massachusetts Census Index). It is possible that his death certificate, and local obituaries are also filed in Danvers.

Note for future research:

A number of items thus remain to be established:

- 1. The exact date of build has not been documented from such sources as contemporary newspapers, journals, or accounts.
- 2. Charles W. Symonds' biography, obituary, and death date have not been located.
- 3. The architect or builder of 132 Boston Street and many other early Italianate buildings in Salem, Peabody and Danvers have not been identified by name.
- 4. The fate of the earlier building on the site has not been determined.

Research is made difficult by the property's "rural" 19th century site. Removed from downtown Salem, it is located in an area that was not extensively covered by Salem journalists, map makers and surveyors. Proximity to Peabody also confuses research, because this area was variously known as Salem, South Danvers, (Danvers by mistake) and Peabody.

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 233

PAGE: 178

GRANTOR:

Charles W. Symonds of Danvers, victualler

and Content his wife...the said Content being a

daughter and sole heir at law of Amos

Purinton, late of...Danvers

GRANTEE:

Ebenezer Shillaber of Danvers, Trader

PRICE:

\$1100

DESCRIPTION:

Lot of Land with dwelling house...and all other

buildings...

Bounded Southwest on Boston Street, Northwest

on Thomas Robbins, Northeast on Mill Road,

Southeast on Nathan Pearson's land.

SOURCE:

"The same having descended to said Content as

heir at law of the said [Amos] Purinton...but

subject to 1/3 dower of Mary Purinton the widow

of said Amos. "

DATE:

July 22, 1823

Notes:

Thomas Robbins, abutter to the northwest, was a Salem Chaise-maker. (see all Registry of Deeds deed listings, 1835-1839, also 1840-1844.) The 1851 Map of Salem still showed 132 Boston Street--the Symonds property--located between

Robbins and Pearson on Boston Street.

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 332 PAGE:4

GRANTOR: Ebenezer Shillaber of Danvers, Esquire

GRANTEE: Abigail Symonds, Elizabeth Breed Symonds and

Paulina Symonds, all of Danvers, singlewomen

PRICE: \$600

DESCRIPTION:Lot of Land with dwelling house...and all other

buildings...in Danvers

Bounded Southwest on Boston Street, Northwest

on Thomas Robbins, Northeast on Mill Road,

Southeast on Nathan Pearson's land.

SOURCE: "The same premises I purchased of their father and

mother on July 22, 1823...Book 233, Leaf 178 "

DATE: April 25, 1842

Notes: See notes re Ebenezer Shillaber in text. See notes re

abutters on previous deed abstract.

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 1158

PAGE:80 (back side of page)

GRANTOR:

Paulina Symonds, of Salem...I the said Paulina

Symonds (being unmarried)...

GRANTEE:

Garrett Pigott and Bartholomew Lawton both of Salem

PRICE:

\$2500

DESCRIPTION:

... "with buildings now occupied by me..."

"Beginning at North West corner of Boston Street thence running northeast 174-9/12 feet by land formerly of Poole but now of the grantees to Beaver Street, thence running Southeast 47 feet on Beaver Street to land of Buxton, thence running Southwest 173-6/12 feet by land of said Buxton to Boston Street and thence running Northwest on said Boston Street 50-7/12 feet, to the point of beginning."

SOURCE:

[none stated, but adjacent mortgage on <u>front</u> of Book

1158 page 80 makes reference to 1842 deed Book

332, page 4]

DATE:

September 23, 1885

Notes:

The property at this time still extended back to

Beaver Street, formerly called Mill Road.

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 1319 P

PAGE:228

GRANTOR:

[Administrators of] Garett Pigott Estate

GRANTEE:

the heirs of said Pigott

PRICE:

[None stated]

DESCRIPTION:

[Rectangular lot fronting Boston, Watson and Beaver Streets is divided into three pieces. 132 Boston Street is set off to Pigott Heirs. L-shaped parcel including 134 Boston, and property behind 132 Boston Street is set off to Bartholomew Lawton. Property behind both of these pieces, on Beaver Street, is set

off to Mary Pigott as dower.]

SOURCE:

[none stated]

DATE:

April 9, 1891

Notes:

After this date, property to 132 Boston Street had

50'-7" frontage on Boston Street, and 84'-9"

dimension on side shared with 134 Boston Street. The division was also "shown on a Plan drawn by Charles A. Putnam, C.E. dated August 21, 1890" [yet Putnam's

plan has not been located).

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 2337

PAGE:519

GRANTOR:

Ellen J. Pigott, singlewoman

GRANTEE:

Nora J. Larkin, wife of Edward T. Larkin

PRICE:

[None stated]

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning on the Northerly side of Boston Street in said Salem at a point which is fifty (50) feet Easterly from the Easterly corner of Boston and Watson Streets and at the Southeasterly corner of land set off to Bartholomew Lawton by Report of Commissioners appointed by the Probate Court a copy of which is recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds Book 1319, Page 228, thence running Northeasterly by land of heirs of said Lawton eighty-four and 57/100 (84.57) feet to other land set off to said Lawton aforesaid; thence turning and running Southeasterly by said other land now or late of Lawton fifty and 58/100 (50.58) feet to land formerly of Cutler and now or late of Buxton, thence turning and running Southwesterly by said land now or late of Buxton eighty-four and 12/100 (84.12) feet to Boston Street; thence turning and running Northwesterly by Boston Street fifty and 58/100 (50.58) feet to the point begun at.

SOURCE:

[Book 1319, Page 228 cited in text above.]

DATE:

August 3, 1916

Notes:

A plan by Charles A. Metcalf, surveyor, was made of "Land of Pigott Estate Salem, Mass." in July, 1916, and

was recorded with this deed.

(ABSTRACT OF DEED)

BOOK: 4684 **PAGE:**567

GRANTOR: Edward T. Larkin, unmarried,

John C. Larkin, unmarried of Salem,

Margaret R. Bonaventura of Beverly, [and] Robert C. Larkin of Jacksonville, Fla.

GRANTEE: Joseph Karagosian [or Karagezian-see index]

PRICE: [None stated]

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning on the Northerly side of Boston Street in said Salem at a point which is fifty (50) feet Easterly from the Easterly corner of Boston and Watson Streets and at the Southeasterly corner of land set off to Bartholomew Lawton by Report of Commissioners appointed by the Probate Court a copy of which is recorded with Essex South District Registry of Deeds Book 1319, Page 228, thence running Northeasterly by land of heirs of said Lawton eighty-four and 57/100 (84.57) feet to other land set off to said Lawton aforesaid; thence turning and running Southeasterly by said other land now or late of Lawton fifty and 58/100 (50.58) feet to land formerly of Cutler and now or late of Buxton, thence turning and running Southwesterly by said land now or late of Buxton eighty-four and 12/100 (84.12) feet to Boston Street; thence turning and running Northwesterly by Boston Street fifty and 58/100 (50.58) feet to the point begun at.

SALIDEE. For our title see estate of our late mother

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