

8 Rawlins Street, Salem

According to available evidence, this house was built for Thomas Neville, laborer & currier, in 1859.

On 19 May 1859 Thomas Neville of Salem for \$144 purchased a lot, 40' on Rawlins Street and running back 90' (ED 589:273). This lot, sold by the Pickman heirs, had been part of a much larger tract of land that had been assembled in the 1700s and early 1800s by members of the merchant Pickman family. It had once been part of the undivided common land known as the Great Pasture; and this part of town, in the 1600s, was known as Trask's or Johnson's Plain. In the 1850s the Pickman Estate was subdivided. New roads (like Rawlins Street) were laid out, as were house-lots. This lot was Lot #32.

Thomas Neville (1815-1877) was an Irishman, the son of William Neville and Catherine Lynch. In the 1840s, Ireland, a very poor country then under English rule, suffered the total loss of its potato crop to a disease. Most of the population was dependent on potatoes as the staple of their diet as well as their main cash crop. The poorest people soon found themselves without money and with little to eat. The English government was slow to respond to the crisis, which soon became a widespread famine; and people died by the hundreds and then the thousands. Country people flooded into the cities to get relief, which was largely unavailable, and disease from overcrowding now added to Ireland's miseries. Massachusetts, among other places, sent over shiploads of free food to the starving people; but still they died. Among the country people and the poorer working people, America was the promised land: if they could only get across the ocean, they and their families would survive. By the thousands, Irish families sold off their possessions and booked passage for America. Boston was a main port of entry, and, virtually overnight, the Irish filled up parts of the city. Some moved on to places like Salem, Lowell, and other industrial towns and cities where they might find work. Being country people, few of them had any skills that were useful in the cities, and so most men had to work as common laborers rather than factory operatives.

Some of the Irish families had settled in Salem in the late 1840s. By 1848, there were about 200 recently arrived Irish men in Salem, some of them heads of families. Salem was attractive not least because there was an extant Roman

Catholic church, located at the foot of Mall Street; and there were a very few Irish families who had settled in Salem in the 1820s and 1830s, of whom Martin Connell, a trunk-maker of Williams Street (off the Common, near the church), was among the most notable.

In 1820-1, Salem's Catholics had built a church building at the foot of Mall Street, on Bridge Street, overlooking the waters of the North River, which, at that time, came right in there as a big cove. It was dedicated to Mary on October 14 by Bishop de Cheverus; in later years, a steeple and wings would be added; but early on it was a plain pitch-roofed building, like a typical meeting house, easily holding 150-200 people (including those from neighboring towns). In 1826, several families came from Ireland and settled in Salem; and in that year Bishop Fenwick appointed an Irishman, Rev. John Mahoney, as the first Salem pastor. Among his parishioners was the Martin Connell family, the town's French-born umbrella-maker, Firmin Ottignon, Cornelius O'Donnell and family, and others, mainly Irish joined by a few of Salem's older French families. Father Mahoney had Lowell as a mission, along with other towns, and must have been traveling much of the time. In Salem, he boarded with a family on Williams Street, near the church (the above information from Louis S. Walsh, *Origin of the Catholic Church in Salem*, Boston, 1890, especially pages 24-27, 30-32).

In 1846 Rev. James Conway, became the new pastor of St. Mary's Church, and resided at 5 Mall Street from 1846 to 1848, when he moved to Winter Street. During these years, the famine-fleeing Irish families began to arrive in Salem; and most of them, if not all, became members of this congregation. James Conway (1796-1857) was raised in Ireland to be a land-surveyor. After he came to America as a young man, he found his religious calling, enrolled in a seminary, and was ordained a priest at Boston in 1831. From 1831 to 1835 he ran a mission in Maine on the Penobscot, serving the Indians and others. After another four years in Boston, he went back Down East in 1839, whence he went to Lowell, where, in 1841, he became pastor of brand-new St. Peter's. He started at St. Mary's in Salem on June 14, 1846. Over the years, he expanded the St. Mary's church building, started up two more parishes, introduced the Sisters of Note Dame in the city, built a Catholic school-house, purchased and opened a Catholic cemetery, reorganized the Sunday-school and choir, and otherwise did all he could to meet the needs of the expanding Catholic population. After years of diligent service, Fr. James Conway would die of heart disease on 24 May 1857, much lamented.

