

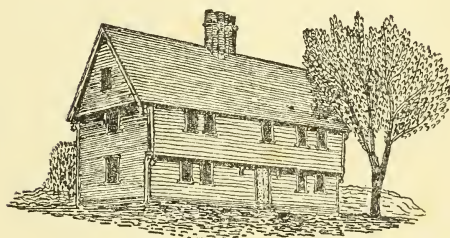
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THE PARSON CAPEN HOUSE BUILT IN 1683
From a photograph by Wallace Nutting

THE
HISTORICAL
COLLECTIONS
OF THE
TOPSFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXIX—1928



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GEORGE FRANCIS DOW

Editor

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From the estate of George L. Gould, two bequests have been received, viz. "toward a fund, the income of which is to be used in the preservation and maintenance of the building owned by the Society adjacent to the Common, known as the Capen House, the sum of four hundred (400) dollars, and with the further sum of one hundred (100) dollars toward the erection near the street of a suitable gateway and sign describing the building."

The fund for the upkeep of the Capen House, with accrued interest, amounting to \$432, was invested in United Shoe Machine Co. stock, and at present date has a market value of \$1,036. A swinging tavern-type sign has been made and will shortly be erected on a post near Main Street.

From Miss Clara A. Avery of Great Barrington, Mass., has been received a gift of one hundred dollars the nucleus of a fund to be applied to the erection of a fireproof building in which to place the museum of the Society.

The collateral note against the Society has been paid and the entire property now stands clear of any indebtedness. The Cummings bequest is invested in 39 shares of United Shoe Machine Co., now having a market value of \$2886.

The number of visitors at the Capen House increases with each year and the building is frequently illustrated in books and periodicals as being the finest existing example of 17th century New England domestic architecture. In 1924 the kitchen in this house was reproduced in the new American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the work being done under the direction of your Secretary, who at the same time was in charge of the reproduction of the parlor in the Hart house (c. 1640) at Ipswich. On several occasions the house has been visited by societies and the building and grounds have been used for meetings of social gatherings. In the coming spring it is planned to erect an old well-sweep and to set out a few fruit trees of old-time varieties of fruit.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE FRANCIS DOW,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
TOPSFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JAN. 1, 1923—DEC. 31, 1923

RECEIPTS

Jan. 3, 1923	Balance cash on hand	\$22 78	
	Annual dues	127 00	
	Historical Collections sold	28 00	
	" " bindings	68 00	
	Loans	200 00	
	Transferred from Endowment Acct.	80 00	
		<hr/>	\$525 78

PAYMENTS

	Historical Collections, printing	\$168 95	
	" " binding	141 38	
	Envelopes, postage and express	10 06	
	Loans paid	200 00	\$520 39
		<hr/>	
	Balance cash on hand		\$5 39

REPORT ON ENDOWMENT FUND

JAN. 1, 1923—DEC. 31, 1924

RECEIPTS

Jan. 1, 1923	Balance cash on hand	\$71 45	
	Dividends, U. Shoe Mach. Co.	683 51	
	Rent of Capen House	680 00	
	Admission fees, Capen House	23 45	
	George L. Gould bequest	500 00	
	" " interest	37 50	
	Sold 19 shares U. Shoe Mach. Co. Stock	680 95	
		<hr/>	2,676 86

PAYMENTS

	Balance collateral note	1,200 00	
	Interest on same	106 58	
	Repairs, Capen House	120 93	
	Insurance, "	203 06	
	Printing Historical Collections	168 59	
	Transferred 12 shares Shoe Co. stock to G. L. Gould Maintenance Fund	00	
	Transferred to G. L. Gould Fund	14 18	
	Investment Acct. Shoe Co. script	13 50	
	Trans. to Museum Bldg. Fund	30 00	
	Trans. to Regular Acct. to pay loan	80 00	
	Bronze Tablet : Fort and First Meeting House Site	125 00	2,061 84
		<hr/>	
	Balance cash on hand		616 02

REPORT ON GEORGE L. GOULD
CAPEN HOUSE MAINTENANCE

MAY 1, 1924—DEC. 1928

RECEIPTS

Dividends, U. Shoe Mach. Co. stock	\$190 00	
Script	14 18	
	<hr/>	\$204 18

PAYMENTS

Repairing Capen Honse		161 65
Balance cash on hand		<hr/>
		\$42 53

REPORT ON MUSEUM BUILDING FUND

(Gift of Miss Clara A. Avery)

RECEIPTS

Dividends, U. Shoe Mach. Co. stock	\$7 00
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STATEMENT

Parson Capen House and 1 1-5 acre land		
cost	\$2,100 00	
Restoration and Furnishings, cost	2,461 12	
	<hr/>	\$4,561 12
Endowment Fund ; 39 shares U. Shoe		
Mach. Co. at 74		2,886 00
Gould Maintenance Fund ; 14 shares		
U. Shoe Mach. Co. at 74		1,036 00
Museum Building Fund ; 2 shares U. Shoe		
Mach. Co. at 74		148 00
Cash on hand		621 42
		<hr/>
		\$9,252 54

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE FRANCIS DOW,

Treasurer.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY GEORGE FRANCIS DOW

TO PICTURE the life in the homes of the colonists in the years immediately following the settlement would require many screens. Then as now life had its contrasts and utmost poverty existed but shortly removed from comparative wealth. In 1657 an apprentice to a stone-mason in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts, testified that it was a long while before "he could eate his master's food, viz. meate and milk, or drink beer, saying that he did not know that it was good, because he was not used to eat such victualls, but to eate bread and water porridge and to drink water."* A few miles away, in the town of Ipswich, lived Madam Rebecka Symonds, writing in her sixtieth year to her son in London to send her a fashionable "lawn whiske," for her neckwear. In due time he replied that the "fashionable Lawn whiske is not now worn, either by Gentil or simple, young or old. Instead where of I have bought a shape and ruffles, which is now the ware of the gravest as well as the young ones. Such as goe not with naked necks ware a black wifle over it. Therefore, I have not only Bought a plaine one y't you sent for, but also a Luster one, such as are most in fashion." The dutiful son also purchased for his mother's wear a feather fan; but he writes, to her "I should also have found in my heart, to have let it alone, because none but very grave persons (and of them very few) use it. Now 'tis grown almost as obsolete as Russets, and more rare to be seen than a yellow Hood." When

* *Essex County Quarterly Court Records*, Vol. II, p. 28

the feather fan reached Ipswich it was found to have a silver handle and with it came "two tortois fans, 200 needles, 5 yds. sky calico, silver gimp, a black sarindin cloak, damson leather skin, two women's Ivorie Knives, etc."*

Fine clothing surrounded itself with fine furnishings, according to the standards of the period, and as the wealth of the Colonies increased with the successful exportation of fish, lumber, beaver, and peltry, it supplied them with all kinds of luxuries and refinements to be found in the shops of London, Plymouth, or Bristol. The ships were crossing frequently and the Colonies kept pace with the mother country much as the country follows the city at the present time. All the while, however, primitive living and also poverty existed everywhere. The inventories of numerous estates show meagre household furnishings, and many families of eight or more persons lived in houses only eighteen by twenty-four feet in size, possibly with a shed attached. Alexander Knight, a pauper in a Massachusetts town, was provided in 1659 with a one-story house sixteen feet long and twelve feet wide having a thatched roof and costing only £6 to build, which no doubt was typical of the simple dwellings occupied by the poorer colonists in the early days following the settlement.

When Governor Winthrop arrived at Charlestown in 1630 with the first great emigration he found a house or two and several wigwams—rude shelters patterned after the huts built by the Indians—and until houses could be erected in Boston many lived in tents and wigwams, "their meeting-place being abroad under a Tree." Deacon Bartholomew Green, the printer of the *Boston News-Letter*, related that when his father arrived at Boston in 1630, "for lack of housing he was vain to find shelter at night in an empty cask," and during the following winter many of the poorer sort still continued to live in tents through lack of better housing.

*Waters, *Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*.

There is a wide-spread misconception that the colonists on reaching New England proceeded immediately to build log houses in which to live. Historians have described these log houses as chinked with moss and clay and as having earth floors, precisely the type of house built on the frontier and in the logging camps at a much later period. A well-known picture of Leyden street, at Plymouth, shows a double row of log houses reaching up the hillside, which the Pilgrims are supposed to have constructed. In point of fact, no contemporary evidence has been found that supports the present-day theory. The early accounts of what took place in the days following the settlements along the coast are full of interesting details relating to day-by-day happenings but nowhere do we find allusion to a log house such as modern historians assume existed at that time.*

What happened at the Plymouth Colony after the *Mayflower* came to anchor? The wind blew very hard for two days and the next day, Saturday, December 23, 1620, as many as could went ashore: "felled and carried timber, to provide themselves stuff for building," and the following Monday "we went on shore, some to fell timber, some to saw, some to rive, and some to carry; so no man rested all that day."† Bradford writes "that they builte a forte with good timber" which Isaac de Rasieres described in 1627 as "a large square house, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams." The oldest existing houses in the Plymouth Colony are built in the same manner and some half dozen or more seventeenth-century plank houses may yet be seen north of Boston. Moreover, when the ship *Fortune* sailed from Plymouth in the summer of 1621 part of her lading consisted of "clapboards and wainscott," showing clearly that the colonists soon after landing had dug saw pits and produced boards in quantity suitable for the construction of houses and for exportation.

*In the Delaware settlement houses of logs split through the middle or hewed square were built "according to the Swedish mode."

†*Mourt's Relation*, Boston, 1841.

In the summer of 1623 Bradford mentions the "building of great houses in pleasant situations" and when a fire broke out in November of the following year it began in "a shed yt was joined to ye end of ye storehouse, which was wattled up with bowes." It will be seen that this shed was not crudely built of logs or slabs but that its walls were wattled and perhaps also daubed with clay, in precisely the same manner with which these colonists were familiar in their former homes across the sea. An original outer wall in the old Fairbanks house at Dedham, Massachusetts, still has its "wattle and daub" constructed in 1637. What can be more natural and humanly probable than to find English housewrights who had learned their trade overseas, building houses and outbuildings on this side of the Atlantic in the same manner they had been taught through a long apprenticeship in their former homes? Can we of today assume that they, upon the spur of the moment, invented a new type of building—a log house—a construction they had never seen in England—a building also unknown to the Indians?

The houses of the Indians were "verie little and homely, being made with small Poles pricked into the ground, and so bended and fastened at the tops, and on the side they are matted with Boughes and covered with Sedge and old mats."* These were called "wigwams" and as they were easily constructed and the materials were readily at hand many of the poorer colonists built for themselves imitations of these rude huts of the Indians. Governor Winthrop records in his "Journal," in September, 1630, that one Fitch of Watertown had his wigwam burnt down with all his goods, and two months later John Firman, also of Watertown, lost his wigwam by fire.

Thomas Dudley writing to the Countess of Lincoln, in March, 1631, relates: "Wee have ordered that noe man shall build his chimney with wood nor cover his house with thatch, which was readily assented unto, for that

*Higginson, *New-Englands Plantation* London, 1630.

divers houses have been burned since our arrival (the fire always beginning in the wooden chimneys) and some English wigwams which have taken fire in the roofes with thatch or boughs.”* It was Dudley who was taken to task by the Governor in May, 1632, “for bestowing so much cost on wainscotting his house and otherwise adorning it,” as it was not a good example for others in the beginning of a plantation. Dudley replied that he had done it for warmth and that it was but clapboards nailed to the walls. A few months later this house caught fire “the hearth of the Hall chimney burning all night upon the principal beam.”

The frequent references to the English wigwam seem to indicate that some such temporary construction was usual among many of the colonists at the outset. Settlers were living at Salem as early as 1626 and Endecott, with a considerable immigration, arrived in 1628. Marblehead, just across the harbor, was settled early and yet when John Goyt came there in 1637, he “first built a wigwam and lived thar till he got a house.”† The rude buildings also put up by the planters at Salem must have been looked upon at the time as temporary structures for they had all disappeared before 1661.‡ The town clerk of Woburn, Massachusetts, writing in 1652, mentions the rude shelters of the first settlers “which kept off the short showers from their lodgings, but the long rains penetrated through, to their grate disturbance in the night season: yet, in these poor wigwams, they sing Psalms, pray and praise their God, till they can provide them homes, which ordinarily was not wont to be with many till the Earth, by the Lord’s blessing, brought forth bread to feed them, their wives and little ones.”||

“Before you come,” wrote Rev. Francis Higginson, the first minister at Salem, “be careful to be strongly instruct-

**Force’s Tracts*, Washington, 1838.

†*Essex County Quarterly Court Records*, Vol. VI, p. 363.

‡*Essex County Deeds*, Book V, leaf 107.

||Johnson, *Wonder Working Providence*, London, 1654.

ed what things are fittest to bring with you for your more comfortable passage at sea, as also for your husbandry occasions when you come to the land. For when you are once parted with England you shall meete neither markets nor fayres to buy what you want. Therefore be sure to furnish yourselves with things fitting to be had before you come: as meale for bread, malt for drinke, woollen and linnen cloath, and leather for shoes, and all manner of carpenters tools, and a great deale of iron and steele to make nails, and locks for houses, and furniture for ploughs and carts, and glasse for windows, and many other things which were better for you to think of there than to want them here."* Elsewhere the good pastor set down "A catalogue of such needfull things as every Planter doth or ought to provide to go to New England" in which he enumerated the necessary victuals per person for the first year, viz:

"8 Bushels of meale, 2 Bushels of pease, 2 Bushels of Otemeale, 1 Gallon of Aquavita, 1 Gallon of Oyle, 2 Gallons of Vinegar, 1 Firkin of Butter; also Cheese, Bacon, Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Fruit."

The household implements listed were:—"1 Iron pot, 1 Kettel, 1 Frying pan, 1 Gridiron, 2 Skellets, 1 Spit, Wooden Platters, Dishes, Spoons and Trenchers."

Clothing, arms, and tools of all kinds of course must be taken and the natural resources of New England and the fruits of their husbandry and of the sea were expected to supply the rest of those things necessary to life and comfort. Those who settled along the shore line north of Boston found much "fat blacke earth" that yielded bountiful crops. The soil to the southward of Boston Bay was lighter and less productive, but the valley of the Connecticut was found to be of unsurpassed richness.

Pastor Higginson wrote enthusiastically of the natural abundance of the grass that "groweth verie wildly with a great stalke" as high as a man's face and as for Indian

*Higginson, *New-Englands Plantation*, London, 1630.

corn—the planting of thirteen gallons of seed had produced an increase of fifty-two hogsheads or three hundred and fifty bushels, London measure, to be sold or trusted to the Indians in exchange for beaver worth above £300. Who would not share the hardships and dangers of the frontier colony for opportunity of such rich gain?

But the housewives in the far-away English homes were more interested in the growth of the vegetable gardens in the virgin soil, and of these he wrote: "Our turnips, parsnips and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinary to be found in England. Here are stores of pumpions, cucumbers, and other things of that nature I know not. Plentie of strawberries in their time, and penny-royall, winter saverie, carvell and water-cresses, also leeks and onions are ordinary." Great lobsters abounded weighing from sixteen to twenty-five pounds and much store of bass, herring, sturgeon, haddock, eels, and oysters. In the forests were several kinds of deer; also partridges, turkeys, and great flocks of pigeons, with wild geese, ducks, and other sea fowl in such abundance "that a great part of the Planters have eaten nothing but roast-meate of divers Fowles which they have killed."

These were some of the attractive natural features of the new colony in the Massachusetts Bay, as recounted by the Salem minister. Of the hardships he makes small mention, for his aim was to induce emigration. There was much sickness, however, and many deaths. Higginson himself lived only a year after reaching Salem. The breaking up of virgin soil always brings on malaria and fever. Dudley wrote "that there is not an house where there is not one dead, and in some houses many. The naturall causes seem to bee in the want of warm lodgings, and good dyet to which Englishmen are habittuated, at home; and in the suddain increase of heate which they endure that are landed here in somer * * * those of Plymouth who landed in winter dyed of the Scirvy, as did our poorer sort whose howses and bedding kept them not sufficiently warm, nor

their dyet sufficiently in heart.”* Thomas Dudley wrote this in March, 1631. He explained that he was writing upon his knee by the fireside in the living-room, having as yet no table nor other room in which to write during the sharp winter. In this room his family must resort “though they break good manners, and make mee many times forget what I would say, and say what I would not.”

But these hardships and inconveniences of living which the New England colonists met and overcame differ but little from those experienced in every new settlement. They have been paralleled again and again wherever Englishmen or Americans have wandered. In a few years after the coming of the ships much of the rawness and discomfort must have disappeared, certainly in the early settlements, and comparative comfort must have existed in most homes. If we could now lift the roof of the average seventeenth-century house in New England it is certain that we should find disclosed not only comfortable conditions of living but in many instances a degree of luxury with fine furnishings that is appreciated by few at the present time. And this can now be shown by means of the itemized inventories of estates that were carefully made, listing the contents of a house, room by room, and enabling us to visualize the interiors of the homes in which lived the pioneers of New England.

Among the early settlements made in the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay was one at Agawam, now the town of Ipswich. The news had reached Boston that the French were pushing their settlements westward along the coast, bringing with them “divers priests and Jesuits,” which so alarmed the Governor and Council that it was decided to forestall the French and hasten the planting of new towns north of Boston. The first move was to send the Governor’s son John, with twelve others, to establish themselves at Agawam. There were no roads and so they sailed along the coast in a shallop and took possession of the town site

**Force’s Tracts*, Washington, 1838.

in March, 1633. Their families and other settlers soon followed and the increase of population was such that in August, 1634, the Court of Assistants decreed that the place be called Ipswich, after old Ipswich in England, "in acknowledgment of the great honor and kindness done to our people, who took shipping there."

Three months later, in November, 1634, one John Dillingham arrived in Ipswich and the selectmen granted him six acres of land on which to build a house. He was from Leicestershire and with his wife and daughter had come over in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630, and remained in Boston until he removed to Ipswich. Life in the frontier settlement was too severe for him and he died during the next winter. On July 14, 1636, his widow, Sarah, made her "last will and testament" being in "perfect memory though my body be weake & sick" and a few days later she too was dead, leaving her orphaned daughter to be cared for by Richard Saltonstall and John Appleton, under the direction of the Quarterly Court. And this was not at all difficult for John Dillingham had left a "goodly estate," for the times. This Dillingham home has been selected for analysis because it is one of the earliest estates in the Colony of which we have exact and detailed information, a number of documents relating to it having been preserved among the miscellaneous papers in the Massachusetts State Archives.* Moreover, it shows the furnishings and equipment of a settler living in a town of only two years growth from the wilderness.

The Dillingham homestead consisted of a house of two rooms and outbuildings with thirty acres of upland, sixty acres of meadow, i. e., grass land, and six acres of planting ground near the house, of which four acres were planted with corn. Apple trees and other fruits were fenced off in the garden. For livestock there was a mare, three cows, two steers, two heifers, four calves, and four pigs. There was an indentured servant, Thomas Downs, to help culti-

**Massachusetts Archives*, Vol. 15B, leaves 59-67.

vate the land and care for the stock, and a maid, Ann Towle, who not only helped with the housework but also worked in the fields. "She hath been a faithful servant," wrote Richard Saltonstall, executor of the estate, "and though she was discharged by her mistress a little before her time was out, yet it may be borne by the estate, considering her diligence." Ann had come over in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, which arrived in April, 1635. Her passage cost £5.

The Dillinghams occupied a good social position in the youthful settlement but their two-room house did not contain any really fine furniture. The parlor was also used as a bedroom, a practice which was common everywhere in the seventeenth century. It had two bedsteads valued at £1. 6. 8.; a cupboard, 10s.; a sea chest, 10s.; two "joynd Chaires," 5s.; a round table, 7s.; a deske, 4s.; and a band box, 2s. There was also a large nest of boxes valued £2. and a small nest of boxes worth only three shillings. The feather beds, bouldsters, and pillows on each bed were valued at about twice as much as a bedstead and the coverlets averaged about £1. a piece. There were flaxen sheets for Mrs. Dillingham's bed and coarse sheets for the beds of the maid and the indentured servant. A warming-pan bears silent testimony to the cold of the winter season. Another bedstead valued at only three shillings may have been in the garret and occupied by Ann Towle, the maid. A chest stood in the kitchen—more generally spoken of at that time as "the hall," in accordance with the English usage—and two boxes, probably used for storage and also for seats. That was all the furniture listed in the kitchen that was considered of any value. The tables, stools, benches, shelving, or other furnishings seemingly necessary to housekeeping at that time either did not exist or were so crude in construction as to have little or no value in estimating the estate. We find five cushions, however, valued at fifteen shillings.

Mrs. Dillingham died possessed of a few really fine fur-

nishings—possibly treasured ancestral pieces—for she bequeathed a silver bowl to the wife of Richard Saltonstall, and to the wife of John Appleton she gave a silver porringer. It would be extremely interesting today to know what has become of these two pieces of Colonial silver. No other silver is mentioned but on shelving in the kitchen rested 40 1/2 pounds of pewter valued at £2. 14. 0. As a pewter plate of the time weighs nearly two pounds and a platter much more the supply of pewter for the table was not large. Wooden plates, trenchers, and bowls are not mentioned, but there were twenty-five pewter saucers, six porringers, seven spoons, and five shillings worth of knives. As for table forks, they were practically unknown in the Colony at that time. Governor Winthrop brought over a fork in 1630, carefully preserved in a case, which is supposed to be the first and only table fork in the Colony in the earliest days of the settlements. Knives, spoons, and fingers, with plenty of napery, met the demands of table manners in the seventeenth century.

The large fireplace in the kitchen had its usual equipment of pothooks, fire shovel and tongs, gridiron, trivet, and bellows, and beside it was an old dark lantern valued at only two shillings. There were iron pots, kettles, skillets and ladles; a brass pot and a mortar. There was a frying-pan with a hole in it and in a box were kept "bullets, hinges and other smale things." Two beer vessels were listed; a case of bottles, two jugs, three pans, a tray, and two baskets. Such was the simple equipment of the Dillingham kitchen. There were plenty of table-cloths and napkins but no curtains at any of the windows. If a broom were used it probably was made of birch twigs bound together around a long handle. Candlesticks do not appear in the inventory and the only store of food mentioned (aside from twenty-one new cheeses valued at £2. 16. 0.) was seven bushels of rye, two firkins and a half of butter, a half bushel of malt, six pounds of raisins, and some spice. Our ancestors had a highly developed appreciation of the

value of condiments. In a Salem inventory at a somewhat later date appear salt, pepper, ginger, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, and allspice.

Mrs. Dillingham's wearing apparel unfortunately is not listed item by item, but given a total value of £5. 8. 4. Her linen amounted to an almost equal sum. Some of her deceased husband's clothing is included in the inventory, such as a coat with silver buttons, a red waistcoat, a suit of serge and a black suit of serge unmade, a jacket of cloth, and an old suit and cloak. Little Sara Dillingham, the orphaned child, when sent to school to goodwife Symonds was supplied with "a stufte petticoat & waskote" and four "shifts with shewes"; also a gown that cost £2. 10s. Perhaps after a time she may have been able to read and fully appreciate the books formerly in her loving father's chest. They were :—"Perkins works in 3 volumes, Seaven Treatises bound in 2 volumes, the Spowse Royall, the bruised reade, & a little new testament."

By way of contrast let us glance at the inventory of the possessions of William Googe of Lynn, who died in 1646, ten years after Mrs. Dillingham had willed that her body be "decently buyried" and her child "religiously educated if God give it life." Googe left a house and twelve acres of land and the total value of his possessions amounted to but £28. 11. 7, with debts of £4. 9. 7. He left a widow and three small children, and though dying in very lowly circumstances he may have known better times, for John Mascoll, the servant of Mr. Googe of Lynn, was fined in 1643, for neglecting the watch. The title of honor, "Mr.," was used but sparingly in those early days and usually indicated a degree of social standing in the community.

