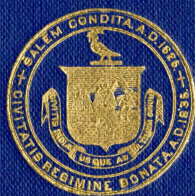
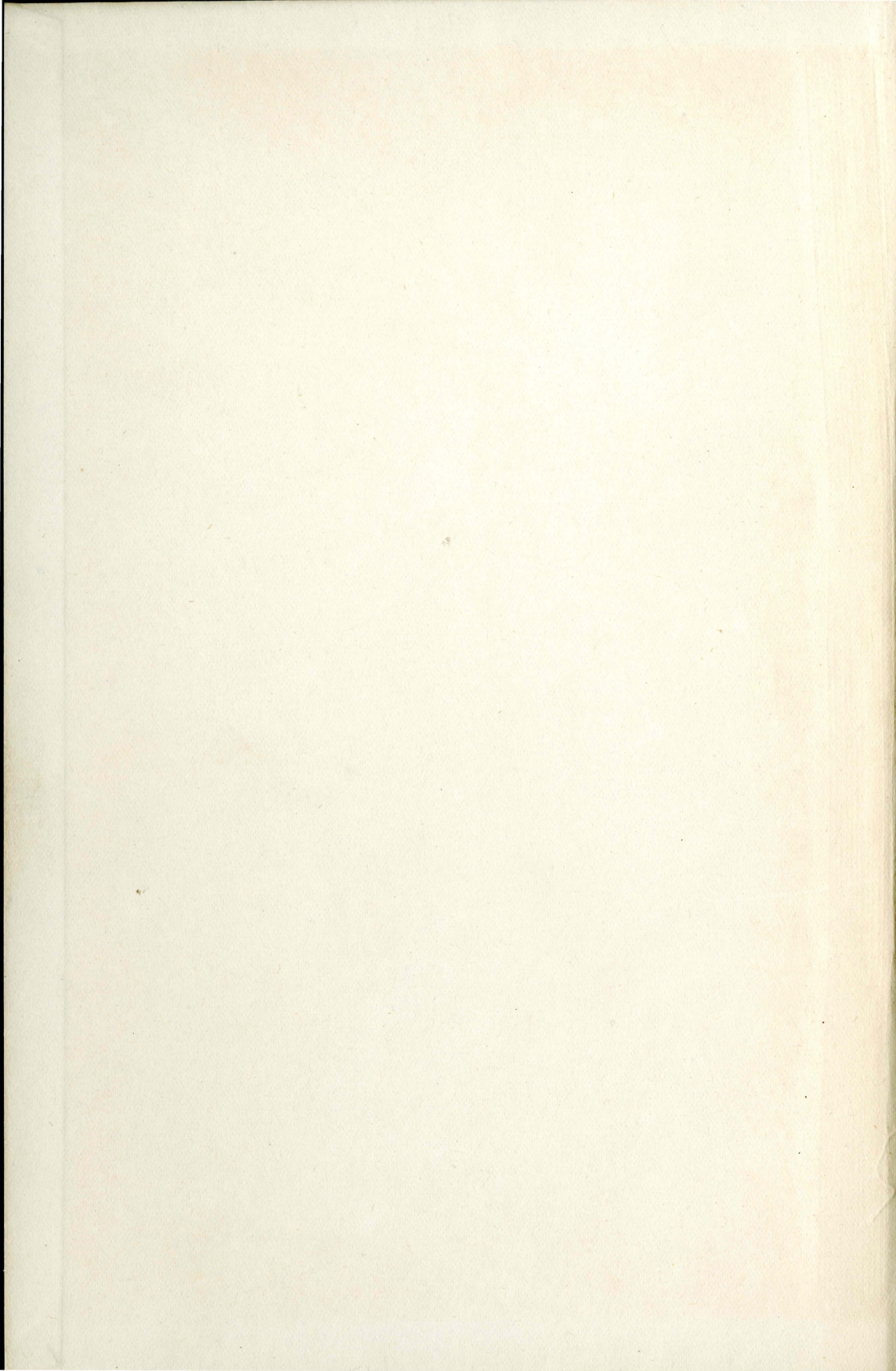


Salem, Massachusetts

TERCENTENARY

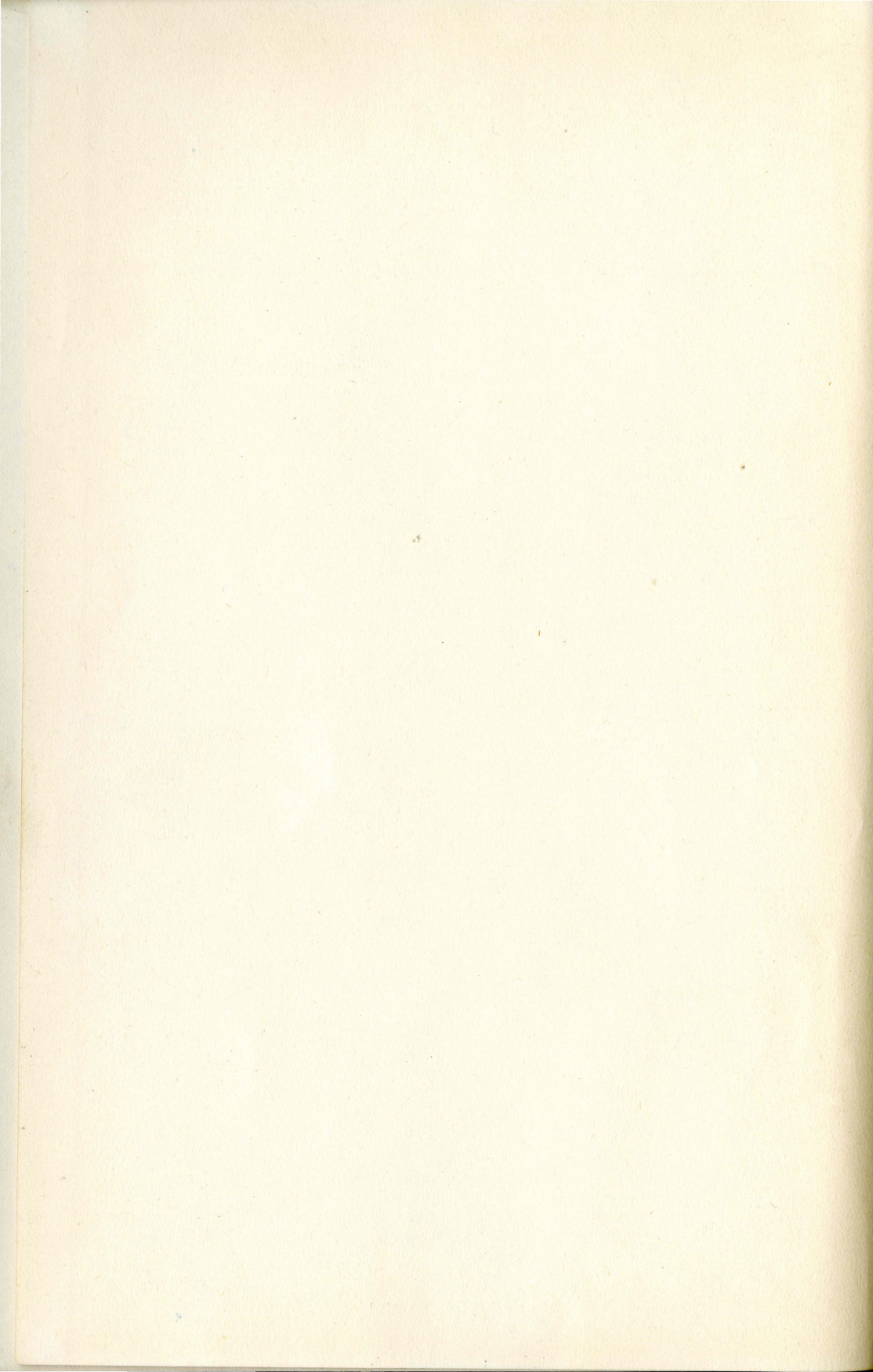


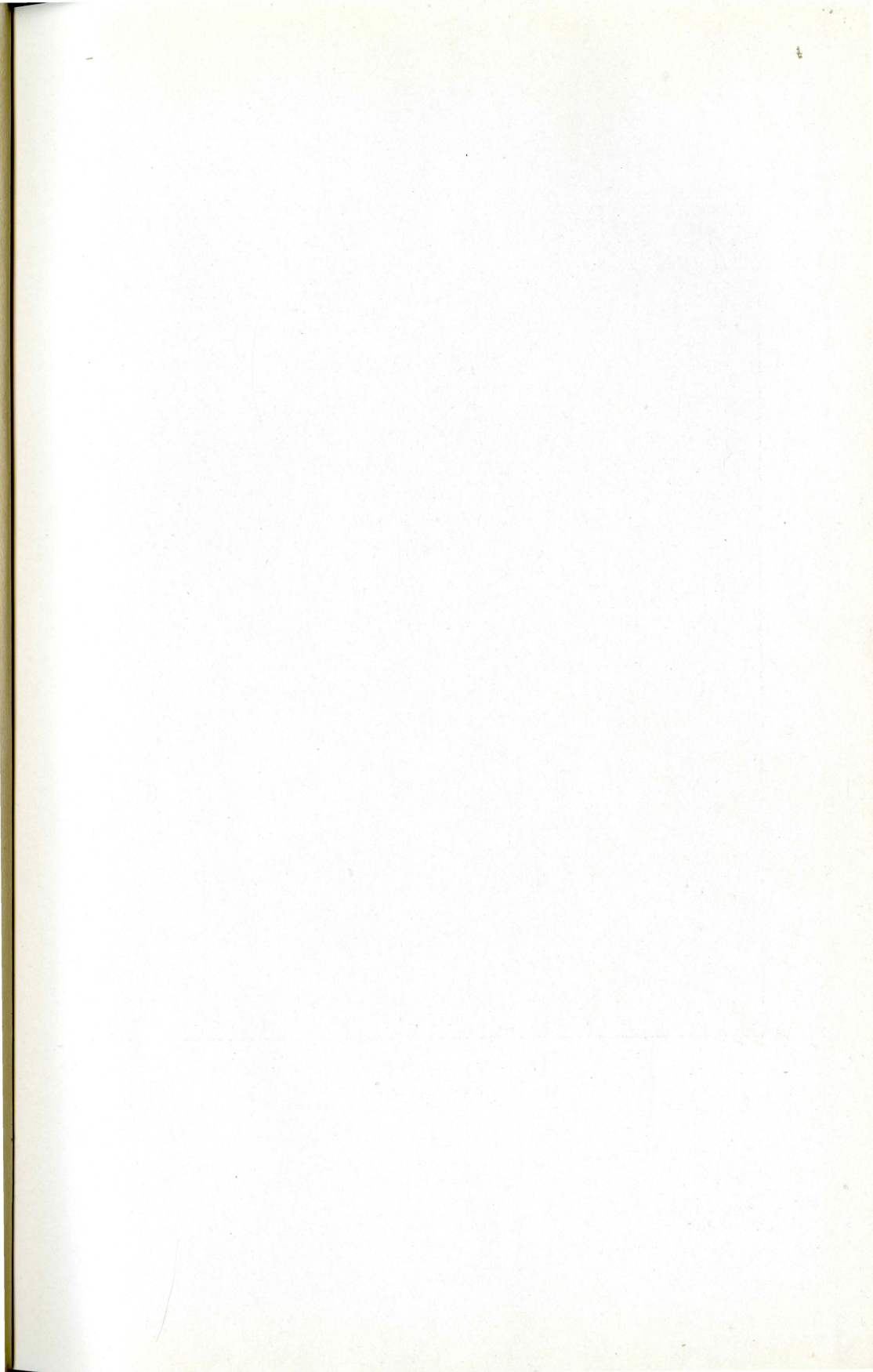
JULY 4 - 10, 1926



Salem

193







THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
SALEM CITY HALL

SALEM TERCENTENARY

JULY 4th to 10th



Official Program

of the

CELEBRATION

and

EPISODES IN HISTORY

Salem, Massachusetts

1926

Published by the City Government

Compiled by John D. H. Gauss

NEWCOMB & GAUSS, PRINTERS
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
1926

CITY GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES
OF
TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

- SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—Mayor Bates.
- PRESIDENTIAL INVITATION—Mayor Bates.
- WARSHIPS—Mayor Bates.
- BONFIRE—Councillors O'Connell and Bodwell.
- MUSIC—Councillors Doyle and O'Connell.
- FIREWORKS—Councillors Seamans and O'Connell.
- ANTIQUÉ, HORRIBLE AND GROTESQUE PARADE—Councillors
Farrington and Fitzgerald.
- SPORTS—Councillors Fitzgerald and Greeley.
- MILITARY, SOCIETY, TRADES AND CIVIC PARADE—Councillors
Donahue and Bodwell.
- HISTORICAL EXERCISES—Councillors Safford and Seamans.
- BANQUET—Councillors Theriault and McGrath.
- GRAND BALL—Councillors Safford and Farrington.
- FLORAL AND HISTORICAL PARADE—Councillors Bodwell and
Greeley.
- FIREMEN'S MUSTER—Councillors Theriault and McGrath.
- ENTERTAINMENT—Councillors Doyle and Donahue.
- PUBLICITY—Councillors Theriault and Safford; Mayor Bates
is member *ex-officio*.



HON. GEORGE J. BATES
MAYOR OF SALEM

TERCENTENARY COMMITTEES

MAYOR GEORGE J. BATES

GENERAL CHAIRMAN AND
MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES

JOHN J. CONNELLY

GENERAL SECRETARY

MILITARY, SOCIETY, TRADES AND CIVIC PARADE

COUNCILLORS TIMOTHY A. DONAHUE and
G. ARTHUR BODWELL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Augustus G. Reynolds, <i>Chairman</i>	Mary Freeman Harry Gershaw
Lewis Berlyn	Asaph F. Higgins
Mrs. Anna G. Brown	Major James J. Ingoldsby
Albert A. Clark	Napoleon Levesque
Mrs. Helen S. Collins	Adolph Macul
John V. Cook	Lewis W. Newell
Mrs. Mary E. Copeland	Robert Rogers
Capt. George W. Dawson	Harry E. Webber
Mary Dooley	John M. Wilson

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Major Augustus G. Reynolds, <i>Chairman</i>	Abraham Aronson Alfred Audet
Edward E. Merrill, <i>Secretary</i>	Clarence M. Bassett Thomas Beaudais
Arthur Abbott	Lewis Berlyn
Rufus D. Adams	L. Berman
Mrs. Bertha Andrews	Mrs. Marie Berry
George Apostolos	Lorenzo A. Berube
James Arno	Arthur J. Boucher

35

150
35
115

David Boucher
Rev. Joseph O. Boucher
Michael Brawders
Mrs. Anna G. Brown
Mrs. Annie Buckley
John T. Burgess
Arthur R. Butler
Orrin W. Carey
Thomas Carlton
Henry Caron
Joseph Caron
Anthony Casale
J. H. Chouinard
Albert A. Clarke
William Cochrane
Melvin T. Colby
Helen S. Collins
John V. Cook
Mary E. Copeland
Victor Corbin
Joseph Corriveau
Amadee Cote
Louis Cowdrey
George Cusick
George W. Dawson
Ubalde DeGrandpre
P. Deschamps
Luke Dion
H. Francis Dolan
James H. Doyle
Joseph Dube
Theophrase Dube
Harry Duke
Elizabeth H. Dunham
William J. Earle
Joanna M. Eliason

Peter Eliopoulos
John F. Fallon
Joseph N. Fecteau
John Feeney
Arthur A. Fox
Mary E. Freeman
Henry Gagnon
J. M. Gagnon
Frank A. Gardner
Lucie M. Gardner
John D. H. Gauss
Philippe Gelineau
Harry Gershaw
Charles E. Halliday
Mary Hamilton
Arthur C. Harrigan
Richard Hayes
Richard Herrick
Charles G. Hewett
Asaph Higgins
Emily F. Hill
Mrs. Emma M. Howe
Herbert J. Howell
William Howell
Anna G. Hubon
James J. Ingoldsby
Thomas Jaskolka
Mabel L. Kavanaugh
Cornelius J. Kelleher
James Kelleher
James H. King
Mark F. Kirrane
Mary A. Kinsella
J. Mark Klippel
Joseph Kohn
A. B. Labbee



MICHAEL J. DOYLE
President Council



G. ARTHUR BODWELL
Councillor



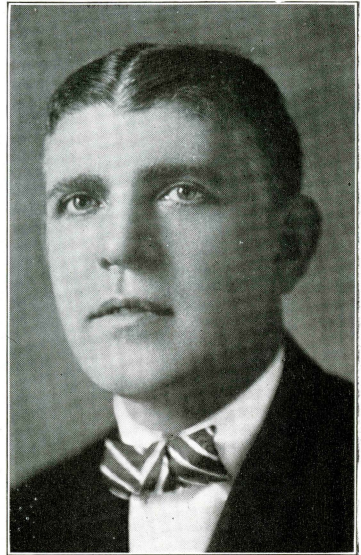
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON
Councillor