The Salem Irish quickly formed neighborhoods in the Union-Water Street area (the men probably worked on the wharves and around the mills); High Street area

(formerly Knocker's Hole, in the vicinity of the present US Post Office); and Harbor Street and environs. A few Irish families lived on upper Boston Street and Aborn Street; probably more lived across the boundary in South Danvers (Peabody). While most of the men worked as laborers, some worked as skilled curriers in Salem's booming leather industry. In general, the native Salem residents seem to have welcomed, or at least tolerated, the newly arrived Irish; however, at least two Salemites specified, in land records, that their houses were never to be sold to Irish people.

The men did not find much work in the huge new Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company factory at Stage Point, which employed mainly young women who were recruited from country towns, on the model of the "Lowell mill-girls." A few of the Irishmen were given laboring jobs there, probably in the nature of loading and unloading shipments, and moving the cotton bales and finished cloth, as well as construction labor.

Salem in the 1840s was in transition from its maritime glory days to its future as a manufacturing center. Into the 1820s the town had conducted a large, successful coastal and overseas commerce; but trade fell off sharply, followed by depression in the opening years of the 1830s. The advent of railroads and canals in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast, and Salem's import economy waned as American firms produced goods that once came from overseas. The interior of the country was being opened for settlement, and many Salemites moved away. Wharves and warehouses and ships plummeted in value, and the merchants had to shift their investments swiftly into manufacturing and transportation. Some did not, and were ruined; others moved to Boston, the hub of investment in the new economy.

Despite setbacks and uncertainty, Salem chartered itself in 1836 as a city. City Hall was built 1837-8 and a city seal was adopted with an already-anachronistic Latin motto of "to the farthest port of the rich East"—a far cry from "Go West, young man!" The Panic of 1837, a brief, sharp, nationwide economic depression, caused even more Salem families to head west in search of fortune. Salem had not prepared for the industrial age, and had few natural advantages. Large-scale factory towns like Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, drove the machinery of their huge textile factories on the falls of the mighty Merrimack, but Salem had only the sleepy North River, which served mainly to flush the waste from the many tanneries (23 by 1832) that had set up along its banks. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many

of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

In the 1840s, the tanning and curing of leather had become big business on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River, where there were 41 tanneries in 1844, and 85 in 1850, employing 550 hands. The leather business would continue to grow in importance. In 1846 the above-mentioned Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction at Stage Point of the largest factory building in the United States, 60' wide by 400' long. It was an immediate success, and hundreds of people found employment there, many of them living in tenements built nearby. Also in the 1840s, a new method was introduced to make possible high-volume industrial shoe production. In Lynn, the factory system was perfected, and that city became the nation's leading shoe producer. Salem had shoe factories too, and attracted shoe workers from outlying towns and the countryside.

In the face of all this change, some members of Salem's waning ship-owner merchant class continued to pursue their sea-borne businesses; but even the conditions of shipping changed, and Salem was left on the ebb tide. In the late 1840s, giant clipper ships replaced the smaller vessels that Salem men had sailed around the world; and the clippers, with their deep drafts and large holds, were usually too large for Salem and its harbor. The city's shipping soon consisted of little more than Zanzibar-trade vessels and visits from Down East coasters with cargoes of fuel wood and building timber. By 1850 Salem was about finished as a working port. A picture of Salem's sleepy waterfront is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" (really a sketch of Salem) to **The Scarlet Letter**, which he began while working in the Custom House.