Googe had been a soldier, for among his personal belongings at death were a sword and belt, a musket and bandoleers, and also gunpowder. One cow and four hogs comprised his entire livestock, and five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of Indian corn, and flax in the bundle lay in the garret of his house, which was frugally furnished with a chest,

a chair, an old chair, a stool, and a trunk. The family probably slept on pallet beds made up on the floor, for bedding is listed but no bedsteads. They had a frying pan, a gridiron, a skillet, a posnet, an earthen pot, six spoons, and the following wooden ware, viz: "3 wood trayes & 3 wood boules & 3 wood dishes, 1s. 9d.; one runlitt, 1s.; paieles & tubs, 3s." Two bags valued at two shillings bring to a close the list of the earthly possessions of William Googe of Lynn. When the inventory was brought into court it very properly gave the goods to the widow "for the bringing up of her three small children." So reads the record.

Doubtless there were many families in the Colony little better conditioned, judging from the relatively small number of estates settled through the courts when compared with the deaths and estimated population.

Googe's house and twelve acres of land were valued at only £8. This must have been a very simple, thatch-roofed house of not more than two rooms, comparable with the outlying farmhouse of Jacob Perkins that was burned in Ipswich in 1668. And thereby hangs a tale. Master Perkins and his wife had gone to town one summer afternoon leaving the house in charge of *Mehitable* Brabrooke, a sixteen-year-old serving maid. We will let the ancient document in the court files relate what happened.

"About 2 or 3 aclocke in the afternoone she was taking tobacco in a pipe and went out of the house with her pipe and gott upon the oven on the outside & backside of the house (to looke if there were any hogs in the corne) and she layed her right hand upon the thatch of the house (to stay herselfe) and with her left hand knocked out her pipe over her right arme upon the thatch on the eaves of the house (not thinking there had been any fire in the pipe) and imediately went downe into the corne feild to drive out the hogs she saw in it, and as she was going toward the railes of the feild . . . she looked back, and saw a smoke upon her Mistress' house in the place where she had knocked out her pipe at which shee was much frightened."*

* *Essex County Quarterly Court Records*, Vol. IV, pp. 56-57.

The wife of a neighbor came running to the assistance of Mehitable and afterwards testified that when she reached the house she looked into both fireplaces and saw no appearance of fire, only a few brands nearly dead under a great kettle hanging in the chimney. She also looked up into the chamber through the floor boards that lay very open on the side where the smoke was.

Could photographs more vividly picture the scene? The thatch-roofed farmhouse had two rooms on the ground floor and a chimney with two fireplaces. An oven was built on the backside probably having an opening inside the kitchen fireplace in the usual manner. The house was of but one story judging from the low roof that the maid was able to reach when standing on the oven, and the floor of the chamber in the loft had wide cracks between the boards so that it was possible to look through from below and see the under side of the roof. In similar homes lived many a family in the early days in comparative comfort.

As for the careless Mehitable, she was brought before the Quarterly Court on suspicion of wilfully setting the house on fire; a serious offence, which as late as 1821, was the cause of the execution in Salem of a sixteen-year-old boy. Among those who deposed at her trial was a young man who said that as he and she were going into the meadow, before the fire, to make hay, she told him that her mistress was angry with her, but she had "fitted her now" for she had put a great toad into her kettle of milk. As it turned out the Court ordered Mehitable to be severely whipped and to pay £40 damages to her master Jacob Perkins. It now seems incredible that a serving maid of 1668 could ever get together so large a sum of money.

The settlers in the New England Colonies, unless persons of wealth or possessed of large families, during the early years lived generally in houses having but one room and an entry-way on the ground floor. Above would be a chamber—sometimes only a garret. As the family in-

creased in size and became more prosperous another room would be added to the house on the other side of the entry and chimney, making the structure a so-called two-room house. Still later, with the need for more room, a leanto would be built on the back of the house, thereby supplying three additional rooms on the ground floor with a kitchen in the middle. The earlier kitchen would then become a living-room or "sitting room"—in the New England phrase. This earlier kitchen was usually called "the hall" during the seventeenth century and in it centered the life of the family. It was the room where the food was cooked and eaten. There the family sat and there the indoor work was carried on. A loom sometimes occupied considerable space near a window and frequently a bed was made up in a corner, on which the father of the family slept, and there sometimes also he died.

The principal feature of this common room was its huge fireplace in which hung pots and kettles suspended by means of pot chains and trammels from the hardwood trammel-bar or lug-pole that rested on wooden cross bars and so bisected the wide flue in the chimney. These large fireplaces in the early days were sometimes called "chimneys" in the vernacular of the time. They were generally as wide as eight feet and a ten foot opening is not unknown.

This cavernous opening was spanned by a wooden lintel—a stick of timber sometimes sixteen inches or more square, and when exposed to a roaring fire, piled high with logs, this became an element of danger, the charring wood smoldering all night and setting fire to the house. The trammel-bar in the flue also caught fire not infrequently and gave way, allowing the pots and kettles to fall to the hearth, bringing disaster to the dinner or to the curdling milk and sometimes to those seated near. A trammel stick in the house of Captain Denney gave way from this cause and a large kettle filled with wort* fell down and spilt the boiling liquid over four of his children who were

*Beer in the making.

sitting or lying on the hearth, some of them asleep, "which scalded them in so terrible a manner, that one died presently after, and another's life is dispaired of" continues the record.

"Here is good living for those who love good fires," wrote Higginson in his "New-Englands Plantation," and under the spell of the glowing flames, the bare, whitewashed walls, the brown timbers and floor boards of the ceiling, the dress of pewter, and the simple furnishings of the room, enriched by the shadows, became a place full of cheer—a place where privation and homesickness might be forgotten in the glow of the bright firelight. On cold nights the short bench inside the fireplace was a chosen place and the settle, a long seat made of boards with a high back to keep off the draft, was drawn before the fire and here sat the older members of the family.

The larger kettles hanging in the fireplace, were of brass and copper and some of them were of prodigious size. Hot water was always to be had and these kettles also served for the daily cooking, the cheese-making, soap-boiling, and candle-dipping.

Much of the food of the average New Englander until comparatively recent times consisted of corn-meal, boiled meats and vegetables and stews. Every well-equipped household had its spits for roasting and many had gridirons, but the usual diet of the average family was "hasty pudding,"—cornmeal mush and milk—varied by boiled meat or fish served in the center of a large pewter platter and surrounded by boiled vegetables. Baked beans and stewed beans appeared on the table several times every week in the year. Indian bannock, made by mixing corn meal with water and spreading it an inch thick on a small board placed at an incline before the fire and so baked, was a common form of bread. When mixed with rye meal it became brown bread and was baked in the brick oven with the beans and peas.

The brick oven was a feature of every chimney. Some-

times in early days it was built partly outside the house but so far as known the opening was always in the kitchen fireplace. To reach it the housewife must stoop below the oaken lintel and stand inside the fireplace, taking care that her woollen skirts did not come near the flames. To heat it for a baking, a fire was built inside, usually with specially prepared pine or birch wood that had been split and seasoned out of doors for a short time and then housed. The oven was hot enough when the black was burned off the top and the inside had become a uniform light color. The fire and ashes were then taken out by means of a peel—a long-handled, flat-bladed shovel made for the purpose—and when dusted out with a broom made of hemlock twigs it was ready for the brown bread, beans, peas, Indian pudding, pies, and rye drop cakes which were made with rye meal, eggs and milk and baked directly on the bricks in the bottom of the oven. Potatoes and eggs were roasted in the ashes of the fireplace.

Between the years of 1635 and 1655, court records and inventories of estates in the Massachusetts Bay Colony mention the following articles of food:

Bacon, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, fowls, lamb, milk, mutton, pork, suet, veal, wild game, and cod, herring, mackerel, salmon and sturgeon.

Barley, beans, Indian beans, bran, cabbages, carrots, chaff, corn, English corn, Indian corn, hops, Indian meal, rye meal, oatmeal, oats, parsnips, pease, pumpions, rye, squashes, turnips and wheat.

Apples, berries, fruit, honey, raisins, sugar and vinegar.

Biscuit, blewلمان, bread, cake, malt, salad oil, porridge, rye malt, yeast, salt and many kinds of spices.

Much of this food was raised on the farm and nearly every family had its garden. Such articles of food as were imported were usually obtained at the shops in the larger towns by barter, as money was scarce. In 1651, a farmer from the frontier town of Andover came through the woods to Salem in his cart bringing twelve bushels of rye. He

stopped at a shop owned by George Corwin and from the daybook kept at the time and still carefully preserved, we learn that among other necessities he carried home sugar for the goodwife and for the children—a doll and a bird whistle.

In the early years domestic animals were too valuable to be killed for meat but game was plentiful and was roasted by being trussed on iron spits resting on curved brackets on the backs of the andirons. This, of course, required constant turning to expose the roast on all sides in order to cook it evenly—a task frequently delegated to a child. A skillet would be placed beneath to catch the drippings. Sometimes a bird was suspended before the fire by a twisted cord that would slowly unwind and partly wind again, requiring some one in frequent attendance to twist the cord. Families of wealth possessed a "jack" to turn the spit. This was a mechanism fastened over the fireplace and connected with the spit by means of a pulley and cord. A heavy weight suspended by a cord which slowly unwound, supplied the power that turned the spit.

At night, on going to bed, the fire was carefully covered with ashes in order to keep it for the next day. This was called "raking up the fire." If through poor judgment the fire didn't keep some one would go to a near neighbor to borrow coals, or if this was inconvenient, resort was then had to the tinder box. Tinder was made by charring linen or cotton rags and the tinder box was kept in the niche on the inside of the fireplace, made by leaving out a couple of bricks.

In "the hall," usually upon open shelves, but sometimes upon a dresser, was displayed the pride of the housewife,—the dress of pewter and latten ware. "China dishes," imported by the East India Company or made in Holland, were used sparingly during the early years of the colonies. There was much earthenware and stoneware bottles and jugs, but it was woodenware and pewter that were commonly used. When Lionel Chute died in 1645 he bequea-

thed his silver spoon to his son James.* It was the only piece of silver in the house. Of pewter he died possessed of fourteen dishes "small and great," eleven pewter salts, saucers and porringers, two pewter candlesticks and a pewter bottle. The widow Rebecca Bacon who died in Salem in 1655, left an estate of £195. 8. 6., which included a well-furnished house. She had brass pots, skillets, candlesticks, skimmers, a little brass pan, and an excellent supply of pewter including "3 large pewter platters, 3 a size lesse, 3 more a size lesse, 3 more a size lesse," having a total value of £1. 16. She also had a pewter basin, six large pewter plates, and six lesser, nineteen pewter saucers, two fruit dishes, an old basin and a great plate, two candlesticks, one large salt and a small one, two porringers, a great flagon, one lesser, one quart, two pints and a half pint; and an old porringer. She also left "1 silver duble salt, 6 silver spoones, wine cup & a dram cup of silver."

Giles Badger of Newbury left to his young widow, a glass bowl, beaker, and jug valued at three shillings; three silver spoons valued at £1, and a good assortment of pewter, including "a salt seller, a tunell and a great dowruff." The household was also furnished with six wooden dishes and two wooden platters. In other inventories appear unusual items such as a pewter brim basin, pewter cullenders, pewter beer cups, pans, and mustard pots. Pewter tankards were common. There were new and old fashioned candlesticks. Pewter salts came in three sizes and the saucers were both small and large. In 1693, best London pewter plates cost the Boston shopkeepers 9 1/2 pence per pound in quantity.

The seventeenth century "hall" must have had little spare room for its daily occupants, for in addition to its table and chairs, its settle, stools and wash bench, the long ago inventories disclose such chattels as powdering tubs in which the salted meats were kept, the churn, barrels containing a great variety of things, keelers and buckets,

**Probate Records of Essex County, Mass.* Vol. I, p. 47.

bucking tubs for washing, and the various implements used in spinning and weaving, washing and ironing, cooking and brewing, and the making of butter and cheese. In the chimney hung hams and bacon and suspended from the ceiling were strings of dried apples and hands of seed corn.

It is claimed by some that the floors were sanded. That certainly was true at a later period but there are strong elements of doubt as to the prevalence of this custom during the seventeenth century. Sand, however, was used freely with home-made soft soap, to scrub the floors which were always kept white and clean, and whenever an early house is restored or taken down sand is always found, sometimes in considerable quantity, where it has sifted down through the cracks between the floor boards. The downstairs rooms had double floors but the chamber floors were made of one thickness of boards with here and there a knothole and frequently with cracks between the boards through which the dust and dirt from above must have sifted down upon the heads of those seated at dinner or engaged in their daily tasks in the rooms below. Not only does the structural evidence show this to be true but a number of instances occur among the papers in Court files, where witnesses have deposed as to what they had seen and heard through the cracks in chamber floors. A grandson of Governor Endecott once fell a victim of two gossiping sixteen-year old girls who had spent some time on their knees peeping through the cracks in a chamber floor. Capt. Richard More, the last survivor of the company on the "Mayflower," late in life kept a tavern in Salem. He was spied upon in this manner and eventually brought before the justices of the Quarterly Court to answer for his evasion of the law set forth and maintained at that time.

The parlor, called "the foreroom" at a later time, was the room where guests of station were received. The best bed hung with curtains and valance and covered with a rug, stood in a corner. In those days rugs were not used on

floors but as bed furnishings. Even the baby's cradle had its rug. Carpets, likewise, were too fine for wooden floors and were used as table covers. Of bedsteads there were many kinds,—high and low, canopy, close, corded, half-headed, joined, side, standing, inlaid, and wainscott, and slipped under the higher bedsteads during the daytime, were trundle or "truckle" beds in which the children slept at night. Lionel Chute, the schoolmaster, had an "old darnkell coverlet" on his bed while some of his neighbors possessed branched and embroidered coverlets and several had coverlets made of tapestry.

Among the better families the parlor and chamber windows had curtains hung from rods. In the parlor stood one or more chests in which were stored the family clothing and bedding, for closets did not exist in the seventeenth century house. There were great chests and small chests, long boarded and great boarded chests, chests with a drawer, carved chests, wainscot chests, trunks, and boxes. A few stools and chairs, a looking glass, a small table, and perhaps a cupboard completed the furnishings of the well-supplied parlor. In Capt. George Corwin's best room there were chairs with leather bottoms and straw bottoms, a clock valued at £2, a screen having five leaves, a napkin press, and a "Scriture or Spice box." White calico curtains hung at his chamber windows and the maid had a "Calico Cuberd cloth" in her room. Parlor walls were whitewashed and bare of ornament. The first families owned a portrait or two in oils and here and there a map in unglazed frame decorated a wall. The Puritan character did not warm to the fine arts and austere living was the aim if not always the achievement of the time.

The chambers in the second story must have been curiously furnished rooms, containing a huddle of stores of all descriptions. Henry Short, the town clerk of Newbury, died in 1673 leaving a goodly estate valued at nearly £2000.* He owned a negro slave and his house was large and well

**Probate Records of Essex County, Mass.*, Vol. II, p. 348.

furnished. There was an old parlor and a new parlor containing beds, chests, chairs, trunks, and boxes. In the chamber over the new parlor there was a good feather-bed and bed clothing but no bedstead. Wool and yarn were stored in this room together with boxes, tubs, some feathers, and miscellaneous "lumber"—the phrase of the period for odds and ends. The chamber over the kitchen, a comfortable room of course, in winter, had its bed and bedding, also "5 hogsheds, 6 barrels, 5 Iron hoops, a pair of stock-cards, meale trough & other lumber, a parcell of old Iron, a pike, a bed cord & other cordage." Small wonder in such a clutter that the rooms frequently had other tenantry than the human occupants.

When Jasper Dankers arrived in Boston in 1680, the captain of the packet took him to his sister's house where he lodged. "We were taken to a fine large chamber," he writes, "but we were hardly in bed before we were shockingly bitten. I did not know the cause, but was not able to sleep. . . . My comrade who was very sleepy, fell asleep at first. He tumbled about very much; but I did not sleep any the whole night. In the morning we saw how it was, and were astonished we should find such a room with such a lady."*

With the present wide-spread belief in Puritan austerity of character, there is associated a conception of a simplicity of dress and manners. But the channels of information by which present day beliefs have been shaped usually have been ecclesiastical, and bias and convenient forgetfulness have been factors in outlining the composition of the picture. Human nature and human frailties were much the same in the seventeenth century as at the present time. In point of fact, our New England ancestors when viewed as a body, are found to have had standards of living far below those of today. The common speech was gross in the extreme. Crowded living led to familiarity. There was more drunkenness, profanity, loose living and

*Dankers, *Journal of a Voyage to New York*, Brooklyn, 1867.

petty crime in proportion to the population than at the present time, and by no means did every one go to meeting on Sunday. The ministers controlled the lawmaking body and sumptuary laws were enacted which are enlightening. Because of "newe and immodest fashions" the wearing of silver, gold and silk laces, girdles and hat bands was prohibited. It was the fashion at that time to slash the sleeves so that a fabric of another color worn beneath would show in an ornamental manner through the slash. The ministers decreed that neither man nor woman should wear clothing with more than one slash on each sleeve and another on the back. "Cuttworks, inbroidered or needle worke capps, bands & rayles," were forbidden.* Ruffs and beaver hats were prohibited, as was long hair. Binding or small edging laces might be used, but the making or selling of bone lace was penalized at the rate of five shillings per yard.

But this didn't change human nature and although from time to time offenders were taken into court and punished, the wearing of fine clothing fashioned after the London mode continued and a few years later the ministers tried their hand again. Any kind of lace was anathema and "no garment shalbee made with short sleeves, whereby the nakedness of the arme may bee discovered." On the other hand, large sleeves were forbidden, so the maids and good-wives of the time must have been somewhat at a loss to know how lawfully to fashion their clothes.

The minister at Ipswich grew so ill-tempered over the ungodly state of the women in his town that he vented his spleen as follows:—"When I hear a nugiperous Gentle-dame inquire what dress the Queen is in this week, what the nudius tertian of the Court, I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cypher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if she were of a kickable substance than either honoured or humoured."†

**Records of the Mass. Bay Colony*, Vol. I, p. 126.

†Ward, *The Simple Cbler of Aggawam*, London, 1647.

The minister in the adjoining town, Rowley, actually cut off his nephew from his inheritance because he wore his hair long in the prevailing fashion. Later in the century the offense of wearing long hair was forgotten in the unspeakable sin of wearing wigs. The Great and General Court again took a hand and in 1675 condemned "the practise of men's wearing their own or other's hair made into periwigs." Judge Sewall in his *Diary* alludes to the custom. In 1685 three persons were admitted to the Old South Church in Boston. "Two wore periwigs," comments the Judge.

"1708, Aug. 20, Mr. Chievar died. The Wellfare of the Province was much upon his Spirit. He abominated Periwigs."*

The Great and General Court at one time ordered that no person should smoke tobacco in public under a penalty of two shillings and six pence, nor in his own house with a relative or friend. But everybody smoked who wanted to, even the maids, and the repressive legislation in time met the usual fate of similar efforts to restrain individual liberty and manners.

It is sweet to fancy Priscilla at her spinning wheel wearing the coif and nun-like garb of the Puritan maiden of the poet and the artist. But the inventories of estates in the early years of the Colony, as well as at a later time, furnish evidence of a different character. The variety of fabrics listed is amazing and holds its own with the modern department store. There are most of the well-known fabrics of today, such as calico, cambric, challis, flannel, lawn, linen, plush, serge, silk, velvet, and many others; and there are also names that sound strangely in modern ears, viz: cheney, darnex, dowlas, genting, inckle, lockrum, ossembrike, pennistone, perpetuana, sempiternum, stammell, and water paragon.

As for dress,—the women wore bonnets, caps, silk hoods, coifs, forehead cloths, ruffs, and whisks. Gowns, cloaks,

*Sewall's *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 231.

mantles, and muffs are mentioned frequently ; as are many kinds of lace and even fans and veils. Shawls and scarfs were not unknown and there were gold, silver, and enamelled rings. At least one woman possessed a mask, and stomachers were not uncommon. Tortoise shell combs appear ; all well-to-do persons wore gloves, and as for shoes—there were shoes with French heels, fall shoes, and those with silver buckles. Even shoe-strings appear in the inventories. There were silver, pewter, and steel buttons and those of gympe, thread, and silk.

Laboring men wore leather and coarse fabrics and for others there were suits, doublets, waistcoats and breeches. Trousers are mentioned ; also a cane and periwigs. Of caps and hats there were a number of kinds—felt, castor, demi-castor, and even straw. Capt. George Corwin, a Salem merchant, owned a cloth coat trimmed with silver lace, a velvet coat, a tabby doublet, an old fashioned Dutch satin doublet, four cloaks of various kinds, two pairs of golden topped gloves, one embroidered pair, and a pair with black fringe. He also took his walks abroad wearing silk stockings, with a hat encircled by a silver band and carrying a silver headed cane or a plate hilt rapier, according to fashion. He possessed two silver watches. Who shall say that the men and women of the New England colonies did not dress well and live well in the early days according to their means?

What was their conduct not only in their homes but in their relations with their neighbors? Did they live peaceably and work together in building up the settlements? Did they set up in the wilderness domestic relations exactly like those they had abandoned over-seas? It was a raw frontier country to which they came and it is apparent that at the outset they felt themselves to be transplanted Englishmen. So far as possible they lived the lives to which they had been accustomed and they engrafted in their new homes the manners and customs of the generations behind them. Most of them fully recognized, however, that they

were not to return; that they had cut loose from the old home ties and it was not long before the necessities and limitations of frontier life brought about changed conditions in every direction. Politically, religiously and socially, they were in a different relation than formerly in the English parish life. Many of them, especially those somewhat removed from the immediate supervision of magistrate and minister, before long seem to have shown a tendency to follow the natural bent of the frontiersman toward independent thought and action. Their political leaders made laws restricting daily life and action and their religious leaders laid down rules for belief and conduct, that soon were repellent to many. Civil and clerical records are filled with instances showing an evasion of and even contempt for the laws and rules laid down by the leaders of their own choosing. Some of it doubtless was in the blood of the men who had come in search of a certain individual freedom of action, but much of it may be attributed to frontier conditions and primitive living. There were many indentured servants, and rough fishermen and sailors have always been unruly. Simple houses of but few rooms accommodating large families are not conducive to gentle speech or modesty of manner nor to a strict morality. The craving for land holding and the poorly defined and easily removed bounds naturally led to ill feeling, assault, defamation, and slander.

It has been stated frequently that in the olden times in New England every one was obliged to go to church. The size of the meeting houses, the isolated locations of many of the houses, the necessary care of the numerous young children, and the interesting side-lights on the manners of the time which may be found in the court papers, all go to show that the statement must not be taken literally. Absence from meeting, breaking the Sabbath, carrying a burden on the Lord's Day, condemning the church, condemning the ministry, scandalous falling out on the Lord's Day, slandering the church, and other misdemeanors of a similar character were frequent.

A curious instance of Sabbath breaking occurred at Hampton, N. H. in 1646. Aquila Chase and his wife and David Wheeler were presented at court for gathering pease on the Sabbath. They were admonished. The family tradition has it that Aquila returned from sea that morning and his wife wishing to supply a delicacy for dinner, fell into grave error in thus pandering to his unsanctified appetite.

