

5 Southwick Street Salem

This house was built in 1846 as a residence for William W. Warren, cordwainer, and his family.

On 7 September 1846 Elizabeth W. Warren, wife of William W. Warren, Boston cordwainer, purchased from Edward Symonds, Jr., for \$120, a piece of land in Salem's "Northfields," fronting southerly 40' on a private way and running back 90' in depth (ED 371:128). Evidently the Warrens immediately moved from Boston to Salem and had this house built on their new lot. The house, evidently, was their residence from late 1846 forward.

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 in the late 1820s, followed by depression in the opening years of the 1830s. The advent of railroads in the 1830s diverted both capital and trade away from the coast, as had commercial canals before them; and, as American firms produced goods that once had come from lands overseas, Salem's foreign trade faltered. 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, the second city chartered in the state. Throughout the 1830s, the leaders of Salem scrambled to re-invent an economy for their fellow citizens, many of whom were mariners without much sea-faring to do. Ingenuity, ambition, and hard work would have to carry the day.

One inspiration was the Salem Laboratory, Salem's first science-based manufacturing enterprise, founded in 1813 to produce chemicals. At the plant in North Salem off Walter Street on the North River—very near the site of this house--the production of alum and blue vitriol was a specialty; and it attracted workers to North Salem and caused the laying-out of streets in its vicinity like Franklin, Osborne (formerly Mechanic), and Foster (formerly N. Flint in 1820s-1850s, and called Laboratory by 1874). Salem's whale-fishery, active for many years in the early 1800s, led, in the 1830s, to the manufacturing of high-quality candles at Stage

Point, along with machine oils. The candles proved very popular. Lead-manufacturing began in the 1820s, and grew large after 1830, when Wyman's gristmills on the Forest River were retooled for making high-quality white lead and sheet lead (the approach to Marblehead is still called Lead Mills Hill, although the empty mill buildings burned down in 1960s).

These enterprises in the 1830s were a start toward taking Salem in a new direction. In 1838 the Eastern Rail Road began operating between Boston and Salem. The new railroad tracks ran right over the middle of the Mill Pond; the tunnel under Washington Street was built in 1839; and the line was extended to Newburyport in 1840.

In the 1840s, the tanning and curing of leather was a very important industry. It was conducted on and near Boston Street, along the upper North River. There were 41 tanneries in 1844, and 85 in 1850, employing 550 hands. In 1847 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company completed the construction of a huge steam-driven textile factory. The symbol of Salem's new industrial economy was the large twin-towered granite train station, built in 1848 on filled-in land at the foot of Washington Street, where before had been the merchants' wharves. Even the population changed, as hundreds of Irish families, fleeing the Famine.

In the mid-1840s, as Salem rebuilt itself into a manufacturing powerhouse, people from other places moved in to take jobs and to participate in the city's vigorous religious and cultural life. Among the newcomers were William Warren, his wife Elizabeth W. (Burchstead) Warren. They had married in Salem on 8 December 1839, when he was about 23 and she 19. His parentage and exact birthdate are unknown to me. His wife, Elizabeth Woodberry Burchstead, was born in Beverly on 22 March 1820, the daughter of Benjamin Burchstead and Sophia Woodberry. She had older siblings, Mary and Henry, and a younger sister, Emeline.

William was a cordwainer, or shoemaker. In the 1830s and earlier, shoemaking was a hand-craft, and the cordwainers made all parts of each shoe or boot, usually in little shops called ten-footers, where a master cordwainer would work with apprentices. In the 1840s, a new method was introduced: industrial shoe production, based on piece-work (mass production of inter-changeable items), employing the factory system, and using high-speed machinery. In Lynn, the factory system was perfected, and that city became the nation's leading shoe producer; but Salem had shoe factories too. It may be that Mr. Warren carried on his shoe-making as a hand-craft in the 1840s, or perhaps he was involved in industrial shoe-production. Many of the Warrens' neighbors worked in chemical production at the Laboratory, or worked as

gardeners for the owners of estates or for the Mannings, who had a very large fruit-orchard on Dearborn Street. The Warrens evidently had at least two sons, William H., born about 1839, and Charles A., born about 1843.

William Warren first appeared in the Salem real estate valuations in 1846. There, in ward four, the notation "new house, Walter St.," was put in pencil next to his name. This was the same entry recorded every year through the 1850 valuation. The house was recorded as being on "Walter Street" because, evidently, that was the nearest street that had a name at the time (Southwick Street was called a "private way" in the 1840s; by 1850 the part running in from Walter Street was called "Dodge Street", and the shorter part running in from Dearborn Street was called "Southwick Street." It all became Southwick Street, evidently, by 1860).