The Gothic symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station—the "stone depot"—smoking and growling with idling locomotives, standing on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves. The 1850s brought continued growth: new churches (e.g. Immaculate Conception, 1857), schools, streets, factories, and stores. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem, Stage Point, and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers. As it re-established itself as an economic powerhouse with a sizable population, Salem took a strong interest in national politics. It was primarily Republican in politics, and strongly anti-slavery, with its share of outspoken abolitionists, led by Charles Remond, a passionate speaker who came from one of the city's notable black families. At its Lyceum and in other venues, plays and shows were put on, but

cultural lectures and political speeches were given too. By 1860, with the election of Abraham Lincoln, it was clear that the Southern states would secede from the union; and Salem, which had done so much to win the independence of the nation, was ready to go to war to force others to remain a part of it.

Salem's growth continued through the 1850s, as business and industries expanded, the population swelled, new churches (e.g. Immaculate Conception, 1857) were started, new working-class neighborhoods were developed (especially in North Salem and South Salem, off Boston Street, and along the Mill Pond behind the Broad Street graveyard), and new schools, factories, and stores were built. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was added in 1859, down at Stage Point, where a new Methodist Church went up, and many neat homes, boarding-houses, and stores were erected along the streets between Lafayette and Congress. The tanning business continued to boom, as better and larger tanneries were built along Boston Street and Mason Street; and subsidiary industries sprang up as well, most notably the J.M. Anderson glue-works on the Turnpike (Highland Avenue).

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It was at about this time that Thomas Neville had a new house built here on the new road, Rawlins Street, that ran up into the highlands. Thomas, 44, in 1859, had come from Ireland to Salem by the 1850s and perhaps earlier. In 1855 or so he married Mary Daley, 13 years his junior. In 1856 they had a son, whom they named William P., and in 1858 they had a daughter, Mary. In 1856 and 1858 the Nevilles lived at 27 Beaver Street and Thomas worked as a currier (1856) and laborer (1858) (see 1857 and 1859 Salem Directories). It is likely that he had relatives in Salem, including a Julia Neville, widow, of Beaver Street.

As noted, on May 19, 1859, for \$144, he bought a lot on Rawlins Street, fronting 40' on the street and running back 90' (ED 589:273). Between the spring of 1859 and the spring of 1860, Mr. Neville had a large house built, to serve as his family

residence as well as tenement for rental income. As built, it was considered a three-family house.

In the 1860 census, taken in June, Thomas Neville, 45, laborer, was credited with real estate worth \$2000, and personal goods worth \$150 (1860 census, ward 4, house 2391). This is strong evidence that he had had this house built and was already residing here. In contrast, the street books for the same period are less conclusive, perhaps because the book-keepers were confused by the large number of new houses and even new streets that were being built hereabouts. Thomas Neville and Rawlins Street do not appear in the street books for this area until the years 1863 and 1864, when Thomas is listed on Prospect Street. Rawlins Street is mentioned first in 1864 in connection with John O'Shea, who owned a house thereon which Neville is supposed to have occupied. This information is clearly garbled, not least because Rawlins Street was in existence by 1859, when it is specifically named in the deed to Thomas Neville. It is worth noting that in 1863 (1864 Salem Directory) Thomas Neville is listed as residing at "rear of 143 Boston Street", which is exactly the spot that this house occupied, behind the house then-numbered 143 on Boston street.

The Ward Four Street Book for 1865 is missing, but the 1866 book lists "Thomas Nevilles" as owner of a Rawlins Street house worth \$700 and lot worth \$100; and he resided there, as did household heads John Murphy, John Barry, Patrick Welch, and one other. In the 1867 book, "Thomas Nevills, 42," is again listed on Rawlins Street, house \$700, lot \$100, house also occupied by Edward O'Brien, Patrick Lucy, John Barry, and Patrick McCarty, and their families. The 1868 is the first to give Rawlins Street house-numbers: "Thomas Nevills" is listed at #6 (later #8), \$200 house (probably an error for \$2,000), \$100 lot, also occupied by Patrick Welch, John Murphy, John Barry, and Michael Donovan.