At the Feb. 29, 1648 session of the court held in Salem, eight cases were tried. A Gloucester man was fined for cursing, saying "There are the brethern; the devil scald them." Four servants were fined for breaking the Sabbath by hunting and killing a raccoon in the time of the public exercise to the disturbance of the congregation. If the animal had taken to the deep woods instead of staying near the meeting house the servants might have had their fun without paying for it. Then came a Marblehead case—a man who had sailed his boat into the harbor loaded with hay that he had brought from Gloucester. This was on the Lord's Day at the time when people were going to the morning exercises. He, too, was fined. Nicholas Pinion, who worked at the Saugus Iron Works, was presented for absence from meeting four Lord's Days together, "spending his time drinking and prophanely," and Nicholas Russell of the same locality was fined for spending a great part of one Lord's Day with Pinion in drinking strong water and cursing Pinion's wife thereby causing jealousy in the family; and the woman in question having broken her bond for good behavior, was ordered to be severely whipped. The other cases were for swearing, in which the above named lady was included; for being disguised in drink; and for living from his wife. And so the court ended.

Drunkenness was very common in the old days. Every family kept on hand a supply of liquor and wine, and cider was considered a necessity of daily living in the country, where it was served with each meal and also carried into the fields by the workers. It was stored in barrels in the

cellar and the task of drawing the cider and putting it on the table usually fell to the younger members of the family. A man would often provide in his will for the comfort of his loving wife by setting aside for occupancy during her life, one half of his house, with a carefully specified number of bushels of rye, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables; the use of a horse with which to ride to meeting or elsewhere; and lastly, the direction that annually she be provided with a certain number of barrels of cider,—sometimes as many as eight.

Rev. Edward Holyoke, the President of Harvard College, was in the habit of laying in each year thirty or more barrels of cider as he had to provide for much entertaining. Late in the winter he would draw off part of his stock and into each barrel he would pour a bottle of spirit and a month later some of this blend would be bottled for use on special occasions.

As an example of life and manners in seventeenth century New England, the ministerial experiences of Topsfield may be cited. It is an inland town near Ipswich and was settled in 1639. The first minister was the Rev. William Perkins who had been a selectman and representative at Weymouth and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston. Later he preached at Gloucester where one of his flock was presented at court for unbecoming speeches against Mr. Perkins, saying "if it were not for the law, shee would never come to the meeting, the teacher was so dead . . . affirming that the teacher was fitter to be a ladys chamberman than to be in the pulpit."* He removed to Topsfield in 1656 and before long was collecting his salary through the courts. Some of his flock retaliated and brought him into court for drunkenness, when it appeared that he had stopped at the Malden ordinary and called for a cup of sack but goody Hill told him that he had had too much already and Master Perkins replied "if you think I am drunk let me see if I can not goe" and he went tottering

**Essex County Quarterly Court Records*, Vol. I, p. 275.

about the kitchen and said the house was so full of potts and kettles that he could hardly go.

In 1663 a meeting house was built in Topsfield, and the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, a Scotchman, supplanted Mr. Perkins. The new minister also had a love for good wine and after a time Mr. Perkins entered a complaint and it appears from the records that one sacrament day Mr. Gilbert entertained at dinner a number of the older men and women whose homes were distant from the meeting house. He possessed a golden cup and what was left of the sacramental wine was drunk at dinner, the cup being passed around the table at least twice, the minister drinking deeply with the not unusual result, for he forgot to give thanks and sang a psalm with lisping utterance. Mr. Gilbert was followed in his pastorate by the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, a Harvard graduate, who, during his eight years stay in Topsfield, became a familiar figure in the courts because of suits for non-payment of salary, for cursing and swearing, and for a damaging complaint for slander exhibiting much discreditable testimony. Then came the Rev. Joseph Capen and during his pastorate of over forty years the town and church enjoyed a peaceful growth interrupted only by the witchcraft delusion of 1692 in which an attempt to appropriate land of Topsfield men played an important part.

But manners and crimes vary with the centuries as do dress and speech. In the year 1655, the following crimes were penalized in the courts of the Massachusetts Bay Colony: eavesdropping, meddling, neglecting work, naughty speech, profane dancing, kissing, making love without consent of friends, uncharitableness to a poor man in distress, carelessness about fire, wearing great boots, etc., and a few years later we find other strange misdemeanors, such as abusing a mother-in-law, wicked speeches against a son-in-law, kicking another in the street, leaving children alone in the house, pulling hair, riding behind two fellows at night (this was a girl, Lydia by name), sleeping in meeting and dissenting from the rest of the jury.

With such minute supervision of the daily life of the colonists it can readily be appreciated that it was an age for gossiping, meddlesome interference with individual life and liberty and that in the course of time nearly every one came before the courts as complainant, defendant or witness. There were few amusements or intellectual divisions and they could only dwell on the gossip and small doings of their immediate surroundings. But all the while there was underlying respect for law, religion and the rights of others. The fundamental principals of human life were much the same as at the present day, and men and women lived together then as now and as they always will—with respect and love.

AN ACCOUNT OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY
THE COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
BAY TO REV. SAMUEL SKELTON, THE
MINISTER AT SALEM.

The following account of food, fabrics, household supplies and equipment furnished by the Company of the Massachusetts Bay to Rev. Samuel Skelton, the first minister at Salem ; is of much economic interest. The emigrants sailed from London about the middle of April, 1629 and reached the harbor of Naumkeak (now Salem) on June 30th. Mr. Skelton died Aug. 2, 1634 and this accounting may have been made up after his death. It begins in 1629 at the time of the departure from England and covers an indeterminate period. The increase of livestock over a period of *five years* is described and this seems to indicate the period of residence at Salem until his death.

It is enlightening to find that the Massachusetts Bay Company seems to have maintained a company shop at which supplies of all kinds might be obtained ; and it is a matter for comment that the minister's family was supplied during the voyage and in the early days following the settlement, with such luxuries as powdered sugar, salad oil, castile soap and almonds, not to mention, also, a variety of spices, such as pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmegs.

The original of this document may be seen in the Suffolk County Court Files, Volume I.

Other interesting lists of all kinds of materials sent over by the Company, may be found in the Company records printed by the Commonwealth in 1853 (Vol. I, pp. 23-37) and also by the American Antiquarian Society (Transactions, Vol. III, pp. 5-30e).

Coppie of An Accompte of monies M^r Skelton is Creditor viz.

	li.	s.	d.
An ^o 1629	Imprimis p so much w ^{ch} should } haue bene paid him in England } towards fitting him for y ^e voy ^{adg} }		
	Item for Charges att Tillbury, Cowes, & Plimoth, being wind bound		
	Item p Twenty ^{li} p Annum for 3 years is y ^e some of		
	Item for on bushell of wheat flowe ^r		
	Ite. for one bushell of oatmeale		
	Ite. for one holland & 2 ordenary Cheess		
	Ite. for xx ^{li} of powder sugar att		
	Ite. for one Loafe Cont 7 ^{li} att 1 ^s 6 ^d		
	Ite. for one sugar Loafe Cont 5 ^{li} att 1 ^s 7 ^d p li.		
	Ite. 6 ^{li} of pepper		
	Ite. Nutmeggs 4 oz		
	Ite. one oz. of Clovs, & one oz. of mace		
	Ite. iij ^{li} of starch		
	Ite. xij ^{li} of Rice		
	Ite. vj ^{li} of Vntryed suett		
	Ite. one gall of aquavite		
	Ite. for one flitch of Bacon		
	Ite. Castle soape ix ^{li} att 8 ^d p li		
	Ite. frute viz Rasons Corrans & pruens		
	Ite. Safron ij oz		
	Ite. five qu of stronge water		
	Ite. Almonds ij ^{li} at 1 ^s 2 ^d		
	Ite. xv ^{li} of tryed suett at 8 ^d p. li		
	Ite. one gall of Sallert oyle		
	Ite. vj ^{li} of Candles		
	Ite. v geese & ix ducks		
An ^o 1630	Ite. xij ^{li} of Butter att		
	Ite. vj potts of Butter Cont. vij ^{li} p pott		
	Ite. ij Cheeses about x li a pc		
	Ite. half a firkin of butter of M ^r Gibbs		
	Ite. one Third p ^t of a barrell of w ^t biskett		
	Ite. one pott of honey vij ^{li} wa ^t att		

	li.	s.	d.
Ite. one pott of butte ^r att	00	03	00
Ite. x ^{li} of Corrants att	00	05	00
Ite. [] Bacon	00	10	00
Ite. one doz of Candles	00	08	00
Ite. ij Cheeses att vj ^d p li	00	11	03
Ite. iij Cheeses att vij p. li	00	17	09
Ite. one porkett	01	05	00
Ite. xij ^{li} of tryed suett	00	08	00
Ite. vj gees & xij ducks	00	14	00
Ite. vj po: of powder suger about 20 ^d	00	10	00
Ite. v po: of powder suger 18 ^d	00	07	06
Ite. x ^{li} of Loaf suger	01	00	00
Ite. Cloves & mace	00	01	00
Ite. ij oz of Nutmeggs j ^s & Sinam ^o 16 ^d	00	02	04
Ite. workmens wadges for Cutting & bringing home wood against winter about		03	00-00
Suma to ^{lis}	105	18	11

Item ¶ so much p ^d M ^r Pearce*	
for provisions of meale, pease,	
Canvas, Carsey & etcr w th 3 ^{li}	
5 ^s 9 ^d after 25 ^{li} ¶ Cent. & freight.	
I say p ^d the some of	12-15-01
Ite. for 3 quarts of aquavite	00-03-09
Ite. for x ^{li} of Rice att 5 ^d	00-04-02
Ite. 10 ^{li} of Butt[er] att	00-06-08
Ite. 4 Chees[es] att	01-03-04
Ite. 10 peeces of pork	00-11-08
Ite. more 20 ^{li} of Butter	00-10-00
Ite. more 4 bushells Virginia Corne	02-00-00
Ite. soape 7 ^s & vinege ^r 4 gall ^o 8 ^s & 1 g ^l 2 ^s	00-17-00
Ite. 2 pecke of w ^t salte att	00:03:00
Sumis	18-14-08
And on the other syde the totall some of	105-18-11
Suma to ^{lis}	124-13-07

*The master of the ship *George Bonaventure* in which Mr. Skelton came over.

Now ye Increase

The first yeare next after the receipte of the 2 heiffers, both the Calues miscaried, one about a quarter ould dyed, the other neare upon a yeare ould lost by the woolves.

The second yeare there was a heiffer Calfe and a bull Calfe, w^{ch} heiffer is now in my hands And the Bull Calfe M^r Skelton sould att one ye^r and three quarters ould for eight pounds.

The Therd yeare was which the beginning of winter weare both eaten with the woolves. Now since the three foresaid yeares, the next yeare after was Twoe bull Calvs, and an heiffer Calfe, the springe before M^r Skeltons death.

And This yeare since was Three bull Calues Twoe wherof are dead the one when it was about Twenty & twoe weeks ould, the other since winter did begin. Now for the keeping of the Cattle w^{ch} should haue beene att the Companyes Chardge, hath wholly lyen vpon vs.

M^r Skeltons account wth the CompanieM^r Skelton is D pr viz

	li.	s.	d
℥ 14 yards of Dutch serge Rec ^d att	02	05	09
It. 17 yards of ffustian att	01	07	00
It. 11 yards of w ^t English ieans	00	13	09
It. 12 yards of Red p petuana	01	16	00
It. 12 yards of Greene say	01	13	00
It. 12 yards of yellow say	01	13	00
It 12 elns of lin [torn] men	00	14	00
It. 14 elns Nouess [torn] llain	01	17	04
It. 20 elns of [loc] krum	01	05	10
It. 20 elns stript [linsey] woolsye	01	09	04
It. [] yards [torn] buckrum	00	05	03
It. one peece of Noridg serg	00	15	00
It. 20 elns of Lockerum	01	05	10
It. 15 yards of w ^t flannell	00	15	00
It. 20 elns of Course Canvas	01	04	[torn]
It. one pound of whalbone	0	0	[torn]
	20	11	00

Item ℥ so much p^d ℥ M^r Renell
p^t of M^r Pearce his bill, the some of 08-00-00

	li.	s.	d.
Item £ 9 ^{li} of Iron att 3 ^d is	00	02	03
It. £ one syth	00	03	00
It. £ one fishing line	00	03	00
It. £ 30 pound ocum	00	07	06
It. £ 2000 Nails 6 ^d p C.	00	10	00
It. £ 600 Nails 10 ^d p C.	00	05	05
It. £ 1 Reame of paper	00	10	00
Item. borrowed of Cp. Endicot of y ^e Comp. 7 yds of bays att 2 ^s 6 ^d			
£ y ^d is	00	17	06
halfe a elne of ffustian att	00	00	10
It. 2 yards & half of yellow Carsey 3 ^s 4 ^d	00	08	04
Suma To ^{lis} St.	031	19	05
Ite. 2 gall of Metheglen	00	08	00
It. one Lethe ^r Jack	00	01	06
It. two Tubbs	}	00	03-06
It. one wooden hand boule			
Ite. vinegar			
It. 3 peuter botle ^s quarts		00	00-10
It. one pinte peute ^r botle		00	10-00
Ite. one hatt		33	03-03

rec of M^r Winthrop Govern^r

Ite. 3 y^rds of Cambrick
 6 y^rds & a h: of Loomeworke
 2 Drinking hornes
 8 p^r of shoes for men
 6 p^r of gray stockings for men
 6 p^r of stockings for women
 6 p^r of stockings for children
 10 y^rds of Carsey
 Thred
 2000 of pinnes
 6 Alls
 one webb of blew gartering
 2 knots of Tape

AN INVOICE OF ENGLISH GOODS SHIPPED TO NEW ENGLAND ABOUT 1690.

In July, 1694, suit was brought in the Court at Boston, by John Caxy of London, England, against Joseph Mallenson of Boston, to whom the London merchant had consigned various goods for the Boston market, the shipment consisted of a great variety of clothing, fabrics, hardware, implements, kitchen utensils and pewter. Mallenson not having remitted for the goods, suit was bought and a copy of the invoice was presented at court and is still preserved among the Massachusetts State Archives. This document throws considerable light on the furnishings of the colonial home at that time and the prevailing scale of prices.

Invoice and Contents of Sundry Goods Laden on Board the good ship called the Friendship Capt. John Ware Command^r bound from this Port of London for Boston in New England and goes consigned to M^r Joseph Mallenson for the proper Accompt & Risque of John Caxy.

One Large Fatt q^t Felt & Castor hatts as viz^t N^o. 1.

N ^o . 1	3 doz: Boyes Felts Edged & Lin'd at 14/ p doz:	£2.02.0
2	3 doz: ditto at 16 p doz:	2.08.0
3	3 doz: ditto at 18 p doz:	2.14.0
4	3 doz: ditto at 20/ p doz:	3.00.0
5	4 doz: Mens felts at 34 ^s	6.16.0
6	10 doz: ditto at 40 ^s p doz:	20.00.0
7	3 doz: ditto at 48 ^s p doz:	7.04.0
8	3 doz: Mens Carrolinas at 8/6 p ps	15.06.0
1	4 doz: Mens Castors at 5/6	13.04.0
2	3 doz: ditto at 6/6	11.14.0
3	2 doz: ditto at 7/9	9.06.0
4	2 doz: ditto at 9/	10.16.0

5	1 doz: ditto at 11/	6.12.0
	6 doz: Rubers at 15 ^d p doz:	0.07.6
	6 doz: ditto at 2/6 p doz:	15.00.0
	a Large Fatt Cost 12 ^s	12.00.0
		<hr/> £112.16.6

One Small Case haire Powder, & Wash Balls No 1.

4 doz & halfe of Sweet haire Powder at 8 ^d doz :	1.16.0
3 li of best Damask Powder at 3/ p li	0.09.0
7 gross Wash Balls at 8 ^d p g ^s	2.16.0
a Case cost 2 ^s	0.02.0
	<hr/>
	5.03.6

Two hh^{ds} Turnerie Ware N^o 1 & 2 as viz^t & 7 bundles of Steel Shoe Shovells & Spads N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

3 Pottle Tun Canns at	3.09.00
2 doz: Fine pint Tun Canns at	18.00.00
6 quart Tunn Canns at	06.00
3 Three pint Tunn Canns at	04.00
4 Snap Mouse Traps	01.00
4 Double fall Mouse Traps at	02.02
2 Single fall Mouse Traps at	01.04
2 Large Single fall Mouse Traps at	01.06
4 Wooden Ratt Traps with Springs at	05.00
1 doz: Punch Strainers Sett up	02.09
9 doz: 6 best Maple Treachers at 30/ p doz:	1.06.11
1 doz: Milk Trayes at	11.00
3 doz: Platters at 6/	18.00
3 doz: hand Boles at 3/6	10.06
1 doz: Porridge Dishes at	11.04
2 doz: handle Boles at 8/p doz:	16.00
2 doz: Carved Spoons at 6 ^d p doz:	01.00
6 doz: Beer Tapps at 3 ^d p doz:	01.06
5 gs 2 doz: plaine Spoons at 2/6 p gro.	12.11
1 ^g Course haire Cottons kom'd at 2/9	1.13.00
1 gs Midle hayre cottons kom'd at 3/3	1.19.00
6 doz: Large haire Strainers at 2/ p doz	12.00
3 doz: Small haire ditto at 18 ^d p doz	04.06
2 doz: Midle Bellows at 18/ p doz	1.16.00
1 doz: 6. Small ditto at 16/ p doz	1.04.00
1 doz: Sucking Bottles at 2 ^s	12.00
1 doz: Large Ladles at 1 ^s 8	01.08
1 doz: Small ditto	01.00

12 doz: Steel Shod Shovells & Spads at 16/	9.12.00
2 hh ^{ds} Cost 7 ^s each	14.00
	<hr/> 25.03.10

One Case Lookeing Glasses N^o 3 as

N ^o 1 6 Dressing Glasses 10 Inches in Sight at 5/ ps.	1.10.0
2 6 ditto at 6 ^s ps 11 Inches in Sight	1.16.0
3 6 ditto at 7 ^s ps 12 Inches in Sight	2.02.0
4 3 Glasses in Large Frames at 15/ ps 12 Inches	2.05.0
5 3 ditto at 18 ^s ps 14 Inches in Sight	2.14.0
6 2 ditto at 22 ^s ps 16 Inches in Sight	2.04.0
7 2 ditto at 28 ^s ps 18 Inches in Sight	2.16.0
8 2 ditto at 35 ^z ps 20 Inches	3.10.0
A Case Cost 5 ^s	05.0
	<hr/> 19.02.0

One Case N^o 2 q^t as viz^t

N ^o 1 2 Perriwiggs at 18 ^s p ps	1.16.0
2 2 ditto at 2 ^s	2.00.0
3 1 ditto at 25 ^s	1.05.0
4 1 ditto at 30 ^s	1.10.0
	<hr/> 6.11.0

N ^o 1 2 doz: Child. woll hose at 5 ^s p doz:	10.0
2 2 doz: ditto at 6/8	13.4
3 1 doz: ditto at 8/	08.0
4 1 doz: ditto at 10/	10.0
5 2 doz: Womens Woll ditto at 9/6	19.0
6 2 doz: ditto at 10/6	1.01.0
7 1 doz ditto at 11/6	11.6
8 1 doz ditto at 13/6	13.6
9 1 doz ditto Mens Wool at 13/	13.0
10 2 doz ditto at 15/6	1.11.0
11 2 doz ditto at 18/	1.16.0
12 1 doz ditto at 20/	1.00.0
13 1 doz ditto black at 22/	1.02.0
14 1 doz Womens Worst ditto at 29/	1.09.0
15 1 doz Mens Short Worst Mixt at 36/	1.16.0
16 1 doz ditto at 38/	1.18.0
17 1 doz ditto at 43/	2.03.0
18 1 doz ditto black at 40/	2.00.0
19 1 doz Mens Mixt Role at 45/	2.05.0
20 1 doz ditto at 52/ p doz	2.12.0

21	1 doz ditto bla: & blew at 52 ^s	2.12.0
	1 Case Cost w th Cords 2/	02.0
		<hr/> 28.05.4

Thirty One Quoiles of Cordage Con^t as vix^d

N ^o .	1	3 Inch 1/4 qt	3.02.09
	2	1 ditto 4 Inches	4.01.00
	3	1 ditto 5 Inches	6.01.06
	4	1 ditto 5 3/4 Inches	8.02.02
	5	1 ditto 6	9.01.25
	6	1 Quoile 3	2.03.25
	7	1 Quoile 2 3/4	2.02.08
	8	1 Quoile 2 1/4	1.03.13
	9	1 Quoile 2 1/2	2.00.10
	10	1 Quoile 2 1/2	2.00.12
	11	1 Quoile 2 1/4	1.03.23
	12	1 ditto 2 1/2	2.00.17
	13	1 ditto 2 3/4	2.02.04
	14	1 ditto 3 Inches	3.01.02
	15	2 ditto 2	2.00.25
	16	2 ditto 2	2.00.12
	17	2 ditto 2	2.00.21
	18	2 ditto 2	2.00.13
	19	2 ditto 1 Inch 1/2	1.02.24
	20	2 ditto 1 1/2	1.01.13
	21	3 ditto 1 1/4	1.03.20
	22	2 ditto 1 3/4	1.03.11
	23	3 Quoiles 1 1/4	1.02.27
	1 Cable	8 Inches 3/4	19.00.14
	2	5 1/2	7.02.26
	1 ditto	4 1/2	5.01.22
	1 ditto	4 3/2	5.03.07
	1 Quoile	2 3/4	2.01.11
	1 Quoile	2 3/4	2.01.11
	1 Quoile	2 1/4	1.01.08
For a Lyghter to carry it on board			15.00

One hh^d N^o 4 q^t wro^t Brass & wro^t Iron worke as viz^d

12	brass Kettles q ^t 1 C. 0.4 ^{li} at 15 ^d p li	7.05.0
2	pr of 8 Square Monument Candlesticks	15.0
2	pr ditto at 6 ^s	12.0
2	pr ditto at 5 ^s	10.0
2	pr ditto at 4 ^s	08.0
2	pr ditto at 3/6	07.0

2 pr ditto at 3/	06.0
2 pr of 4 square ditto at 7/	14.0
2 pr of ditto at 6 ^s	12.0
2 pr of Round ditto at 3/6	07.0
2 pr of ditto at 4 ^s	08.0
2 pr ditto at 4 ^s 6	09.0
2 pr ditto at 5/	10.0
2 pr ditto at 5/6	11.0
2 pr ditto at 6/6	13.0
6 doz : Iron Sp ^r Candlesticks at 5/6	1.13.0
2 Fine Mortars & Pestells at 4/	08.0
2 ditto at 4/6	09.0
2 ditto at 5/6	11.0
2 ditto at 7/3	14.6
1 doz. Flower Boxes	11.0
1 doz Pepper Boxes	06.0
5 doz Brass Snuffers at 7/6	1.17.6
6 Snuffers Stands at	10.6
4 Snuffers Panns at	04.8
1 doz : Beife Forkes	07.0
1 doz Grid. Irons w ^{ta} 98 Ribbs	17.0
18 plaine Bellows	1.03.0
4 doz : Alkomy Spoons at 12/9	11.0
2 doz : ditto at 2/3	04.6
1 doz : Brass Extinguishers	03.0
6 brass Ladles at 6 ^s 6 ^d	03.3
6 ditto at 9d	04.6
6 ditto at 14 ^d	07.0
6 Slices at 7 ^d	03.6
6 ditto at 9	04.6
2 doz : brass Save-alls at 5 ^s p doz	10.0
3 doz ditto at 4/	12.0
3 doz ditto at 3/6	10.6
2 doz ditto at 3/	06.0
1 doz dubble Iaggers	06.0
1 doz : ditto at	06.0
2 doz : Single ditto at 3 ^s 9	07.6
2 doz : Small mincers at 7 ^s	14.0
1 doz Large ditto at	15.6
1 doz Chopers	12.0
1 doz Cleavers	17.6
3 doz Small padlocks at 5 ^s 6	16.6
2 doz : ditto at 6 ^s p doz	12.0
2 doz : ditto at 7/9 p doz	15.6