In 1846, war was declared with Mexico, although most in Salem opposed it. In that same year, as this house was being built, the Essex Railroad was built, running from "Carltonville" (neighborhood at southern end of Mason Street) along the North River to the line of the Eastern Railroad; and in 1847 it was extended to South Danvers (now Peabody). In 1846, too, Salem's pepper trade came to an end, as the brig *Lucilla*, Capt. D. Marshall, was the last vessel ever to arrive from Sumatra, with which Salem had been trading for many years. In December, 1846, a large anti-slavery rally was held at Salem's Mechanic Hall on Essex Street, near Crombie. In the following year, 1847, the largest factory building in the United States was completed at Stage Point in Salem, and the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company began production of cotton textiles (within a few months, two people had died there of poisoning from charcoal fires; but the problems were thereafter resolved).

In 1848, the war with Mexico ended. In 1849, gold was discovered in California, and the Gold Rush began, attracting at least 60 men and boys from Salem. The Warrens also left Salem at this time: they settled in Beverly. On 5 July 1849 Mr. Warren, Salem cordwainer, for \$1300 purchased two acres of land in Beverly, and moved there (ED 439:21), having taken out a mortgage with Michael Shepard, an aged Salem merchant of Federal Street. On 19 July 1849 Mrs. Warren sold for \$1000 to Michael Shepard the Northfields lot "with all the buildings since erected and now standing thereon" (ED 414:99). Mr. Shepard would not reside here, but would rent out this house for income (in July, 1850, the large brig *Michael Shepard* was launched in Salem).

The Warrens resided in Beverly, Mrs. Warren's home town, for many years. Mr. Warren, Beverly cordwainer, in October, 1854, sold his house and land on the "County Road" for \$1850 to Michael Shepard, the Salem merchant to whom he had

earlier sold his Salem house (ED 508:101). In September, 1859, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren for \$450 purchased from Dr. Ingalls Kittredge a Beverly house and half-acre of land on Cabot Street (ED 595:11); and that evidently became the family homestead. Mrs. Elizabeth Warren would die in 1893, after which Mr. Warren continued to reside at 509 Cabot Street, Beverly, until his removal to Wellesley, where he died in 1899 or 1900 (per Directories).

By 1850 Salem was about finished as a working port. A picture of its quiescent waterfront is given by Hawthorne in his "introductory section" to **The Scarlet Letter**, a book that he began while working in the Custom House and completed at home on Mall Street after being dismissed from the U.S. Custom Service in 1849. By that time, Irish families were settling in Salem. Over the years, occasional Irish mariners had moved to Salem, married, and founded families: the Forresters, Carneses, Kehews, Byrnes, and McCarthys were among those whose Irish progenitors had settled in Salem in the 1700s. Hawthorne himself was a nephew of Capt. Simon Forrester, a young Irishman who had amassed great wealth as a daring privateer during the Revolution.

In the 1840s, as the potato blight led to famine in many parts of Ireland, Irish families emigrated to Australia, England, and America. By 1842 there were a few new Irish emigrant families in Salem, and by 1846 more had arrived, including those headed by Thomas Farrell, 55, a laborer who resided on Fair Street. By 1850, many more Irish families had come to Salem. In that year, this street (now Southwick) was called Dodge Street, and this house was occupied by Thomas Farrell, 59, a laborer, wife Mary, 59, and son James, 24, a carpenter; and by fellow Irishman Patrick Connolly, 26, a laborer and gardener, wife Susan B., 25 (born in Mass.), and children Sarah L, three, and Mary A, an infant (1850 census, ward four, Salem, house 86). In the 1850 Salem Directory, Mr. Farrell was listed as residing on Felt Street, but Mr. Connolly, a gardener, was listed as residing on Dodge Street. These families did not reside in the house for long.

In 1855, the occupants of the house were Eunice Labree, 65, Mark Peirce, 60, a New Hampshire-born laborer, and Charles H. Peirce, 17, a confectioner (1855 census, ward four, Salem, house 693). The 1855 Salem Directory listed all three of them on Dodge Street and identified Eunice as "Mrs. Eunice Labree." She was born Eunice Skerry, probably a member of the old Salem family of Skerry, and on 21 January 1810 married Peter Labree, who was probably the son or grandson of Peter "Labaree" and Ruth Putnam (who had married in Salem in 1746). Mrs. Eunice (Skerry) Labree gave birth to a son in 1811, whom they named Charles. Charles R. Labree grew up to become farmer and gardener.

Mrs. Eunice Skerry Labree was a widow by 1841, when she was residing at 97 North Street (as "Eunice Labra," per Salem Directory). In 1846 she lived at 101 North Street with Mark Peirce, a farmer, and with her son Charles Labree, then a gardener (per Salem Directory), who died of consumption in February, 1846, aged 35 years. The effect of his death on Mrs. Labree can only be imagined.

Sometime in the early 1850s Eunice Skerry Labree moved to this house on "Dodge Street" and remained a resident here through 1857 (Salem Directory). Her housemates here, the Peirces, Mark and Charles, had resided in 1851 at 14 School Street (per Salem Directory), when Mark was a farmer; they moved into this house by 1855, and were still here in 1857; and Mark was here in 1859, when he worked in the production of chemicals at the Salem Laboratory (per Salem Directory references).