Notwithstanding the data in the valuation street books, the census of 1860, which was a house-by-house accounting of who lived where in Salem, is the best evidence. In spring 1860 (1860 census, ward 4, house 2391) Thomas Neville ("Nevell"), 45, laborer, owned a homestead worth \$2000 and resided there with his family and Andrew Mooney, 46, also an Irish laborer; and in another unit here resided James Murphy, 30, currier, and family, including Mary Dwyer, 70; and in the third unit resided Daniel Cronan, 36, tanner, and his family. The Nevilles were Mary, 32, William, 4, and Mary, two. The Murphys were Catherine, 30, and Mary, an infant. The Cronans were Mary, 31, and Daniel, two.

Thomas Neville (1815-1877), born Ireland 1815, s/o William Neville and Catherine Lynch, died Salem 1877. He m. c.1854 Mary Daley (1831-1886), b. Ireland 1831, d/o John Daley & Ellen Daley, died 22 March 1886, Salem, of heart disease. Known issue:

- 1. William P., 1856, m. Margaret P. _____; died 1900; known issue:***
 - a. Thomas***
 - b. Mary***
 - c. Azella***
- 2. Mary E., 1858, died in 1860s probably.***

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

Through the 1860s, Salem pursued manufacturing, especially of leather and shoes and textiles. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, south of Roslyn Street; many are in the French Second Empire style, with mansard roofs). A third factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was built in 1865.

In the 1870 census, this house is listed as a five-family dwelling, occupied in one unit by Thomas Neville, 54, laborer, and family (Mary, 40, William, 15), in another unit by Mary Murphy, 40, and family (James, 8, John L., 6, Michael, 3, and Bridget Powers, 80); in another unit by Michael Donovan, 32, currier, and family (Ellen, 28, Mary A., 8, Thomas, 5, Michael, 4, and Almira, a new-born), in the fourth unit by Thomas Desmond, currier, 34, and family (Hannah D., 40, and Henry, 7), and in the 5th unit by Moses W. Adams, 31, a shoe-shop worker, born in Maine, and family (Harriet, 32, Harriet B., 7, and Georgianna, 5). All the adults, other than the Adamses, were born in Ireland.

In 1870 Salem received its last cargo from Zanzibar, thus ending a once-important trade. By then, a new Salem & New York freight steamboat line was in operation. Seven years later, with the arrival of a vessel from Cayenne, Salem's foreign trade came to an end. After that, "the merchandise warehouses on the wharves no longer contained silks from India, tea from China, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, spices from Batavia, gum-copal from Zanzibar, hides from Africa, and the various other products of far-away countries. The boys have ceased to watch on

the Neck for the incoming vessels, hoping to earn a reward by being the first to announce to the expectant merchant the safe return of his looked-for vessel. The foreign commerce of Salem, once her pride and glory, has spread its white wings and sailed away forever” (Rev. George Bachelder in *History of Essex County*, II: 65).

Salem was now so densely built-up that a general conflagration was always a possibility, as in Boston, when, on Nov. 9, 1872, the financial and manufacturing district of the city burned up. Salem continued to prosper in the 1870s, carried forward by the leather-making business. In December, 1873, Thomas Neville added to his homestead by purchasing the house and land to the southwest, up the hill, adjoining, for \$1050 (ED 893:48-49). In 1874 the city was visited by a tornado and shaken by a minor earthquake. In the following year, the large Pennsylvania Pier (site of the present coal-fired harborside electrical generating plant) was completed to begin receiving large shipments of coal. Beyond it, at Juniper Point, the old Allen farmlands were being turned into a new development called Salem Willows and Juniper Point. In the U.S. centennial year, 1876, A.G. Bell of Salem announced that he had discovered a way to transmit voices over telegraph wires.

In this decade, French-Canadian families began coming to work in Salem’s mills and factories, and more houses and tenements were built. The better-off workers bought portions of older houses or built small homes for their families in the outlying sections of the city; and by 1879 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually nearly 15 million yards of cloth. Shoe-manufacturing businesses expanded in the 1870s, and 40 shoe factories were employing 600-plus operatives. Tanning, in Salem and Peabody, remained a very important industry, and employed hundreds of breadwinners. On Boston Street in 1879, the Arnold tannery caught fire and burned down.