TIMOTHY W. FITZGERALD
Councillor



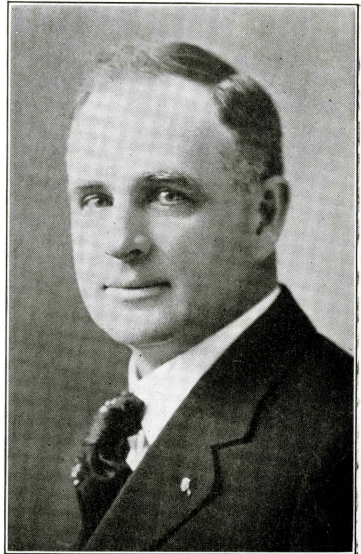
JOHN H. GREELEY
Councillor



MICHAEL F. McGRATH
Councillor



TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL
Councillor



TIMOTHY A. DONAHUE
Councillor

Joseph Labrie
Louisa A. Larrabee
Joseph E. Lavoie
Moise Lavoie
Octave Lebel
Harry LeBrun
William Lee
Harry Leggitt
Harry Lesiuk
Emile Levesque
Napoleon Levesque
Daniel J. McAllister
Thomas C. McGrath
Frank McLaughlin
Emily C. McLeod
Charles McMath
Peter A. Maciejewicz
Mrs. Adeline Maxwell
August Michaud
Simon Myers
Benjamin F. Nason
Margaret A. Nichols
Mrs. William C. Noyes
M. D. O'Malley
Alphonse Ouellette
Edward A. Palfray
Emile Paquette
O. Pare
Orrin E. Patrick
Philius Peltier
Chauncey Pepin
Gideon Perron
Joseph Plante
William H. Powers

George Queenan
Charles L. Reed
Mrs. C. Teresa Regan
Mrs. Alice Richardson
Clarence J. Richardson
J. A. Rogers
Robert Rogers
Mrs. Verna Rogers
James Ronan
Charles F. Ropes
Mrs. Charles F. Ropes
Mrs. J. Glover Shaw
Marcus Shea
Joseph L. Simon
S. Fred Smith
Mary E. Stanley
G. Layton Stearns
Morris D. Stein
Edward St. Pierre
Arthur G. Swimm
Leland O. Tilford
Charles T. Tobin
Mrs. Georgianna Tremblay
Nicola Ucciello
Nathaniel T. Very
Richard Walsh
John Ward
Maurice Waterman
Harry E. Webber
Harry A. Whitehead
John C. Whiting
Harry Williams
John M. Wilson
Anastasias Yeannakopoulos
John M. Zarembki

FLORAL AND HISTORICAL PARADE

COUNCILLORS G. ARTHUR BODWELL and
JOHN H. GREELEY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon. Rufus D. Adams, <i>Chairman</i>	Adolf Macul
Miss Eleanor McElroy, <i>Secretary</i>	Mrs. Annie M. Meek
George M. Bemis	Mrs. Flora W. Perkins
John Daland	Albert Pierce
William S. Felton	Mrs. Flora E. Pitman
Joseph F. Hudon	Mrs. Herbert L. Rand
John Karbowniczak	Mrs. Rybicki
Christian Lantz	Max Shribman
Mrs. Adolf Macul	Joseph L. Simon
	Sarah W. Symonds

GENERAL COMMITTEE

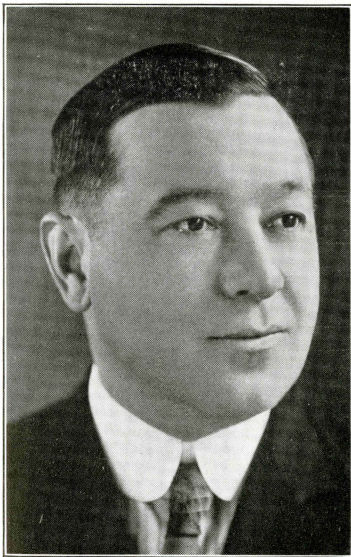
Hon. Rufus D. Adams, <i>Chairman</i>	Mary E. Copeland
Miss Eleanor McElroy, <i>Secretary</i>	G. B. Courtis
John Albree	Florence Crombie
George Lincoln Allen	James F. Day
Mrs. Ralph Anthony	Mrs. Edward J. Dean
Abraham Aronson	Mrs. D'Entremont
Mrs. Mary Barker	Evans K. Dexter
Mrs. J. Armand Beaudry	Annie C. Dodge
Mrs. Eva C. Bedell	Grace M. Dugan
George M. Bemis	Mrs. Manella A. Eastman
Walter T. Berry	Mrs. M. J. Eldridge
Mae C. Blackler	Katherine Fiumara
Warren R. Bowen	Helen Flynn
Margaret Briggs	Elizabeth Garvin
Orrin W. Carey	Ralph H. Gaskill
	Mrs. Bertha Gifford
	Harry P. Gifford



WILLIAM O. SAFFORD
Councillor



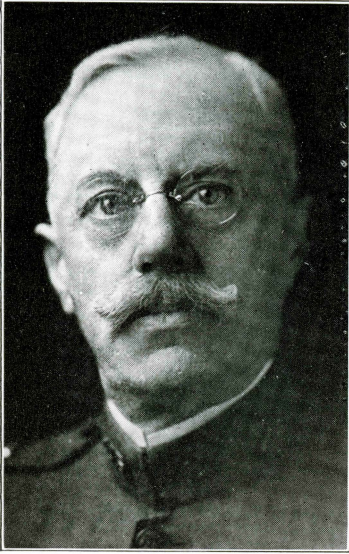
RICHARD D. SEAMANS
Councillor



OMER P. THERIAULT
Councillor



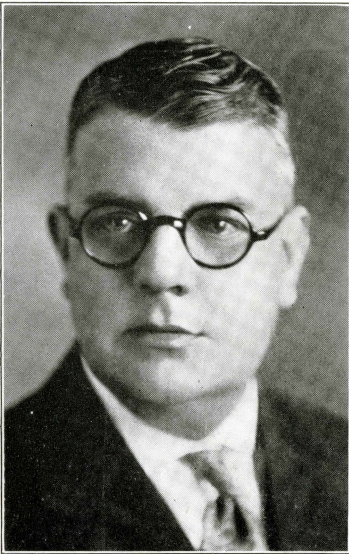
JOHN J. CONNELLY
City Clerk and General Secretary



MAJ. AUGUSTUS G. REYNOLDS
Chairman Military, Society, Trades and Civic Parade



HON. RUFUS D. ADAMS
Chairman Floral and Historical Parade



GEORGE L. ALLEN
Chairman Antiques, Horrible and Grotesque Parade



DR. FRANK A. GARDNER
Salem Planters Society

John C. Graham
Mrs. Hance Hamilton
Mrs. Mary Harden
Thomas A. Henry
Frank H. Herlihy
Mrs. Ellen K. Herrick
Mrs. Emma M. Howe
Marien Hurley
Annie M. Kilham
Christian Lantz
Alice Larivee
Mrs. Rene E. Lavoie
Rose LeClair
Joseph A. Legasse
Mrs. Leon Y. Levesque
Katherine A. Long
Mrs. George P. Lord
James J. McDonald
Martha E. MacCarty
Sarah I. Mackintire
Mrs. Sadie A. Martin
Eleanor Maskevit
Mrs. Adeline Maxwell
Marion H. Miller
Frank V. Moody
George F. Moody
Mrs. Harriet Moody
Mrs. Anna Morgan
Marjorie Morrill
Margaret Murphy
Mrs. William Murphy
James J. Murray
Mrs. Mary J. Murray
Benjamin Nason
Mrs. Ruth Olmstead
Mrs. Hattie Osgood
Ellen H. Perkins

Miss Vera Perkins
Arthur H. Phippen
Mrs. Flora E. Pitman
Elizabeth Plumer
Herbert L. Rand
Mrs. Bella Robinson
Miss Fanny Ronan
Mrs. Charles F. Ropes
William H. Ryan
Mrs. J. Glover Shaw
Joseph L. Simon
Mrs. W. Small
Maurice B. Smith
John B. Tivnan
James R. Treadwell
Mrs. C. R. Verry
Mrs. Grace P. Webb
James J. Welch
Herbert E. Wentworth
John J. Whelton
Alden P. White
Mrs. Harry A. Whitehead
Marietta B. Wilkins
Edgar E. Woodberry
Robert S. Bolan
Lucy E. Daniels
Margaret A. Dean
Evelyn A. Ellis
Lena C. Emery
Dr. Frank A. Gardner
Douglas Furness
Sarah Hunt
Anna Hubon
Florence F. Hopkins
Kate Patrick
Mrs. Edw. A. Rushford
Edward A. Palfray

ANTIQUÉ, HORRIBLE AND GROTESQUE PARADE

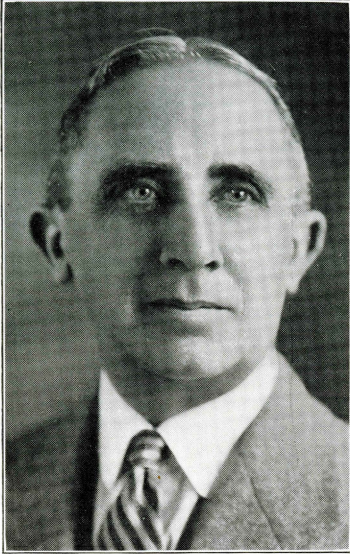
COUNCILLORS GEORGE B. FARRINGTON and
TIMOTHY W. FITZGERALD

George Lincoln Allen, <i>Chairman</i>	Napoleon Levesque
Frank Herlihy, <i>Secretary</i>	John J. McCarthy
Bertha Andrews	M. J. McCarthy
Henry J. Brown	Philip A. Moreland
Arthur R. Butler	Benjamin O'Brien
Orrin W. Carey	James O'Donnell
John V. Cook	William Pawley
Garrett E. Cotter	Willis S. Perry
Harry S. Curtis	Charles F. Ropes
George W. Dawson	Mrs. Charles F. Ropes
Lawrence H. Foley	William Russell
John D. H. Gauss	W. H. Ryan
Mrs. Ellen K. Herrick	Morris D. Stein
Thomas A. Henry	Joseph L. Simon
Arthur C. Harrigan	James P. Sullivan
Charles J. Heffernan	Edith G. Symonds
W. H. Hunt	Jere Tivnan
William E. Jeffrey	Francis Tobin
Octave LeBel	Dr. Henry Tolman, Jr.
Joseph A. Legasse	Harry Williams

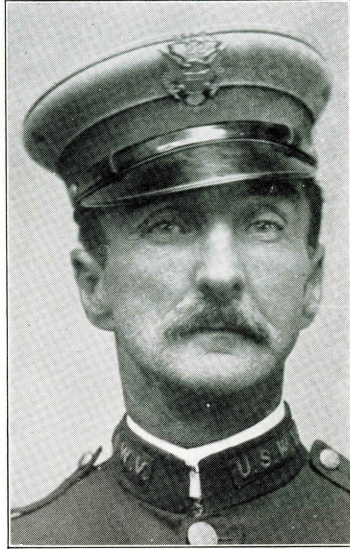
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

COUNCILLORS OMER P. THERIAULT and
WILLIAM O. SAFFORD

Charles C. Ames	John D. H. Gauss
George F. Brooks	William E. Lavender
Raymond L. Cleveland	Chauncey Pepin
Edward H. F. Cottle	Frank Reynolds
Philippe Deschamps	Willard B. Porter
Harry Flint	John B. Tivnan



MAJOR HARRY S. PERKINS
Marshal, Historical and Floral Parade



WILLIAM A. COCHRANE
Marshal, Antique, Horrible and Grotesque Parade



CHARLES W. GETCHELL
Chairman Firemen's Muster Committee



JAMES B. KELLEHER
City Messenger



GENERAL WILLIAM A. PEW

HISTORICAL EXERCISES
COUNCILLORS WILLIAM O. SAFFORD and
RICHARD D. SEAMANS

Rosamonde W. Adams	George F. Moody
Mrs. William H. Baker	James J. Murray
George M. Bemis	Mrs. Ethel M. Mussey
Mrs. Anna G. Brown	Margaret A. Nichols
Mrs. Ralph C. Browne	Edward A. Palfray
Thomas Carlton	J. Asbury Pitman
James F. Day	Mrs. Arthur H. Quiney
Mrs. Reuben E. Dockham	Herbert L. Rand
Charles H. Fleming	Mrs. John M. Raymond
Frank A. Gardner	Max Silverman
Lucie M. Gardner	Mary E. Stanley
Emily F. Hill	Dr. William F. Strangman
Anna G. Hubon	Mrs. Georgianna Tremblay
Russell L. Jackson	Mrs. Annie M. Upton
Lawrence W. Jenkins	Herbert E. Wentworth
Mrs. Katherine P. Loring	Alden P. White
Mrs. Jean M. Missud	Mrs. Jessie C. White
Mrs. Frank V. Moody	

MUSIC COMMITTEE

COUNCILLORS MICHAEL J. DOYLE and
TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL

Rufus D. Adams	Helen E. Huckins
Margaret G. Bradley	Benjamin F. Nason
Thomas Carlton	Miss Gene Phillips
Elizabeth H. Dunham	Charles L. Reed
Nellie M. Goldthwaite	Agnes E. Sherry
Mrs. Margaret Millea Henry	John C. Whiting

VOCAL MUSIC COMMITTEE

F. CARROLL SARGENT, MARGARET MILLEA HENRY

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE COMMITTEE

MAYOR GEORGE J. BATES

Roger S. Brown	Harry S. Kingsley
Orrin W. Carey	George E. Lane
George R. Cusack	Helen McIlroy
Alfred Daigneau	J. A. Marchand
Eneas A. Daley	B. J. Mulligan
Grace G. Dalton	Henry J. O'Donnell
Alfred Deschenes	Rev. Peter M. Piemonte
William J. Doucette	Sally Ward Reynolds
Charles H. Fleming	Leon H. Rockwell
John D. H. Gauss	Dorothy Searle
Jules A. Gourdeau	J. B. Tivnan
Edward W. Hay	Edwin F. Woodman
Rev. C. W. Jeffras	

FIREMEN'S MUSTER

COUNCILLORS OMER P. THERIAULT and
MICHAEL F. McGRATH

George Lincoln Allen	Charles W. Getchell
Nicol Bertini	C. T. Tobin

BONFIRE AND ILLUMINATION

COUNCILLORS TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL and
G. ARTHUR BODWELL

Lewis Berlyn	Dennis F. Foley
Thomas Carlton	Edward Harney
Walter Cunney	Francis Sullivan
D. J. Donahue	Michael J. Trainor



HON. ALDEN P. WHITE



SIDNEY PERLEY

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

COUNCILLORS MICHAEL J. DOYLE and
TIMOTHY A. DONAHUE

Thomas Carlton
Leo Carr
John Clark
Henry Collins
James R. Collins
Francis P. Duffy
Arthur A. Fox
Harry Gershaw
James D. Hart
Thomas Hayes

Charles S. Hewett
P. T. Kenneally
Henry F. Kirk
Leo McCarthy
John W. Martin
Charles L. Reed
William Sullivan
James J. Welsh
John C. Whiting

BALL COMMITTEE

COUNCILLORS WILLIAM O. SAFFORD and
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON

John T. Burgess
Leo Carr
John Clark
Henry Collins
James R. Collins
William A. Duffy
James D. Hart
Edward W. Hay
Thomas Hayes 2nd
Mrs. Ellen K. Herrick
E. Lawrence Howie
Russell L. Jackson
P. T. Kenneally
Dr. F. G. Hughes

Henry F. Kirk
Mrs. George P. Lord
Leo McCarthy
Mrs. Albert C. Mackintire
Mrs. John McLaughlin
Mary J. Murray
Mrs. S. D. Perkins
Mrs. J. Asbury Pitman
Arthur H. Ruxton
William Sullivan
Mrs. Edith G. Symonds
John L. Tudbury
Harry E. Webber
James J. Welsh

BANQUET COMMITTEE
COUNCILLORS OMER P. THERIAULT and
MICHAEL F. McGRATH

Lewis Berlyn	James D. Hart
Arthur R. Butler	Thomas Hayes
Leo J. Carr	P. T. Kenneally
John Clark	Henry F. Kirk
James R. Collins	Leo McCarthy
Henry Collins	William Sullivan
Ubald M. J. deGrandpre	James J. Welch
Francis P. Duffy	

SPORTS COMMITTEE
COUNCILLOR TIMOTHY W. FITZGERALD and
JOHN H. GREELEY

D. W. Connors	Charles G. Hewett
Lawrence H. Foley	Glenn O'Brien
Arthur A. Fox	Michael J. Sullivan
Richard Hayes	John W. Welch
Thomas H. Hayes	

WARSHIPS COMMITTEE
MAYOR GEORGE J. BATES

George R. Cusack	Edward B. Trumbull
------------------	--------------------

FAMILY REUNIONS

Frank A. Gardner	Lucie M. Gardner
------------------	------------------

MILITARY, SOCIETY, TRADE AND CIVIC PARADE

Mrs. Rebecca Atkinson	Mrs. Sophia Heyworth
Mrs. Mary Dooley	Mrs. Grace Lemire
Mrs. Agnes Hamilton	Mrs. Anna M. Leonard

PROGRAM OF EVENTS



SUNDAY, JULY 4th

A. M. Ringing of church bells and chimes, and special services in all the churches, with reference to the 300 years of Salem's history.