1 doz ditto at	09.6
10 doz Scuers w th fraimes	16.6
2 doz : Small Sp ^r . Locks at 8 ^s p doz	16.0
2 doz Duble Sp ^r Locks at 17/ p doz	1.14.0
4 bundles Frying Pans q ^t 1 C. 1. 26 ^u at 45/	3.09.6
1 hh ^d Cost 6 ^s	06.0
	<hr/> 41.11.5

One Trunk N^o 1 q^t Nothing butt Buttons as viz^t

N ^o . 1 12 gs Gimp Fallow Brest at 9 ^d p gro	09.0
2 48 gs Gymp Fallow Coatt at 1.11 ^d	2.04.0
3 34 baggs Coat Pillers q ^t 136 gro: 18 ^d p gro:	10.04.0
4 10 gross bla : haire best at 20 ^d	16.8
5 10 baggs best Pillers Coats q ^t 40 gro: at 23 ^d	3.16.8
6 24 gross Silke browne best at 23 ^d	2.06.0
7 13 baggs q ^t 52 gross of Accor. Coats 2/6 p gs	6.10.0
8 12 gross bla : hayre Milo Coats 3/3 ^d	1.19.0
9 20 gross Cutt haire Coats at 3/10 p gs	3.16.8
10 30 gross Large Silke Coats at 3/10	5.15.0
A Trunk & Cords Cost 15/	15.0
	<hr/> 38.12.0

One Large hh^d N^o 3 q^t of Tinnerie Ware as viz^t

6 Lanthorns at 2 ^s 3 ^d p L	13.6
5 ditto at 21 ^d	10.6
6 ditto at 18 ^d	09.0
2 Large fish kettles & plates at 5 ^s	10.0
2 Small ditto at 3 ^s	06.0
2 doz Slices at 2/6	05.0
6 Large pastry panns at 22 ^d	11.0
6 Small ditto at 14 ^d	07.0
3 Setts Kettles at	1.01.0
3 doz : Pockett Graters at 2 ^s p doz	06.0
3 doz ditto at 20 ^d	05.0
1 doz Large Square pudding pans at 14 ^s	14.0
1 doz ditto Small at 12 ^d	12.0
6 paire of Snuffers & panns at 18 ^d p	09.0
6 hanging Candlesticks at 12 ^d	06.0
2 doz : Large Corringers at 4 ^s	08.0
3 doz Midle ditto at 3 ^s	09.0
2 doz : Small ditto at 2/	04.0
6 Large Funnells at 9 ^d ps	04.6
2 doz quart ditto at 6/ p doz	12.0

2 doz pint ditto at 4/ p doz	08.0
2 doz ditto at 2/6	05.0
2 doz ditto at 2/	04.0
1 doz Large Sauce panns at 8 ^d p ps	08.0
2 doz: quart ditto at 6 ^d p ps	12.0
2 doz: point ditto at 4/6	09.0
2 doz: Flower Boxes at 3/6	07.0
2 doz: pepper boxes at 2/6	05.0
4 Large Dripping pans at 2/3	09.0
6 Small ditto at 20 ^d	10.0
1 doz Quart potts at 6 ^d ps	06.0
2 doz: pint ditto at 4/ p doz	08.0
1 doz: Large Round Pudding panns 13 ^d	13.0
1 doz ditto Small at 11 ^d	11.0
1 doz: Candlesticks at 6 ^d ps	06.0
6 Planish Candlesticks at 8 ^d	04.0
1 doz Casting Ladles at 4 ^d ps	04.0
1 doz: bread Graters at 7 ^d ps	07.0
1 doz: ditto at 4 ^d ps	04.0
1 doz: Tinder boxes & at 8s	08.0
8 Candle Boxes at 14 ^d ps	09.4
6 round Fish plates at 11 ^d ps	05.6
6 Cullendars at 16 ^d ps	08.0
1 doz halfe pint potts at 2 ^d ps	02.0
A Large Casque Cost 9 ^s	09.0
	<hr/>
	18.04.4

One Bayle of Stuffs & N^o 8 q^t as viz^t

N ^o 1	12 ps Worst. Fancies at 20 ^s	12.00.0
2	3 Woollen Shades at 22 ^s ps	3.00.0
3	6 playne Silke Crape at 23/ ps	6.18.0
4	6 Stript Worst. Crape at 23/	6.18.0
5	2 Strip't Silke Crape at 26/	2.12.0
6	4 Spotted Strip't Silke Crape at 26/	5.04.0
7	2 Sattin Strip't Crape at 28/	2.16.0
8	10 Strip't Druggetts at 28/	14.00.0
9	3 Woollen Damask at 29 ^s	4.07.0
10	6 Mixt Serges at 30/	9.00.0
11	2 Strip't ditto at 33 ^s	3.06.0
13	10 Silke Fancies at 36/ ps	18.00.0
14	6 Effigianes at 38/ ps	11.08.0
15	6 Silke Damaske at 46/	13.16.0
16	3 Strip't Camblets at 46 ^s	6.18.0
17	1 Mock Calliminco at 3	3.00.0

18 1 Right ditto	4.00.0
19 3 Role ps Silke Fancies q ^t 37:37:37 1/2 is 111 1/2 yd at 18 ^d	8.07.3
20 1 ps Red Flannel q ^t 20)	
21 1 ps Yello ditto q ^t 21)	
22 1 ps ditto q ^t 25)	110 yds at 14 ^d
23 1 ps white q ^t 44)	6.08.4
peices 92	

A Coard & Canvis paper & packing	1.04.0
4 doz: of Course hose in ditto Bale	

146.14.7
One Drume Fatt N^o 2 Containing Pewter as viz^t

12 Pottle Tankards at 3 ^s 10 ^d ps	2.06.0
12 Quart ditto at 3 ^s	1.16.0
24 Midle ditto at 2/6	3.00.0
24 Small ditto at 2/	2.08.0
12 doz: Large Poringers at 9 ^s 6 ^d p. doz	5.14.0
12 doz: Small ditto at 8/	4.16.0
3 pr New-fashion'd Candlesticks at 4 ^s	12.0
3 pr ditto at 3 ^s	09.0
2 pr Round ditto at 2 ^s 10 ^d	05.8
a Fatt Cost	07.0

One Drume Fatt No 3 q^t more Pewter viz^t

18 Large Chamber Potts at 2/10 ^s ps	2.11.0
30 Middle ditto at 2 ^s d ^d	3.10.0
40 Small ditto at 2 ^s	4.00.0
12 doz Alkney Spoons at 2/9	1.13.0
24 doz Powder ditto at 2/3 ^d p doz	2.14.0
12 Large Salts at 2 ^s 2 ps	1.06.0
24 Middle ditto at 20 ^d ps	2.00.0
48 Small ditto at 12 ^d ps	2.08.0
18 Basons q ^t 32 1/2 at 12 ^d	1.12.6
2 doz: Sawcers at 9 ^s p doz	18.0
4 doz Small ditto at 7 ^s p doz	1.08.0
2 Pottle Wine Measure Potts at 5/6	11.0
6 Quart ditto at 2/8	16.0
6 Pint ditto Potts at 22 ^d ps	11.0
6 halfe Pint ditto at 14 ^d	07.0
6 Quartern ditto Potts at 9 ^d p ps	04.6
a ffat Cost 7 ^s	07.0

One halfe Barell Fatt N^o 4 Con^t more pewter

N ^o A 78 Dishes q ^t 265 ^u at 9 ^d 1/2	10.09.9 1/2
A ffat Cost 3 ^s 6	03.6

£76.02.5 1/2

One Bayle of Lincy Woolsie Cont 30 ps	
No 7 at 31 ^s ps	46.10.0
Canvis &c ^a	1.07.0
	<hr/> 47.17.0

Two Large Bayles of Kersyes N^o 4 : 5 viz^t

N ^o A 3 Browns)		
1 Gray)	at 26 ^s p ps.	5.04.0
B 3 Browne)		
1 Gray)	at 28 ^s ps	5.12.0
C 1 Browne)		
3 Grays)	at 30 ^s	6.00.0
D 4 Browns at 31 ^s		6.04.0
E 4 Browns at 32 ^s		6.08.0
F 3 Browns)		
2 Grays)	at 35 ^s	10.10.0
G 4 Browns)		
2 Grays)	at 37 ^s	11.02.0
H 4 Browns)		
2 Grays)	at 38 ^s	11.08.0
I 6 Browns at 39 ^s		11.14.0
K 3 Browns)		
2 Drabbs)	at 42 ^s	12.12.0
1 Gray)		
L 6 Honly Reds at 42 ^s		12.12.0
M 2 Grays)		
1 Drabb)		
3 Browns)	at 43 ^s ps	25.16.0
6 Nap't)		
N 3 Browns)		
2 Grays)	at 58 ^s ps	14.08.0
1 Drabb)		
O 3 Browns)		
3 Grays)	at 55 ^s ps 20 yds Long	16.10.0
Canvis Cord Paper & packing 38 ^s p bayle		3.16.0
		<hr/> 159.16.0

One Bayle of Cottons of Severall Collers viz^t

6 White Cottons at 15/	4.10.0
6 White ditto at 20/	6.00.0
6 Red ditto)	
5 Blew ditto)	
5 Cloth Cullerd ditto) at 17 ^s p ps	19.11.0
5 Ashe Cullerd ditto)	
2 Yellow ditto)	

4 Red ditto at 23 ^s ps	4.12.0
1 Blew ditto at 24/	1.04.0
Canvis & Packing	1.18.0
	<hr/>
	37.15.0

One hh^d N^o 5 Con^t Sundry Lotts of Goods as Viz^t

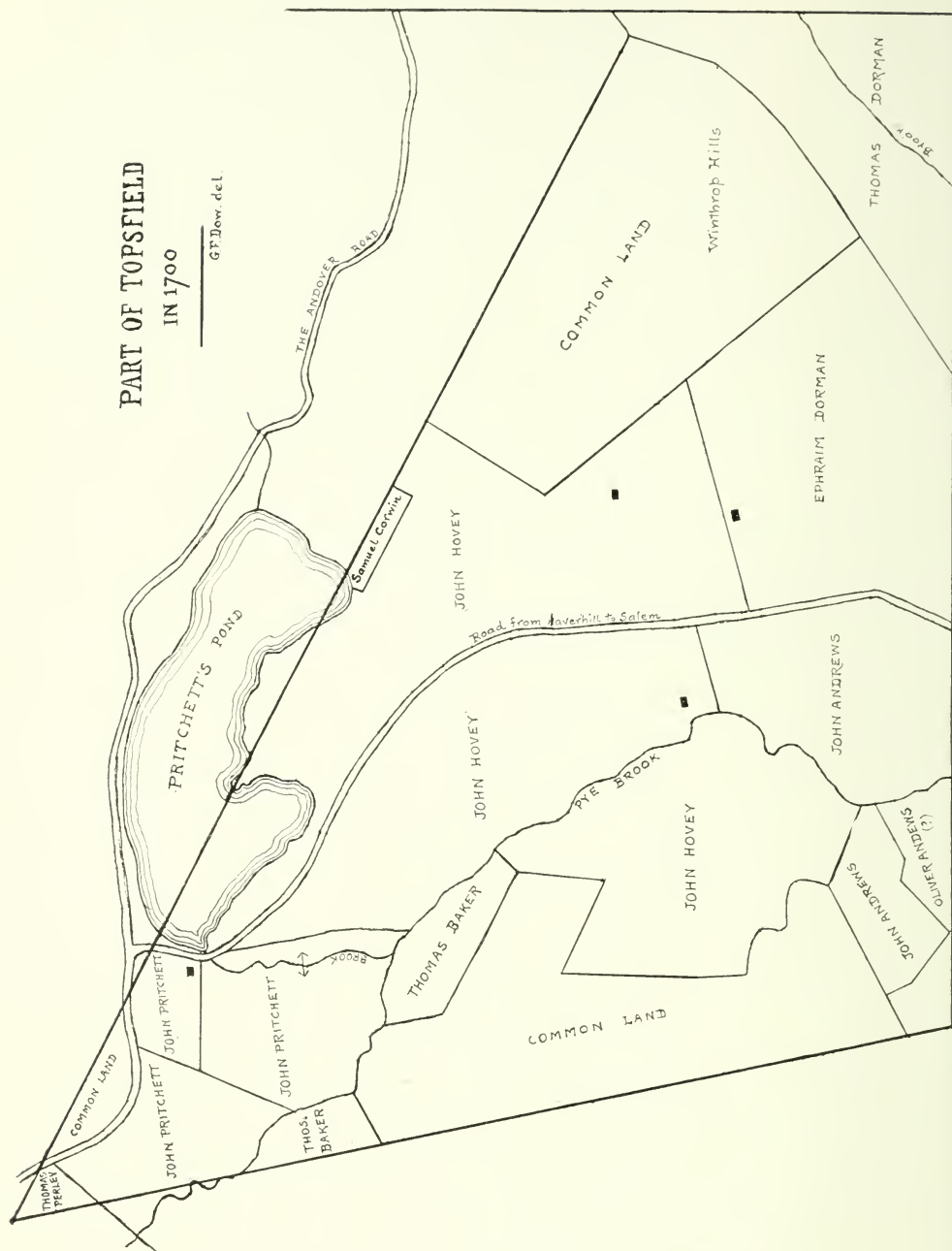
12 hogskin Saddles Stirrups, Leathers bridles, Girts & Snaffels at 14 ^s	8.08.0
N ^o 18 li whited Browne Thread at 2/3	13.6
20 li ditto at 2/6	15.0
22 li ditto at 2/10	17.0
24 li ditto at 3/3	19.6
26 li ditto at 3/8	1.02.0
28 li ditto at 4 ^s p li	1.04.0
4:15 3 li Nunns Thread at 6 ^s	18.0
5:10 3 li ditto at 7 ^s p li	1.01.0
6:10 3 li ditto at 8/	1.04.0
8:10 1 li ditto at 10 ^s p li	10.0
9:10 1 li ditto at 12/	12.0
12:10 1 li ditto at 16/	16.0
N ^o 1 6 doz best Brown Thread at 22 ^s p doz	6.12.0
2 3 doz Cull ^r ditto at 26/ p doz	3.08.0
3 4 doz: blew & Collerd Tape at 9/6	1.18.0
4 2 doz: blew & Collerd filletting at 13/6	1.07.0
5 1 doz: White filletting at 15 p	15.0
6 2 doz fine white Twist at 3/4 ^d	06.8
7 2 doz Narrow Holland Tape at 7 ^s p doz	14.0
8 2 doz broad ditto at 10/ p doz	1.00.0
9 3 Gross Cotton 6 ^d Ribbin at 10 ^s p gro	1.10.0
10 1 ps broad Strip't 12 ^d Ribbin at 4/6	04.6
11 2 doz Pinns at 6/8 p doz	12.0
12 3 doz. ditto at 7/2 p doz	1.01.6
13 4 Mille Needles at 5/ p mille	1.00.0
14 2 Gross Womens Brass Thimbles at 5/6	11.0
15 6 doz: Mens Steel ditto at 7 ^s p gs	03.6
16 6 doz. horne Combs at 14 ^d	07.0
17 6 doz: ditto at 18 ^d	09.0
18 6 doz: ditto at 22 ^d	11.0
19 2 doz Ivory Combs at 3/6 p doz	07.0
20 2 doz ditto at 6/8	12.0
21 Old Brass Curtaine Rings at 14 ^d	07.0
22 2 doz. Small Inckhornes at 20 ^d	03.4
23 1 doz: Large ditto	02.9
24 1 doz Large Sands at 4 ^s	04.0

25	2 gro: Tin brest Buttons 12 ^d	02.0
26	6 gro: Large ditto at 15 ^d	07.6
27	6 gro: ditto at 18 ^d p gro	09.0
28	2 gro: Ell Thread Laces at 2/4	04.8
29	2 gro: ditto y ^d & 1/2 at 3/8	06.0
30	1 gro: ditto Silke 2 yd ^s at 30 ^s	1.10.0
	1 hh ^d Cost 5/	05.0
	Trunk N ^o 2	
31	6 gro: Large White Wastcoat Buttons at 15 ^d	07.6
32	6 gro: fine Small ditto at 18 ^d	09.0
33	2 gro: gilt sleeve buttons at 3/4	06.8
34	1 doz: bla: Velvitt Markes lin'd w th	14.0
35	1 doz: best ditto at 15/	15.0
36	1 doz: best ditto lin'd w th Silke at 22 ^s	1.02.0
37	1 doz: Callico quilted Caps at 9 ^s	09.0
38	1 doz: Holland ditto at 12/ p doz	12.0
39	18 yds Grey Lace at 3 ^d	04.6
40	20 yds ditto at 4 ^d p yd	06.8
41	33 yds ditto at 4 ^d 1/2	12.4 1/2
42	15 yds ditto at 5 ^d p yd	06.3
43	12 yds ditto at 6 ^d	06.0
44	16 yds ditto at 8 ^d	10.8
45	34 yds bla: Silke bone Lace at 5d 1/2 p yd	15.7
46	42 yds ditto at 7d 1/2	1.06.3
47	24 yds ditto at 12d	1.04.0
48	16 yds ditto at 13d	17.4
49	18 yds ditto at 14d	1.01.0
50	2 Gro: Silke Bindins at 18/6 p gro:	1.17.0
51	2 Gro: Silke Galunes at 18/	1.16.0
52	1 gro: Narrow: Black Silk purle for Tippet	05.0
53	2 gro: Brord ditto at 14 ^s p gro:	1.08.0
54	1 gro: White, Thready brord gause purle at 10/6	10.6
55	2 doz: black & White Net Gause at 11/ p doz.	1.02.0
56	1 doz: black Mourning gause at	12.0
57	1 doz: White ditto at 12 ^s	12.0
58	2 doz: White Thread gause at 12/	1.04.0
59	2 doz: black Silke ditto at 13/	1.06.0
60	3 doz: Women Silke Girdles w th Buckles 6/	18.0
61	2 doz: Long ditto Copper Tassells at 3/9	07.6
62	1 doz: Rich Silke & Silver Tassle ditto 12/	12.0
63	1 doz: best ditto at 15 ^s	15.0
64	1 doz: Romall handkerchiffs at 16 ^s p doz	16.0

65	1 doz: Silke ditto at 20 ^s p doz	1.00.0
66	1 doz: best Large ditto at 23 ^s	1.03.0
67	4 doz: black Moyhaire ring at 6/	1.04.0
68	4 doz: Deep ditto at 7 ^s p doz	1.08.0
69	2 doz: Copper Cull ^r & purled ditto at 6/ p doz	12.0
70	4 doz: Cull ^r Mixt ditto at 7 ^s	1.08.0
71	4 doz: Cloth Culler: bla: & Scarlett ditto at 8/	12.0
72	2 doz: Deep bla: Duble ditto at 9 ^s 6	19.0
73	18 doz: Nar: fringe to Sett on ye Top of Fringe 20 ^d	1.10.0
74	18 yds White Corded Thred fringe at 10 ^d yd	15.0
75	13 oz. 1/2 bla: bella. Silke fringe at 25 ^d	1.02.6
76	27 oz: best Nar: & Deep ditto at 21 ^d	2.07.3
77	12 oz: Copper Cull ^r Nar: & Deep ditto at 22 ^d	1.02.0
78	18 oz: 1/16 d ^o & white Nar: & deep Mixtd. 2 ^s	1.16.1 1/2
79	21 oz 1/2 Clo: Cull ^r blew & white Nar & Deep 2 1/2 ^d	2.08.4
80	21 oz 1/2 Clo: Cull ^r green & white corded d ^o 2/4 ^d	2.10.2
81	17 oz: 1/4 3/16 bla: Corded ditto at 2/ p doz	1.14.10 1/2
82	1 gro 1/2 Silke bread to Sett at Bottom of fringe 14 ^s	1.01.0
83	5 ps ferrett 6 ^d Ribbon at 7 ^s ps	1.15.0
84	1 gro: bla: 1 ^d Taffety Ribbon at 7 ^s	07.0
85	2 gro: ditto 2 ^d ditto at 16 p gro	1.12.0
86	12 ps Dutch 7/4 Ribbins for binding Drowls 20 ^d	1.00.0
87	4 ps 6 ^d Taffety Ribbon at 5/	1.00.0
88	4 ps 8 ^d ditto at 9 ps	1.16.0
89	1 ps 10 ^d ditto at	11.0
90	1 ps 12 ^d ditto	13.0
91	4 ps Double Love Ribben 6 ^d at 6/	1.04.0
92	2 ps 8 ^d ditto at 8	16.0
93	1 ps 10 ^d ditto at (?)	09.6
94	2 ps white Span. 6 ^d ditto at 8/6	17.0
95	1 ps ditto 8 ^d at 10	10.0
96	3 doz: Sattin Stripes 8 ^d Ribbon at 6 ^s	18.0
97	2 doz Cloth Cull ^r & purple Figur'd 10 ^d ditto 8 ^s	16.0
98	2 doz: blew & Green 12 ^d ditto at 11 ^s	1.02.0
99	2 doz Copper Cull ^r 'd & bla: 14 ^d ditto at 13 ^s	1.06.0
100	8li Clo: Cull ^r Silke w th a Little bla: at 17/6	7.00.0

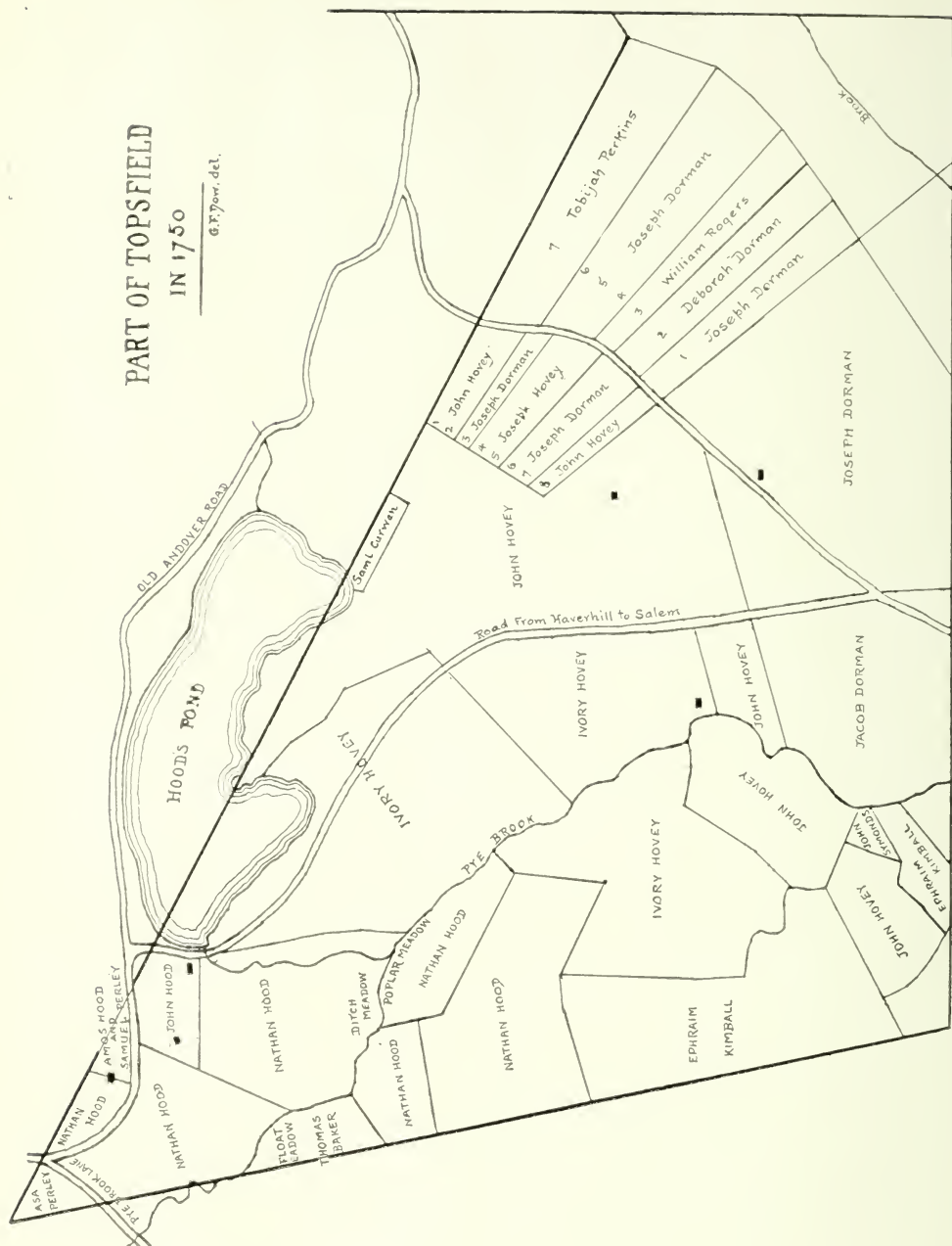
PART OF TOPSFIELD IN 1700

G.F. Dow del.