Thomas Neville died on 18 July 1877, aged 62 years. His fatal ailment was heart disease, which his physician, Dr. H. J. Gaffney, was unable to treat effectively. Mr. Nevilles remains were interred at the Catholic Cemetery, presumably the one off North Street on the Peabody line. He was survived by his wife, Mary Daley Neville, 47, and their only surviving child, William P. Neville, 26, a leather-dresser. The house was still a five-family. In 1880 it was occupied (one unit) by Mary Neville, 50, and son William P., 29, working in morocco-leather shop, (another unit) Moses Caya, 50, a currier, born In Canada, wife Selina, 41, born in new York of Canadian parents, and their children Mary O., 10, Moses, 8, Mary A., 6, George F., baby, and daughter Mary E., 19; (another unit) William H. Eagan, 41,

cook, born Ireland, wife Catherine, 39, also Irish, and children Mary J., 16, William H., 14, Thomas F., 10, Sarah E., 8, Richard E., 6, and Albert A., two; (another unit) William Page, 24, currier, and wife Catherine, 20, both born in Canada, and boarder Edward St. Pierre, 22, currier, also Canadian; (another unit) John Sweeney, 45, currier, wife Mary, 40, both Irish, and children Catherine, 9, Dennis, 8, and Margaret, 5 (see 1880 census, ED 236, p.45).

In the 1880s and 1890s, Salem kept building infrastructure; and new businesses arose, and established businesses expanded. Retail stores prospered; horse-drawn trolleys ran every which-way; and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. In 1880, Salem's manufactured goods were valued at about \$8.4 million, of which leather accounted for nearly half. In the summer of 1886, the Knights of Labor brought a strike against the manufacturers for a ten-hour day and other concessions; but the manufacturers imported labor from Maine and Canada, and kept going. The strikers held out, and there was violence in the streets, and even rioting; but the owners prevailed, and many of the defeated workers lost their jobs and suffered, with their families, through a bitter winter.

By the mid-1880s, Salem's cotton-cloth mills at the Point employed 1400 people who produced about 19 million yards annually, worth about \$1.5 million. The city's large shoe factories stood downtown behind the stone depot and on Dodge and Lafayette Streets. A jute bagging company prospered with plants on Skerry Street and English Street; its products were sent south to be used in cotton-baling. Salem factories also produced lead, paint, and oil. At the Eastern Railroad yard on Bridge Street, cars were repaired and even built new. In 1887 the streets were first lit with electricity, replacing gas-light. The gas works, which had stood on Northey Street since 1850, was moved to a larger site on Bridge Street in 1888, opposite the Beverly Shore.

Mrs. Mary Daley Neville died at home on 22 March 1886, aged 56 years, of heart disease. Her remains were interred with those of her husband at the Catholic Cemetery.

By 1896, William P. Neville owned three houses hereabouts: #10 Rawlins, which he lived in, and #8, which he rented out, and a house in the rear of the other two, which he also rented out. In 1896, one of the tenants at #8 was Michael J. McHugh and one at #8r was Patrick Maroney (see 1896 valuations). #8 was valued at \$800, #10 at \$400, the house in the rear at \$400, and the lots at \$300 each. Soon after this, William bought the house at 14 Albion Street, and moved there with his family.

On 22 March 1900, William P. Neville died, aged about 45 years. He left his wife Margaret A., and their three children, all still minors: Thomas, Mary, and Azella. The shock of his death must have been terrible. His property was inventories as household furnishings worth \$300, homestead at Albion Street, \$1500, houses and land, 8 Rawlins, \$1000, and house & land 10 Rawlins, \$1000 (#86413).