The 1850s brought continued growth in Salem: new churches, schools, streets, stores, etc. Catholic churches were built, and new housing was constructed in North Salem and the Gallows Hill areas to accommodate the workers. In March, 1853, several streets were re-named and re-numbered, including the consolidation of County, Marlboro, and Federal Streets as Federal Street.

The owner of this house, Michael Shepard, died before May, 1858, when the Shepard heirs sold the place for \$1000 to Samuel Whittemore (ED 571:254, boundaries garbled). Mr. Whittemore would also use this house for rental income. An oil-dealer by trade, he resided nearby, on Whittemore Street (now Upham Street), where he had been since 1847 with his wife and children. Before the end of the year 1858, he sold out: for \$1000 he conveyed this house and land to Clarissa, wife of Benjamin Glazier of Topsfield (ED 581:263). It was then bounded 40' on Dodge Street, between the lots of Ropes and of Davis & Curren, and butting on land of Hurd. The Glaziers used it for rental income.

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.

Among those who served in battle were the original owner, William W. Warren, and his sons William H. and Charles A. In April, 1861, the two William Warrens enlisted for three months' service in the Eighth Regiment of the Mass. Volunteer

Infantry, and were assigned to Company E. Both were privates, from Beverly, and their ages were listed as 42 and 22. They served in the vicinities of Annapolis, Maryland, and Baltimore; and they were discharged in July, 1861 (see MSSMCW I:530).

Having had a taste of the soldier's life, the Warrens re-enlisted in August, 1861, along with the younger Warren, Charles A., 18, then a Beverly farmer like his father (listed as 45 years old). William H. Warren, 22, was listed as Beverly shoemaker; he enlisted as a corporal, and the other two as privates, in the 20th Regiment of Mass. Volunteer Infantry, and were assigned to Company H. They could not have known it, but the 20th Regiment would see some of the hardest, bloodiest fighting of the war, including the battles of Antietam (September, 1862), Gettysburg (July, 1863), and Spottsylvania (May, 1864). Many of the regiment's senior officers, including Col. Paul Revere, were killed in action. At Gettysburg, Capt. Oliver W. Holmes Jr. was shot through the neck and left for dead, but he survived and many years later served as a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. The Warrens were no luckier than anyone else. Corp. William H. Warren was wounded at Antietam on 17 Sept. 1862, and discharged due to his wounds in January, 1863. After two years of hard campaigning, William W. Warren was discharged in November, 1863, for disability. Even then, he did not stay home, but joined the Army's corps of Hospital Stewards. His younger son, Charles Warren, fought on with the 20th as it battled its way into Virginia in the spring of 1864. On May 12th, he was killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania. (See MSSMCW, II:566; record of the regiment is appended to this report; see also the book by George A. Bruce, *The Twentieth Regiment of Mass. Volunteer Infantry*, published 1906).

There was a great celebration when the war finally ended in the spring of 1865; but it was darkened by the assassination of Pres. Lincoln in April, 1865.

The Glaziers owned the property through 1864, but remained in Topsfield evidently. On 25 January 1865 Mrs. Glazier sold the premises for \$1000 to James Campbell, of Salem, a teamster (ED.679:186).

James Campbell, an Irishman, was born about 1812. He married, perhaps in Massachusetts, a woman named Julia, born in Ireland, who was ten years younger. The couple was living in America by 1849, when their son Patrick was born; and they had children Margaret (Maggie) born in 1856 and William (Willie) born in 1864. In 1861, James Campbell, then a Salem laborer, had resided nearby on Whittemore Street (now Upham Street), near the home of Francis Campbell, a teamster whose house was on Mechanic (Osborne) Street (see 1861 Salem

Directory). A teamster was one who drove a horse-wagon and moved things from place to place. By 1864 James was a teamster with Francis, who was perhaps James' brother, with their teaming office at 14 Washington Street. Business was good through the 1860s. In 1870, James Campbell took out a \$350 mortgage from his neighbor Samuel A. McIntire (ED 792:49); and Mr. McIntire would give him a second mortgage amount of \$200 in may, 1878 (ED 999:11).

Through the 1860s and 1870s, Salem continued to pursue a manufacturing course. The managers and capitalists tended to build their new, grand houses along Lafayette Street (these houses may still be seen, south of Roslyn Street). For the workers, they built more and more tenements near the mills of Stage Point. A second, larger, factory building for the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company would be added in 1859, and a third in 1865; and by 1879 the mills would employ 1200 people and produce annually 14,700,000 yards of cloth. In shoe-manufacturing, Salem in 1879 would have 40 shoe factories employing 600-plus operatives. More factories and more people required more space for buildings, more roads, and more storage areas. Presumably the Campbells had their fair share of the teaming business during these years.