11.00 A. M. Dory racing off Salem Willows.

12.00 Noon. Massed band concert on the Common by one hundred musicians of the Musicians' Union.

7.00 P. M. Dedication of new band-stand on the Common, Councillor G. A. Bodwell, chairman of Public Property Committee, presiding. Mayor George J. Bates will make the speech of acceptance for the city.

PROGRAM OF DEDICATION

March—"American Youth" *Cauer*

Overture—"Fair Maid of Perth" *Widdell*

ORCHESTRA

Songs—"Until" *Sanderson*

"Come to the Fair" *Martin*

ESTHER LYNCH FARRINGTON

Presentation of Bandstand

G. ARTHUR BODWELL

Acceptance of Bandstand

MAYOR GEORGE J. BATES

Selection—"Queen of the North" *Schlepegrell*

ORCHESTRA

Address

DR. FRANK H. GARDNER

Song—"America the Beautiful"

ESTHER LYNCH

Patriotic Airs

ORCHESTRA

"America"

MRS. FARRINGTON, ORCHESTRA, AND ALL PRESENT



VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES

8.00 P. M. Choral Concert, under the auspices of the Salem Oratorio Society, 500 voices.

8 to 10 P. M. Concert by the Salem Cadet Band on the Common.

10.30 to 12.30 Midnight. Concert by the Salem Light Infantry Band at Gallows Hill. Hilltop illumination by a great bonfire to be lighted at midnight.

MONDAY, JULY 5th

1 A. M. Crackerfest at Now and Then Association, Washington Square.

6 to 7 A. M. Military salutes at Fort Lee and Ledge Hill Park by the Salem batteries.

7 A. M. Antique, Horrible and Grotesque Parade, the line of march being as follows: Starting at the Roger Conant monument to Hawthorne Boulevard, Palmer, Lafayette, Washington, Essex, Flint, Federal, North to Mcody Square, countermarch North to Bridge, Washington to Essex, Essex to Common, where the line will disband.

The entries in the Antique, Horrible and Grotesque Parade are as follows:

Forty-Eight-Voiture 633—American Legion, Salem—100.

Pure Food—J. E. Pollock—2.

Juniper Community Club—A group of individual entries under the name of the club—100.

Rube Band—Salem High School Band, Claude H. Phillips, director—36.

A Cannibal of the South Sea Islands in War Paint—H. Decken, East Weymouth, Mass.—1.

Order of Snakes of U. S. W. V. Degree Team—United Spanish War Veterans, Salem, Capt. J. C. R. Peabody Camp—40.

Turkish Dancing Girl—Elaborate costume with wig, draperies and jewels, Jay Perry, 'cellist and danseuse, Boston.

Spirit of '76 and Its Heritage—Showing the Wars of 1776, 1860, 1898, 1917, marching as a drum corps—Veterans of Foreign Wars Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, Walter Perdue, Manchester—8.



GOVERNOR ALVAN T. FULLER

Darktown Fire Brigade—Salem Veteran Fireman's Association, White Angel—20.

A. Mexican Vaquerro—Grotesque, fancy, and all leather, George Ferris, Salem—1.

The March of the Light Brigade—About 75, including 16 piece band Salem Electric Lighting Company.

Punkinville Fire Department—With their own make Fire Apparatus and Uniforms—65 boys, 2 men, 10 little girls—Petite Zouve Drill Team, instructor Octave Lebel, Salem.

Noon. Clarion of bells.

Afternoon. Band Concerts at Salem Willows, and in the evening, from 8 to 10 P. M., on the Common, by the Salem Cadet Band.

TUESDAY, JULY 6th

Several of the fine old residences of Salem will be opened to the public from 11 to 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, among them the Cabot house, 365 Essex street, built in 1748; Loring-Emmerton house, 328 Essex street, built in 1816; Cook-Oliver house, 142 Federal street, built in 1804; the J. Foster Smith house, 134 Federal street; Whipple house, 2 Andover street, built in 1804; Daland house, corner Beckford and Federal streets, built in 1735; Pierce-Nichols house, 80 Federal street, built in 1780; Andrew-Safford house, Washington square, built in 1818; Woman's Friend Society, 12 Hawthorne boulevard, built in 1796; Rantoul house, 17 Winter street; Kimball house, 14 Pickman street, built in 1800; John Robinson house, 18 Summer street, built in 1715; home of Samuel McIntire, 31 Summer street, built in 1780; Tower School, 397 Essex street, built in 1806.

There will be a loan exhibition of interesting articles at 36 Chestnut street, from Tuesday to Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily, and many art subjects and family treasures will be exhibited. The works of Salem artists will be shown, also many quaint objects brought home from sea, ancient furniture and articles of home decoration. An admission fee will be charged.



CONGRESSMAN A. PIATT ANDREW

Second Corps Cadets Veteran Association, and music.
Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, and drum corps.
General Lander Camp, Sons of Veterans.
Phil H. Sheridan Post 34, G. A. R., in automobiles.
Now and Then Association, with Aleppo Temple Band and
Drum Corps.

Franco-American Federation Boys' Band of 45 pieces.
Veragua Council, K. of C., with Alhambra Band.
Hellenic Association, with band.
Essex Lodge I. O. O. F. and united lodges, with band.
Fraternity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Salem Encampment, and
Arabella Lodge, with band.

Princess May Lodge, Daughters of St. George, 100 ladies
in costume.

American Sons of St. George, Prince George Lodge.

Salem Company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and
visiting knights.

Ancient Order United Workmen.

Father McCall Court, Massachusetts Catholic Order of
Foresters.

Federation Franco-Americaine, composed of all French
organizations.

Cristoforo Colombo, M. T. Loggias, Maco Polo, O. F. D. I.
in America, Loggia Vittura Romano, O. F. D. Italia in
America, St. Stefano, M. S.

United States Post Office, Albert Pierce, postmaster.

Battery D Ladies Auxiliary.

Poquanum Tribe No. 103, Improved Order of Redmen.

Salem Lodge of Moose.

SOCIETY DIVISION FLOATS.—United Polish Societies, Essex
Lodge I. O. O. F., Thought and Work Club, Salem Central
Labor Union, Now and Then Association, Hellenic Associa-
tion, Harriet M. Maxwell Auxiliary, U. S. W. V., Phil H.
Sheridan Woman's Relief Corps, Topsfield Grange, Sons of
Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary, Associated Jewish
Organizations, American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 23, Salem
Chapter No. 98 Order of the Eastern Star, Salem Yankee

Division Veterans Association, Young Men's Catholic Temperance Society, Barbara Fritchie Tent No. 71 Daughters of Union Veterans, North Shore Babies Hospital, Fraternity Lodge I. O. O. F.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., Danvers—Stage coach.

The Industrial Division will have twenty floats. The following are the entries for this division: Salem Electric Light Company, National Biscuit Company, Hygrade Lamp Company, M. Aronson & Son, Parker Brothers, Locke Regulator Company, North Shore Master Plumbers Association, Salem Oil & Grease Company, Pinkham Medicine Company, Eldridge, Baker & Company, Dow Lumber Company, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, Salem Terminal Corporation, Salem Gas Light Company, Pitman & Brown, Salem News Publishing Company, Swift & Company, Trask Roofing Company, and American Barrel Company.

From the Mercantile Division there will be a series of three elaborate floats which the merchants are placing in as an organization, which will pertain to the trading from early times up to the present. Also from the division there will be floats from the Gazette Press, Salem Wall Paper & Paint Company, J. B. Blood Company, E. C. Pauling, Salem Trust Company, Rooks the Furrier, Essex County Dairy, Inc., Murphy Hardware Company, New England Confectionery Company, Boston, and the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Inc., will exhibit the Dory *Centennial* that crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

There will be a Band Concert at Salem Common in the evening.

In the evening the Official Banquet will be served in the State Armory, Mayor George J. Bates presiding. Vice-President of the United States Charles G. Dawes will be the guest of honor, and Hon. A. P. White, Judge of Probate, will be the orator of the occasion. The list of guests will include: Hon. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. William M. Butler, U. S.

Senator from Massachusetts; Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts; Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, Member of Congress; Major General Preston Brown, Com. of U. S. Troops 1st Corps Area; Rear-Admiral A. L. Willard, Commander Light Cruiser Division.

The ushers will be: W. A. Duffy, J. R. Collins, Leo J. Carr, E. H. F. Cottle, A. R. Guerriero, H. C. Collins, L. DeGrandpre, R. L. Brown, F. P. Duffy, Leo McCarthy, W. Sullivan, A. Butler, J. D. Hart, Lewis Berlyn.

THURSDAY, JULY 8th

Will be devoted to sports at Bertram Field, a Grand National Amateur Athletic Meet, with the following program:

Handicap Events—100 Yards Dash, 440 Yard Run, 880 Yards Run, One Mile Run, One Mile Walk, Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump, Pole Vault, Ten Miles Run, Relay Race.

Scratch Event—880 Yards Run.

The following events are closed to boys—100 Yards Dash, 880 Yards Run.

Three Prizes in each event—First, Gold watch; Second, Traveling Bag; Third, Clock or Pen.

Relay Race Prizes—One Traveling Bag to each of the four winners.

Thursday afternoon, historical exercises at George L. Ames Memorial Hall, under the auspices of the Salem Planters Society, President Frank A. Gardner, presiding. The principal address will be given by Sidney Perley, Esq., of this city. Representatives of Essex County historical societies will be represented in the list of speakers. Miss Katherine P. Loring will represent the Beverly Historical Society; Fred W. Bushby the Peabody Historical Society; Richard Tutt, Marblehead Historical Society; and Rev. Albert V. House, the Danvers Society. There will be a musical program by the Denway Ensemble, Mrs. Margaret Millea Henry, vocalist; Miss Evelyn F. Hathaway, pianist; Miss Lucy Dennett, violinist; and Gladys Berry, 'cellist.

An interesting feature of Thursday will be the "Street Fair," which is to be staged on Chestnut Street from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ten of the handsome mansions on the street will be thrown open for inspection, a fee being charged for admission. Some of the beautiful gardens will be open. There will be old-fashioned games and dances. Strolling misses, musicians and singers will wander up and down the street, and there will be band music by the Salem Cadet Band. Groups of people in old-time costumes will gather on the beautiful historic doorways. There will be booths for the sale of books, souvenirs of Salem, bundle handkerchiefs and similar objects, Election cake and Jim Crows, Salem Gibraltars and old-fashioned candy. Luncheons will be served by young girls in ancient costume, and tea will be served in Hamilton Hall and in the Huntington and Pickering gardens. The loan exhibition at 36 Chestnut Street will be open.

The Grand Ball will be held on Thursday evening, at the State Armory, which is to be handsomely decorated for this occasion and for the banquet on the preceding evening. The Salem Cadet Band will furnish the musical program of the evening, and a special feature will be the dancing of the stately minuet by a large class of young people, under the direction of Miss Henrietta F. Upton. This will take place at 10 o'clock. Light refreshments will be served. Dr. Frederick G. Hughes will be floor director.

Louise Gardner, the balloonist, will make an ascension and parachute jump at the Willows in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, JULY 9th

The great event of Friday, which will be the crowning feature of the week, will be a Floral and Historical Parade at 2 o'clock. Captain Harry S. Perkins will be chief marshal, and Leonard Pickering marshal of the floral section. Incidents in the history of the old city will be well illustrated by the scores of floats that have been entered. The lists of entries are substantially as follows:

FLORAL PARADE DIVISION

Floral Division.—Pickman School, Bentley School, Pickering School, Phillips School, Saltonstall School, Upham School, A. A. Low School, Universalist Sunday School, Peabody, Immaculate Conception Parish, St. James School, St. John de Baptist, Oliver School, Bertram School, Carlton School, Juniper School, Salem Electric Light Company, Rainbow Girls Chapter No. 5, Battery D Ladies Auxiliary, Charles G. Thomas, decorated car, Russian St. Nicholas Congregation, Bowditch School, High School, St. Joseph's Parochial School, St. Anne's Parochial School, St. Mary's Parochial School, Ladies Auxiliary American Legion, Ladies Auxiliary Battery D, Fred J. Cloutman, Ferncroft Inn, Eastern Star Chapter No. 98, First Universalist Church, Bethlehem Shrine, First Spiritualist Church, Knights of Columbus and Catholic Orders of America, Hygrade Lamp Company, Kiwanis Club, Ladies Auxiliary Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, E. E. Lee, Middleton Grange, Mrs. Mary McGrath, P. A. McSweeney & Co., Pythian Sisters, Hotel Hawthorne, Salem Lowe Company, Salem Central Labor Union, Thought and Work Club, Women's Christian Temperance Union.

HISTORICAL PARADE PROGRAM

Compiled by Elizabeth F. Daland, Annie M. Meek and
Mary E. Barker.

Unless otherwise designated, the entrants are SALEM organizations, churches or individuals.

1617

NANEPASHEMET THE INDIAN CHIEF

Nanepashemet was the name of the Chief of the Naumkeag Indians, who inhabited Salem and vicinity before the white settlers came.

NAUMKEAG TRUST COMPANY

1620

AN INDIAN VILLAGE

Indian Life, showing—curing skins, making pottery and arrow heads, hunters bringing in their game, etc. The Order of Red Men is the oldest fraternity of purely American origin, dating back to 1760.

AGAWAM TRIBE No. 5, I. O. R. M., DANVERS

1626

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY VESSEL

Type of ship used in bringing over our forefathers.

SALEM LAUNDRY COMPANY

1626

FIRST SUNDAY IN NAUMKEAG

The first Sunday after the arrival of Conant and his followers, services were held on the beach. Each participant is a direct descendant of Roger Conant.

ROGER CONANT FAMILY ASSOCIATION

1626

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN BEVERLY

A model of the original John Balch house, which, in an enlarged state, is located on the corner of Balch and Cabot Streets, Beverly, accompanied by characters representing the original planters.

CITY OF BEVERLY

1628

GOVERNOR ENDICOTT

Governor Endicott planting the pear tree, as described by Lucy Larcom's poem, "The Governor's Tree."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, DANVERS

1629

THE PIKEMEN

A Marching Section of Planters, with the original Pikes brought from England in 1629.

PLANTERS ASSOCIATION

1629

FIRST CHURCH ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA

The First Congregational Church was organized after the arrival of Rev. Francis Higginson and Rev. Samuel Skelton with about 380 followers, August 6, 1629.

FIRST CHURCH

1629

NAUMKEAG BECOMES SALEM

The name of Naumkeag was changed, in 1629, to Salem, which is a Jewish word signifying "Peace."

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

1629

FIRST PRAYER BOOK SERVICE IN NEW ENGLAND

John and Samuel Brown, who came to Salem with Higginson and Skelton, still kept to their Episcopal forms, and held the first Episcopal service in New England.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

1633

ROGER WILLIAMS AND FOLLOWERS

Roger Williams, pastor of First Church, on account of his criticisms of the Government, was banished from the Colony by order of the General Court.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

1635

ROGER WILLIAMS WELCOMED BY INDIANS

When Roger Williams was banished, he was befriended by the Indians, with whom he spent the winter.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

1642

HUGH PETERS, PASTOR

Hugh Peters, pastor of First Church in Salem, 1638, preaching the first recorded sermon within the limits of Ænon (Wenham). He preached from the text, "In Ænon, near to Salem, because there was much water there."—John iii, 23.

TOWN OF WENHAM

1651

REV. GABRIEL DRUILLETTE

Rev. Gabriel Druillette was appointed an envoy to New England, where he met Governor Endicott.

DIVISION No. 18, A. O. H.

1680

OLD TAVERN

This tavern stood on the Peabody-Andover Turnpike at Middleton Square, and was the stopping place for drovers from Haverhill and Lawrence, on the way to Boston or Salem.

I. O. R. M. AND THE GRANGE, MIDDLETON

1686

INDIAN DEED

Deed of Salem, given October 11, 1686, by the Indians for £40. The original deed is still preserved in a fireproof room at City Hall.

PLUMMER FARM SCHOOL

1692

TRIAL OF GEORGE JACOBS

After painting by Matteson.

George Jacobs lived with his son's family in a house still standing at Danversport. All the adults were accused of witchcraft and the grandfather was executed August 19, 1692. At his trial he said, "Burn me or hang me, I will stand in the truth of Christ." His body is buried on the farm where he lived. In 1693, Salem people were the *first* to realize that witchcraft was only a delusion, and the prisoners accused of witchcraft were released by order of Governor Phipps.