PART OF TOPSFIELD IN 1750

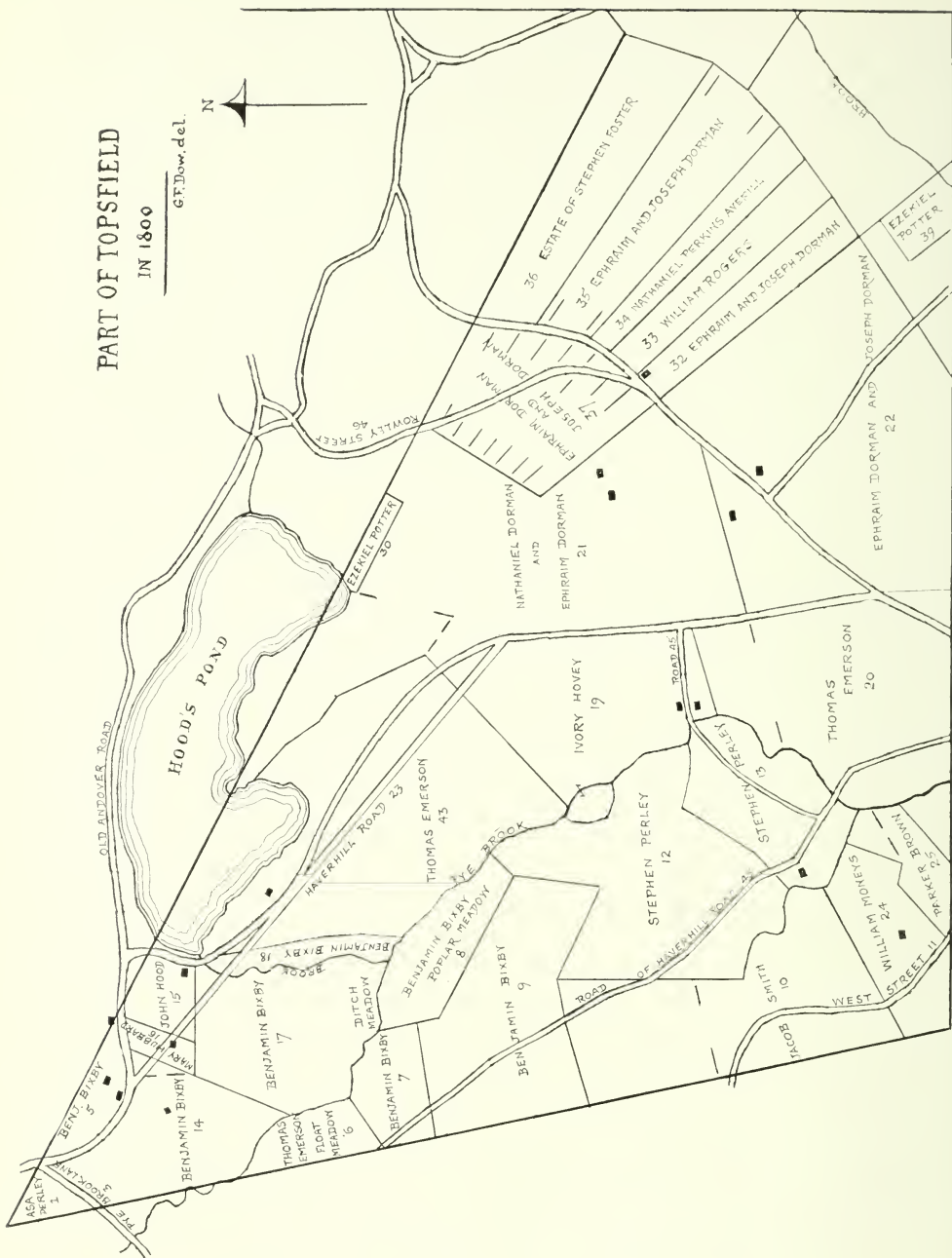
G. F. Young del.

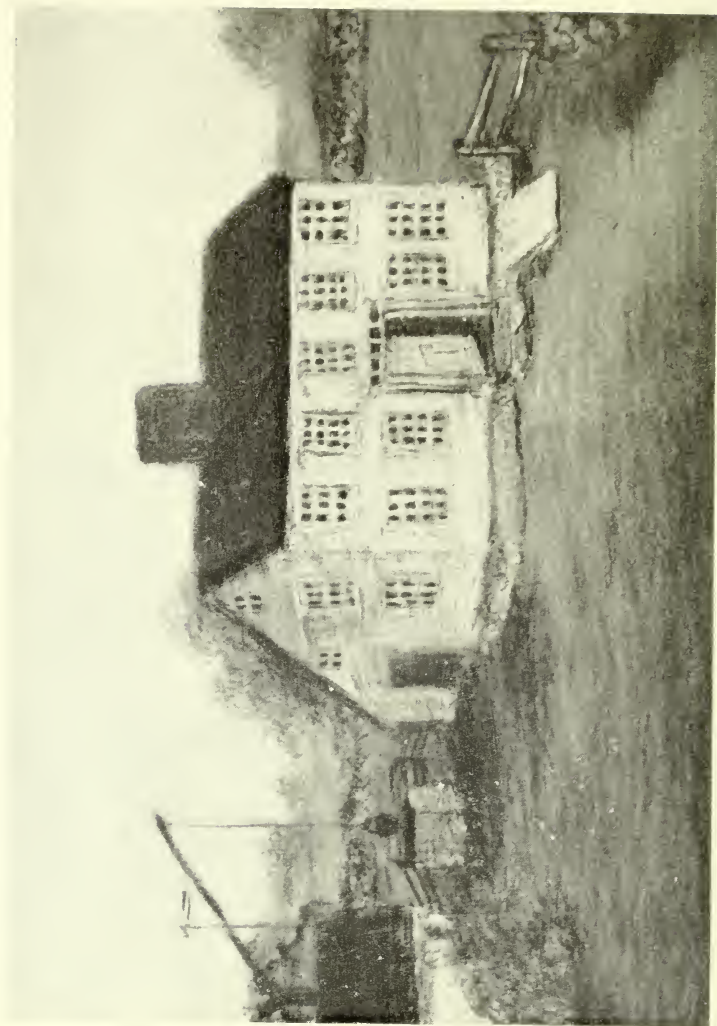


PART OF TOPSFIELD

IN 1800

G.F. Dow, del.





HOUSE BUILT BY NATHANIEL HOOD ABOUT 1712
Burned June 25, 1859. From a crayon drawing, made about 1860, by Miss Sarah E. Bixby
and now owned by Henry A. Bixby of Ayer, Mass.

TOPSFIELD HOUSES AND LANDS

BY SIDNEY PERLEY

THE following account of houses and lands in Topsfield includes a triangular area in the northerly part of the town lying between the boundary lines of the towns of Boxford and Ipswich and extending as far south as the corner of Ipswich and Haverhill streets. The accompanying maps show the partition lines of ownership in 1700, 1750 and 1800, and the subject divisions in the text are numbered to correspond with the numbers on the 1800 map.

ASA PERLEY LOT (1).

This triangular lot of land was a part of the homestead of Lt. Thomas Perley of Boxford, who bought the land of Richard Dole of Newbury in 1676. Lieutenant Perley died Sept. 24, 1709, having devised the lot to his son Thomas Perley. The latter, Capt. Thomas Perley, conveyed an undivided half of it to his son Maj. Asa Perley of Boxford, husbandman, July 16, 1743.¹ Captain Perley died, possessed of the other half of it, Nov. 13, 1745, having devised it to his son Asa. Major Perley owned the entire lot in 1800.

ANDOVER ROAD (2).

This highway was laid out by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1653, as a "common highway." The return of the committee appointed to lay it out is dated May 18, 1653, and describes that part of it which is included in Topsfield bounds, beginning at the "Five Mile pond" in Boxford, as "leading on the southwest of a pond called Fiue mile Pond,

¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 86, leaf 24.

& then contynuinge the cartway vnto a pond called M^r Bakers Pond, leauing the pond on the south, & so passinge ouer a little strip of meddow, & so as the cart way to M^r Winthrops playne, & so still the cartway on the south side of Capt Turners hill, & from thence the beaten way to Ipswich."²

PYE BROOK LANE (3).

This is a very old way, and is supposed to have been laid out as a highway. It began at the Andover road at this, its northeastern end, and ran southwesterly, crossing West street a few rods northerly of the Janes' house, to a point on the Topsfield road southerly of the residence of the late Samuel Andrews, in Boxford.

The quarter of an acre of land by Thomas Perley, jr., of Boxford, yeoman, to Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, cordwainer, Nov. 6, 1728, being a strip one and one-half rods wide, extending southerly from the country road that leadeth from Andover to Ipswich to the Boxford line, and bounded westerly on the land of the grantor, was probably this part of the lane, and the beginning of its existence as a thoroughfare.³

HUMPHREY PERLEY HOUSE (4).

The house of Humphrey Perley stood on the Ipswich line, only a corner of it being in Topsfield. The title to the land is like that of the *Asa Perley Lot*. Israel Hale owned the land June 6, 1840, when he conveyed this lot to Humphrey Perley of Boxford.⁴ Mr. Perley built a house upon it in the spring of 1843, and lived there from the time of his marriage in 1844 to 1857, when he removed to Boxford. After that time, the house was let to various tenants. When it was occupied by Miss Julia Bixby, on a windy day, Saturday, May 12, 1866, it was destroyed by fire. The following account of the fire, which was published in the Salem

²Records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, volume III, page 305.

³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 51, leaf 150.

⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 337, leaf 297.

Register of May 17th following, states that it was burned on Sunday :—

"FIRE IN TOPSFIELD. On Sunday afternoon last, a one and a half story house in the north part of the town near Ipswich line, owned by Mr. Humphrey Perley, and occupied by Miss Julia Bixby, took fire and was totally consumed. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney which caught on the roof. There being no engine in the town, and the wind blowing quite fresh, it was found impossible to save the building, but the household effects were mostly saved. We understand there was an insurance on the property, but at which office or amount we were unable to ascertain. M"

Mr. Perley owned the house at the time of the fire. The cellar has since remained uncovered.

BENJAMIN BIXBY HOUSE (5).

This lot was common land of Topsfield until Jan. 28, 1707-8, when the town of Topsfield "agreed to sell John Prichitt Jun^r half an Acre of Land on y^e North Side of Ipswich Road a littell aboue his shop," and it was laid out March 6, following. Mr. Pritchett was a joiner, and conveyed the lot to Francis Leathe of Boston, husbandman, Jan. 23, 1711.⁵ Mr. Leathe removed to Woburn, and conveyed the lot to Nathaniel Hood of Lynn, cordwainer, Feb. 26, 1712.⁶ Mr. Hood removed to Topsfield, and built a house upon the lot. Mr. Hood conveyed the house and lot and the barn upon it to his son Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, Jan. 19, 1733.⁷ Nathan Hood conveyed the eastern half of the house and lot to his father, Nathaniel Hood, May 15, 1735,⁸ but reserved a shop he had erected nearly in front of the house near the road. This shop was standing there a century and a half later, but is now gone. Nathaniel Hood conveyed his part of the house and land to his son Nathaniel Hood, jr., of Topsfield, house carpenter,

⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 221.

⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 174.

⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 51.

⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 70, leaf 134.

Jan. 28, 1740.⁹ Nathaniel Hood, jr., conveyed that part of the lot and "double house," which he owned, to Richard Marshall and Richard Marshall, jr., both of Topsfield, husbandmen, March 18, 1747;¹⁰ and the grantees reconveyed the property to him Dec. 13, 1748.¹¹ Mr. Hood conveyed it to Samuel Perley of Ipswich, yeoman, and Amos Hood of Topsfield, tailor, Feb. 19, 1749.¹² Amos Hood removed to Biddeford, and Samuel Perley and himself conveyed the same property to Nathan Hood, who owned the other portion of the land and buildings, June 12, 1751.¹³ Nathan Hood continued to live here until he sold the land and buildings thereon to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785.¹⁴ Mr. Bixby lived here, and died in February, 1830. The place then came into the possession of his son Capt. Daniel Bixby, who lived here, and died June 24, 1836. The estate then came into the possession of his son Elbridge Sumner Bixby. The latter built, the next year, a new house near the street, which was later known as the Clapp or Cotton house. The old house remained vacant more or less of the subsequent years of its existence, perhaps always until it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bixby conveyed the lot and houses to Asa Pingree of Topsfield, gentleman, May 8, 1838;¹⁵ and Mr. Pingree conveyed the same property to Isaac P. Clapp of Malden March 27, 1855.¹⁶ Mr. Clapp lived in the new house.

The old house was burned about midnight, Sunday, June 25, 1859. It was set on fire by Joseph Hale, jr., of Boxford, in order to draw away from the latter's house his uncle Isaac Hale, who lived just over the town line in Boxford at the great elm tree, that the incendiary might rob the house which then contained considerable money. Mr. Hale went

⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 81, leaf 108.

¹⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 91, leaf 144.

¹¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 94, leaf 222.

¹²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 96, leaf 147.

¹³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 99, leaf 45.

¹⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

¹⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 306, leaf 224.

¹⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 513, leaf 112.

to the fire but took with him the money; so all that was stolen was Mrs. Hale's gold watch. The watch had been purchased at the jewelry store of Palmer, Batchelder & Co. in Boston, and Mr. Hale immediately notified the firm of the theft. Strange to say the firm had hardly received the notification from Mr. Hale when the thief entered and wanted to dispose of the watch. It was a slight matter to arrest, try and imprison the thief.

The following account of the fire appeared in the *Salem Gazette*, in its issue of the following Tuesday.

BOXFORD.—On Sunday evening, an old and unoccupied dwelling house, near the borders of Topsfield, belonging to Mr. Isaac Clapp, was set on fire and consumed. Mr. Isaac Hale who lives near, while on the way to the fire, was suddenly seized with the suspicion that the house might have been set, in order to draw him away from his home and rob his own home of either money or other valuables. He accordingly returned and took his money, but forgot a gold watch owned by his wife, and then went back to the fire. After a time his wife, who was also present at the fire, returned home to get her husband's coat. When she arrived at the house, a man suddenly left it and ran across the plain, hiding behind some bushes. She at once informed a man who was passing, of this fact, and he pursued the suspected person, causing him to leave his place of concealment and effect his escape. Upon entering the house her gold watch was missing, having probably been stolen by the man who was seen to leave the house.

About two weeks since, a shoemaker's shop was broken into and robbed of shoes, and it is believed this robbery was perpetrated by the same party who set the building of Mr. Clapp on fire, and robbed the house of Mr. Hale.

The *Salem Register*, in its issue of Thursday of that week, contains the following article about the fire:—

TOPSFIELD. On Sunday night 26th, about 12 o'clock, an unoccupied dwelling house in Topsfield near the Boxford line, belonging to Asa Pingree, Esq., was discovered to be on fire, and an alarm was given in the neighborhood. Mr. Isaac Hale, who resides in the neighborhood, and his family left their house for a short time to witness the conflagra-

tion, and during their absence a gold watch was stolen therefrom. The watch was soon after offered for sale in Boston and recovered and the affair is now in the hands of the police.

The picture of the old house on the opposite page was painted from memory, the next year after the fire, by Sarah E. Bixby, daughter of Elbridge Sumner Bixby, who was born here. The original painting is now owned by her cousin, Henry A. Bixby of Ayer.

Mr. Clapp manufactured cigars in the front lower rooms of the new house for a number of years about 1875, from tobacco he grew on the plain south of the house. Mr. Clapp conveyed the house and lot to Elbridge Clapp of Quincy May 20, 1861;¹⁷ but continued to live here until about 1880, when he removed to Ipswich. Elbridge Clapp conveyed the estate to Mrs. Mary E. Slack of Wakefield June 6, 1878;¹⁸ and she reconveyed it to him Nov. 25, 1878.¹⁹ Mr. Clapp conveyed the estate to Charles G. Cotton of Lynn April 27, 1880;²⁰ and Mr. Cotton and his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Blethen, lived here. Mr. Cotton conveyed the house and lot to Charles W. Steele of Ipswich June 30, 1906;²¹ and Mr. Steele lived here. He conveyed the same estate to Johnson L. Walker of Boston Feb. 9, 1909.²²

FLOAT MEADOW (6).

This was called Float meadow as early as 1720. Capt. Thomas Baker of Topsfield owned it in 1669.²³ He died March 18, 1717-8, having devised his lands in Topsfield and Boxford to his son Capt. Thomas Baker of Topsfield. Capt. Baker died in September, 1725. His son Thomas Baker of Topsfield, gentleman, quitclaimed his interest in the lot to

¹⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 625, leaf 208.

¹⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1000, leaf 174.

¹⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1010, leaf 79.

²⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1037, leaf 251.

²¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1829, page 575.

²²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1954, page 94.

²³Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 3, page 166 (124).

the latter's brother John Baker of Topsfield, yeoman, June 18, 1752.²⁴ His daughter Priscilla, wife of Tarrant Putnam of Sutton, released her interest in his estate to her brother John Baker, then of Boxford, yeoman, Nov. 7, 1753.²⁵ John Baker returned to Topsfield, and sold the lot to Rev. John Emerson of Topsfield Nov. 20, 1754.²⁶ Mr. Emerson died in 1774, having in his will devised the residue of his estate to his son Thomas Emerson, who owned the lot in 1800.

BENJAMIN BIXBY LOT (7).

This was common land until June 29, 1722, when the committee of common lands in Topsfield conveyed it to Ivory Hovey of Topsfield.²⁷ Thomas Baker of Topsfield, yeoman, apparently claimed the lot; and Feb. 8, 1724-5, for ten pounds, released his interest in it to Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, husbandman.²⁸ Mr. Hovey was a yeoman, and, for twenty pounds, conveyed this lot, "at a place called y^e sluice," to Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, shoemaker, June 1, 1727.²⁹ Mr. Hood conveyed it to Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, June 19, 1733,³⁰ and Nathan Hood conveyed one-half of it to his father Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, cordwainer, May 15, 1735.³¹ Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, cordwainer, conveyed to his son Nathaniel Hood one-half of it Jan. 28, 1740,³² and Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, housewright, conveyed the lot to Nathan Hood of Topsfield, joiner, April 20, 1747.³³ Mr. Hood conveyed it to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785,³⁴ and Mr. Bixby owned it in 1800.

POPLAR MEADOW (8).

This piece of meadow was owned by Capt. Thomas Baker

²⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 100, leaf 9.

²⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 100, leaf 10.

²⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 100, leaf 229.

²⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 39, leaf 246.

²⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 48, leaf 21.

²⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 59, leaf 60.

³⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 51.

³¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 70, leaf 134.

³²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 81, leaf 108.

³³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 102, leaf 136.

³⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

of Topsfield, gentleman, in 1722, and perhaps in 1700. He conveyed it to Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, husbandman, Aug. 5, 1725.³⁵

It belonged to Nathan Hood in 1754 and 1768, and he probably conveyed it to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785.³⁶ Mr. Bixby owned it in 1800.

BENJAMIN BIXBY LOT (9).

This lot was granted by the commoners of Topsfield to Ivory Hovey Sept. 24, 1722; and it belonged to Nathan Hood in 1754 and 1768. Mr. Hood probably conveyed it to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785;³⁷ and Mr. Bixby owned it in 1800.

JACOB SMITH LOT (10).

That part of this lot lying northerly and easterly of the dashes was granted by the commoners of Topsfield to John Hovey Sept. 24, 1722. That part lying southerly and westerly of the dashes was at that time common land. Ivory Hovey of Topsfield owned the entire lot in 1725; and conveyed it to Ephraim Kimball of Boxford, yeoman, Dec. 12, 1734.³⁸ Mr. Kimball died in the autumn of 1752, having devised it to his son Thomas Kimball of Boxford, yeoman. Thomas Kimball conveyed it to Elias Smith of Boxford, yeoman, March 3, 1768;³⁹ and Elias Smith conveyed it to John Smith and Richard Peabody, both of Boxford, husbandman, Feb. 1, 1769.⁴⁰ These grantees reconveyed it to Mr. Smith April 7, 1773.⁴¹

There is on record a deed of this land from Asa Gould of Topsfield, yeoman, to William Eastie of Topsfield, yeoman, dated May 17, 1782;⁴² and another from Mr. Gould to

³⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 48, leaf 22.

³⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

³⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

³⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 91, leaf 183.

³⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 122.

⁴⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 123.

⁴¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 132, leaf 237.

⁴²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 139, leaf 198.

Benjamin Porter, jr., of Boxford, yeoman, dated May 8, 1783.⁴³ Jacob Smith appears as its owner in 1791 and 1800.

JACOB SMITH LOT (11).

This lot belonged to Ephraim Kimball of Boxford, yeoman, in 1734. He died in the autumn of 1752, having devised it in his will to his son Thomas Kimball of Boxford, yeoman. Thomas Kimball conveyed it to Elias Smith of Boxford, yeoman, March 3, 1768;⁴⁴ and Mr. Smith conveyed it to John Smith and Richard Peabody, both of Boxford, husbandmen, Feb. 1, 1769.⁴⁵ These grantees reconveyed it to Elias Smith April 7, 1773.⁴⁶ The lot belonged to Jacob Smith in 1791 and 1800.

WEST STREET (11a).

This was a well-trodden way for some fifty years before it was formally laid out by the town and accepted March 5, 1772. It was a way subject to gates, and was accepted by the county court, two rods wide, July 13, 1773. It was altered Sept. 27, 1774. The petitioners to the county court for the laying out of this road, in 1773, speak of it as a way heretofore improved on sufferance for a number of years from the road which leads from Ipswich to Andover to Hale's saw mill in Boxford, and then to Capt. Thomas Baker's stream towards Isaac Peabody's mills; that said way is often stopped up by the owners of the land and the petitioners are prevented from passing over it.

There was an old gate, called "Captain Boardman's old gate," across the road at the Haverhill street end in 1778.

This was called the new county road to head of Bare Hill lots, in 1778; the road to Boxford, in 1779; the county road, in 1784; the road that leads from Topsfield to Boxford, in 1784; the Boxford road, in 1867; later the Gunnison or Ridge road; and now West street for a number of years.