In 1900 (per census), the house at 8 Rawlins Street was a multi-family occupied by Catherine Crowley, 60, a widow, who had come to the U.S. in 1887 (with son Cornelius, 20, a laborer); William Farrell, 34, a currier, who had come from Ireland in 1876, with his wife Bridget, 41, whom he'd married when he was 14 and she 21; and their children, Richard, 19, employed, Elizabeth, 17, a clerk, Margaret, 12, and William, eight; also, Mary Gillam, 60, an Irish widow (with son John, 30, a moroco-dresser); also, Thomas Vaughn, 40, an Irish currier (wife Catherine, 34, and children Patrick, 14, John, 12, Mary, 9, and Arthur, 5); also, John ward, 51, a laborer who came from Ireland in 1872, and wife Alice, 40, also Irish.

More people and factories required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. This space was created by filling in rivers, harbors, and ponds. The once-broad North River was filled from both shores, and became a canal along Bridge Street above the North Bridge. The large and beautiful Mill Pond, which occupied the whole area between the present Jefferson Avenue, Canal Street, and Loring Avenue, finally vanished beneath streets, storage areas, junk-yards, rail-yards, and parking lots. The South River, too, with its epicenter at Central Street (that's why there was a Custom House built there in 1805) disappeared under the pavement of Riley Plaza and New Derby Street, and some of its old wharves were joined together with much in-fill and turned into coal-yards and lumber-yards. Only a canal was left, running in from Derby and Central Wharves to Lafayette Street.

Salem kept growing. The Canadians were followed in the early 20th century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. At this house, in 1910, lived five families, whose heads were Martin O'Connor, 58, a laborer; Julia Jeffers, 50, a widow; John Pendergast, 32, a truckman; John E. O'Connor, 27, a leather-glazer; and William Casperson, a bachelor wood-turner born in Germany (see 1910 census, ward 4). By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. People from the surrounding towns, and Marblehead in particular, came to Salem to do their shopping; and its handsome government buildings, as befit the county seat, were

busy with conveyances of land, lawsuits, and probate proceedings. The city's politics were lively, and its economy was strong.

On June 25, 1914, in the morning, in Blubber Hollow (Boston Street opposite Federal), a fire started in one of Salem's fire-prone wooden tanneries. This fire soon consumed that building and raced out of control, for the west wind was high and the season had been dry. The next building caught fire, and the next, and out of Blubber Hollow the fire roared easterly, a monstrous front of flame and smoke, wiping out the houses of Boston Street, Essex Street, and upper Broad Street, and then sweeping through Hathorne, Winthrop, Endicott, and other residential streets. Men and machines could not stop it: the enormous fire crossed over into South Salem and destroyed the neighborhoods west of Lafayette Street, then devoured the mansions of Lafayette Street itself, and raged onward into the tenement district. Despite the combined efforts of heroic fire crews from many towns and cities, the fire overwhelmed everything in its path: it smashed into the large factory buildings of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Congress Street), which exploded in an inferno; and it rolled down Lafayette Street and across the water to Derby Street. There, just beyond Union Street, after a 13-hour rampage, the monster died, having consumed 250 acres, 1600 houses, and 41 factories, and leaving three dead and thousands homeless. Some people had insurance, some did not; all received much support and generous donations from all over the country and the world. It was one of the greatest urban disasters in the history of the United States, and the people of Salem would take years to recover from it. Eventually, they did, and many of the former houses and businesses were rebuilt; and several urban-renewal projects (including Hawthorne Boulevard, which involved removing old houses and widening old streets) were put into effect.

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city. In October, 1923, the Neville heirs sold the property at 8 Rawlins to Sarah E. Tompkins, the widow of Woobury I. Tompkins (ED 2575:56). The property included the original lot, and the back half of the #10 lot. Mrs. Tompkins would own the same for some years more, and rent the house for income. Salem's tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration, but three years later the Depression hit, and continued through the 1930s.

Salem, the county seat and regional retail center, gradually rebounded from the Depression, and prospered after World War II through the 1950s and into the 1960s. General Electric, Sylvania, Parker Brothers, Pequot Mills (formerly Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.), Almy's department store, various other retailers, and Beverly's United Shoe Machinery Company were all major local employers.

Then the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, and mill-operatives are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--12 August 2003 Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc.

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.