FIRST CHURCH, DANVERS

1726

COLONIAL KITCHEN

An old kitchen in which is shown an old loom in use. This loom has been in the Mansfield house since 1690.

PEABODY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PEABODY

1735

DAME SCHOOL

Type of old-time private schools, which were taught by women.

HISTORICAL ACADEMY, SALEM HIGH SCHOOL

1760

TOWN CRIER

Before the advent of the newspaper, the news was announced on the streets by the Town Crier.

H. A. STODDARD, WENHAM

1771

TEA PARTY ON ROOF OF PAGE HOUSE

After the tax was imposed on tea, Colonel Page forbade tea drinking "*under* his roof." His wife outwitted him, and held a tea party *on* the roof. This representation is after Lucy Larcom's poem, "The Gambrel Roof."

DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DANVERS

1774

FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

The Provincial Congress convened in Salem in October; later removed to Concord. John Hancock presided. No year in the annals of Salem is so memorable as 1774, when the last Provincial Assembly and first Provincial Congress convened here, John Hancock presiding. First delegates to Continental Congress were chosen; the assembled Province, first formally renounced allegiance to the Imperial legislature; the first attempt to enforce the last oppressive acts of Parliament and here that attempt was resisted; though no mortal wound was given, the first blood of the American Revolution was shed here. If Salem had no history except that of 1774 she would still be entitled to a high place among historic cities.

JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

1774

GENERAL GAGE

On the 13th of May, General Thomas Gage and aids arrived in Boston, the first British soldier appointed to the office of Governor. He proceeded to Salem, June 6, the day before the Provincial Assembly met.

A COMMITTEE

1775

LESLIE'S RETREAT

First armed resistance by the Colonies to British authority, at North Bridge, Salem, February 26, 1775.

NORTH BRIDGE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

1775

COLONEL PICKERING'S MINUTE MEN

After Leslie's expedition, two companies of Minute Men were raised, and on April 19, 1775, Col. Timothy Pickering, with 300 men, marched to the Battle of Lexington and Concord.

MEN'S CLUB, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

1775

ISRAEL PUTNAM LEAVING THE PLOW

On April 19, 1775, tidings of the Battle of Lexington reached Israel Putnam while he was plowing. He left his plow in the field and rode his horse to Cambridge. He was prominent in the French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars. Was made Major General in July, 1775.

DANVERS GRANGE, DANVERS

1776

OLD STAGE COACH

Old-time manner of travelling, before the days of the railroad.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DANVERS

1776

EARLY CHURCH BUILDING

Replica of early Church building of 1776, and characters representing the early Sunday School at a somewhat later period.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BEVERLY

1789

GEN. WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO SALEM

General Washington visited Salem October 29, 1789. He was accompanied by aides, among whom were General Knox, Secretary of War, and Major William Jackson.

GRACE CHURCH

1789

COLONEL TIMOTHY PICKERING

Colonel Pickering was born in the Pickering house, No. 18 Broad Street. He was Postmaster-General, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War under President Washington.

JOHN PICKERING

1790

REV. JESSE LEE

First Methodist preacher in Salem. He was a circuit rider whose parish was New England. A Virginia gentleman, tall and large, he used two horses, riding each alternately, reading and studying as he rode. His Bible, hymn books and personal effects were carried in his saddle-bags.

LAFAYETTE STREET AND WESLEY CHURCHES

1790

RECEPTION OF FATHER THAYER BY DR. BENTLEY

This event marks the beginning of Catholicity in Salem as an organized body, and Father Thayer, who is represented by a direct descendant of the Thayer family, administered to seven different nationalities in his first congregation, who are shown here in native costume. A replica of old St. Mary's Church is also shown.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

1790-1808

DERBY WHARF, WITH IMPORTS

After the Revolution, Salem turned her attention to the avocations of peace. Commerce flourished and her ships sailed to every port in the known world, and the choicest of the world's products were brought to her wharves.

SALEM FRATERNITY

1790-1926

BUNDLE HANDKERCHIEF

The bundle handkerchief is an article peculiar to Salem. It was introduced here during the shipping days by the Lascar sailors, who wore them for head-dresses and used them to carry their personal effects. Salem early adopted the custom, and the bundle handkerchief was found to be especially useful in transporting pots of beans to the bakery, hats to the milliner, and gowns to the dressmaker.

LAFAYETTE STREET AND WESLEY CHURCHES

1805

UNIVERSALISM ESTABLISHED IN SALEM

John Murray, "Apostle of Universalism," preaching to a "group of truth seekers" at the home of Nathaniel Frothingham 24 Lynde Street, May 20, 1805. While there had been Universalist preaching in Salem before this, the organization of the Church took form following this meeting. The local papers, commenting on this meeting, said, "After they had completed their diabolical orgies, they burned the Bible." The Bible, however, is still in existence.

WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

1810

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL IN AMERICA

First Sunday School in America was established in Beverly by Hannah Hill and Joanna Prince.

FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH, BEVERLY

1812
**FIRST MISSIONARIES SENT TO FOREIGN
LANDS**

A representation of the ordination of the first Missionaries sent from America to foreign lands.

TABERNACLE CHURCH

1812
**PARSON BENTLEY'S RIDE TO MARBLE-
HEAD**

During the War of 1812, when news came that the Frigate Constitution had been chased into Marblehead Harbor, Dr. Bentley dismissed his congregation with the remark, "There is a time to fight as well as to pray," mounted a cannon and rode to Marblehead.

SECOND CHURCH

1812
QUILTING BEE

In early days, patchwork quilts were pieced together by hand, and when ready for quilting, the neighbors were invited in. The quilt was put in frames and quilted. Sometimes the material for the quilt was spun by hand.

PICKMAN PARK ASSOCIATION

1821
BRIG LEANDER

223-ton vessel, built at Salem about 1821, for Joseph Peabody. She made trips to the East Indies and China, and also to Africa. During her life of 23 years she paid to the Salem Custom House about half a million dollars in duties.

SALEM MARINE SOCIETY AND SALEM EAST INDIA
MARINE SOCIETY

1824
LAFAYETTE RECEIVED BY MARINES
Lafayette visited Salem the second time on August 31, 1824, and was accorded an ovation by sailors on Lafayette Street.

ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. ANNE'S CHURCHES

1825-30

GIBRALTAR WOMAN

Madam Spencer came from England with her young son, who afterwards became Sir Thomas Spencer. She drove about in her cart from door to door, until she established a trade with her Gibraltars. No sea captain went out of Salem harbor without a case of Salem Gibraltars.

MRS. MARY E. BARKER

1832

WATER FRONT GROCERY AND SHIP CHANDLERY

Such stores were common in 1832, the year of the founding of the Crombie Street Church. These shops in the vicinity of Derby Wharf sold a large variety of goods, including fine tea, ship supplies, and articles to be taken by captains as "ventures."

CROMBIE STREET CHURCH

1836

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL AND FAMILY

Salem was the second city to be incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Leverett Saltonstall was the first mayor. LEVERETT TUCKERMAN AND FAMILY

1837

OLD TOWN PUMP

This old Town Pump stood in Town House Square, and is described in Hawthorne's "Rills from the Town Pump." It was removed in 1839.

HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

1839

CITY SEAL

The City Seal was adopted March 11, 1839, and was designed by George Peabody.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH

1839

FOUNDING OF THE NAUMKEAG MILLS

Meeting of Salem merchants, discussing plans for the establishment of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company. The plan of the first mill is shown.

NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON COMPANY

1845
TEA IN THE ROPES' GARDEN
SALEM WOMAN'S CLUB

1849
FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT TO SALEM

Father Mathew was the great "Apostle of Temperance." Mayor Silsbee and the entire city government accorded him a reception in the Council Chamber, and Mayor Silsbee entertained him at his house.

FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

1851
HAWTHORNE'S VISION

Some of the characters taken from the story of "The House of the Seven Gables."

HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES, INC.

1856
**RECEPTION TO GEORGE PEABODY BY
SOUTH DANVERS**

When George Peabody, the London banker and philanthropist, returned to his native place, South Danvers, now Peabody, an ovation was given him. The gentlemen riding in the barouche impersonate George Peabody, Hon. Robert S. Daniels, Joshua Silvester, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Braman. Accompanying the carriage are Peabody High School pupils in costume of the time. The banners carried are the original ones carried in 1856.

PEABODY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND CITY OF PEABODY

1859
MOSES FARMER

Professor Farmer exhibiting to his friends the first incandescent light. Professor Farmer's house, 12 Pearl Street, was the first one lighted by incandescent lights.

HYGRADE LAMP COMPANY

1861
SPIRIT OF '61

Depicting the leave-taking and departure of Salem's sons to the Civil War. Salem's men were among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call. Salem Light Infantry left April 18, 1861, and the Mechanic Light Infantry and Salem City Guards April 20th. Salem furnished 3,000 men for the Civil War.

PHIL H. SHERIDAN W. R. C. 34

1869
**FIRST BOYS' BRANCH OF Y. M. C. A. IN
THE WORLD**

The first Boys' Department of Y. M. C. A. work in the world was started in Salem in 1869 by William H. Whipple.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

1870-80
ROGERS GROUP "WEIGHING THE BABY"

John Rogers, a sculptor born in Salem, invented the flexible mold. His character groups were famous in the latter part of the last century.

CENTERVILLE RELIGIOUS UNION, BEVERLY

1877
**FIRST PUBLIC TELEPHONE LECTURE
IN THE WORLD**

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell lectured about the telephone at Lyceum Hall, Feb. 12, 1877. The first practical test ever made of the telephone was the transmission of a report of this lecture to Boston. Mr. Henry M. Batchelder, now president of the Merchants National Bank, sent the message.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

1917
BABY CLINIC

The Baby Clinic was started at the House of Seven Gables, and later was transferred to the Lydia Pinkham Memorial.

LYDIA PINKHAM MEMORIAL

1924

HEALTH CAMP

A depiction of the preventative work carried on in the county—sun treatment, posture, rest and diet, modern health crusade and other health educational activities in schools.

ESSEX COUNTY HEALTH ASSOCIATION

1926

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Old and new methods of sewing, with appropriate settings.

MACK TRADE SCHOOL

1926

THREE CENTURIES OF GAMES

The game "Mansion of Happiness" was invented in Salem.

PARKER BROTHERS

1926

MOTHERS OF SALEM'S FAMOUS MEN

GABLES MOTHERS' CLUB

1926

UNDER ONE FLAG

Children in foreign costumes assembled under the American flag, showing types of Salem's present population.

BROAD STREET NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB

1926

ENTRY

SALEM SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

FLOAT

TOWN OF MARBLEHEAD

FLOAT

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, BEVERLY

The route of the procession will be from Washington Square to Hawthorne Boulevard, Palmer, Lafayette, Washington, Summer, Broad, Highland Avenue, Boston, Federal, Washington, Essex to Washington Square, to disband.

In the evening there will be band concerts about the city.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th

New England States Veteran Firemen's League Muster, given under the auspices of the Salem Veteran Firemen's Association. \$800 in prizes. First, \$250; second, \$200; third, \$150; fourth, \$100; fifth, \$50; sixth, \$25; seventh, \$15; eighth, \$10.

N. E. League Muster Committee.—Charles T. Tobin, Salem, Mass.; Thomas McGeary, Chelsea, Mass.; Matthew Cavanaugh, Boston, Mass.; Louis White, Quincy, Mass.; John J. Keen, Providence, R. I.

Positions for playing will be drawn at the headquarters of the Salem Veteran Firemen's Association, 175 Essex street, on Friday evening, July 9, 1926, at eight o'clock.

Albert Pierce, marshal of Firemen's Parade.

Parade will form on Washington Square at 11 A. M., and line of march will be short, over good roads. Engines must be drawn on their own wheels; no trucks allowed in the parade.

The Salem Fire Department will be in the column.

Contest will take place on Salem Common.

The following are the entries already received: Red Jacket, Cambridge, Mass.; Eureka No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H.; White Angel, Salem, Mass.; Enterprise No. 2, Campello, Mass.; Washington No. 2, West Quincy, Mass.; Protection No. 1, Brookville, Mass.; Nonantum, Providence, R. I.; General Taylor No. 4, Everett, Mass.; Winnisimet, Chelsea, Mass.; Governor Bradstreet, North Andover, Mass.; Essex No. 2, Essex, Mass.; Alabama Coon, Stoughton, Mass.; Vixen, Berwick, Maine; Senator Baxter No. 1, Bath, Maine; Triumph No. 350, Berwick, Maine; Volunteer No. 371, East Greenwich, R. I.; Tiger No. 6, Newburyport, Mass.; Liberty, Peabody, Mass.; Cachato, East Braintree, Mass.; Protector, Montello, Mass.; Volunteer No. 2, West Newbury, Mass.; James W. Plaisted, Portland, Maine.

Concerts on the Common in the evening, and at Gallows Hill.

A grand display of fireworks has been arranged for Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, at Gallows Hill, which will bring to a brilliant close the interesting events of the week.



This Photograph and those of the City Government made by Malcom E. Robb



ROGER CONANT

CHAPTER I.

INCIDENTS IN SALEM HISTORY AND THE MEN WHO MADE THE PLACE FAMOUS.

The City of Salem, much in the public mind this year because of the 300th anniversary of its settlement, is beautifully located on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, in the famous North Shore region of the Commonwealth, sixteen miles by steam train from Boston and reached by motor upon a wonderful boulevard along the shore and equally pleasant roads in the interior, through that charming section of the Middlesex Fells and the Lynnway. The most direct way is through historic Charlestown and Revere, over the old Turnpike, across the marshes through West Lynn, by Floating Bridge and Highland Avenue to Essex Street, passing Gallows Hill where the witches were hanged in 1692.

Salem was settled in 1626—four years before Boston. For two centuries it was second only to Boston in importance amongst New England towns, and at one time better known in foreign lands than either Boston or New York. It was the second city chartered in this state, 1836. Twice it has been the seat of government—first under Endicott in 1628-9, and then under Gage in 1774. It has been a shire town always, and, since there were railroads, a railroad centre for Essex County. And for this fact, together with its splendid library and educational facilities, it was early made the choice of the state for the location of a Normal School. The features of the Salem of today which arrest the stranger's attention are her three libraries and her two museums. With unrivalled collections of objects illustrating natural, civil and local history, and ethnology, stored in the Peabody Museum—once the East India Marine Museum—and in the Essex Institute, a county society formed of the Essex Historical and Natural History Societies, these priceless treasures place Salem in a position of vantage in this regard where she need fear no rival.

Two governors of Massachusetts have been identified with Salem. They happened to be the first and the last of the



SIMON BRADSTREET

Colonial Governor

1679 to 1686

1689 to 1692

charter governors, and no other governor has ever lived here. Endicott came here as governor in September, 1628. He filled the chair sixteen years in all

Bradstreet, the nestor governor of Massachusetts, came here with Winthrop in June, 1630. He outlived the whole Winthrop party, died in Salem March 1697, aged 94, and lies buried in a tomb in Charter Street Cemetery. He filled all the leading offices; was twice governor, first from 1679 to 1686, when the charter was annulled, and again from 1689 to 1692, when he headed a revolutionary movement, snatched the sword of state from Andros whom he imprisoned, and three years later delivered it to Sir William Phipps, Governor under the new Charter from William III, becoming, at the patriarchal age of 89, his First Assistant.

The record of Salem as a great commercial centre—as the pioneer in the India trade—her splendid record in the Indian, French and Revolutionary Wars, her unique attitude in the War of 1812, and her creditable part in the War of the Rebellion is known the world over and is her precious heritage. She did her full duty in the Spanish and World's War as well.

Take, first, her part in history: her settlement by Roger Conant in 1626; her association with Roger Williams, with Hugh Peter, with John Endicott; her conspicuous and unhappy connection with the miserable witchcraft frenzy; her romantic commercial epoch, including the War of 1812 with its privateering successes; and finally her well earned eminence as a scientific and educational centre. At Salem was the first armed resistance to British tyranny, two months before Lexington and Concord; a whole year before Bunker Hill, Massachusetts, as Webster declared, in his oration over Adams and Jefferson, "terminated forever the actual exercise of the political power of England in or over her territory."