⁴³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 142, leaf 64.

⁴⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 122.

⁴⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 123.

⁴⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 132, leaf 237.

STEPHEN PERLEY LOT (12).

This land belonged to Serg. John Hovey, sr., of Topsfield, yeoman, in 1700; and he gave it by deed to his son Capt. Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, March 14, 1717-8.⁴⁷ Sergeant Hovey died March 29, 1718, having in his will confirmed the gift. Captain Hovey died Jan. 21, 1751, having in his will devised the lot to his son Aaron Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman. May 4 following, Aaron Hovey died, and in the division of his estate, March 18, 1765, this lot was assigned to his son Stephen Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman. Stephen Hovey, for one hundred and twenty-one pounds, conveyed it to Joseph Perkins of Topsfield, yeoman, May 3, 1765.⁴⁸ Mr. Perkins became a cordwainer, and conveyed the lot to Stephen Perley and Jeremiah Perley, both of Rowley, yeomen, May 1, 1781.⁴⁹ Jeremiah Perley died June 3, 1784; and his interest was probably released to his brother Stephen Perley, who owned the lot in 1800.

STEPHEN PERLEY HOUSE (13).

This lot belonged to John Hovey of Topsfield in 1700. He died May 31, 1751, having in his will devised it to his daughter Susanna Scales, wife of Rev. James Scales, providing she lived upon it, otherwise it was to go to her brother Joseph Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman. She did not live there, and so it became the property of Joseph Hovey. Mr. Hovey conveyed it to Simon Bradstreet of Topsfield, laborer, March 10, 1758;⁵⁰ and Mr. Bradstreet became a yeoman, and for forty-two pounds, nine shillings and four pence, he conveyed the lot to John Clough of Topsfield, husbandman, Feb. 18, 1766.⁵¹ Mr. Clough conveyed it to Joseph Perkins of Topsfield, cordwainer, Nov. 6, 1767.⁵² Mr. Perkins built a two story house and barn thereon; and conveyed the estate to

⁴⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 33, leaf 229.

⁴⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 115, leaf 223.

⁴⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 138, leaf 209.

⁵⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 186.

⁵¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 117, leaf 231.

⁵²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 117, leaf 231.

Stephen Perley and Jeremiah Perley, both of Rowley, yeomen, May 1, 1781.⁵³ Jeremiah Perley, while assisting in raising a barn for Thomas Emerson, June 3, 1784, fell with a part of the frame, and his head struck a stone on the ground. His skull was fractured, and he died a few hours later. His interest in this property was probably released soon after to his brother Stephen Perley. Stephen Perley died Feb. 16, 1839, at the age of ninety-one, and the homestead became the property of his nephew and namesake Stephen Perley, who owned and occupied the premises until a few months before the house was destroyed by fire in 1867.

BENJAMIN BIXBY LOT (14).

John Pritchett of Topsfield, yeoman, probably owned this lot in 1700, and conveyed it to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, June 26, 1705.⁵⁴ The grantee, who was a joiner, conveyed it to Francis Lathe of Boston, husbandman, Jan. 23, 1711.⁵⁵ Mr. Lathe removed to Woburn, and conveyed the lot to Nathaniel Hood of Lynn, cordwainer, Feb. 26, 1712.⁵⁶ Nathaniel Hood, jr., of Topsfield, house carpenter, conveyed one-half of seven acres of the lot to his son Nathaniel Hood of Topsfield, joiner, May 1, 1741.⁵⁷

Nathaniel Hood, jr., of Topsfield, housewright, conveyed that part of this lot lying easterly of the dashes to Richard Marshall of Topsfield, husbandman, and Richard Marshall, jr., of Topsfield March 18, 1747;⁵⁸ and these grantees reconveyed it to the grantor Dec. 13, 1748.⁵⁹ There was an orchard upon this part of the lot, and Mr. Hood conveyed the land and orchard to Samuel Perley of Ipswich, yeoman, and Amos Hood of Topsfield, tailor, Feb. 19, 1749.⁶⁰ These

⁵³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 138, leaf 209.

⁵⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 2.

⁵⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 221.

⁵⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 174.

⁵⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 21.

⁵⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 91, leaf 144.

⁵⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 94, leaf 222.

⁶⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 96, leaf 147.

grantees, Amos Hood having removed to Biddeford, conveyed the land and orchard to Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, June 12, 1751.⁶¹

The remainder of the lot probably descended to Nathan Hood upon the decease of his father. Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, conveyed the entire lot to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785;⁶² and Mr. Bixby owned it in 1800.

Feb. 9, 1909, Charles W. Steele of Topsfield, who then owned this lot, conveyed it to Johnson Walker of Boston;⁶³ and Mr. Walker erected a fine, large bungalow upon the lot.

JOHN HOOD HOUSE (15).

William Pritchett owned this lot of land and the house thereon, in which he lived, in the winter of 1668-9. He removed to Brookfield, and was killed by the Indians, Aug. 3, 1675. His son John Pritchett of Topsfield, yeoman, inherited the estate, and conveyed the lot and one-half of the house and barn to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, June 26, 1705.⁶⁴ John Pritchett, jr., conveyed a part of this estate to Francis Lathe of Boston, husbandman, Jan. 23, 1710-1.⁶⁵ Mr. Leath removed to Woburn, and conveyed it to Nathaniel Hood of Lynn, cordwainer, Feb. 26, 1712-3.⁶⁶

John Pritchard of Topsfield, yeoman, in consideration of love, conveyed to his son John Pritchard of Topsfield, joiner, that part of this lot lying northeasterly of the dashes, with that part of the house which the grantee had built, the line running through the house between the old and new houses, May 22, 1730.⁶⁷ John Pritchard, jr., of Topsfield, joiner, conveyed to Jeremiah Perley of Boxford, yeoman, this part of the lot, "with the house I lately built stand-

⁶¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 99, leaf 45.

⁶²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

⁶³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1954, page 94.

⁶⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, page 2.

⁶⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 221.

⁶⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 174.

⁶⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 56, leaf 255.

ing thereon," June 8, 1730.⁶⁸ Mr. Perley conveyed it with the house, for one hundred pounds, to Zacheus Gould of Topsfield, gentleman, Jan. 1, 1735-6;⁶⁹ and Mr. Gould, then of Topsfield, husbandman, conveyed the new part of the house and the land to William Redington of Topsfield, blacksmith, April 14, 1737.⁷⁰ Nathan Hood and Nathaniel Hood, jr., both of Topsfield, housewrights, conveyed the same to Mr. Redington in 1747.⁷¹

John Hood owned this property in 1758; and died possessed of the whole lot, Oct. 10, 1805. In his will, he gave to his wife Mary the improvement of one-half of his lands and buildings, and devised the remainder to his son John. John Hood, the son, died July 19, 1836, and the estate descended to his son John. The latter conveyed the dwelling house and land under and adjoining to his son Wesley de la Fletcher Hood of Boxford, gentleman, June 25, 1851, reserving to the grantor's sisters, Mary Hood and Lucy Hood, the right to occupy the west room and west bedroom on the lower floor of the dwelling house and to use the kitchen and oven in common and part of the cellar while they remained unmarried and no longer.⁷² Captain Hood died March 22, 1852, and the place descended to his son Salmon D. Hood. The latter lived here and possessed the house and lot until his decease, Feb. 18, 1908. In his will, he devised the place to his son Ralph D. Hood of Haverhill. The house is one-story in height and is forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide.

MARY HUBBARD LOT (16).

William Pritchett owned this lot of land until his death, in 1675, when it descended to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, yeoman. The latter died Feb. 7, 1730-1, and the estate

⁶⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 68, leaf 105.

⁶⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 71, leaf 45.

⁷⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 162.

⁷¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 90, leaf 129.

⁷²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 446, leaf 308. See also deed of Charles H. Adams of Danvers, assignee of Salmon D. Hood, an insolvent debtor, to Perthena C. Hood, the latter's wife, March 26, 1866.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 700, leaf 31.*

descended to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, yeoman, who built a house and barn thereon. He conveyed the land and buildings to John Gould of Boxford, yeoman, Oct. 14, 1735.⁷³ This was probably in mortgage, as Mr. Pritchett conveyed a part of the land to John Fowler of Ipswich, yeoman, Jan. 31, 1735-6.⁷⁴ Mr. Fowler had taken an acre of this lot and the barn on execution against Mr. Pritchett and William Redington of Topsfield, blacksmith, had obtained the rest on execution against Mr. Pritchett; and Mr. Fowler conveyed his part to Mr. Redington, April 29, 1737.⁷⁵

Mr. Redington died in 1746, and to his widow Elizabeth was assigned as a part of her dower the east lower room in the dwelling house and the west part of the cellar and the southwest end of the barn as far as the brick posts near the middle of the bay, and the north end of the shops, that is, the oldest building belonging to the shop. As administratrix of his estate, she conveyed the eastern part of the lot to John Hood of Topsfield, house carpenter, Feb. 2, 1747.⁷⁶ She died, "an aged woman," Jan. 31, 1772. Apparently, the house was gone soon afterward.

The lot belonged to Mary Hubbard in 1785, and probably in 1800.

BENJAMIN BIXBY LOT (17).

That part of this lot lying westerly of the brook was owned by Daniel Clarke very early. He conveyed it to Francis Urselton of Topsfield, who probably built a dwelling house thereon. He mortgaged the house and land to John Godfrey of Andover, Feb. 17, 1658;⁷⁷ and Mr. Godfrey conveyed the mortgage to William Pritchett of Ipswich, Nov. 16, 1660.⁷⁸ Mr. Godfrey had probably foreclosed the mortgage, as it was called Godfrey's farm. Mr. Pritchett removed to Brookfield, and was killed by the Indians, Aug. 3, 1675. This

⁷³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 70, leaf 46.

⁷⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 72, leaf 102.

⁷⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 74, leaf 81.

⁷⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 94, leaf 224.

⁷⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1, leaf 217.

⁷⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2, leaf 11.

estate descended to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, husbandman. He conveyed one-half of it to his son John Pritchett of Topsfield, June 26, 1703;⁷⁹ and the latter mortgaged it to Francis Lathe of Charlestown, husbandman, Feb. 23, 1711-2.⁸⁰ Mr. Lathe removed to Woburn, and conveyed this land to Nathaniel Hood of Lynn, cordwainer, Feb. 26, 1712.⁸¹ Mr. Hood conveyed one-half of it to his son Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, Jan. 19, 1733;⁸² and one-half of it to his father Nathaniel Hood, May 15, 1735.⁸³ The latter reconveyed his interest to his son Nathaniel Hood, Jan. 28, 1740.⁸⁴ Samuel Waldo of Boston, merchant, conveyed one-half of it to Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, June 9, 1743;⁸⁵ and Mr. Hood conveyed it to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, cordwainer, March 26, 1785.⁸⁶ Mr. Bixby owned it in 1800.

John Pritchard of Topsfield, joiner, conveyed to William Reddington of Topsfield, blacksmith, some land in the southwestern part of this lot, which he had of the town, May 2, 1743.⁸⁷

BENJAMIN BIXBY LOT (18).

This lot of meadow land was owned by Thomas Baker of Topsfield, yeoman, June 15, 1696, when he conveyed it to John Pritchett of Topsfield.⁸⁸ This was probably included in the conveyance from John Pritchett and others down, to Nathan Hood of Topsfield, housewright, who conveyed one-half of it to Benjamin Bixby of Boxford, March 26, 1785;⁸⁹ and he owned it in 1800.

⁷⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 2.

⁸⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 83.

⁸¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 25, leaf 175.

⁸²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 51.

⁸³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 70, leaf 134.

⁸⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 81, leaf 108.

⁸⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 249.

⁸⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

⁸⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 85, leaf 110.

⁸⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 222.

⁸⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 12.

IVORY HOVEY HOUSE (19).

This land was granted by the townsmen of Ipswich to Richard Lumkin, and belonged to his widow in 1653. It included four acres of meadow, which he conveyed to Mr. Gardner, and the meadow belonged to Mr. Baker in 1660. This meadow was perhaps two and one-half acres of meadow late in the tenure of William Pritchett of Topsfield, which was conveyed by Edmund Batter of Salem, merchant, for five pounds, to Thomas Baker of Topsfield, yeoman, Feb. 22, 1670-1,⁹⁰ one-half of which Mr. Baker conveyed to John How of Topsfield, yeoman, on the same day;⁹¹ and the three acres on the southwest side of Pye brook, which Thomas Baker of Ipswich, yeoman, conveyed, for ten pounds, to Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, husbandman, Feb. 8, 1724-5.⁹² Sarah Stone, wife of Dea. Simon Stone of Watertown, for thirty pounds, conveyed this lot of land to Daniel Hovey, sr., of Ipswich, yeoman, June 12, 1660.⁹³ Mr. Hovey built a house upon this lot near its southern corner, before 1663, and lived here until 1668, when he became a member of the little colony at Quabog, now Brookfield. After his removal, his son John lived in the house, and his father conveyed the estate to him June 13, 1671.⁹⁴ John Hovey conveyed to his son Ivory Hovey, thirty-two acres of this land, the southwesterly corner being "bounded by the brook at the bridge near the west end of my dwelling house, the southerly line runs straight to the south corner of an old cellar where my dwelling house formerly stood," Jan. 13, 1709-10.⁹⁵ John Hovey conveyed to Ivory Hovey the remainder of the farm, with the dwelling house and barn, March 14, 1717-8,⁹⁶ fifteen days before the death of the grantor. Capt. Ivory Hovey lived here, and died Jan. 21, 1759, having in his will devised the farm, with the house and barn thereon, to his son Aaron.

⁹⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 107.

⁹¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 108.

⁹²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 48, leaf 21.

⁹³Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 1, page 239.

⁹⁴Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 4, page 114.

⁹⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 117.

⁹⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, leaf 33, book 229.

Aaron Hovey lived here, and died May 4, 1759. His one hundred and fifty acres of land and the buildings were then appraised at five hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, and in the division of the estate was assigned to his eldest son Stephen. Aaron Hovey left a widow, Sarah (Perley), and seven young children, the eldest being Stephen who was seventeen, and the youngest was only two years of age. She was a woman of strong mind and heart, and kept her family together. Her second child, Moses, became a soldier in the expedition against Canada in 1760, and returned home in November of that year sick of the small pox. Removing her aged mother and her large family of children elsewhere, she took care of him herself. He died, and she also became sick with the dread disease. She recovered and lived until 1792, when she died at the age of seventy-two. Stephen Hovey was a yeoman, and removed about 1768 to Maugerville, on the St. John river, in New Brunswick (then a part of Nova Scotia), and died before 1783. His daughter Sarah Orcutt of Penobscot, Me., and her husband Malachi Orcutt conveyed to John Tibbets of Bangor, Me., her interest in her father's estate, July 23, 1793;⁹⁷ and Mr. Tibbets conveyed the same interest to Mrs. Orcutt's surviving uncles and aunts, Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman, Timothy Emerson and Joseph Hood, both of Hollis, N. H., yeomen, Sept. 10, 1793.⁹⁸ Ivory Hovey owned the place in 1816, and he died Oct. 3, 1816. The property was bought by Billy and Joseph Emerson and rented to Timothy Emerson and Solomon Emerson, who were the last occupants of the house.

The first house on this lot was gone in 1709, and the second house, which stood near the original site, was built by John Hovey about 1700. The new one was about forty feet long and twenty-six feet wide and two stories in height, and faced the south. The front door was in the middle. Ivory Hovey died Oct. 3, 1816, and the estate was bought by Billy

⁹⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 157, leaf 55.

⁹⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 157, leaf 56.

and Joseph Emerson, and subsequently occupied by tenants. In the winter of 1820-1, it was occupied downstairs by Timothy Emerson and upstairs by his brother Solomon Emerson. On the night of Jan. 2, 1821, the house caught fire from an oven and was destroyed.

The following account of this fire and the appeal following appeared in the Salem Gazette, in its issue of Jan. 9, 1821:—

FIRE!—On Tuesday night last, a house in Topsfield, occupied by Messrs. Timothy and Solomon Emerson, was destroyed by fire, caught from an oven which had been heated the preceding afternoon, and they with their families narrowly escaped perishing in the flames. More particulars are given in a piece, signed by T. Emerson, and inserted below.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY!

On the night of the 2d inst. the house in which I lived was demolished by fire, and all the provisions which by hard labour I had laid up, and which would have comfortably supported my family through the winter, were destroyed, with the principal part of the furniture and nearly all the clothing. I am now, with my wife and five children, deprived of a house and the necessaries of life. I am reluctant to ask your aid, but am compelled to it by dire necessity; and whatever your benevolent feelings may prompt you to bestow, I do assure you will be gratefully received. But to return to the distresses and cries of my family; these make me shudder while I write: they being taken out of their bed, and hove out into the snow, and nothing on but their linen, and I nothing on but my trowsers. I froze my toes and fingers, trying to keep my children from freezing. My brother, who lived in the chamber over me, did but escape with his life, being stifled with smoke. My brother, having an old lady blind and helpless, was obliged to carry her half a mile to the first house. The house caught by the oven, it being heat that afternoon. I was in my bed, being first accosted by the smoke in the room, sprang from my bed, opening the doors, and the fire burst immediately into

the room. I was obliged to get my family out as soon as possible. This was on Tuesday night the 2d day of January, 1821.

TIMOTHY EMERSON, *Topsfield.*

The following account of this fire was published in the Salem Register, in its issue of Jan. 10, 1821:—

FIRE!

A dwelling-house in Topsfield, occupied by Messrs. Timothy & Solomon Emerson, was destroyed by fire about midnight of the 2d inst. with the principal part of their furniture, provisions, and cloathing, the family barely escaping with their lives. The fire caught from an oven which had been heated the preceding afternoon. Mr. Timothy Emerson has appealed to the benevolence of the public for assistance under the severe loss he has sustained—having with a wife and five children been deprived of a home and the necessaries of life by this disaster. We trust his appeal will not be in vain.

The schoolhouse which stood near the meeting house on Topsfield Common, and was built in 1795, was sold, in 1845, to William G. Lake, who sold it to Asa Pingree of Topsfield. The latter removed it to this farm, which he then owned, and remodeled it into a dwelling house, adding a brick basement kitchen. It was successively occupied by Daniel Spiller and William Blanchard. Asa Pingree conveyed the house and land to Elizabeth Deland, wife of Benjamin Deland, of Topsfield, Oct. 4, 1859.⁹⁹ Mr. and Mrs. Deland and their family lived there, and Mrs. Deland died Jan. 14, 1901. In her will, she devised the house and land under and around it to her son Silas E. Deland who owned and occupied it until his death in 1922. Otto E. Lake now owns the property.

THOMAS EMERSON LOT (20).

This was common land in 1657. That part of this lot lying northwesterly of the dashes was owned by Robert Andrews in 1660, and by John Andrews of Boxford, July 22, 1718, when, for one hundred pounds, he conveyed it to John

⁹⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 595, leaf 57.

Hovey of Topsfield.¹⁰⁰ Mr. Hovey died May 31, 1751, having devised the land to his son Joseph Hovey. The latter removed to Harvard, where he was a yeoman, and, for forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, he conveyed it to Abraham Hobbs of Topsfield, miller, June 5, 1766.¹⁰¹ Mr. Hobbs became a yeoman, and for a similar consideration, conveyed it to Stephen Adams of Topsfield, yeoman, May 8, 1767.¹⁰²

That part of the lot lying southwesterly of the dashes was owned by Ephraim Dorman in 1668. He conveyed this part of the lot to his son Jacob Dorman, Sept. 2, 1718.¹⁰³ Jacob Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed the land to Stephen Adams of Rowley, housewright, and his wife Susannah, Jan. 27, 1761;¹⁰⁴ and Mr. and Mrs. Adams, who had removed to Topsfield, reconveyed the premises to Mr. Dorman, April 6, 1763.¹⁰⁵ The next day, Mr. Dorman conveyed the land to Benjamin Adams of Rowley, yeoman;¹⁰⁶ and Mr. Adams conveyed it to Stephen Adams of Topsfield, March 21, 1765.¹⁰⁶

Stephen Adams conveyed the entire lot to Asa Cree of Topsfield, yeoman, April 22, 1776;¹⁰⁷ and Mr. Cree conveyed it to Thomas Emerson of Topsfield, yeoman, April 10, 1777.¹⁰⁸ Mr. Emerson owned it in 1800.

NATHANIEL DORMAN AND EPHRAIM DORMAN LOT (21).

That part of this lot lying northwesterly of the dashes was common land in 1660; and owned by Serg. John Hovey in 1696. John Hovey, sr., of Topsfield, husbandman, in consideration of love, conveyed it to his son John Hovey, jr., of Topsfield March 14, 1717-8.¹⁰⁹ The deed states that this part of the lot consisted of upland, swamp and meadow

¹⁰⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, leaf 16.

¹⁰¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 128, leaf 280.

¹⁰²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 128, leaf 96.

¹⁰³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, page 68.

¹⁰⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, page 178.

¹⁰⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 111, leaf 130.

¹⁰⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 259.

¹⁰⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 141, leaf 134.

¹⁰⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 139, leaf 17.

¹⁰⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, leaf 10.

land, lying somewhat like a new moon, and that it had been improved by the grantee since the latter's marriage (Oct. 1, 1692).

The remainder of the lot was apparently owned by Theophilus Shatswell very early. When he was of Haverill, March 6, 1653, for fifteen pounds, he conveyed it to Thomas Dorman of Topsfield.¹¹⁰ It was in the occupation of Robert Andrews in 1657; and, July 22, 1718, the southwestern part of it was conveyed by John Andrews of Boxford to John Hovey of Topsfield,¹¹¹ the remainder of the lot having previously been sold by said John Andrews to said John Hovey.

John Hovey had apparently built a house upon the eastern part of this lot before his marriage in 1692. Mr. Hovey died May 31, 1751, having in his will devised this land and the buildings to his son Joseph. In 1771, there were two dwelling houses and a barn on the premises.¹¹² Joseph Hovey was a yeoman, and conveyed this farm with the buildings thereon to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman, both of Topsfield, yeomen, April 1, 1766,¹¹³ and removed to Harvard. They owned the estate in 1800.

How much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer. There are two cellars there, about four hundred feet apart, each indicating a house of large size, and facing the south. Of the second house, nothing is known except the cellar which was well stoned and is in fine condition.

EPHRAIM DORMAN AND JOSEPH DORMAN HOUSE (22).

The northern part of this lot of land belonged to Mathias Corwin in 1650 and 1653; and Mr. George Corwin of Salem sold it to Evan Morice of Topsfield, husbandman. Mr. Morice conveyed it to Thomas Dorman of Topsfield, Dec. 22, 1657,¹¹⁴ and Mr. Dorman probably built the house which stood very early upon this lot, where its site is marked up-

¹¹⁰Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 2, page 90.

¹¹¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, page 16.

¹¹²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 110, leaf 70.

¹¹³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 122, leaf 80.