Census records (censes were taken every 10 years from 1790 on, and in 1855 and 1865) are available on microfilm; they list the heads of households 1790-1840, and then list family members from 1850 on.

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

19 May 1859 Pickman heirs to T. Neville

589: 273

Know all Men by these Presents, That We ^{Geo. B. Loring et al} George B. Loring ^{to} of Salem in the County of Essex, Physician, John W. Rogers, of ^{Thos. Neville} Boston in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, and J. Ingersoll Bouditch and John A. Loring, both of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Trustees of Mary O. Loring under the Will of William Pickman late of Salem, aforesaid (said Trustees signing this deed by virtue and in execution of the power in said will contained) and Mary O. Loring wife of said George B. Loring, who joins in this deed to release all her interest in said premises, whether of Dowry, Homestead or otherwise. In Consideration of one Hundred & forty four dollars (of which one fourth is paid to said trustees) paid by Thomas Neville the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant remise, release, and forever Quit-Claim, unto the said Neville a parcel of land, situate in said Salem, being part of the Pickman Estate, numbered Thirty two on the plan and bounded as follows: viz. Beginning at the South Western corner thereof on Lot numbered Twenty seven this day sold to Michael Reihan, Thence running North-erly by said lot, and by lot numbered five this day sold - clear, Forty feet to lot numbered Thirty one this day sold to Frost, Thence Easterly ninety feet by said lot, to Rawlin's street
Thence

Thence southerly by said street forty feet to lot numbered
 Thirty three this day sold Mc Gregor, thence Westerly by said
 lot ninety feet to point begun at, The above described lot con-
 tains Thirty six Hundred feet more or less, To have and to
 hold the above released premises with all the privileges and
 appurtenances to the same belonging, to the said Neville his
 Heirs and Assigns, to his & their use and behoof forever, In Wit-
 ness Whereof, We the said George B. Loring, J. W. Rogers, J. Ingers-
 oll Bowditch, John A. Loring and Mary E. Loring, said J. W. Rogers
 being unmarried, have hereunto set our hands and seals this
 nineteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thou-
 sand eight hundred and fifty nine

Signed, sealed, and delivered	Geo. B. Loring	Seal
in presence of Geo. A. Parker for	J. W. Rogers	Seal
G. B. L. & M. E.	J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Trus	Seal
Ozias Goodwin Jr. to J. A. L.	John A. Loring Trustee	Seal
E. L. Bullard to J. W. R. & J. B.	M. E. Loring	Seal

Essex ss. May 23^d, 1859. Then personally appeared the above named
 Geo. B. Loring and acknowledged the above instrument to be
 his free act and deed, before me Geo. A. Parker Justice of the Peace,

Essex ss. Rec^d. July 2^d, 1859, 21 m. past 10 o'clock, rec^d. for^m. by Ephm. Down Ref

1874 Atlas



BOSTON

CEMETERY

BOW

ST.

ST.

ST.

PURCHASE

on

ST.

on

RAWLINS

ST.

BOSTON

BEAVER

ST.

Heirs of Jas. Griffin
Meydas Griffin
Heirs. Jas. Griffin
M. B.
Jennings
Dr. Conners

Prospect Street
R. Kelly
P. O'Conner
P. O'Conner
Thomas Locke
Dr. Murray
Jno. Regan
Richard Brennan
J. Saunders
Richd. Brennan
P. O'Connell
P. O'Connell
D. F. McCarl
Moses Davidson
P. Hartnett
Josiah Walton
Jno. Dood
Dr. Hagarty
Mrs. J. McCarthy
M. Ryan

Boston Avenue
James M. Carter
Ben. R. Innable
Jno. Frost
Jos. Murphy
Meredith Dr. Mahoney
Phos. Robbins
Heirs of Chas. Symonds
Jno. Barnes
Chas. Choate
Heirs Wm. Burdick
Jas. McNeil

Beaver Street
Mrs. S. Brown
Pat. Mahoney
Betsy M. Carthy
Hanson
J. J. Kelly
Phos. Kelly

PROSPECT AVE.

CEMETERY

1897 ATLAS