You think of the Pilgrims as among the very earliest of pioneers, but Roger Conant and his followers settled at Cape Ann only three years and in Salem only six years after the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth, armed with a charter



Jo Endicott

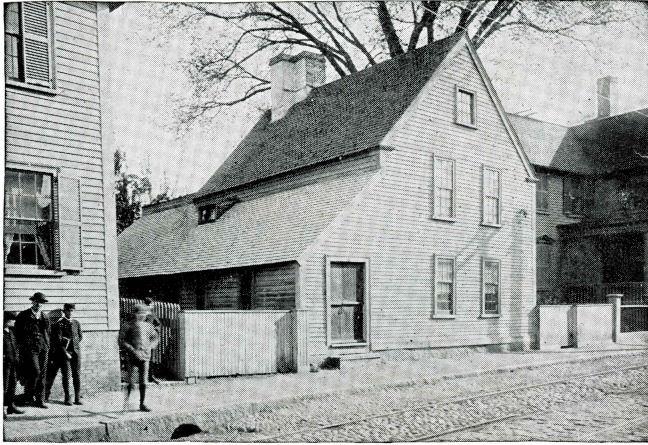
Colonial Governor for sixteen years

which licensed the settling of the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay. This document, like many another precious thing, is to be seen at the Essex Institute. The difference in time between its date, January first, 1623, and the arrival of Roger Conant at Naumkeag in 1626, is accounted for by the fact that the little band first tried a settlement at Cape Ann. This they found a poor place for husbandry and a bleak winter's residence, and they soon moved on to Naumkeag. This old Indian name, with its suggestion of tomahawk and scalping knife, gave place to a peaceful Hebrew name soon after, but the Naumkeag Sachem holds the sceptre still, and you find him dominating the region today—giving his name to the cotton mills, the chief industry of the city. Naumkeag became Salem in June, 1629.

After the manner of foreign owners who felt nothing more than a business interest in the settlement, the Plymouth Company in England granted a new charter, suspending that of Conant, to Governor Endicott, a duplicate copy of which is preserved in the Salem Athenæum. Endicott and his followers, *with the men already here*, firmly established the town in 1628. The town being established, the next thing needful was naturally the meeting house; therefore, the first Congregational Church formed on the soil of America was organized here in July and August, 1629. The Rev. Francis Higginson and the Rev. Samuel Skelton first ministered to these three hundred colonists. In 1630 came John Winthrop, to supersede Endicott in turn as Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His stay was brief, for he soon moved on to found Charlestown and Boston. As years went on and attachment for the soil became stronger, a dread lest some new charter, dictated by some hostile interests, might dispossess them, prompted the worthies of this community to take a deed from the natives, original lords of the soil, to reinforce their rights. This Indian deed can be seen at the City Hall. Real estate was cheap in those days. The price paid was but twenty pounds.

The dwellings which most of the early Salemites built for their families were plain and prim. The huge chimney stack, the overhanging second story, and close proximity of these old houses to each other and to the street was the natural imitation of the thickly settled English towns from which they came.

The Narbonne House (71 Essex Street) is an interesting specimen of the houses built before the witchcraft episode, for, though plain, it has a distinctive flavor of the antique in its lines. The oldest house standing, so far as known, is the Pickering House on Broad Street, probably built in 1660 (the

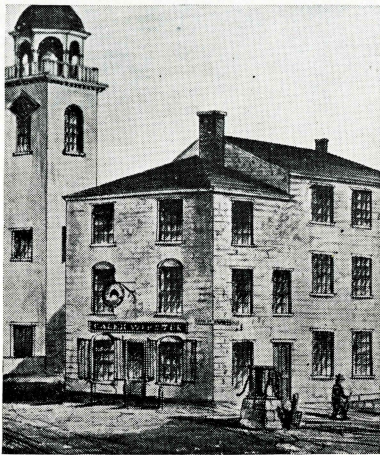


NARBONNE HOUSE
Built before 1761

date on the fireback). Roger Williams was one of the early ministers of the First Church, but the minister and magistrates not being harmonious, Williams, it will be remembered, fled to what was then wilderness—Providence. If the stranger inquires for the “Witch House,” he will be directed to this same dark, scowling building which is set back far enough from the sidewalk for a drug store to stand in front of part of it. Unfortunately for those who love the mysterious, no witches ever played pranks under the roof, and the only ground for the house being so named is the tradition that

some of the preliminary examinations took place there, it being at that time the residence of Justice Jonathan Corwin. Truth also compels the statement that the house has been altered since those historic days. It was said to have been built by Roger Williams but later investigations show that his house was probably in Town House Square.

The first Protestant Church in America was built on the southeastern corner of Essex and Washington Streets in 1629 and the property remained in possession of the First Church until just a few months ago, when it was sold to Daniel Low & Company for their great jewelry business. This was the



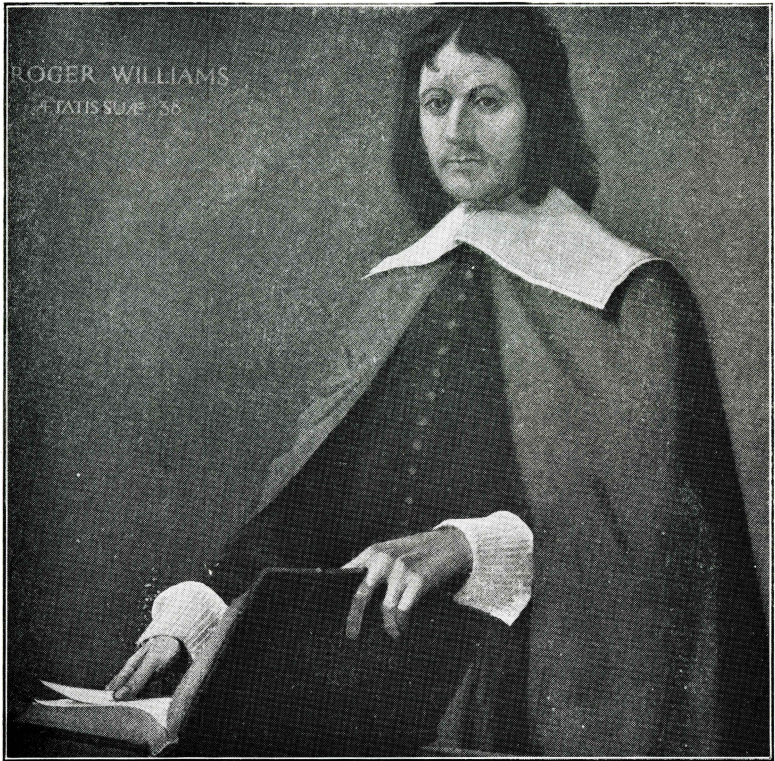
FIRST CHURCH

TOWN PUMP

fourth structure. The first building was used until 1760 and then moved away to the western part of the city, and it was thought its resting place had been discovered but the claim proved fallacious. The little building that still stands, at the Institute, was thought to have been the first meeting house in America. The First Church still worships at the church edifice on Essex Street opposite Cambridge, which is the fifth habitation.

Three distinct periods of house-building may be remarked

as one walks Salem Streets: the very old houses to which we have alluded; the imposing mansions on Essex Street and about the Common, on Federal Street and on Chestnut Street, which were built soon after the 19th century was well on its way; and entirely modern houses that we find in different parts of the city. The great fire that swept the city in 1914 destroyed hundreds of homes, but fortunately did not destroy any historic houses.



Courtesy Title Guarantee Co. of R. I.

CHAPTER II.

THE STIRRING DAYS IN THE FIRST CHURCH IN SALEM, AND THE BANISHMENT OF ITS MINISTER BECAUSE OF HIS PREACHMENTS.

The banishment of Roger Williams from Salem in the early days is a well known fact but the reasons that caused that drastic proceeding are not well established in the minds of those who have not pursued the subject so it will be interesting to read the story as written by Hon. William Dummer Northend, in his valuable book on "The Bay Colony" published in 1896.

In the autumn of 1633, Roger Williams returned to Salem as an assistant to Skelton, and upon his death, in August of the next year, was chosen teacher in his place, without the consent or approval of the magistrates. The first known of Mr. Williams, after his return, was in connection with Mr. Skelton, in opposition to meetings of the ministers of Boston and Lynn, which had been held at their several houses once a fortnight, for conference and discussion; upon the ground that "it might grow in time to a presbytery, or superintendency, to the prejudice of the churches' liberties." Soon after he was summoned to produce before the Court of Assistants a paper he had written when at Plymouth, which had caused dissatisfaction with some of the principal men there, in which he asserted that the charter gave no title to the land; that the colonists were guilty of the sin of unjust usurpation in taking possession of the land without a title from the Indians; that King James "told a solemn public lie because in his patent he blessed God that he was the first Christian Prince that had discovered this land;" and that he was guilty of blasphemy in calling Europe Christendom, or the Christian world. He also applied certain passages of Scripture to King Charles. The mischievous effect of this language, if published, was evident. It would tend to discredit the title under which the people held their lands, and to increase the ill feeling of the king toward the colonists. It was deemed necessary to take formal action

regarding the paper, and Williams was convented at the next court. But to a letter of the governor stating the action that had been taken, Williams replied that he had only intended the paper for the satisfaction of the authorities at Plymouth, without any intention of publishing it, and he offered it or any part of it to be burned. He afterwards appeared before the Court of Assistants and made satisfaction, and no further action was taken.

In October, 1634, Endicott caused the red cross to be cut from the flag of the train band at Salem, at the instigation, it is said, of Williams. This act caused great anxiety to the magistrates, as it was feared the defacing of the national ensign would be regarded by the king as an act of rebellion. All regarded the cross as given to the king by the Pope, "as an ensign of victory, and so a superstitious thing, and a relic of Anti-Christ." Yet they regarded the act as in the highest degree imprudent under the circumstances in which they were placed; and, at a meeting of the Court of Assistants the next month, the matter was considered, and the advice of some of the ministers taken, when, according to Winthrop, it was "agreed to write to Mr. Downing in England, of the truth of the matter under all our hands, that, if occasion were, he might show it in our excuse; for therein we expressed our dislike of the thing, and our purpose to punish the offenders; yet with as much wariness as we might, being doubtful of the lawful use of the cross as an ensign, though we were clear that fact, as concerning the matter, was very unlawful."

At the next session of the General Court, held in May, 1635, the subject was again considered, and a committee, consisting of four magistrates and one person from each town, was chosen to consider the offence, who, on the same day, reported that they "apprehended he (Mr. Endicott) had offended therein many ways, in rashness, uncharitableness, indiscretion, and exceeding the limits of his calling; whereupon the court hath censured him to be sadly admonished for his offence, which accordingly he was, and also disabled for bearing any office in the Commonwealth for the space of a year next ensuing."

According to Winthrop, "they declining any heavier sentence because they were persuaded he did it out of tenderness of conscience, and not of any evil intent."

April 30, 1635, Williams was sent for, and charged by the Court of Assistants with certain errors in his preaching. Winthrop says, "He was heard before all the ministers and very clearly confuted. Mr. Endicott was at first of the same opinion, but he gave place to the truth." But Mr. Williams would not yield, and he was summoned, and appeared before the General Court at its session in September following.

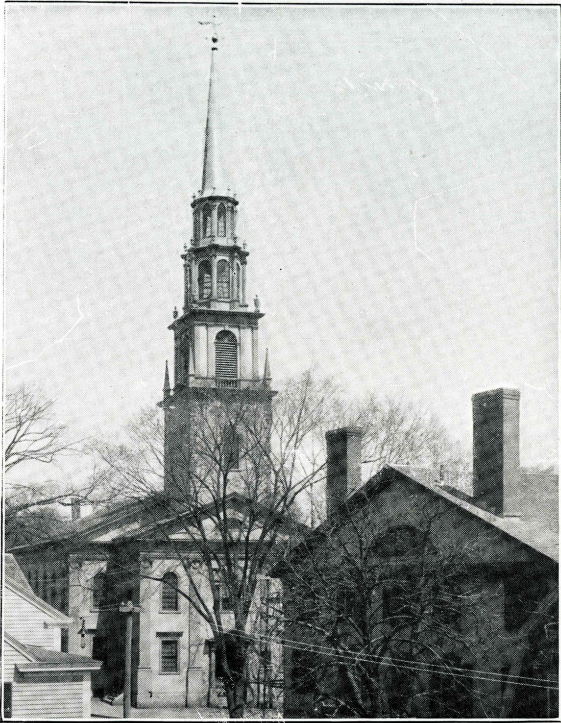
A letter from the Salem church to the other churches was written and sent through the influence of Roger Williams, but, by wise and prudent efforts of the elders of the churches with individuals of the church of Salem, a majority of its members were, in a short time, persuaded of the mischievous tendency of the course pursued by their pastor, and refused to give further countenance to it. This increased the anger of Williams; and upon Sunday, August 29, he sent a letter to be read to his church. As stated by Winthrop, "Mr. Williams, pastor of Salem, being sick and not able to speak, wrote to his church a protestation, that he could not communicate with the churches in the Bay, neither would he communicate with them, except they would refuse communion with the rest; but the whole church was grieved herewith." Williams never afterwards officiated in the church, but for several weeks held meetings of his adherents at his own house, at which he declared he would have no communion with any of the churches, not even with the church of Salem; and even refused to pray with his wife, because she continued to attend the meetings of the church.

At the next session of the General Court, in September, 1635, the subject of the letter from the church of Salem was again considered, and "Mr. Endicott made a protestation in justification of the letter formerly sent from Salem to the other churches against the magistrates and deputies, for which he was committed; but the same day he came and acknowledged his fault, and was discharged." But Mr. Williams persisted in maintaining the charges made in the letter, whereupon the

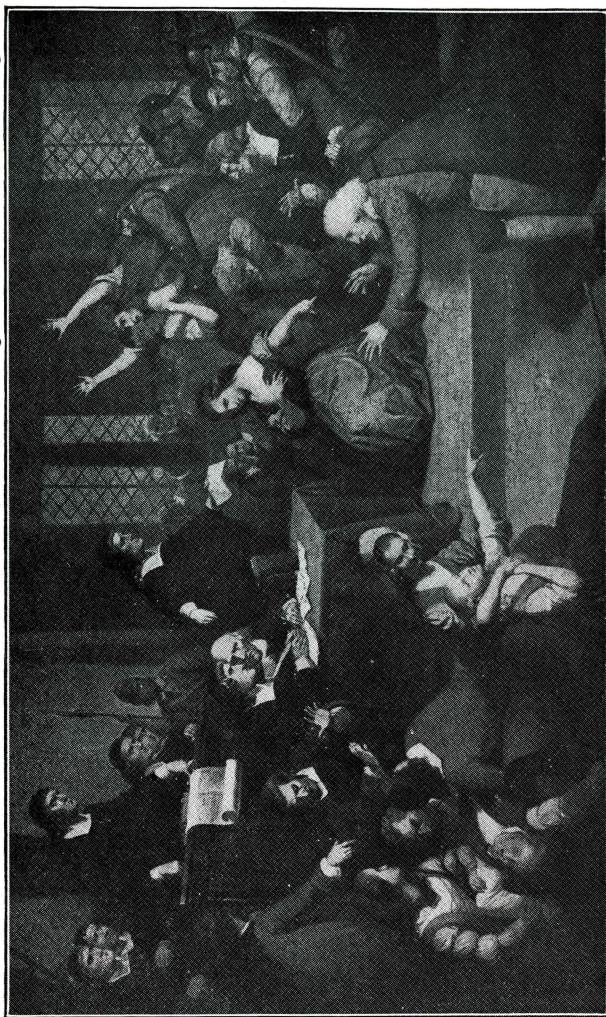
following order was passed: "Whereas Mr. Roger Williams, one of the elders of the church of Salem, hath broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates; as also writ letters of defamation, both of the magistrates and churches here, and that before any conviction, and yet maintaineth the same without retraction; it is therefore ordered, that the said Mr. Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks now next ensuing, which, if he neglect to perform, it shall be lawful for the governor and two of the magistrates to send him to some place out of this jurisdiction, not to return any more without license from the court." Afterwards permission was given him to remain through the winter.

The Court of Assistants met at Boston in January, 1636, to consider in regard to Mr. Williams, as he had disregarded the injunction laid upon him, "not to go about to draw others to his opinions" during the time he was permitted to remain; and that he had entertained people at his house and preached to them, "even of such points as he had been censured for, and it was agreed to send him into England by a ship then ready to depart." They were informed that he had drawn about twenty persons to his opinions, and that they intended to "erect a plantation about the Narragansett Bay." Whereupon a warrant was sent for him to come to Boston to be put on board the ship. He returned answer that he could not come without hazard of his life; when a pinnace was sent to Salem, in which to take him to the ship then at Nantasket; but, upon its arrival, Williams could not be found; and it was ascertained he had left Salem three days before the arrival of the pinnace. With several of his adherents he spent the remainder of the winter with the Indians at Sowans, now Warren, in Rhode Island, and in the spring removed to what is now Providence, it being claimed that Sowans was within the limits of the Plymouth patent.

The Witch House, at the corner of Essex and North Streets, was supposed to have been the house of Roger Williams, but later investigation indicates that the famous agitator lived in a house in Town House Square.



SOUTH CHURCH
Built, 1804 - Burned, 1903
Sir Christopher Wren Spire



WITCHCRAFT TRIAL OF GEORGE JACOBS

CHAPTER III.