¹¹⁴Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 2, page 48.

on the map. The remainder of the lot was granted by the town of Ipswich to Thomas Dorman about 1650. Thomas Dorman died April 25, 1676, having in his will devised this real estate to his son Ephraim. Ephraim Dorman conveyed the land and buildings to his son Joseph Dorman of Topsfield, Sept. 2, 1718.¹¹⁵ Joseph Dorman probably built the house known in recent years as the Asa Bixby house, Rowley street having been laid out the previous year. This was a large two-story house, with an ell midway on its backside. The old house undoubtedly disappeared soon afterward. Lt. Joseph Dorman died April 17, 1753, having in his will devised one-third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons, Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died, "an aged woman," Dec. 9, 1773; and the place from that time belonged to the two sons. Nathaniel Dorman died Oct. 13, 1776; and his only son Joseph Dorman inherited his father's interest in the estate. Maj. Joseph Dorman died May 27, 1812, having in his will devised all his estate to his wife Phebe. Ephraim Dorman died suddenly in his chair Jan. 13, 1818, having in his will devised his estate to Phebe Dorman, widow of his nephew Joseph Dorman. Thus Mrs. Phebe Dorman became the sole owner of this land and the buildings. Mrs. Dorman removed to Woburn, and conveyed to Jonas Meriam of Topsfield, gentleman, this, the "ancient Dorman farm," May 25, 1821.¹¹⁶ Mr. Merriam conveyed it to Asa Bixby of Ipswich, gentleman, June 25, 1822.¹¹⁷ Mr. Bixby removed to this farm and became a yeoman; and conveyed the estate to David Towne of Topsfield, yeoman, July 24, 1830.¹¹⁸ Mr. Towne reconveyed it to Capt. Asa Bixby and his wife Eleanor, April 15, 1837.¹¹⁹ Captain Bixby lived here, carrying on the farm and shoe making until his death, which occurred June 13, 1858. His wife Eleanor survived him and died Dec. 20, 1868.

¹¹⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 69.

¹¹⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 233, leaf 222.

¹¹⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 230, leaf 44.

¹¹⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 257, leaf 141.

¹¹⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 299, leaf 39.

They left six children, Hasket G., Benjamin, Ellen, Louisa, Asa B. and Sophia A. Hasket G. Bixby lived in Topsfield, and conveyed his interest in his father's estate to Louisa Horris (wife of Michael), Sophia A. Bixby, singlewoman, and Asa B. Bixby, shoemaker, all of Topsfield, Aug. 29, 1865.¹²⁰ Mr. Bixby also conveyed his interest in his mother's estate to the same grantees, Oct. 19, 1868.¹²¹ Benjamin Bixby conveyed his interest in his parents' estate to his sister Louisa Horace, May 16, 1871.¹²² Ellen H. Bixby was a tailor-ess, and died in Topsfield, Aug. 7, 1881. Her heirs, Benjamin Bixby, Asa B. Bixby, Louisa Horace, all of Topsfield, H. Almira, Emily, Abby, Eliza Dustin, all of Boston, and Charles W., of Danvers, children of Hasket G. Bixby, deceased, conveyed their interests in her estate to Sophia A. Bixby of Topsfield, Oct. 5, 1881.¹²³ Asa B. Bixby died June 29, 1884; and Salmon D. Hood, the administrator of his estate, conveyed his interest in this estate to his sister Mrs. Louisa Horace, Oct. 27, 1885.¹²⁴ Sophia A. Bixby went to Sharon to live with her sister Mrs. Horace and died there Feb. 2, 1900. Miss Ellen J. Horace, daughter of Mrs. Louisa Horace, the administratrix of Miss Bixby's estate, conveyed the interest of Miss Bixby in the estate to Stephen J. Connolly, Gregory P. Connolly and Thomas D. Connolly, all of Beverly, June 11, 1901.¹²⁵ Mrs. Horace conveyed her part of the estate to the same grantees on the same day,¹²⁶ and they still own the property.

The house fronted southerly. As late as 1860 the front sitting room floor was kept sanded. The barn stood across the road and near it was a small shoe shop. After the farm was purchased by the Connolly brothers the house was occupied by fifteen Italians who worked for the owners. The

¹²⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 689, leaf 264.

¹²¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 777, leaf 168.

¹²²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 829, leaf 106.

¹²³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1111, leaf 5.

¹²⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1160, leaf 256.

¹²⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1650, leaf 409.

¹²⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1650, leaf 411.

house was destroyed by fire on Sunday, May 8, 1904, having caught fire, it was supposed, from a spark from the chimney. The alarm was given in the village at about eleven o'clock and the hook and ladder truck and extinguishers were taken to the place. When the village fire department arrived the fire was beyond control. Soon after, the owners of the estate removed to the site the Merriam-Williams house, from Main Street, Topsfield. At present it is unoccupied.

HAVERHILL STREET (23).

A new road from a knoll on the northerly side of Pine plain on the old road to a corner of the barn of Capt. Daniel Bixby on the Andover road was laid out Dec. 1, 1835. The distance was one hundred and eighty-seven rods, and its course north forty-eight degrees and forty minutes west. The southern part of it was to straighten the old road and the northern portion was a new section to make the way more direct and correspondingly shorter.

WILLIAM MONEYS HOUSE (24).

This land belonged to Capt. John Andrews in 1722 and to John Hovey in 1747. Joseph Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman, for fifteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence conveyed the lot to Samuel Tapley of Topsfield, husbandman, April 7, 1756.¹²⁷ Samuel Tapley died in the war in 1756; and his widow, Abial Tapley, and Samuel Tapley, "now resident in Topsfield, but an inhabitant of St. John, Nova Scotia," yeoman, for twenty-nine pounds, six shillings and eight pence, conveyed to Joshua Balch of Boxford, cordwainer, the house, barn and land, Aug. 22, 1765.¹²⁸ William Munies owned the land in 1783. The house was small, being one-story in height, and belonged to and occupied by William Moneys in 1798. The house, barn and land was conveyed by William Moneys of Salem, yeoman, to John Ray, jr., of Tops-

¹²⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 103, leaf 239.

¹²⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 51.

field, trader, June 24, 1823.¹²⁹ The house was destroyed by fire a few years later.

PARKER BROWN LOT (25).

The northerly portion of this lot was owned by Capt. John Andrews of Boxford, gentleman, April 8, 1725, when he conveyed it to Joshua Andrews of Boxford.¹³⁰ Joshua Andrews was a yeoman, and conveyed this part of the lot to John Symonds, jr., of Boxford, husbandman, April 13, 1747.¹³¹ Mr. Symonds removed to Holden, and, for fourteen pounds, fourteen shillings and eight pence, conveyed this part of the lot to Alexander Tapley of Topsfield, housewright, Sept. 8, 1763.¹³²

The southerly portion of this lot belonged to Oliver Andrews of Boxford, husbandman, March 30, 1747, when, for twenty-five pounds, he conveyed it to Ephraim Kimball of Boxford, yeoman.¹³³ See deed of Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman, of Topsfield, yeomen, to Joseph Brown of Boxford, yeoman, April 4, 1776.¹³⁴

Asa Gould of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed this lot to Benjamin Porter, jr., of Boxford, yeoman, May 18, 1783;¹³⁵ and Mr. Porter conveyed it to Samuel Brown of Boxford, yeoman, Feb. 30, 1784.¹³⁴ Mr. Brown died Aug. 13, 1797; and Thomas Perley, administrator of his estate, conveyed the lot to his son Parker Brown of Danvers, yeoman, Sept. 27, 1798.¹³⁶

Samuel Brown had built a causeway from the highway into this peat meadow, and laid it out into small lots. He conveyed one acre of it to Thomas Perkins of Salem, mariner, May 21, 1793.¹³⁷ He also sold half an acre to Roger

¹²⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 234, leaf 137.

¹³⁰Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 45, page 241.

¹³¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, page 106.

¹³²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 114, leaf 93.

¹³³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 91, leaf 171.

¹³⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, page 38.

¹³⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 142, leaf 64.

¹³⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 163, leaf 239.

¹³⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 155, leaf 256.

Balch of Topsfield, yeoman, Aug. 27, 1796.¹³⁸ Other lots were sold after 1800.

CLARISSA PERLEY LOT (26).

John Baker of Boxford, yeoman, conveyed this lot of land, with the buildings thereon, to Joseph Brown, cordwainer, and John Balch, yeoman, both of Topsfield, Dec. 5, 1753,¹³⁹ and Jan. 20, 1756, the grantees divided it, the southern part of it being assigned to Joseph Brown.¹⁴⁰ Mr. Balch of Topsfield, tanner, conveyed his part to Joseph Brown, who owned the other part, April 10, 1760.¹⁴⁰ Mr. Brown owned it in 1783. The latter died Aug. 13, 1797, and the estate descended to his youngest child, Clarissa, wife of Solomon Perley. Mr. and Mrs. Perley lived here, the old house, which was there as early as 1753, being just within the Boxford town line. Mr. Perley died in 1866. Mrs. Perley survived him, and with her bachelor son, Parker Brown Perley, lived in the old house until 1868, when Mr. Perley built a new house a few feet southerly of the old one, and just within the Topsfield line. They moved into the new house, and the old one was never again occupied as a home. An addition was made to the house in 1901. "Aunt Clary" died April 11, 1881, and her son continued to live there alone practically until his death, Nov. 10, 1893. In his will, Mr. Perley devised this estate to Walter S. Gould of Danvers; and Mr. Gould conveyed it to Arthur W. Phillips of Salem, April 15, 1897.¹⁴¹ Mr. Phillips lived here, and died May 13, 1906, leaving widow Ada M. Phillips and one child, Percy F. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips married Walter Farnham of Beverly, and with her son Percy F. Phillips conveyed the house and land to Richard Wheatland of Topsfield, April 17, 1914.¹⁴²

JACOB KIMBALL LOT (27).

This lot of land was owned by Ephraim Dorman in 1668;

¹³⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 161, page 60.

¹³⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 103, page 260.

¹⁴⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 283.

¹⁴¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1510, leaf 188.

¹⁴²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2256, leaf 64.

and he conveyed it to his son Jacob Dorman, Sept. 2, 1718.¹⁴³ Jacob Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed it to Stephen Adams of Rowley, housewright, and his wife Susannah (daughter of the grantor), Jan. 27, 1761;¹⁴⁴ and Mr. Adams, who had removed to Bradford and become a yeoman, with his wife Susannah, conveyed the lot to Jacob Kimball of Topsfield, blacksmith, July 7, 1778.¹⁴⁵ Mr. Kimball owned it in 1800.

THOMAS EMERSON HOUSE (28).

This lot of land was owned by Ephraim Dorman in 1668. There was a house then upon the lot in which Mr. Dorman lived. He conveyed the land and house to his son Jacob Dorman, Sept. 2, 1718,¹⁴⁶ except "the new end of my house that Mr. Tilton set up which I reserve." Jacob Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed the same to Stephen Adams of Rowley, housewright, and his wife Susannah (daughter of the grantor) Jan. 27, 1761;¹⁴⁷ and Mr. and Mrs. Adams removed to this farm. They reconveyed the premises to Jacob Dorman, April 6, 1763;¹⁴⁸ and the next day Mr. Dorman conveyed the same to Benjamin Adams of Rowley, yeoman. Benjamin Adams conveyed the estate to Stephen Adams of Topsfield, yeoman, April 22, 1776;¹⁴⁹ and Stephen Adams conveyed the house and land to Asa Cree of Topsfield, yeoman, on the same day. Mr. Cree conveyed the same to Nathaniel Tyler of Topsfield, yeoman, March 27, 1777;¹⁵⁰ and Mr. Tyler lived here until he conveyed the place to Jesse Tyler of Methuen, yeoman, Sept. 9, 1780.¹⁵¹ Jesse Tyler removed to Topsfield; and conveyed the estate to William Webber of Methuen, yeoman, July 2, 1781.¹⁵² Mr. Webber

¹⁴³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 68.

¹⁴⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 178.

¹⁴⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 139, leaf 60.

¹⁴⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 35, leaf 68.

¹⁴⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 178.

¹⁴⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 111, leaf 130.

¹⁴⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 126, leaf 259.

¹⁵⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 141, leaf 134.

¹⁵¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 138, leaf 180.

¹⁵²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 138, leaf 225.

reconveyed it to Jesse Tyler, April 1, 1783;¹⁵³ and on the same day Mr. Tyler conveyed it to Thomas Emerson of Topsfield, gentleman.¹⁵⁴ In 1798, the house was occupied by John LeFavor and Stephen Cree. Mr. Emerson died May 9, 1813, having in his will devised the estate to his sons Billy and Joseph. In 1821, the house was occupied by Stephen Cree, and later by the Gallop family for some years. Joseph Emerson died May 28, 1826; and in the partition of his real estate, Nov. 30, 1827, this house and lot were assigned to Billy Emerson. Billy Emerson mortgaged this estate to Nehemiah Cleaveland, esquire, and Moses Wildes, blacksmith, both of Topsfield, Sept. 2, 1830.¹⁵⁵ Mr. Emerson died Oct. 29, 1835, insolvent; and the mortgage was apparently foreclosed. The house was two-story in height; and was occupied by Samuel Phillips in 1830. The last occupants were Cyrus Kneeland and his family who probably lived here from 1832 to 1836. The house was then taken down by Samuel Clark.

JOHN BATCHELDER AND JOSEPH BATCHELDER HOUSE (29).

John Baker of Ipswich, for love, conveyed to his son Thomas Baker this farm, farm house, barns, orchards, etc., Feb. 20, 1661.¹⁵⁶ It is said that the two-story house recently upon the premises was built by Capt. Thomas Baker about 1710; and that he was living in it in 1715. Captain Baker died March 18, 1717-8, having in his will devised his real estate to his son Thomas. Capt. Thomas Baker, the son, died in September, 1725, and this place was inherited by his eldest son Thomas. Capt. Thomas Baker, the son, died Sept. 16, 1777, and this farm was inherited by his son John Baker of Topsfield, gentleman. John Baker conveyed one-half of that part of this lot lying northerly and easterly of the dashes to John Batchelder, jr., cordwainer, and one-half to Thomas Foster of Rowley, yeoman, by separate deeds, March 2, 1795.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 141, leaf 81.

¹⁵⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 140, leaf 247.

¹⁵⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 257, leaf 198.

¹⁵⁶Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 2, page 52.

¹⁵⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 159, leaf 47.

John Baker of Topsfield, gentleman, conveyed that part of this lot lying southerly and westerly of the dashes to Thomas Foster of Topsfield, yeoman, Jan. 14, 1796;¹⁵⁸ and Mr. Foster conveyed it to Joseph Batchelder of Topsfield, yeoman, Feb. 22, 1797.¹⁵⁹ Joseph Batchelder conveyed one-half of that part of the lot lying southerly and westerly of the dashes to his brother John Batchelder, jr., of Topsfield, yeoman, May 22, 1798.¹⁶⁰

Mr. Foster conveyed his one-half of that part of the lot lying northerly and easterly of the dashes to Joseph Batchelder of Topsfield, yeoman, Feb. 22, 1797.¹⁶¹

John Batchelder died Sept. 20, 1845; and Silas Lake, blacksmith, and wife Phebe B., in her right, and Henry Janes, cordwainer, and wife Anne B., in her right, conveyed to Joseph W. Batchelder of Topsfield, gentleman, all the real estate of their father John Batchelder, deceased, March 25, 1846.¹⁶² Capt. Joseph Batchelder died March 12, 1853; having in his will devised his real estate to his three sons Amos Batchelder, John Batchelder and Joseph Batchelder. Amos Batchelder of Middleton, John Batchelder of Lynn and Joseph W. Batchelder of Topsfield, for thirty-three hundred dollars, conveyed the farm to James P. Chandler of Salem, April 11, 1866.¹⁶³ Mr. Chandler lived here until Jan. 2, 1874, when he conveyed the place to Joseph W. Lindsay and Philip B. Lindsay, both of Marblehead.¹⁶⁴ Messrs. Joseph W. Lindsay and Philip B. Lindsay conveyed the same estate to Benjamin J. Walton of Boston, Dec. 20, 1880;¹⁶⁵ and Walton lived here until Jan. 5, 1889, when he reconveyed the estate to Joseph W. Lindsay and Philip B. Lindsay of Marblehead.¹⁶⁶ Messrs. Joseph W. Lindsay and Philip B. Lindsay conveyed the estate to Henry A. Jones of Topsfield, April 7, 1890;¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 159, leaf 247.

¹⁵⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 161, leaf 220.

¹⁶⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 165, leaf 234.

¹⁶¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 365, leaf 88.

¹⁶²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 700, leaf 208.

¹⁶³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 895, leaf 281.

¹⁶⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1050, leaf 95.

¹⁶⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1273, page 536.

¹⁶⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1273, page 549.

and Mr. Jones conveyed it to Algernon S. Cram of Lynn, March 17, 1891.¹⁶⁷ Mr. Cram conveyed it to George P. Crosby of Saugus, Nov. 5, 1902;¹⁶⁸ and Mr. Crosby conveyed it to Hannah G. Thomas, wife of Elmer B. Thomas of Peabody Nov. 22, 1911.¹⁶⁹ Mrs. Thomas still owns the estate.

THE PHILLIPS HOUSE (29-2).

Timothy M. Phillips of Topsfield, carpenter, bought a part of this lot in the spring of 1855;¹⁷⁰ and immediately built the one story house now standing thereon. He lived here until his death, which occurred March 22, 1877. In his will, he devised his real estate to his wife Adeline G. Phillips for her life, with power of sale and the remainder to his children, viz.: Erwin T. Phillips of Topsfield, Addie J. Perkins, wife of David P. Perkins of Topsfield, and Arthur W. Phillips and John W. Phillips, both of Linebrook parish, Ipswich. The widow died July 5, 1892; her son Erwin T. Phillips died in Hamilton, Jan. 31, 1906; and her son Arthur W. Phillips died May 13, 1906. The surviving son, John W. Phillips, and daughter, Addie J. Perkins, and the widows and children of the deceased sons, viz.: Ruth G. Phillips, widow, William H. Herring and wife Mabel E. Herring, H. Walter Gilman and wife Bessie R. Gilman, Sidney M. Phillips, singleman, Addie J. Perkins, widow, Grace R. Perkins, Mary A. Perkins and Alice E. Perkins, single ladies, Ada M. Phillips, widow, Percy F. Phillips, singleman, John W. Phillips and wife Ida M. Phillips, all of Topsfield, conveyed this house and land to Arthur F. Perkins of Topsfield Aug. 29, 1906.¹⁷¹ Mr. Perkins now owns and occupies the homestead.

THE GOULD HOUSE (29-3).

The one-story house standing on the Haverhill street end of this lot, opposite West street, was built by Frank L. Gould

¹⁶⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1304, page 47.

¹⁶⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1690, page 122.

¹⁶⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2119, page 271.

¹⁷⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 516, leaf 220.

¹⁷¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1839, page 112.

in 1901. He has owned and occupied the house ever since that date.

EZEKIEL POTTER LOT (30).

This lot was owned by Matthias Corwin, and subsequently by George Corwin. Samuel Curwen, esquire, of Salem, for eight pounds and ten shillings, conveyed it to Ezekiel Potter of Ipswich, yeoman, June 9, 1769.¹⁷² Mr. Potter owned the lot in 1800.

JOHN MERRIAM HOUSE (31).

That part of this lot of land lying northwesterly of the dashes belonged to John Baker of Ipswich, Feb. 20, 1661, when, for love, he conveyed it to his son Thomas Baker.¹⁷³ Capt. Thomas Baker died March, 18, 1717-8, having in his will devised his real estate to his son Thomas.

That part of this lot lying southeasterly of the dashes was granted by the committee of the proprietors of the common lands in Topsfield, for seventeen pounds, to Thomas Baker of Topsfield, June 9, 1722.¹⁷⁴

Capt. Thomas Baker thus became the owner of the entire lot. He died in September, 1725; and the lot was inherited by his eldest son Thomas. Capt. Thomas Baker, the son, died Sept. 16, 1777, and this lot was inherited by his son John Baker. John Baker of Topsfield, gentleman, conveyed it to Thomas Foster of Topsfield, yeoman, Jan. 14, 1796;¹⁷⁵ and, for two hundred dollars, Mr. Foster conveyed it to Dr. John Merriam of Topsfield, Feb. 11, 1796.¹⁷⁶ Doctor Merriam immediately built the two-story now standing thereon, in the crutch of the roads. The ell was added in 1828. Doctor Merriam died Nov. 21, 1817; having in his will given to his daughter Almira Merriam the use of the front east room in the house, and all the rest of his real estate to his son Frederic Jones Merriam of Topsfield, yeoman.¹⁷⁷ Fred-

¹⁷²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 127, leaf 143.

¹⁷³Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 2, page 52.

¹⁷⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 40, leaf 254.

¹⁷⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 159, leaf 247.

¹⁷⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 172, leaf 30.

¹⁷⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 251, leaf 207.

eric J. Merriam mortgaged the premises to Jacob Towne, jr., esquire, and Moses Wildes, yeoman, both of Topsfield, Jan. 5, 1829. Both mortgagees died, and possession was given by Mr. Merriam to Moses Wildes, executor of the will of Moses Wildes, and Jacob P. Towne, administrator of the estate of Jacob Towne, March 29, 1841.¹⁷⁸ Mr. Merriam died March 26, 1843; and Moses Wildes and Jacob P. Towne, both of Topsfield, gentlemen, conveyed to Martha Merriam of Topsfield, widow, a life estate in the new part of this house and part of the cellar, etc., and after her decease all to be the absolute property of Dr. Royal A. Merriam, as in an unrecorded deed to him, dated March 27, 1845, which is also the date of this conveyance.¹⁷⁹ Doctor Merriam conveyed this house and lot to Samuel Todd of Topsfield, yeoman, Feb. 14, 1856.¹⁸⁰ Mr. Todd died June 5, 1893, intestate, leaving no widow, and children: Susan C. Dodge, Clara T. Spofford, wife of Frank M. Spofford, of Danvers, and Hattie E. Todd of Topsfield. The buildings and five acres of land were then valued at seventeen hundred dollars. The estate is still a part of Mr. Todd's estate.

THE ELLARD HOUSE (31-2).

The one-story house of Mrs. Ellen Ellard was built by Jewett Pingree, about 1845, on the Lavalette farm in Linebrook parish, Ipswich; and, in 1874, it was removed to this lot and remodeled into a dwelling house by Jacob Foster for Joshua Conroad of Topsfield, who had bought this land.¹⁸¹ Mr. Conroad conveyed the land and dwelling house to Ellen Ellard, wife of George Ellard, of Topsfield, June 2, 1875;¹⁸² and Mrs. Ellard has lived there ever since.

THE WHITE HOUSE (31-3).

This one-story house was built by John H. Potter in 1873, on land he had bought. It was occupied for many years by

¹⁷⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 323, leaf 297.

¹⁷⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 353, leaf 276.

¹⁸⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 527, leaf 45.

¹⁸¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 907, leaf 111.

¹⁸²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 929, leaf 160.

Benjamin F. Deland. The place was sold on execution against Mr. Potter to William B. Kimball of Topsfield, the judgment creditor, March 5, 1881.¹⁸³ Mr. Kimball died Sept. 17, 1888, intestate; leaving a widow, Mary S. Kimball, and children, Mary E. Kimball, William B. Kimball, Fred S. Kimball and Paul R. Kimball. Frederick S. Kimball of Topsfield conveyed to Mary S. Kimball of Topsfield all his interest in the estate of his father Jan. 10, 1894.¹⁸⁴ Paul R. Kimball of Topsfield conveyed to Mary S. Kimball of Topsfield all his interest in the estate of his father, April 22, 1897.¹⁸⁵ Mr. Kimball's widow, Mary S. Kimball, and her daughter Mary E. Kimball, singlewoman, both of Topsfield, conveyed this lot of land and the house to Henry R. White of Topsfield, April 22, 1897.¹⁸⁶ Mr. White died Nov. 21, 1910, intestate, leaving widow, Mary E. White, and children: James H. White of New Hampshire, Clarence White of California, Manley A. White of Topsfield, Temperance White of California, Susanna Carr of Annapolis, N. S., and Wealthy White of Northfield, N. S. The house was destroyed by fire Nov. 19, 1916.

THE FORD HOUSE (31-4).