In May, 1880, Mr. Campbell paid off the McIntire mortgages and for \$550 took out a new mortgage with Eben Upton of Salem (ED 1036:204). At that time, the Campbell family resided here and had two boarders, Daniel McCue, 30, a carpenter, and Michael McCue, 29, a currier. The Campbells were: James, 68, still working (a City laborer), Julia, 58, Patrick, 31, a tinsmith, Maggie, 23, and William, 16, a shoe maker (see 1880 census, Ward Six, house 78). Francis Campbell, 49, still lived nearby, with his wife, Elizabeth, mother-in-law Elizabeth Riley, a boarder, and children, including one named James and one named Julia. By the early 1880s, James Campbell was 70-plus, old enough to be retired. In February, 1883, he sold his homestead to Lawrence Campbell's wife Catherine (ED 1101:203), who owned it less than a year and re-conveyed in December, 1883, to James Campbell (ED 1120:260). Mr. James Campbell, who had resided here for at least 18 years, died in 1884.

Evidently James Campbell was a clerk at 84 North Street in his last year; and the daughter of Francis Campbell, Miss Mary E. Campbell, 21, a seamstress, also resided here (see Salem Directory, 1884). Mr. Upton died holding the mortgage, on which his estate foreclosed; and in July, 1885, the premises were sold at auction for \$1,110 to Charles H. Howe (ED 1154:39-40). Mr. Howe mortgaged the premises for \$550 to F. Torrey Upton (ED 1154:40). Miss Mary E. Campbell was listed in 1886 as living at 12 Ash Street..

The new owner, Charles H. Howe, was the foreman at the Salem Foundry & Machine Shop, which stood on Derby Street, corner of Liberty, and was owned by Charles F. Curwen. This business was one of the most important of its kind in Salem; it manufactured elevators, leather-scouring machines, tan presses, and other machines and metal products (see advertisement from 1886 Naumkeag Directory, appended).

Mr. Howe worked for Mr. Curwen as a foreman and machinist for many years. He was first listed in the Salem Directory in 1874, a m^achinist residing on White Street. By 1881 he had moved to North Salem and was living on Felt Street nearby. In 1886 he resided here with Daniel Howe, a machinist. By 1900 Mr. Howe was still residing here, as were Harry C. Howe, a teamster, and Henry R.M. Howe, a messenger (see Directory). By 1909 the people listed here at 5 Southwick Street were Charles H. Howe, machinist, Lucy S. Howe, boarder, R. Henry M. Howe, baggage master at the Boston & Maine Railroad Station. In 1911 these three people removed to Danvers, where they resided together at 80 rear Holten Street; and Charles H. Howe was still residing in Danvers as late as 1916.

In 1912, Charles H. Powers, brass worker, resided here with his family; and in 1913 the house was occupied by Mrs. Cora L. Herrick (see Directories).

Salem kept building infrastructure and new businesses, and expanded established businesses. Retail stores prospered, and machinists, carpenters, millwrights, and other specialists all thrived. French-Canadian families, who in the 1870s had begun coming to work in Salem's mills and factories, had become numerous in the city by 1900; and more houses and tenements filled in what had been open areas of the city. They were followed in the early 20th century by large numbers of Polish and Ukrainian families, who settled primarily in the Derby Street neighborhood. By the eve of World War One, Salem was a bustling, polyglot city that supported large department stores and large factories of every description. Its 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 the 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.

In 1916, as Salem rebuilt, this house was occupied as a two-family by Mrs. Eliza L. Wilson, widow of Joseph H. Wilson, and by Walter A. Pepper, steamfitter, and whatever family members they had. In 1920 it was occupied by Meldon A. Hall (wife Carrie L.), a leather worker.

In 1920 Charles H. Howe lost the ownership of this house, as the mortgage of 1885 was foreclosed and it was sold to John J. Haley, a fireman (ED 2459:111-113). Mr. Haley resided here for many years with his wife Elizabeth, and whatever children they had (he was listed as an engineer in 1929 and 1934).

By the 1920s, Salem was once again a thriving city; and its tercentenary in 1926 was a time of great celebration. From that time forward, Salem boomed right through to the 1960s, but the arrival of suburban shopping malls and the relocation of manufacturing businesses took their toll, as they have with many other cities. More than most, Salem has navigated its way forward into the present with success, trading on its share of notoriety arising from the witch trials, but also from its history as a great seaport and as the home of Bowditch, McIntire, Bentley, Story, and Hawthorne. Most of all, it remains a city where the homes of the old-time merchants, mariners, shoe-makers, teamsters, tinsmiths, and machinists are all honored as a large part of what makes Salem different from any other place.

--Robert Booth for Historic Salem Inc., 24 Nov. 2001

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 (censuses 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