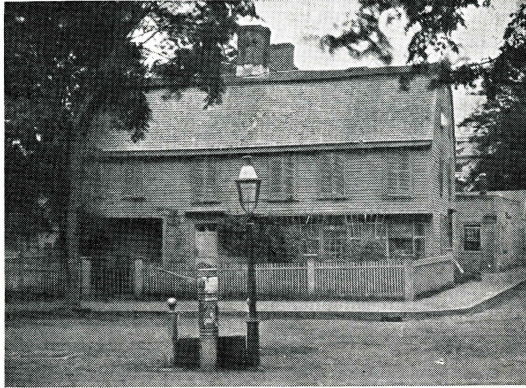
THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION, ITS ORIGIN AND ITS RESULT— PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST IT FINALLY PREVAILED.

The witchcraft delusion, which caused many to flee from Salem for their lives two centuries ago, now brings thousands of visitors to Salem every year. Yet there are few people so unenlightened nowadays as not to know that belief in witchcraft was world-wide at that period; that it was the time and not the place which caused the reign of terror. Salem ought to be recognized as being largely responsible for the breaking up of the miserable delusion throughout the civilized world. The judges acted under English law and were appointed by the Provincial Governor, and the majority of them who conducted the trials were not Salem men. The surprise is that they could sit and listen to such wretched stuff as they have placed on record to serve for evidence, without an overmastering sense of loathing and distrust. The delusion was, however, a fact, and relics of it may be found at the Court House where is preserved testimony from the trials, with the celebrated "Witch pins" produced in Court with which the prisoners were accused of torturing their victims. One death warrant has been preserved, and it is the original document. The atmosphere is clear enough now, and walking through the quiet streets of Salem today, it is impossible to realize that the pathos and tragedy of two hundred years ago were in lives and not in story. Yet no tragedy of fiction appeals to the heart as do the simple records of those tortured souls.

The "witch" was known in earliest times. In Exodus it says that "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." The Colonial laws of America followed the lawgiving of Moses in inflicting a death penalty for witchcraft. In the earliest years witches were generally burned and in the first 150 years it is estimated that 3000 perished, and in France in one diocese 1000 suffered. In the period of 1600 to 1700 two hundred were hanged in England and a thousand burned in France. In

America before 1692 there were witchcraft trials in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. In Boston in 1648 a woman was hanged and another in 1655 and in Springfield in 1651 another poor woman suffered the same penalty. In Ipswich next year a woman was sentenced to be whipped for "having familiarity with the devil."

The New England witch was supposed to be an old woman of attenuated form, somewhat bent; clothed in lively colors and ample skirts; having a darting and piercing eye, a head sporting disheveled hair and crowned with a sugar-loaf hat, a carlin's cheek, a falcated chin bent to meet an aquiline nose,



THE WITCH HOUSE

by both of which was formed a Neapolitan Bay, her mouth in the background resembling Vesuvius in eruption; and riding an enchanted broomstick with a black cat as guide. Salem Village, the location of the hideous catastrophe, was the northern precinct of Salem; and when it was incorporated Danvers, its name became Danvers Center.

On Reverend Samuel Parris of what is now Danvers Center, then old Salem Village, is cast the odium attached for starting the witchcraft fever in Salem. He was born in London in 1653 and had been a merchant in Boston, studied at Harvard College, was ordained and installed as the first pas-

tor of the old church in 1689. His house was on the corner of the street, opposite the First Church, at Danvers Center, and it was in his house the plague started. He brought with him from the Spanish Main, as his slaves, a couple of Indians called John and Tituba, who were conversant with those pleasures of the Spaniards—dancing, singing, palmistry, fortune-telling, magic and necromancy, and to the parson's house the village maidens surreptitiously resorted and went under the tuition of Tituba.

Of those pupils ("children," as the court called them), two were of the pastor's family: Ann Williams, aged eleven; and his daughter, whom he quickly sent away; while the others were Ann Putnam, daughter of Ann and Sergeant Thomas, a precocious miss of only twelve, who easily became a leader; Mary Warren, domestic in John Proctor's family, aged twenty; Susannah Sheldon and Elizabeth Booth, neighbors, and eighteen; Sarah Churchill, helper to George Jacobs, senior; Elizabeth Hubbard, Mercy Lewis, former domestic for Mrs. Burroughs, and Mary Walcott, daughter of Deacon Jonathan, each of them eighteen.

Had those "children," the pioneers of the fatal mischief, been scourged at the whipping post, if needful, and John and his Tituba been returned to their native soil, no doubt the horrible tragedy would have been averted. The Shaffin girl in Peabody was cured "when a timely whipping brought her to her senses." So was Dinah Sylvester, of Mansfield, when given her choice of a whipping or owning and abandoning her error.

But, instead, Mr. Parris, in fashion of the vaunted prowess of Cotton Mather and other pedantic, astute, aspiring ministers, to show their efficiency in "casting out devils," called in the clergy, the deacons, and the elders, and held, February 11th, a day of fasting and prayer.

It was high time, and some leading citizens took the initiative. A complaint was lodged against Tituba February 25, 1692. The first warrants were issued the 29th, the leap-day of the year, and Sarah Good, Sarah Osburn, and Tituba Indian

were apprehended. They were examined March 1st and ordered to jail in Boston, to await the action of the higher court.

The examinations were to be held in Ingersoll's Tavern, but the crowd was so great on Ingersoll's Common that the court adjourned to the meeting house. The magistrates were John Hathorne and Jonathan Corwin, assistants. They went over from Salem, attended by the marshal, constables, and their aids, all of them arrayed in the garb of court authority and the attractive insignia of official station. Their advent into the village was marked by an ostentation of whatever grandeur and splendor they had at command. Sarah Good, a broken-down outcast, deserted by her husband, begging food from house to house, was first examined; the last examined was Tituba, the chief offender.

The province took formal charge *in re* April 11, 1692. Simon Bradstreet was governor. He had been honored with thirteen annual elections by the people to that office. He was then eighty-six years of age, the "Grand Old Man" of his time. He struck the keynote at first in an opinion that the witch evidence was insufficient. With honor crowned, he passed into history as "The Old Charter Governor," and quite appropriately his body lies buried in the old Charter Street burial ground in this city.

In October, 1691, a new charter was signed, and Sir Wm. Phipps was appointed governor. He arrived in Boston with the new charter, Saturday, May 4, 1692. William Stoughton was made deputy-governor. In this change from popular government Increase Mather, an early president of Harvard College, was a "power behind the throne." The new charter had his approval and Sir Wm. Phipps, its first governor, was his nominee. Phipps was "A well-meaning man, inclined to superstition," and Mather admired his "incompetency." Stoughton was a man "of cold affections, proud, self-willed, and covetous of distinction, and universally hated by the people." He was appointed deputy-governor to please Cotton Mather, son of Increase. Cotton in his race for glory ran amuck. He was a man of "overweening vanity," panting for fame, and the stren-

uous mover in the trials. He harangued the populace and sermonized on witchcraft; he wrote a book, "The Trials of Witches," and even on horseback, at the hanging of Rev. George Burroughs, he harangued the people gathered there, lest they interfere and rob the gallows. By the new charter courts of justice were to be established by the General Court. The witch trials were, therefore, stranded and must remain *in statu quo* apparently, for several months, while awaiting the action of the General Court. The Governor, however, by "an unwarrantable usurpation of authority," organized a court of final hearing, called *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to act in pending cases.

The commissions of the court were dated Friday, May 27th; the court convened Thursday, June 2d; Bridget Bishop, of Salem, was convicted Wednesday, the 8th, and hanged Friday, the 10th. The court, by adjournment, next sat Wednesday, the 29th of June; then by several adjournments, it was to sit the 1st of November. The day on which Bridget Bishop was hanged, June 10th, the General Court enacted a law of the old charter for capital cases, and under it presumably the subsequent witch trials were held, while the personnel of the court remained the same. The General Court in October established the Superior Court of Judicature and gave it jurisdiction in witch cases.

Early in October, 1692, the wild and extravagant methods of the court had penetrated every community, and by relation or friendship, almost every family, and, too, accusations rested upon families of the wealthy and the learned, of clergymen and laymen, and even it was whispered upon one of the judges of the court and the wife of the governor; and it was only when the ruthless authority of the law invaded those homes that the fury of the storm abated. When Rev. John Hale, of Beverly, who had been conspicuously active in the convictions, found his wife in the diabolical toils, he experienced a sudden change of heart and prayed for peace. The time was ripe; Mr. Hale's sentiments echoed from every home. The establishment of the new court (Wm. Stoughton, Chief Justice,

Thomas Danforth, Wait Winthrop, John Richards, and Samuel Sewell, Associate Justices) and the abolition of the old court, helped the cause.

In the January next following fifty persons were indicted. All who were tried were acquitted except three, who were pardoned. All who were not tried were discharged on the payment of thirty shillings each. In the following May, when a jail delivery had been decreed, one hundred and fifty went forth. Those who suffered were a remarkable company of men and women. They came from the humble walks of life, but most of them were old in experience and solidified in character and sentiment. Though they were posted as criminals, taunted with aspersions, forbidden counsel in law and religion, and had every word of defense twisted into a semblance of condemnation, yet they exhibited the true nobility of life in truth and righteousness; they counted their lives not dear to them, could they only reach the goal of their hope in God, their Saviour.

But, after all, we must not judge the actors in this frenzied delusion harshly or rashly. Hon. Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, wrote: "Surely our ancestors had no special reason for shame in a belief which had the universal sanction of their own and all former ages, which counted in its train philosophers as well as enthusiasts, which was graced by the learning of prelates as well as by the countenance of kings, which the law supported by its mandates, and the purest judges felt no compulsions in enforcing."



CHAPTER IV.

THE DAYS OF SALEM'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY—THE SHIPS THAT SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS.

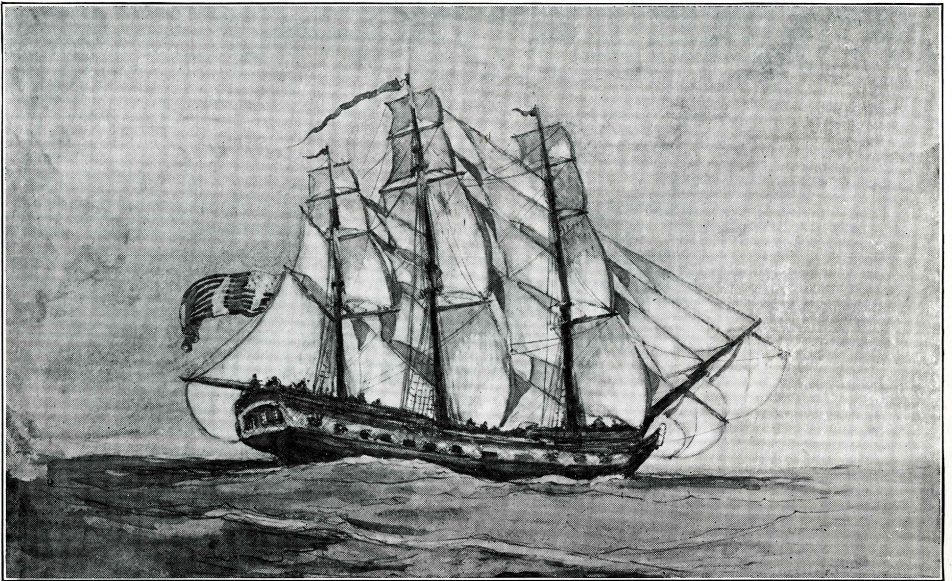
The visitor to Salem takes great interest in three episodes in Salem's history, the witchcraft delusion of 1692. Hawthorne's connection with our ancient town, and the period of our great commercial activity. Everything relating to shipping and sailors, the wonderful pictures of the old ships in the Peabody Museum, the portraits of the Salem merchants and ship masters are of absorbing interest to the sojourner, especially those from the great West and South. All over the country there is a perfect fever for pictures of the old square riggers and models of the ships of that day. Everywhere there is a demand for volumes that contain stories of the voyages of the vessels and their adventures in the foreign seas. Book about sailors, pirates, buccaneers and blockade-runners sell like hot cakes. Thus public attention is focused upon the early efforts of Salem and vicinity to open up foreign trade.

The situation of Salem offered great opportunity for maritime adventure and the self-reliance and enterprise of her men of early days created the commercial activity of the town, which ceased, however, with the coming of the railroads, which built up the great seaports at the expense of the little ports. The very first comers to Salem had been fishing for three years at Cape Ann, before they came up along the beautiful North Shore, past Baker's Island and the Beverly shore to North River, and landed at the foot of what is now Conant Street. With the coming of Endicott and Winthrop, men of wealth and wide vision, the fish trade began with England. The "Sacred Cod" hanging in the Legislature Chamber at the State House is an emblem of the fish business that brought great wealth to this old Commonwealth.

A little later on, vessels went to Barbadoes, some of the Leeward Islands and to Bermuda. Within 25 years trade was

extended to Spain, France and Holland, "Ketches," twenty to forty tons' measurements being the carriers. In 1689 Salem had one ship of 80 tons, another of 200 tons, one ship, 3 sloops and 20 ketches.

This commerce continued until the beginning of the Revolution, Salem, Beverly and Marblehead being with Boston the principal ports of the province. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War the merchants of Salem were looked to,



SHIP "GRAND TURK," 1791

to provide privateers to prey on the commerce of the mother country, and they rose to the occasion, and besides turning over the craft already built, larger and better vessels were built and manned for this important service. During the war 158 vessels, carrying 2000 guns and manned by 7000 seamen, went out of Salem and captured 445 prizes upon the high seas.

When peace came and America had won her independence, the merchants of our old town found themselves in possession

of many swift-sailing vessels, too large to be well employed in coast-wide trade, and scores of sailors without employment, so they determined to seek new fields of adventure and to trade with new people. Soon Salem ships were seen in every sea, manned by men young and full of daring, and Salem became well known in every foreign port as the leading market in America. Some of the voyages were quite as exciting as those of their old privateering days and the thrilling encounters with pirates and tribes of treacherous savages, fights with armed ships of France and England, are chronicled in the logs of the old ships, so carefully preserved at the Essex Institute and to be read about in the printed books published by that society.

In the days when Salem ships went "even to the farthest ports of the rich East," there were no guides to the sea, Nathaniel Bowditch had not then written the "American Navigator," and the ships were sailed by youthful navigators. The first vessel to the East was navigated by a master and mate still in their 'teens, with imperfect nautical instruments and without charts, except those that they made as they went along, guiding their craft through unknown seas and along shores dangerous with coral reefs with no warning lighthouse. The importance of their task was not in the navigation alone of their ships, the whole business of their voyage being in their hands and those of the supercargo, who was clerk of the ship, and the owners could not telegraph instructions, for there were no cables in those days, so they had to use their own judgment in selling the outgoing cargoes and buying goods that could be disposed of in this country. They had no letters of credit, but had to take with them and protect from pirates kegs of good old silver dollars, for which they were held responsible, as well as the "ventures" which were sent along by friends at home. The development of electricity has destroyed the romantic interest and mystery of these old sailing ships, that were away for one, two or three years with never a word from home until the voyage was completed.

Derby Street was the great commercial thoroughfare of the town, a slight flavor of its palmy days remaining fifty years ago. Square riggers still came to Derby and Crowninshield's wharf and the old ship-chandlery stores, the sail lofts, the riggers' and the ship blacksmith shops still remained, until finally the last Salem ship tied up for three years at Derby wharf was sold for a coal barge and then the last remnant of foreign commerce passed away, only one or two of the old storehouses on the wharves remaining at the present day to tell the tale. In those old structures were stored, in the palmy days, silks from India, pepper from Sumatra, coffee from Arabia, hides and dates from Africa, spices from Batavia, and tea from China.

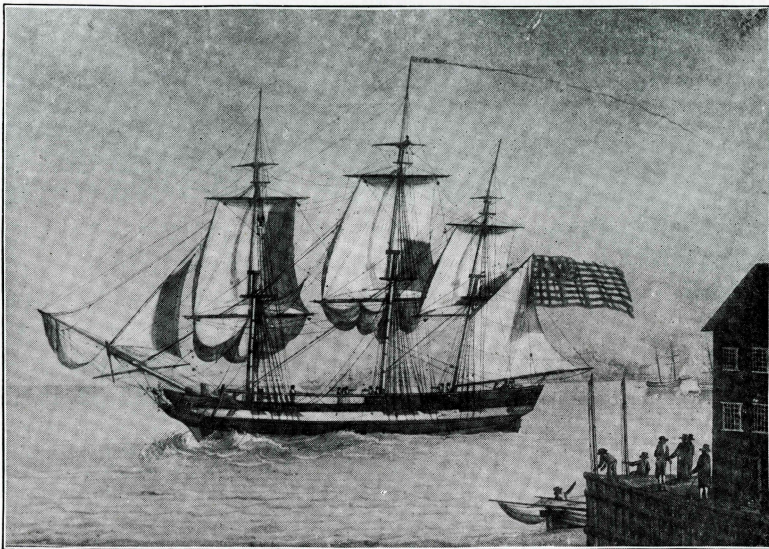
The shops and stores down town were full of strange objects brought from foreign climes, there were parrots galore and monkeys for pets. In 1796 Captain Jacob Crowninshield brought home, from Bengal, the first elephant that was ever seen in the United States. In the days of the early part of the 19th century the streets were alive with drags and wagons of every sort, many coming from long distances for the merchandise that was landed at Salem and for the rum that was made here, in the distillery on Charter Street. The old cooper shops made hogsheads in which the rum was shipped to Africa.

The first new trade opened after the Revolution was with Russia. In 1784, the bark "Light Horse," commanded by Capt. Buffington, opened the American trade at St. Petersburg. The trade with that country became extensive, but greatly declined after the embargo in 1808. The Cape of Good Hope trade was also opened in 1784 and the first voyage was made in the "Grand Turk," a fast-sailing ship of three hundred tons, built for Elias Hasket Derby in 1784, as a privateer, carrying twenty-two guns. In 1784, Mr. Derby dispatched this vessel, under command of Capt. Jonathan Ingersoll, on the first voyage from Salem to the Cape, the exportation being New England rum, and the return cargo Granada rum.

The next year (1785) Mr. Derby opened the trade with China by sending to Canton the "Grand Turk," which was

then commanded by Capt. Ebenezer West. He there competed with the European syndicates of merchants for the native trade. The ship "Grand Turk" was also the first New England vessel to open trade with the Dutch of the Isle of France. This was in 1787. Sugar was the principal article of Dutch exportation. In 1794, the ship "Aurora" brought from there a cargo of 424,034 pounds of sugar, it being consigned to William Gray.

The East India trade was also opened by Mr. Derby, in



SHIP "BELISARIUS," 1805

1788, by the ship "Atlantic," which was commanded by his son. This was the first vessel to display the American ensign at Bombay and Calcutta. The next year, he imported the first cargo of Bombay cotton brought to this country. In 1798, the ship "Belisarius" brought a cargo of sugar and coffee from Calcutta and the Isle of France. In 1803, the ship "Lucia" brought from Calcutta a cargo of sugar, indigo and cheroots, on which the duty was \$24,001.08. In 1805,

the ship "Argo" brought a cargo of sugar, from the same port, on which the duty was \$32,799.47. In 1812, a duty of \$51,526.33 was paid on the cargo of the "Restitution" from Calcutta. The Calcutta trade was afterwards carried on principally by Joseph Peabody, in the famous ship "George," which made twenty-one voyages to Calcutta, the sum of \$651,743.32 duties being paid on her cargoes.

The first American vessel to open trade with Batavia was the Salem brig "Sally," Benjamin Webb master, in 1796, who brought home pepper and sugar. The ship "Margaret," Samuel Derby master, was the first (1802) Salem vessel, and third American vessel to visit Japan; and the ship "Franklin" of Boston, commanded by James Devereaux of Salem, was the first American vessel to trade with Japan.

The first vessel that sailed direct from the country to Sumatra and brought home a cargo of pepper was the schooner "Rajah," Captain Carnes, who made the discovery in 1793 that pepper grew on the northwestern coast of that great island. For the purpose of trade he took out a cargo of brandy, gin, iron, tobacco and salmon, and in 1796 brought back the first cargo of pepper to be imported into this country in bulk. The cargo sold at seven hundred per cent. profit. The merchants were greatly excited over Jonathan Peele's success, and endeavored to learn where the pepper had been obtained at and through the port of Salem, which was the distributing point for that article to all countries. Cargoes of pepper were regularly brought to Salem from Sumatra until 1846. Salem vessels were at Sumatra for the last time in 1860 and the last American vessel that visited that coast was commanded by a Salem captain. This was in 1867.

The Manila trade was opened in 1796. The ship "Astrea," Henry Prince master, returned to Salem that year with a cargo of 75,000 pounds of sugar, 63,695 pounds of pepper and 20,767 pounds of indigo, the import duty being \$24,020. The ship "St. Paul" was almost as famous in the Manila trade as was the ship "George" in the Calcutta trade. The last

entry in Salem from Manila was the bark "Dragon" in 1858, with a cargo of hemp.

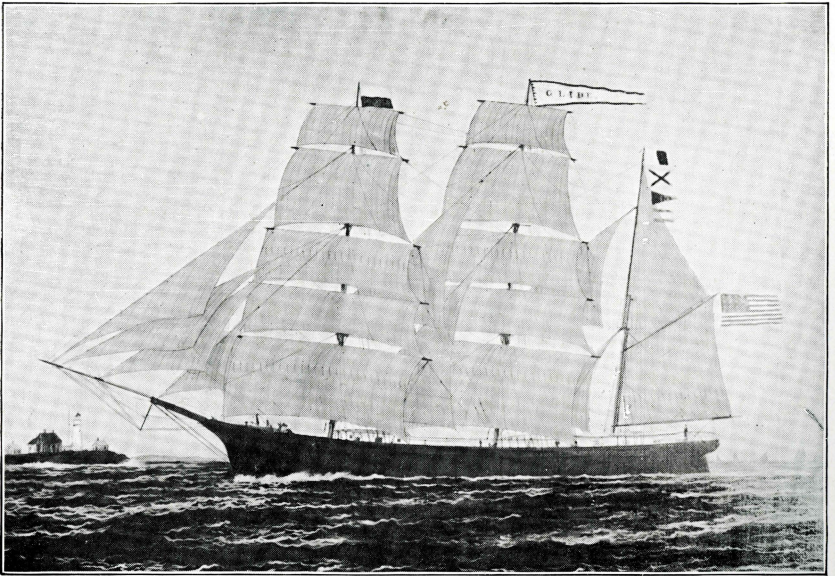
The Mocha trade was opened in 1798 by the ship "Recovery," Joseph Ropes master, which was the first American vessel to display the "stars and stripes" in that part of the world. The ship "Franklin," in 1808, brought from there a cargo of 532,365 pounds of coffee, consigned to Joseph Peabody, on which was paid a duty of \$26,618.25.

Trade with all those distant shores was firmly established and at its height, when, in 1808, the embargo was placed upon our seaports. The whole trade was thus suddenly stopped, in some instances never to be reopened; and in all its branches to be pursued with less vigor and in a less degree. The trade in wine and brandy with Spain and Portugal, which had continued for a century, was wholly stopped by the embargo, the last entry being in 1809 from Bilboa. Of the trade with other European ports, the last entry from Bordeaux occurred in 1815, from Copenhagen in 1816, from Amsterdam in 1823, from Hamburg in 1828, from Rotterdam in 1834, from Antwerp in 1835, from Gottenburg in 1837, from Marseilles in 1833, from Messina in 1831 and from Leghorn in 1841.

The Fiji Islands trade was first opened in 1811, by the bark "Active," Capt. William P. Richardson, and was continued until 1854, when the bark "Dragon" brought from there a cargo of 1,170 bales of hemp. The first American vessel to trade at Madagascar was the Salem brig "Beulah" Charles Forbes master, in 1820. In 1827, Salem merchants extended this trade to Zanzibar. Gum-copal was its staple article of export. The last cargo to arrive at Salem from Zanzibar was entered in 1870. The Australian trade was commenced in 1832, by the Salem ship "Tybee," Charles Millet master, at Sydney. She was the first American vessel to enter Australian ports. The trade came to an end in 1837.

Among the places early traded with by the colonists, the last entry from the West Indies was from Havana in 1854, and the last from the Rio Grande was in 1870. The South American trade, which also began early, finally ended in 1877. The

last entry from Para occurred in 1861, the cargo consisting of rubber, hides, cocoa, coffee and castana nuts. The trade with Montevideo, in hides and horns, which began in 1811, also ended in 1861. The sugar trade with Pernambuco ended in 1841. Trade on the west coast of Africa, which began soon after the close of the Revolution by conveying thither New England rum, gun-powder, and tobacco, closed in 1873. The increase in the size of ships, which the harbor of Salem could not accommodate, together with the development of railroads



BARK "GLIDE," 1861

and the building up of centers of trade, all contributed to the decline of Salem's commerce.

Salem has been noted for ship-building and vessels were built here continuously from the time of settlement, although none were of great size. The first ship-building was on Salem Neck, where Richard Hollingsworth built vessels in 1641 and Joseph Hardy built the "American Merchant," 160 tons, in

1709. But the most famous ship that was ever built in Salem and the largest was the "Essex," the most noted vessel of the War of 1812. She was built at a spot not far from the lighthouse on Winter Island by Salem merchants and presented to the United States government. The work of building was performed by Salem mechanics, ship carpenters, blacksmiths, painters and calkers; the rigging made and set up by Salem riggers; the sails were made by Salem sailmakers and the timber was cut in Essex County; even the anchor was cast at the Danversport iron works. Other vessels were built at the foot of Liberty Street, Elm Street and at Frye's Mills, near the Goodhue Street railroad crossing. On Derby Street, foot of Becket, in South Salem were the yards of Enos and Elijah Briggs from 1790, and of E. F. Miller and Joshua Brown in the 1850's. Enos Briggs built the second "Grand Turk," 564 tons, known as "Mr. Derby's great ship," in 1791, and the frigate "Essex" in 1799. E. F. Miller in South Salem built the "Guide," the "Glide," and the "Taria Topan," 631 tons, for Capt. John Bertram. The launching of this last barque was one of the events of the writer's boyhood days. The Beckets were in many respects the most noted ship-builders in this region, for some member of the family was continuously in the business from 1655 until 1887 in the same locality, near Phillips wharf. Retire Becket was the most noted member of the family from 1798 until 1818. He built the ships "Mount Vernon," "Margaret," privateer "America" and George Crowninshield's yacht "Cleopatra's Barge."





ESSEX INSTITUTE

CHAPTER V.

INSTITUTIONS THAT HELP TO MAKE SALEM.

It was in 1799 that some old sea captains were swapping yarns, and were earnestly substantiating their recitals by proof positive in the form of curios. Determined to convince, one produced a rhinoceros horn, another an elephant's tooth, another a two-stemmed pipe from Sumatra—and lo! the Peabody Museum was created!

To be sure, it was not called the Peabody Museum until George Peabody left his money and his name to what is now one of the most valuable of all the museums in America. But the rhinoceros horn and the elephant tooth and the two-stemmed pipe were undoubtedly responsible for the present institution, and in glancing back to them we cleave a swift path through one of the most varied and glowing bits of history in America.

Let us linger for a minute in this still and well-ordered Marine Room, where lie the clues to all the ramifications of the past, and let them lead us through the winding chambers of memory back to the splendid days of the last century when Salem's wharves were crowded with vessels—barques and brigs and schooners—bringing in a yearly import worth \$7,000,000 in duties alone; when wagons crowded the water front and a forest of tall, slender masts rose against the sky; when sailors in pigtailed and on sea legs chattered at the corners or bowled down Derby Street to Kit's Dancing Hall; when the ship chandlers' shops were full, and sailmakers sat cross-legged in their lofts and stitched the great white sheets of canvas; when sea captains in ruffled shirt fronts issued grandly out from their spacious mansions to watch a neighbor's vessel set sail for Zanzibar, Ceylon or Madagascar. For almost every day some ship fared forth, not to be heard of for a year, perhaps, or maybe two, prepared with guns and small cannon to meet pirates on the high seas and cannibals in the Pacific.

From this harbor sailed the "Atlantic" the first vessel to carry the American flag to Bombay and Calcutta; the "Light Horse" with its cargo of sugar to open up our trade with Russia; the "Grand Turk" to bring silks and nankeens from Bavaria. Nearly everybody had investments, picturesquely called "adventures," in the voyages of these vessels, and fortunes piled high at the time of the Revolution when other ports were closed.

Mariners born in the shadow of Roger Conant's house were in Japan fifty years before Commodore Perry, in Guam a century before it was added to the United States picket line, and held in prison in France and England, Spain and Algeria. The Salem lad was a cabin boy at fourteen, a captain at twenty and at forty had amassed a fortune and retired to live at leisure in the big house he had hung with trophies from over the seas.

Look at their portraits hanging on the walls of this quiet Museum, which is now their home: the strong, boyish face of Nathaniel Silsbee, merchant of Salem and United States Senator; the dignified mien of the President of the East India Marine Society; the bronzed faces and keen eyes of Master Mariners, Skilled Navigators and Ship Masters, magnetic with sense of conscious power which marks the young and fortunate. For Salem's brilliant prosperity flowered while she was still young and sturdy; there was no time for the gradual enervation of wealth, but only the wholesome acceptance of the bountiful fruits of the earth.

In this small room are preserved mementos as well as portraits of men who made Salem famous. One may examine images like those seen through the far end of telescope, minute and scrupulous reproductions of merchant vessels, precisely as they were rigged in each detail when they set forth for Arabia or Manila. Here are whaling instruments, harpoon lances, models of fishing appliances, and sextants of two hundred years ago. Here, too, are objects made by the sailors on their long voyages: whales' teeth, curiously carved; "jagging wheels" cut in fantastic shapes from ivory; sailors' knots, mute souve-

nirs of tedious hours of half-bored competition while the ship plowed around Cape Horn. Here is an ivory pricker used in sail-making, a "mackerel plow" to split the fish and score the inner flesh, a tatting shuttle and bodkin, fashioned, perhaps, with gentler, more silent thoughts of home. And here are shelves and shelves of the objects brought on the return voyage: tinkling pagodas, necklaces of shell and beads, tartar boots, idols, corals, war clubs, palanquins, minerals, stuffed gorillas and leopards and gaily plumaged tropical birds. These are still left to tell the story of those lavish argosies, as rich as any pirate ship that ever floated on enchanted waters. The ginger has disappeared from the quaint round ginger jars; the monkeys that swung from their perches and the parrots that chattered from their cages in the shops of every corner dealer—these have gone the way of all flesh. But the touch of Orientalism which once made this New England town different from all other New England towns before or since still lingers here like the faded colors in a once sumptuous rug.

This Orientalism is one of the several links in the rather curious similarity between Salem and Venice. There is little now in the modern, second-rank metropolis, with its modern cotton mills, to remind one of the city of lagoons, but nevertheless, the lives of the two run in peculiarly close parallels. Both were originally asylum cities, both began as fisherfolk in rude huts, engaged in free boating and small trading in convenient waters. All communication, social and commercial, between the log-built villages along the shores of Salem was originally carried on in dugouts or canoes, crude, frail affairs, not unlike the early craft of Venice. This maritime commerce gradually grew until Salem gained, first the monopoly of the salt-fish trade—again like Venice—then a more general market, and finally, like that other mistress of the seas, undertook the importation of silks and spices and precious commodities, and became magnificent. The leading commercial families formed an aristocracy not unlike the "close gild" of Venice and when the Revolution shut one port after another from Savannah to Boston, Salem rose to a period commensurable



PICKERING HOUSE, SALEM
Built before 1660

with the zenith of her Italian sister in the fifteenth century. And just as the discovery of the Cape Route from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic cut the taproot of the prosperity of the latter, so the railroad which sent all Salem's activities through the gateway of Boston sounded the first note of her decline. And finally, it is not stretching the comparison too far to recall that since the maritime decay of Venice the beauty of her palaces has remained an enduring attraction, and that, although the commercial prestige of Salem has long since waned, each year sheds a brighter lustre on those remnants of Colonial architecture which border her streets and are not equalled anywhere else in the length and breadth of this country.

Take the Pickering House on Broad Street, with its spreading trees, its curiously shaped chimney, narrow hallways and winding stairs. It was built two hundred and sixty-odd years ago, and has ever since been kept in the possession of the same distinguished family. The Andrew house in Washington Square, gray-faced and white-trimmed, with a circular porch and tall columns fashioned of bricks that were dipped in burning oil to preserve them. The pillars are ballasted with rock salt that John Andrew's ships brought back from Russia a hundred years ago. The stairway in the Pickman house is ornamented with carved and gilded codfish—a naive explanation of the origin of the family fortune. The Brookhouse place, where the Masonic Temple is, boasted an opening in the window blind where the spyglass used to rest as it sighted the incoming ships, while on the ceiling of the cupola sails forever a fresco of the Derby fleet. On Federal Street stands the Assembly Hall where Washington and Lafayette danced, and now as then it maintains a personality dignified and serene, with Ionic entrance and fluted pilasters. Chestnut Street is lined with mansions, square, well-built, not a little suggestive in their proportions of buildings of the Italian renaissance. Some of these Salem dwellings have paved courtyards, nearly all have big, old-fashioned gardens, and besides these common possessions each one jealously guards its especial



ASSEMBLY HOUSE, SALEM
Where Washington was entertained

treasure—such as a stairway with a twisted baluster and newel post, a handsome wainscoting, carved panels or a secret closet. The porte cochère of the Emmerton house on Essex Street, though not as old as the house, is one of the most perfect specimens in this country, and the doorways, many of them made from bits of shaped wood, pillars and columns brought over in the cumbersome holds of those ships which plied between this and the mother country, are the despair and rapture of antiquarians and architects. Rich in carving and brave in new paint and shining knockers, they shut behind their portals the memory of their golden days. Golden days, indeed, when Salem had a mandarin in her own right—General Fred. Townsend Ward, who led the Chinese “ever-victorious army” against the Tai Ping rebels and was rewarded with the red button and the peacock feather of a mandarin of the first rank, and honored after his death by a temple and pagoda in the land of his prowess, as well as a decree that he be worshipped as a deity. He married a Chinese wife, and his portrait hangs in the pleasant Essex Institute, with many bits of wearing apparel that were his, as placidly as if it had never swung through such an extraordinary cycle of experience, nor stirred from the conventionalities of a New England town. Days when the houses had folding doors that could be turned back and thus convert the whole lower floor into a ballroom, where gentlemen in ruffs and ladies in powder curtsied demurely in the candle-light through the long numbers of the minuet. Then it was that merchants were called Kings, and Elias Hasket Derby—he whose cupola bears the frescoed Derby fleet—dying, left the largest private fortune accumulated in America’s eighteenth century.