from 1886 Directory

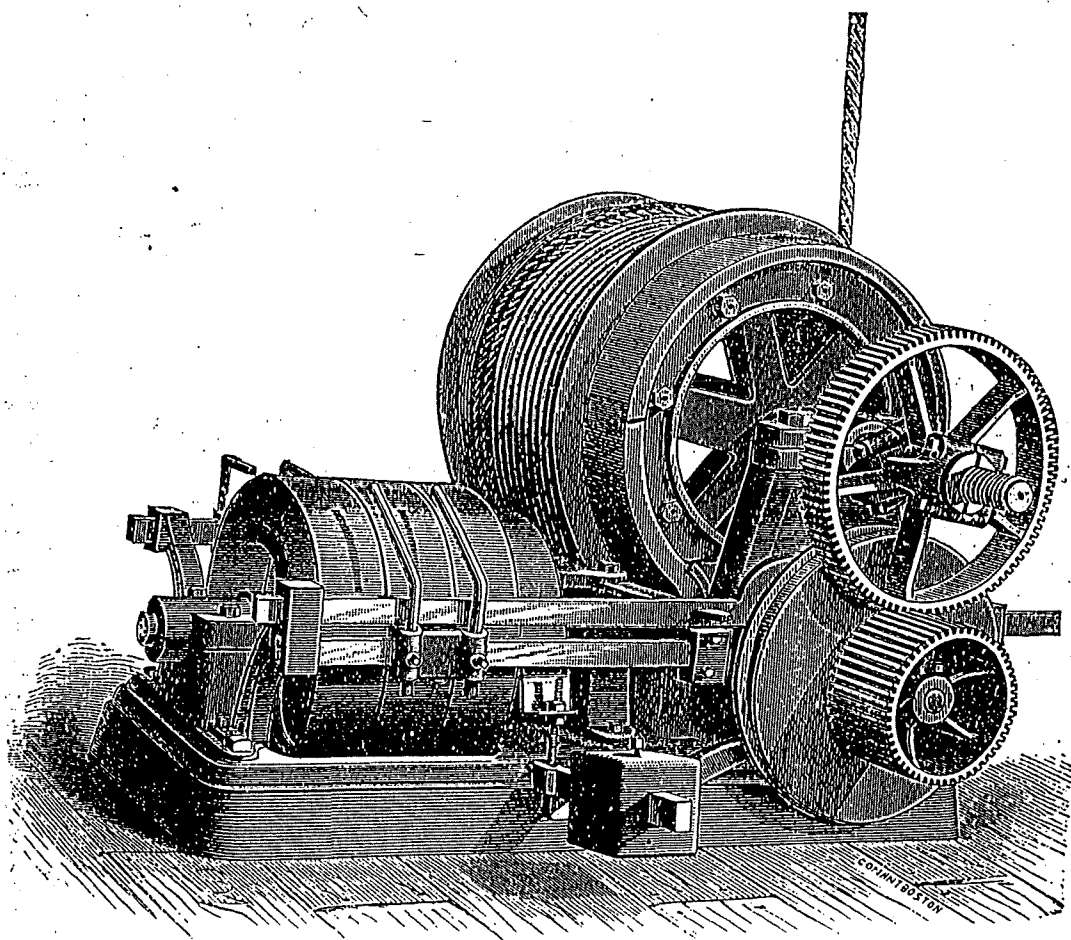
Salem Foundry and Machine Shop.