But these days were not the oldest days. Before the tide of wealth broke on Salem’s shore, bearing on its crest the ambition for stately mansions hung with balconies and sweetened with gardens, simple gambrel-roofed homes, very charming and unpretentious, were considered quite sufficient. Many of these gambrel-roofed houses still stand in fair preservation, not yet wholly wearied by the long procession of births, marriages and



WARD HOUSE
At Essex Institute

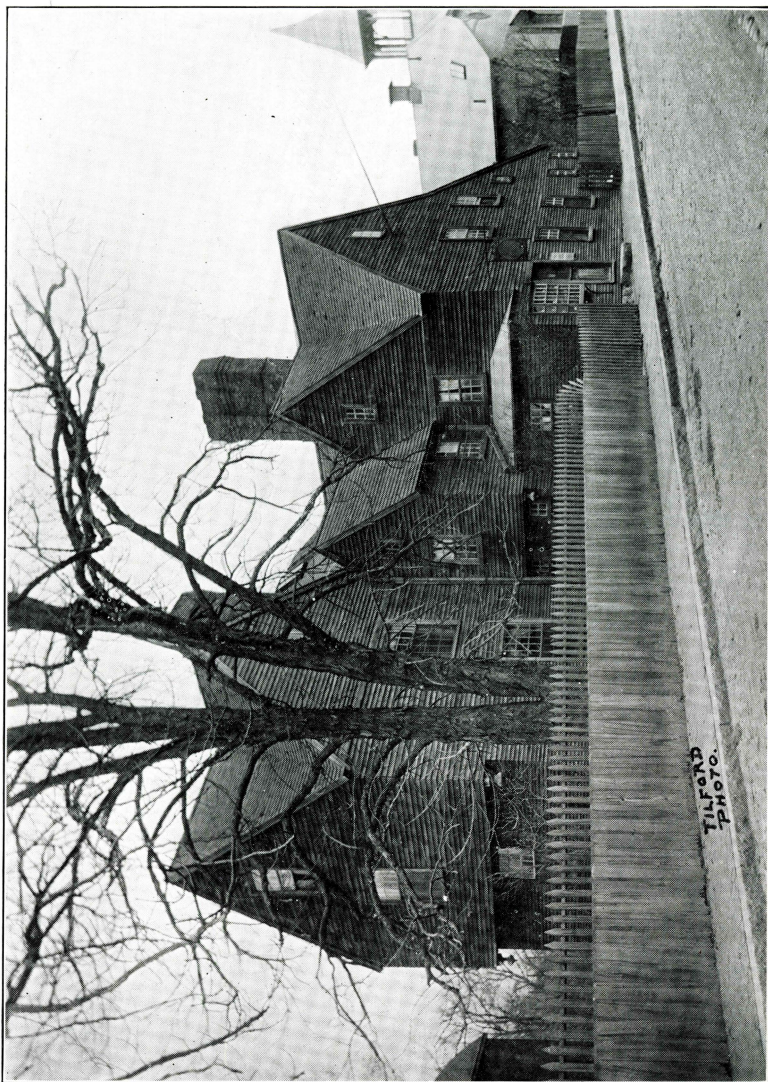
deaths that pass in and out—in and out—in solemn inevitability over their worn thresholds.

And before the gambrel-roofed house there was the plain frame house with low ceilings showing hand-hewn beams, a lean-to, and a long sweep of shingled roof. In the rear of the Essex Institute stands a very remarkable example of this era—second-story overhang, diamond-paned windows, well sweep, bucket, little corner shop and all. Near by is a shoemaker's shop with the benches and tools of 1830.

While there is hardly a street or yard in Salem that has not embedded in itself one of the somber or gay threads of her long history, yet it is in the Peabody Museum and Essex Institute, on Essex Street, that these multifarious filaments are gathered into a master tapestry, so clearly woven that even the most casual may read, and so comprehensive that even the scholar may study with profit.

It is characteristic of the completeness of the Institute that it should also contain a complete and life-sized reproduction of the interior of the house whose exterior stands in the rear. Here is the kitchen, its floor sanded, its open fireplace flanked by a roasting jack and a wooden settle, its walls decorated with wooden tranchers and bread troughs, with a hand-made clock and corner cupboard. In the bedroom stands an old-fashioned four-poster, impressive in its full number of hangings—it took twenty-eight pieces to make the complete set—and a trundle bed peeps out from under the maternal petticoat. Here hangs a framed sampler; on the painted floor lies a braided rug. The Franklin stove—that graceful innovation—is cornered by a winged chair, and on the high-boy are ranged those entrancing painted band boxes that gave the final feminine touch to the stage coaches as they lumbered out of town. The parlor is also complete: the pictorial paper, the hand-carved mantel, the spinet made in Salem, and the Sheraton sofa and chairs, all typical of the home of 1750.

These four rooms fill one side of the big hall and are barred off from profane intrusion. But the atmosphere of the past does not end with the end of this charming series. All about



THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES

the other three sides stand relics of long ago: old walnut and maple chairs, chests and yarn reels, a settle brought from Normandy by the Huguenots in 1687, hand mills, hair-cloth trunks and even a prodigiously clumsy one-horse chaise. There is quite a remarkable collection of the costumes of 1819: bonnets and mantles and wedding garments, infants' clothes with their infinitely fine stitches, christening blankets and ball gowns of a generation long since turned to dust. Wonderful it is and rather solemn that a museum can catch and hold under its glass cases so much of the aroma of a day that is dead.

In the library are over a thousand log books, filled out in the careful penmanship of a more painstaking age, many of them illuminated in sketch work in pen and ink and in colors comparable in nicety to the lovingly wrought missals of medieval times.

Standing thus and looking at the earthly trappings of men and women whose very names have become obliterated on their tombstones, we can think of the darkest episode in the history of Salem with the curious detachment with which one turns the pages of an ancient book.

Thus Salem, like a preserve of her own making, piled the enchantment of architecture upon the excitement of legend, the rich flavor of history upon the intoxicating aroma of adventure, the piquancy of too sweet, too bitter tradition upon the light power of gayety. And in due time came one who drew a silver blade and carved a slice of the fruity mixture, and placing it upon the embossed salver of his imagination, laid it before the world. For as an angelic face sometimes seems to form from the shadows of a chamber hung with genteel moving tapestries, so from the tradition-laden atmosphere of Salem, with its sumptuous old mansions, its gilded mirrors and brocaded chairs, carved doors and gleaming white mantels, with its well-kept museums and wide-shaded streets and its ghostly ranks upon ranks of ancient chronicle, formed the delicate and melancholy genius of Hawthorne.

One sees how every phase of his environment laid a deepening shade upon his pensive temperament: the gambrel-roofed

cottage at 27 Union Street, where he was born; the ugly house at 10½ Herbert Street, where he spent his solitary youth, and which has lately been turned into a still uglier "Three decker," but still clasps the "little window" under the eaves; the residence at 53 Charter Street, to which he went as a lover and which still stands, low-studded, cornered by a graveyard; the Custom House where he worked unjoyously, facing the dilapidated wharves—all of them mingled in a soft and composite picture which he threw again and again on the screen of his romances.

Salem is rich in Hawthorne memorials (including his monument on Hawthorne Boulevard), but the glamor flushed most rosily over the House of Seven Gables where the novelist was often, contented to sit in the white panelled parlor and look out through the deep windows across the garden sloping down to the sea. The house with its heavy oak door studded with iron nails, its tiny gift shop—Hepzibah's shop—its long, low dining room and its concealed stairway, is exquisitely preserved. And if the guardians have too conscientiously charted and named each room in accordance with the story—for one may see Phoebe's chamber and Clifford's chamber, and the spot where Judge Pyncheon sat dead (in spite of Hawthorne's assertion that his "house" was built of materials long since used for constructing "castles in the air")—nevertheless, it is entirely fascinating and well worth a fee of admission.

The "Old Bakery," so-called, was removed from Washington Street to the Gables grounds and is used in connection with the community work.

In recent years another interesting structure has been added to the group, the house of the famous Salem shipbuilder Retire Becket, who built the first American yacht, *Cleopatra's Barge*, in which George Crowninshield made a voyage to the Mediterranean.



CHAPTER VI.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE IN SALEM.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born July 4, 1804, in the north-west chamber of the second story of the gambrel-roofed house now numbered 27, on the eastern side of Union Street, in Salem. With the exception of a modern front door and modern windows, the house is practically in the same condition as when the great author was born. Four years later his widowed mother removed to the house numbered 10 and 12 on Herbert Street, which he referred to in his "American Notes" (1836), in the sentence, "In this dismal chamber Fame was won." In a letter about this house, he said: "Here I have written many tales. . . . Much of my lonely youth was wasted here."

It is told that the Hawthorne family were of peculiar natures, that they did not eat at a common table, but each had their daily meals in their own particular apartments and kept much to themselves, each in his or her own room. The author was retiring in disposition to the point of shyness, and shrank ungraciously from social attention.

Continuing on through Union Street to Derby, the visitor will be in the region most famous, because it was the most important thoroughfare of the days of Salem's prosperous era, when her ships went "Even to the farthestmost ports of the rich East," as is inscribed on the city seal. At the head of old Derby Wharf is located the Custom House, flanked upon the west by the Old Ladies Home, formerly the home of Benjamin W. Crowninshield, who was Secretary of the Navy in Madison's day, where President Monroe was entertained in 1817. During his visit an elaborate dinner was given, June 9th, when, besides the President, Commodores Perry and Bainbridge and other distinguished guests were present. From 1852 to 1849 this mansion was the residence of General James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane, who was at one time Collec-

tor of the port of Salem. Just to the east of the Custom House is the Derby mansion, the oldest brick house in Salem. It was built of bricks brought from England. Other homes of Salem's merchants lined Derby Street in the olden days, a few of them still standing. The Townsend mansion, corner Carlton Street, where General Fred Townsend Ward, the China hero, lived and the Miles Ward house, corner Herbert, are two of them.

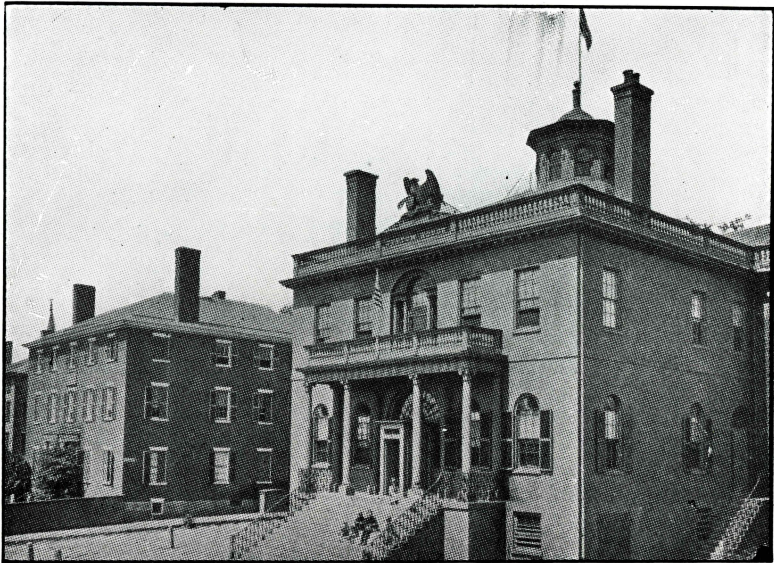
The particular interest which visitors have in the old Custom House is because of the fact that Hawthorne was at one time



BIRTHPLACE OF HAWTHORNE

(1846-1849) surveyor of the ports of Salem and Beverly and had an office there, where are interesting relics of the days of Salem's commercial prosperity. In the preface of the "Scarlet Letter" is a description of some of Salem's old worthies who were accustomed to hang about the Custom House, and a good deal of feeling was created among the relatives of the old fellows, that added to Hawthorne's unpopularity in his native town.

The House of the Seven Gables, however, is the most noted Hawthorne shrine in Salem. It is located at the foot of Turner Street, whence Turner's Ferry ran to the Marblehead shore in early days. The description of the old house in Hawthorne's famous book of that name, applies pretty closely to this old mansion, built about 1669 by John Turner. It is now headquarters of the community work that is being successfully conducted in that part of the city. Another old Colonial



CUSTOM HOUSE

house that was moved from Washington Street to the grounds of the Seven Gables, is used for a tea house.

Many of the old wharves in this part of the city have partially or wholly disappeared, but Whipple's Wharf, where "gum copal" from Africa was received, cleaned and shipped to the varnish factories, adjoins Turner Street, and the broad expanse of the harbor is eloquent of the days when scores of vessels at anchor were a familiar sight. To the southwest are the Naumkeag Mills, the backbone of the city's prosperity of

today. Retracing his steps, the visitor passes the Old Men's Home, on the corner of Derby and Turner streets, formerly the home of the Waters family, and reaches Essex Street, where, at the head of Bentley Street is the Bentley School, with a bell in the tower, cast by Paul Revere. Between Bentley and Hardy streets, on Essex, was formerly located the East Church, the second church in Salem, whose famous pastor, Rev. William Bentley, was a conspicuous figure in the life of the old town in the early part of the nineteenth century. This, the Second



FORRESTER HOUSE

Home of the Salem Club. Built in 1818.

Church in Salem, is now located on Washington Square, in a picturesque structure erected about the first of the nineteenth century.

On Washington Square, just to the eastward of the Second Church, is the Salem Club, a fine old mansion at the corner of Mall Street. A little more than half-way down that street, at No. 14, is the house where Hawthorne lived when he wrote "The Snow Image" and "The Scarlet Letter." His room was on the southern side of the house, in the third story. This was at a time when he was depressed with sadness, caused by

his financial distress, for he had lost his place in the Custom House. The death of his mother in 1849 added to his sorrows. Here it was that James T. Fields the well-known Boston publisher, called to see him, to beg of him something for publication. The writer insisted that he had nothing worthy of pub-



STATUE OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

lication, and Mr. Field, hat in hand, was about to take his departure, when Hawthorne took from a drawer in his desk the manuscript of the romance, "The Scarlet Letter," which he said he hoped some day to whip into shape. Fields begged him to let him take it, and finally the author reluctantly con-

sented, and the publisher took it away with him. After careful reading, the book was immediately published, and met with a success that established the writer's world-wide reputation. The house on Mall Street is little changed and is of much interest to literary people. These are all of the houses connected with Hawthorne's residence in Salem, except the Pickering house, 18 Broad Street, where he lived a short time in 1846, and his mother's house on Dearborn Street.

At the Essex Institute there are many things reminiscent of Hawthorne,—first editions, broadsides, and other literary treasures, pictures of the romancer and places connected with his life and labor. In the rear of the Peabody Museum, on Charter Street, is the Grimshaw house, scene of the story of "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret." Here lived Sophia Peabody, the lady whom Hawthorne courted and married. It is located next an ancient cemetery, which gave the romancer material for his stories. Here Governor Bradstreet, a Colonial governor, lies buried, and there are other interesting graves, including that of Richard More, who came over in the *Mayflower*.

From the Grimshaw house, the visitor will naturally proceed through Front Street to Washington Street. At Market Square will be seen the Old Town House, where there have been many interesting occurrences. It stands upon the site of the famous Derby mansion of the early nineteenth century period, which was then one of the most elaborate and costly dwellings in America. At the end of Front Street is the Fiske mansion, where George Washington was entertained when he visited Salem in 1789.

Town House Square, nearby, is of especial interest to Hawthorne lovers of "The Rills from the Town Pump." For here it was that the old Town Pump was located, and a round granite stone in the middle of Washington Street is supposed to mark its location, but it is not the exact spot, because the building of the railroad tunnel, in 1847, wiped out the well.

In the closing days of 1925 a memorial was erected on Hawthorne Boulevard, near the Hawthorne Hotel, that will perpetuate the memory of the great romancer.