CHARLES F. CURWEN, Proprietor,

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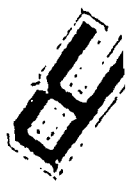
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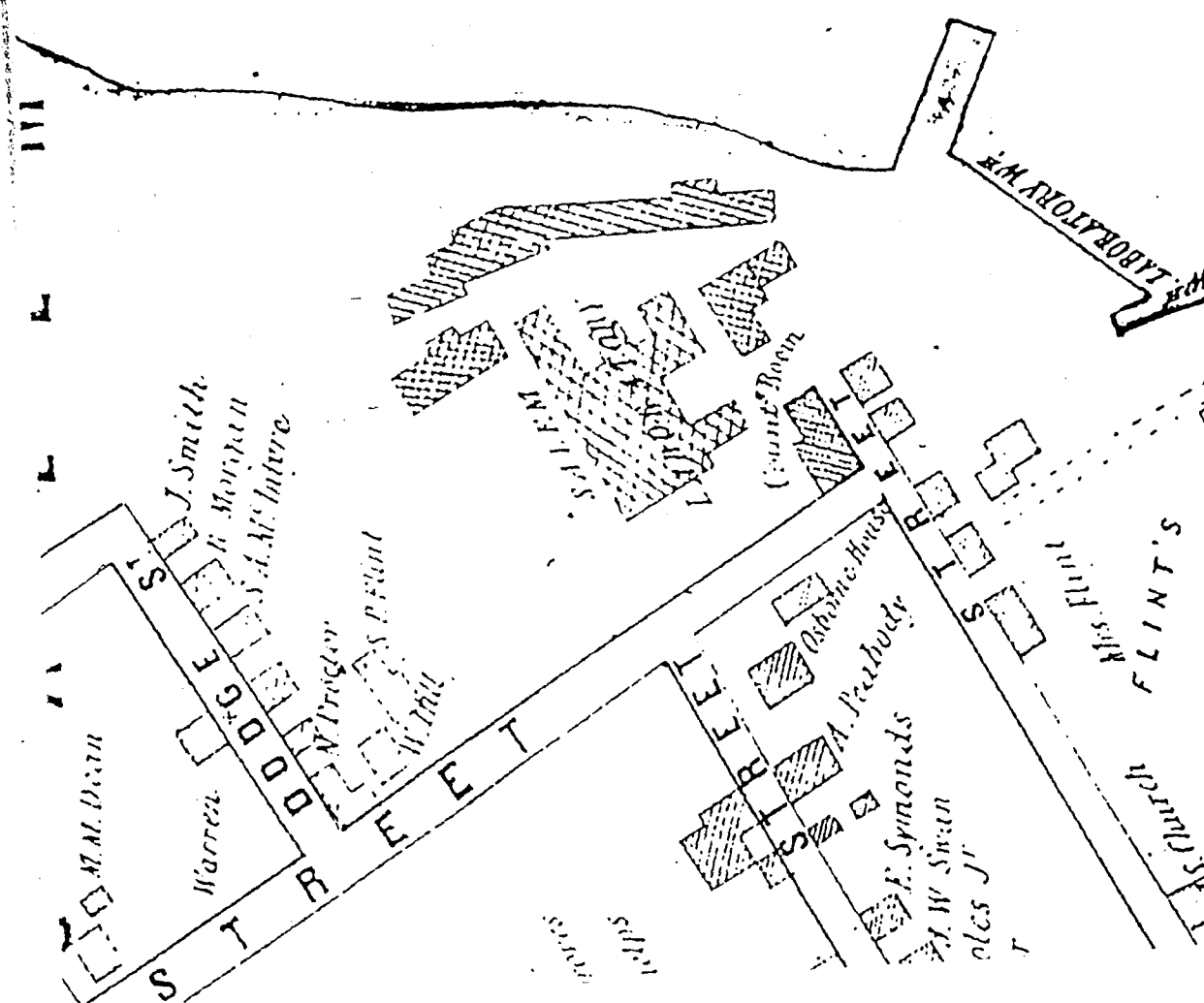
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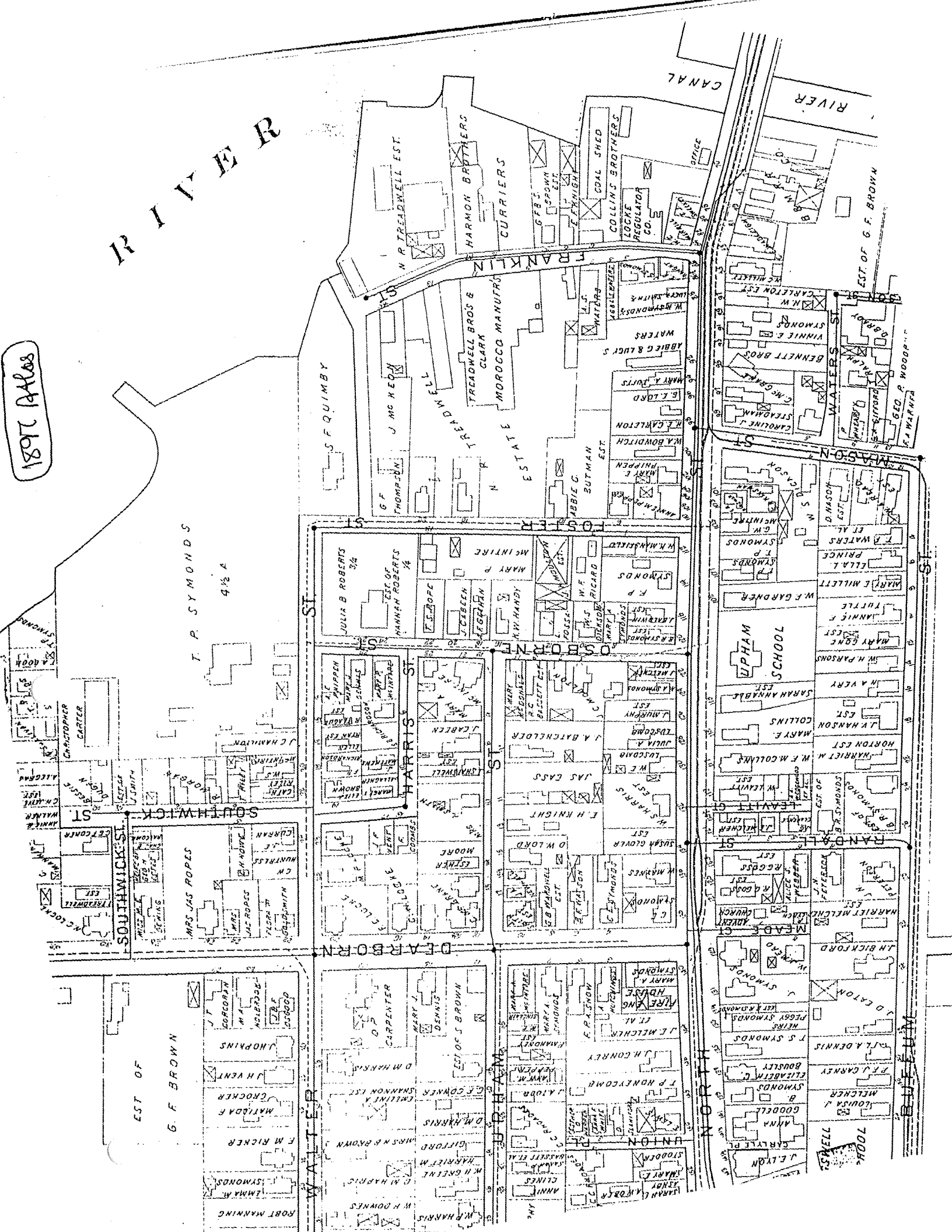


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1897 Atlas

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TWENTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY

THREE YEARS

(Re-enlisted)

The 20th Regt. Mass. Vol. Inf. was recruited at Camp Massasoit, Readville, in July and August, 1861. The main part of the regiment was mustered in August 28. Its colonel, William Raymond Lee, had once been a cadet at West Point. The regiment left Camp Massasoit Sept. 4, and on the 7th reached Washington. Assigned to Gen. Lander's brigade, Gen. Stone's Corps of Observation, it was stationed near Poolesville and was employed in picketing the Potomac. October 21 it was engaged at Ball's Bluff, where it lost 194 officers and men, of whom 38 were killed or mortally wounded. The regiment also lost Col. Lee as a prisoner. Now under Lieut. Col. F. W. Palfrey it remained at Camp Benton, near Poolesville, during the rest of the fall and winter picketing the Potomac from Edward's Ferry to Seneca Mills.

In March, 1862, the 20th, forming a part of Dana's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, but before the end of the month it was ordered to the Peninsula, becoming a part of Sumner's (2d) Corps. It participated in the siege of Yorktown in April, the battles of Fair Oaks, May 31, Allen's Farm, June 29, Glendale, Nelson's Farm, June 30, and was slightly engaged at Malvern Hill, July 1. After a few weeks stay at Harrison's Landing the regiment was brought back to Alexandria and on July 18 in September joined the advance toward Frederick, Md. At Antietam, Sept. 17, it was severely engaged in the West Wood, losing 141 officers and men, 20, including Lieut. Surg. Revere, being killed or mortally wounded. At Fredericksburg it was one of the regiments of Hall's Brigade, Howard's Division that crossed the river in boats on the 11th of December and fought in the streets of the city. Here its losses were very severe. In the assault on Marye's Heights on the 13th it again suffered severely, its total casualties on both days amounting to 200, of whom 48 were killed or mortally wounded. The winter of 1862-63 was spent at Falmouth.

During the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, Gibbon's Division, including the 20th Regt., remained in Fredericksburg in cooperation with Sedgwick's (6th) Corps, and suffered small loss. At Gettysburg, July 3, it was heavily engaged near the Union Center, losing Colonel Revere and 43 officers and men killed or mortally wounded. On Oct. 14, the 20th was in action at Bristoe Sta., and was in the Mine Run campaign in late November. The winter was spent near Stevensburg. Here during December, 1863, 173 of the original members of the regiment re-enlisted.

At the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, as a part of Webb's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, Hancock's (2d) Corps, the 20th was heavily engaged on the Plank road losing Maj. Abbott and 35 officers and men killed or mortally wounded. At Spottsylvania it was engaged near Laurel Hill, May 10, in the assault on the Bloody Angle, May 12, and in the general assault, May 18. In this last assault Capt. John Kelliher was most severely wounded, but survived, returned to the regiment, and served many years after the war in the Regular Army.

The 20th was engaged at North Anna, May 23, lost heavily at Cold Harbor, June 3, and moved on to the front of Petersburg. Here on the 22d of June, when the 2d Corps was outflanked and the men of the 15th and 19th regiments were largely made prisoners, the 20th changed front to the left and stopped the enemy's progress. About July 18 the men, present and absent, about 60 in number, whose time was about to expire were sent to Boston to be mustered out.

After being engaged in both movements to Deep Bottom in July and August, at Reams' Sta., August 25, the regiment suffered great disaster, being outflanked and all but one officer and ten men made prisoners. This fragment, increased by recruits and returned convalescents to a battalion of three companies, was engaged at Boydton Road, after which it went into winter quarters near Fort Emory. Feb. 5, 1865, it was in action at Hatcher's Run, and April 2, in the assault on Petersburg, then joined in the pursuit toward Appomattox.

Returning to Washington it received 223 men from the 37th Regt., and on July 15 was mustered out of the service. On the 17th it left for Massachusetts and was assembled for the last time at Readville, July 28, when the men were paid off and discharged.

7 Sept. 1846 E. Symonds Jr. to Eliz. W. Warren 371:128 2 pages

I know all men by these presents, that I Edward Symonds jr. of Salem in the County of Essex in consideration of one hundred and twenty dollars to me paid by Elizabeth W. Warren of the city of Boston County of Suffolk wife of William W. Warren Cord. wainer the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said Elizabeth W. Warren her heirs and assigns forever — A certain lot of land in North fields in said Salem. bounded thus beginning at the S.W. corner at land of Dean and running Easterly on a private way thirty five feet wide, about forty feet, thence Easterly on land of Andrews about ninety feet thence on land of Dennis and Sean Northerly about forty feet, thence Westerly on land of Dean about ninety feet; with all the privileges appertaining thereto.

To have and to hold the above granted premises, to the said Elizabeth W. Warren her heirs and assigns, to her & their use and behoof forever. and I the said Edward Symonds jr. for myself and my heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the said Elizabeth W. her heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the aforegranted premises; that they are free from all incumbrances. That I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Elizabeth W. her heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs executors and administrators shall warrant and defend

E. Symonds jr.
to
E. W. Warren
W. W.

defend the same to the said Elizabeth W her heirs
and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and
demands of all persons. In witness whereof,
I the said Edward Symonds jr. have hereunto set
my hand and seal this seventh day of September
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty
six.

Edward Symonds jr. seal
signed, sealed and delivered } Commonwealth of Massachusetts
in presence of } Essex ss. Septem. 7th 1846. Then
Ephm Brown jr. } personally appeared the above
named Edward Symonds jr. and acknowledged the
above instrument to be his free act and deed.

Before me Ephm Brown jr. Justice of the Peace.
Essex ss. Sept. 7. 1846. 10m. before 3. P. de. no. 2. x. x. by W. C. French Jy.

19 July 1849 W.W. Warren to M. Shepard, 414:99. 2 pages.

Know all men by these presents; That I William ^{W.W. Warren}
M. Warren, of Salem in the County of Essex and ¹⁵
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth ^{M. Shepard}
M. my wife in her own right, in consideration
of one thousand dollars to us paid by Michael
Shepard, of the same Salem Merchant, the re-
ceipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do
hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto
the said Shepard and his heirs and as-
signs forever all that certain lot of land
in North Fields in said Salem, heretofore
conveyed to me by Edward Symonds Jr by
deed dated 7th September 1846, recorded in
Essex Registry Deeds Book 371, leaf 128, with all the
buildings since erected and now standing
thereon, to which deed reference may be had
605

for more particular description and boundaries.
To have and to hold, the above granted
premises, to the said Michael Shepard and
his heirs and assigns, to his and their use
and behoof forever. And we do covenant with
the said Michael Shepard and his heirs and as-
signs that we are lawfully seized in fee of the
above granted premises, that they are free
of all incumbrances, that we have good
right to sell and convey the same to the
said Michael Shepard in the manner above =
said. And that we will warrant and de-
fend the same premises to the said Michael
Shepard and his heirs and assigns forever,
against the lawful claims and demands
of all persons. In witness whereof we the
said William W. & Elizabeth W. Warren have here-
unto set our hands and seals this nineteenth
th day of July in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and forty nine: -

Signed, sealed and delivered } William W. Warren. seal.
in presence of Ephm Brown Jr } Elizabeth W. Warren. seal.
Essex, ss. 19th July 1849. Then the above named W^m W. Warren
& Elizabeth W. Warren his wife severally, acknowledged
the above instrument to be their free act and deed: -

before me, Ephm Brown Jr, Justice of the Peace,
Essex, ss. July 19, 1849 25m. post 4 o'clk. Recd exam'd by W. H. Fanning

25 Jan. 1865 C. A. Glazier to Jas. Campbell 679-186

B. Glazier et up
to
J. Campbell
One 1/2 x Stamp
conveyance
witnessed

Know all men by these Presents, That B. Clarissa Ann Glazier of the
town of Hopfield, in my right, and Benjamin Glazier my husband in considera-
tion of one thousand dollars to me paid by James Campbell of the City of Salem
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, sell, and convey
unto the said James Campbell the lot of land lying in Salem and bounded
South east on Dodge street forty feet, more or less South west on land of
Charles H. Davis and Stephen Luzzem, ninety feet, North west on land of
Nathaniel Beard about forty feet, and North east on land of James Pope
ninety feet Being the same conveyed to said Clarissa A. Glazier by deed
from Samuel Holtenore recorded in Reg. of Deeds for Essex County Book 521
leaf 263 To have and to hold the aforegranted premises to the said James
Campbell his heirs and assigns to his use and behoof forever And I do covenant
with the said James Campbell his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized
in fee of the aforegranted premises that they are free of all incumbrances; and
that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said Campbell in
the manner aforesaid And that I will and my heirs, executors and adminis-
trators shall warrant and defend the same premises to the said Campbell his
heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all per-
sons In witness whereof, at the said Clarissa Ann Glazier & Benj^m Glazier
my husband have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty fifth day of
January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five
Signed, sealed, and Delivered of Clarissa Ann Glazier seal
in presence of S. Lill Kenzie J Benj^m Glazier seal
Commonwealth of Massachusetts Essex ss Jan 26th 1865 Then the above named
Clarissa Ann Glazier & Benjamin Glazier acknowledged the above Instrument
to be their free act and deed before me, S. Lill Kenzie Justice of the Peace
Essex ss. Read Feb 11. 1865 25m before S. Lill Kenzie & Co. by Ephraim Brown & Co.