Mrs. Isabel Ford, wife of Howard Ford of Topsfield bought this lot of land Sept. 30, 1904,¹⁸⁷ and built the present house thereon in 1907.

THE CARMODY HOUSE (31-5)

This one-story house was about the last building to be removed from "the colleges." It was a shoe shop standing in the locusts, and belonged to the estate of Daniel Averill, jr. Nehemiah Perkins, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Averill, sold it to Cyrus Peabody about 1845-6, and he removed it to his home at the Dodd place, in Springville. After it was used as a shop in that new location for several

¹⁸³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1054, leaf 17.

¹⁸⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1402, page 393.

¹⁸⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1510, page 498.

¹⁸⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1510, page 494.

¹⁸⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1146, leaf 24.

years it was sold to Salmon D. Hood, who removed it to his home at Hood's pond. After remaining there for several years, and used as a shoemaker's shop, it was purchased by George H. Shepard of Salem and removed to this lot which he had bought Aug. 8, 1884. An addition was made to it at that time. Mr. Shepard conveyed it to Charles Carmody of Topsfield, May 22, 1888.¹⁸⁸ Mr. Carmody died Dec. 1, 1913; and Guy C. Richards of Beverly, the administrator of his estate, conveyed the house and land to Lucy E. Clay, wife of George W. Clay of Topsfield, for five hundred and fifty-dollars, April 7, 1914.¹⁸⁹

EPHRAIM DORMAN AND JOSEPH DORMAN LOT (32).

This lot of land was lot numbered one in the division of the Winthrop Hills common lands in 1723, being laid out to Joseph Dorman. It became a part of his adjoining farm. Lieutenant Dorman died April 17, 1753, having devised one-third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died Dec. 9, 1773; and from that time the land belonged to the two sons. Nathaniel Dorman died Oct. 13, 1776; and his only son, Joseph, inherited the deceased's half of the premises. So that in 1800 the owners of this lot were Ephraim Dorman and his nephew Joseph Dorman.

THE PERLEY HOUSE (32-1).

This was originally a barn which was built by John Perley of Ipswich about 1835, near the farm of Nathan Dodge in Linebrook parish, in Ipswich. Mr. Perley purchased its present site in Topsfield, Dec. 31, 1835,¹⁹⁰ and removed the barn thereto, remodeling it into a dwelling house. He lived in it, and died Jan. 4, 1880. He was found dead, having lived alone for several years. His daughter Lydia A. Bixby of Haverhill inherited the property. She became insane, and her guardian, Salmon D. Hood, conveyed the estate to

¹⁸⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1224, page 321.

¹⁸⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2252, page 176.

¹⁹⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 328, leaf 98.

her son John P. Bixby of Middleton, Sept. 3, 1892.¹⁹¹ Mr. Bixby conveyed it to Millard F. Day of Ipswich five days later.¹⁹² Mr. Day removed to this house, and, for three hundred dollars, conveyed the property to Orrie M. Hills of Ipswich, Nov. 18, 1893.¹⁹³ Mr. Hills reconveyed it to Mr. Day Sept. 4, 1894,¹⁹⁴ and Mr. Day conveyed it to Rosan K. Day of Topsfield, April 20, 1899.¹⁹⁵ Mrs. Day, for six hundred dollars, conveyed it to Stephen J. Connolly, Gregory P. Connolly and Thomas D. Connolly, all of Beverly, Nov. 30, 1904.¹⁹⁶

WILLIAM ROGERS LOT (33).

This lot was number two of the Winthrop Hills division of the common lands, and was laid out to Deborah Dorman, widow of Thomas Dorman, in his right, about 1723. Jesse Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, released the lot to Deborah Dorman, widow of Thomas Dorman, and Deborah Dorman, jr., daughter of said Thomas Dorman, Feb. 19, 1723-4.¹⁹⁷ The daughter Deborah Dorman married William Rogers, and died July 22, 1744, leaving a daughter Elizabeth. Widow Deborah Dorman died March 22, 1750, having in her will given the residue of her estate to her granddaughter Elizabeth Rogers. Miss Rogers probably conveyed this lot to her brother or father William Rogers who is called its owner in 1754. A writ against Mr. Rogers was brought by Nathaniel Balston, Esq., and wife Eunice; and in satisfaction of the judgment secured therein, this lot was assigned to the judgment creditor April 23, 1755.¹⁹⁸ Mr. Rogers probably owned this lot until 1800.

NATHANIEL PERKINS AVERILL LOT (34).

This lot was a part of the common lands of Topsfield known as the Winthrop Hills division, and was lot num-

¹⁹¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1354, page 524.

¹⁹²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1354, page 526.

¹⁹³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1395, page 304.

¹⁹⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1423, page 350.

¹⁹⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1575, page 530.

¹⁹⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1762, page 391.

¹⁹⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 43, leaf 86.

¹⁹⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 102, leaf 254.

bered three, being laid out to Joseph Boardman about 1723. Joseph Borman of Topsfield, housewright, for two hundred pounds, conveyed it to his two daughters Abigail Cummings and Hannah Perkins, Feb. 28, 1735-6.¹⁹⁹ Israel Cummings of Ipswich and wife Abigail, Jacob Perkins and wife Hannah and Prudence Bordman of Topsfield, daughters and widow respectively of the deceased, conveyed it to Elisha Cummings of Topsfield, yeoman, Dec. —, 1742.²⁰⁰ Mr. Cummings, for fifty pounds, conveyed it to William Rogers of Topsfield, Jan. 11, 1743-4.²⁰¹ Mr. Rogers was a bricklayer; and with Samuel Rogers of Marblehead, innholder, was sued in court by Francis Cabot of Salem, merchant, who recovered judgment, and in satisfaction thereof this lot was set off to him April 23, 1755.²⁰² Mr. Cabot conveyed it to Nathaniel Browne of Wenham, gentleman, April 4, 1757,²⁰³ and Mr. Browne conveyed it to Samuel Smith of Topsfield, yeoman, April 10, 1764.²⁰⁴ Mr. Smith conveyed the lot to Asahel Smith of Derryfield, N. H., cooper, March 24, 1786,²⁰⁵ and Asahel Smith conveyed it to Nathaniel Perkins Averill of Topsfield, yeoman, March 15, 1791.²⁰⁶ Mr. Averill owned it in 1800.

EPHRAIM DORMAN AND JOSEPH DORMAN LOT (35).

That part of this lot lying westerly of the dashes was lot numbered four in the Winthrop Hills division of the common lands in Topsfield, was laid out to Joseph Cummings of Topsfield, yeoman, about 1723. Mr. Cummings conveyed it to Joseph Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, Aug. 16, 1723.²⁰⁷

That part of this lot lying between the dashes was lot numbered five in the Winthrop Hills division of the common lands, and was laid out to Dea. John Howlett about 1723.

¹⁹⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 78, leaf 194.

²⁰⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 85.

²⁰¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 86, leaf 45.

²⁰²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 105, leaf 3.

²⁰³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 106, leaf 13.

²⁰⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 144, leaf 105.

²⁰⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 192.

²⁰⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 152, leaf 224.

²⁰⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 49, leaf 140.

This lot came into the hands of Jacob Peabody of Topsfield, husbandman, who conveyed it to Joseph Dorman, Nov. 29, 1733.²⁰⁸

That part of this lot lying easterly of the dashes was lot numbered six in the Winthrop Hills division of the common lands, and was laid out to Jacob Peabody of Topsfield, husbandman, about 1723. Mr. Peabody conveyed it to Joseph Dorman, Nov. 29, 1733.²⁰⁸

Thus Joseph Dorman became the owner of the entire lot. Lieutenant Dorman died April 17, 1753, having devised one-third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons, Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died Dec. 9, 1773; and the lot from that time belonged to the two sons. Nathaniel Dorman died Oct. 13, 1776, and his only son Joseph Dorman inherited his father's interest in the estate. Ephraim Dorman and his nephew Joseph Dorman owed the lot together in 1800.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN FOSTER LOT (36).

This lot of land was lot numbered seven in the Winthrop Hills division of common lands in Topsfield; and was laid out to Capt. Tobijah Perkins about 1723. Captain Perkins, for ninety-two pounds, conveyed it to Stephen Foster of Topsfield, yeoman, May 10, 1757.²⁰⁹ Deacon Foster died Jan. 7, 1781; and the title to this lot remained in his estate probably in 1800.

EPHRAIM DORMAN AND JOSEPH DORMAN LOT (37).

This lot constitutes the lot of common land lying northwesterly of the Winthrop Hills division lots, and was laid out about 1723. In this "second" division the lots were numbered from the northeasterly side, from one to eight.

Lot one was laid out to Capt. Tobijah Perkins of Topsfield; and, for eleven pounds, he conveyed it to John Hovey of Topsfield, Dec. 2, 1724.²¹⁰ Mr. Hovey died May 31, 1751,

²⁰⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 69, leaf 197.

²⁰⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 16.

²¹⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 114.

having devised this lot to his son Joseph. Joseph Hovey lived in Topsfield, being a yeoman, and conveyed it to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman of Topsfield, yeomen, April 1, 1766.²¹¹

Lot two was laid out to Dea. John Howlet. Jacob Peabody of Topsfield conveyed it to John Hovey of Topsfield, May 1, 1724.²¹² Mr. Hovey died May 31, 1751, having devised this lot to his son Joseph. Joseph Hovey lived in Topsfield, being a yeoman, and conveyed it to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman of Topsfield, yeomen, April 1, 1766.²¹¹

Lot three was laid out to Joseph Cummings of Topsfield, yeoman; and he conveyed it to Joseph Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, Aug. 16, 1723. Lieutenant Dorman died April 17, 1753, having devised one third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died Dec. 9, 1773; and the lot from that time belonged to the two sons.

Lot four was laid out to Joseph Borman. Joseph Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed it to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, April 1, 1766.²¹¹

Lot five was laid out to ye widow Deborah Dorman, in right of her husband Thomas Dorman, deceased. Jesse Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, released it to Deborah Dorman, widow of Thomas Dorman, and Deborah Dorman, jr., daughter of said Thomas Dorman, Feb. 19, 1723-4.²¹³ Deborah Dorman, sr., and Deborah Dorman, jr., of Topsfield, for fourteen pounds and seven shillings, conveyed it to Joseph Hovey of Topsfield, yeoman, April 12, 1729.²¹⁴ Mr. Hovey conveyed it to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman, both of Topsfield, yeomen, April 1, 1766.²¹¹

Lot six was laid out to Jacob Peabody of Topsfield, yeoman; and he conveyed it to Joseph Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, April 23, 1724.²¹⁵ Lieutenant Dorman died April

²¹¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 122, leaf 80.

²¹²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 49, leaf 140.

²¹³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 43, leaf 86.

²¹⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 121, leaf 115.

²¹⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 122, leaf 80.

17, 1753, having devised one-third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died Dec. 9, 1773; and the lot from that time belonged to the two sons.

Lot seven was laid out to Joseph Dorman. Lieutenant Dorman died April 17, 1753, having devised one-third of his estate to his wife Abigail and the remainder to his sons Nathaniel and Ephraim. She died Dec. 9, 1773; and the lot from that time belonged to the two sons.

Lot eight was laid out to John Hovey. Mr. Hovey died May 31, 1751, having devised it to his son Joseph. Joseph Hovey probably conveyed the lot to Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman of Topsfield, yeomen, in or before 1766.

Nathaniel Dorman and Ephraim Dorman became the owners of the entire lot. Nathaniel Dorman died Oct. 13, 1776; and his only son Joseph inherited his father's interest in the estate. Ephraim Dorman and his nephew Joseph Dorman owned the lot together in 1800.²¹⁶

NATHANIEL PERKINS AVERILL HOUSE (38)

This lot of land was the property of Thomas Dorman in 1690, when he is said to have built the ancient house which formerly stood upon this lot, partly on the site of Mr. Frame's house. William Rogers of Topsfield, bricklayer, owned the lot and the house and barn in 1755. Samuel Smith of Topsfield, gentleman, for two hundred and fifty pounds, conveyed to Asahel Smith of Derryfield, N. H., cooper, one-half of seventy-five acres of land in Topsfield, with the dwelling house and barn thereon, March 24, 1786.²¹⁷ Asahel Smith was the grandfather of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and here was born his son Joseph, father of the prophet. Asahel Smith of Topsfield, cooper, for two hundred and seventy pounds, conveyed this house and barn and land to Nathaniel Perkins Averill of Topsfield, yeoman, March 15, 1791;²¹⁸ and removed to New Hampshire. In

²¹⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 49, leaf 141.

²¹⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 103, leaf 30.

²¹⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 145, leaf 192.

1798, the barn then standing upon the estate measured fifty-two by thirty feet; and the house was two-story in height, measured about forty by twenty feet and had only nine windows which contained thirty-one square feet of glass. The house was then occupied by the owner. Mr. Averill conveyed the estate to Stephen Averill of Topsfield, cordwainer, the grantor still occupying the premises, Dec. 17, 1814.²¹⁹ Stephen Averill conveyed the house and land to Jacob Peabody of Topsfield, miller, April 5, 1817;²²⁰ and Mr. Peabody, then of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed the same to Nathan Dane, Esq., of Beverly, July 16, 1821.²²¹ Mr. Dane conveyed the estate to Samuel Bradstreet and Samuel Gould of Topsfield, June 16, 1831;²²² and Samuel Gould and Thomas Averill and Charles Gould, as assignees of said Samuel Gould, all of Topsfield, conveyed the same to Lydia Lord of Salem, widow, April 30, 1842.²²³ Mrs. Lord married L. William Wiihr; and Mr. and Mrs. Wiihr, of Salem, conveyed the same estate to Thomas G. Boardman of Topsfield, Oct. 31, 1864.²²⁴ Charles H. Adams of Danvers, deputy-sheriff, on execution against Mr. Boardman, conveyed the estate to Alfred McKenzie of Peabody, Dec. 13, 1872;²²⁵ and Mr. McKenzie conveyed it to John Boardman of Topsfield and wife Louisa, May 30, 1874.²²⁶ Mr. and Mrs. Boardman conveyed the land and buildings to Francis C. Frame of Topsfield, June 22, 1876.²²⁷ Mr. Frame removed the old house immediately, and built the present one-story house upon the site, the carpenter being Albert Chesley.

EZEKIEL POTTER LOT (39).

Ezekiel Potter of Ipswich, yeoman, conveyed to his eldest son Ezekiel Potter, jr., of Ipswich, husbandman, this lot of

²¹⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 152, leaf 224.

²²⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 215, leaf 2.

²²¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 226, leaf 205.

²²²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 226, leaf 10.

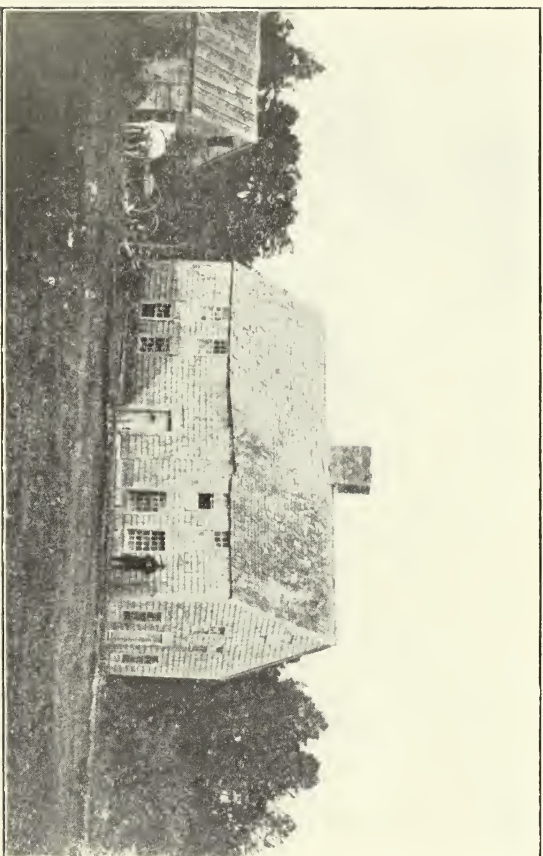
²²³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 331, leaf 94.

²²⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 676, leaf 66.

²²⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 869, leaf 248.

²²⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 905, leaf 214.

²²⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 957, leaf 103.



THE DORMAN SMITH HOUSE
Built in 1690. Taken down in 1875. The birthplace of
Joseph Smith, father of the Mormon Prophet.

woodland in Topsfield, June 4, 1770;²²⁸ and the son owned it in 1800.

JACOB SYMONDS HOUSE (40).

That part of this lot of land lying westerly of the dashes was a portion of the five hundred acres of land granted by the town of Ipswich to Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, gentleman, in 1637, the entire farm being known as "Ollivers."²²⁹ Mr. Symonds, for thirty pounds, conveyed to Thomas Dorman one hundred of its acres, both upland and meadow, May 1, 1651.²³⁰ Mr. Symonds died in 1670 (6?), having devised this lot to his son Thomas. Thomas Dorman, the son, conveyed one-half of it, for love, to his son Jesse Dorman, March 14, 1706-7; and the other half to him May 26, 1713.²³¹ Jesse Dorman married late in the autumn of 1707, and he had probably built, the preceding summer, the ancient two-story house now standing on this farm. Jesse's mother, Judith Dorman, released the land and buildings to him Dec. 3, 1723.²³² Jesse Dorman of Topsfield, yeoman, conveyed this house and land to Thomas Symonds of Boxford, husbandman, July 28, 1740.²³³

That part of this lot lying easterly of the dashes was a part of the five hundred acres granted by the town of Ipswich to Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, gentlemen, in 1637, known in the whole as "Ollivers."²³⁴ He conveyed a large portion of it to Lt. Francis Peabody before 1651. Lieutenant Peabody died Feb. 19, 1697-8, having devised this land to his son Isaac. Isaac Peabody died in 1727, having devised it to his son Isaac. Isaac Peabody died unmarried, Jan. 13, 1739; and his brothers and sisters, Francis Peabody of Middleton, yeoman, Nathan Peabody, yeoman, Daniel Reddington, yeoman, and wife Philadelphia, all of Topsfield, and

²²⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 144, leaf 246.

²²⁹Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 1, page 13.

²³⁰Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 2, page 250.

²³¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 52.

²³²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 166.

²³³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 42, leaf 36.

²³⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 147; book 100, leaf 56.

Mary Jarvis of Boston, widow, and Estes Peabody of Killingly Conn., conveyed their interest in this lot to John Batchelder of Wenham, mason, May 21, 1739;²³⁵ and on the same day Ephraim Wildes of Topsfield, yeoman, released his wife Hephzibah's one-ninth interest in the premises to Mr. Batchelder. Mr. Batchelder, of Topsfield, mason, for sixty-nine pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence, conveyed this lot to Thomas Symonds of Topsfield, husbandman, Sept. 5, 1741.²³⁶

Thus the entire lot came into the hands of Mr. Symonds. He lived here and died Jan. 10, 1791, having in his will given to his wife Anna the use of the lower room in the east end of the house and devised the remainder of his estate to his son Jacob Symonds. The homestead then contained eighty-two acres of land, and with the buildings was valued at three hundred and seven pounds and ten shillings.²³⁷ Jacob Symonds lived here and carried on the farm. He died Jan. 22, 1801, when the dwelling house, barn and land were valued at seventeen hundred dollars. His widow, Susanna (Bishop) Symonds, died Jan. 21, 1842, having continued to live there, with her daughter Betsey and perhaps others of the family. Mr. Symonds' son Thomas Symonds of Danvers, cordwainer, for two hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed to Jacob Symonds of Topsfield, yeoman, his interest in the dwelling house, barn and farm April 1, 1811.²³⁸

Betsey Symonds was a weaver, and this was the last house in Topsfield in which a hand loom was used. In the west room in this house is the largest fireplace remaining in any house in Topsfield, being nine feet long, six feet high and four and one-half feet deep. It has a brick oven on either side of the fireplace behind the fire; and also a ledge or shelf eight inches wide, twelve inches high and nine inches deep, on which was kept the tinder box, etc.

²³⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 78, leaf 222.

²³⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 78, leaf 223.

²³⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 80.

²³⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 227, leaf 123.



THE DORMAN-SYMONDS HOUSE
Built about 1706

Elizabeth Symonds of Topsfield, singlewoman, conveyed to Augustine S. Peabody of Topsfield, her interest in the estate of her father, Jacob Symonds, Nov. 22, 1869.²³⁹ Mr. Peabody and his wife Helena, who was a daughter of Hannah (Symonds) Dodge, conveyed the ancient house and the land under and adjoining to James A. Henderson of Topsfield, March 29, 1875.²⁴⁰ Mr. Henderson removed to Georgetown, and conveyed this house and land to Laura A. Ellison of Lynn, June 10, 1898.²⁴¹ Laura A. Ellison of Topsfield conveyed the same property to Euphemia M. Ellison of Topsfield, May 12, 1903.²⁴²

THE OSGOOD HOUSE (40-1).

On this lot standing on the other side of the lane, was formerly William Fears' carpenter shop which stood near what is now the Thomas J. Kneeland house on Main street. In 1847-8, it was moved to this site and remodeled into a one-story dwelling house for Augustine S. Peabody. Mr. and Mrs. Peabody conveyed this little house and the land under and adjoining to Henry B. Osgood of Northbridge, Mass., May 9, 1883.²⁴³ Mr. Osgood lived here, and died Aug. 1, 1892. The title to the property descended to his only child, Deborah Lang Osgood. She became insane, and her guardian, George L. Gleason of Topsfield, conveyed it to George R. Grantham of Danvers, Jan. 14, 1914.²⁴⁴

NATHANIEL FOSTER HOUSE (41).

This lot of land belonged to Lt. Francis Peabody of Topsfield as early as 1680. His son Jacob Peabody lived in a little house thereon as early as his marriage in 1686; and Jacob Peabody died Nov. 24, 1689, at the age of only twenty-five. Lt. Francis Peabody died Feb. 19, 1697-8, having devised this land together with the house in which his father

²³⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 787, leaf 228.

²⁴⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 927, leaf 132.

²⁴¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1550, page 444.

²⁴²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1707, page 12.

²⁴³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1112, leaf 47.

²⁴⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 2244, page 541.

had lived to Jacob's son Joseph. At the time of the decease of his grandfather, Jacob Peabody was only eight years of age, and his widowed mother (who had married Thomas Perley of Boxford, Jan. 14, 1695-6) with her family continued to live here. Jacob Peabody married at the age of twenty-two, in 1712, and lived here, carrying on the farm. He conveyed an undivided half of the buildings and land (one hundred and twenty acres) to his son-in-law Stephen Foster, of Ipswich, husbandman, March 26, 1745.²⁴⁵ Dea. Jacob Peabody died here July 24, 1749; and the title to the remainder of the estate descended to his son, Dr. Jacob Peabody of Leominster, and his daughter Rebecca, wife of Stephen Foster. Doctor Peabody released his interest in the estate to his brother-in-law Stephen Foster, who lived here, Sept. 21, 1749.²⁴⁶ Stephen Foster apparently made an addition to the house; and died Jan. 15, 1781. His daughter Abigail and her husband, Philemon Perkins of New Boston, N. H., tailor, released their interest in the estate of the deceased to her brother Stephen Foster of Topsfield, yeoman, Oct. 25, 1781.²⁴⁷ Elizabeth Peabody of Brentwood, N. H., administratrix of the estate of her husband Thomas Peabody, and guardian of Elizabeth Peabody, her only surviving daughter, released to Stephen Foster the interest of Elizabeth in the estate of her great-grandfather Jacob Peabody, deceased, in the estate of her great-aunt Priscilla Peabody, deceased, and in the estate of her great-grandmother Rebecca Peabody, late of Topsfield, deceased, her title having come through her father Thomas Peabody, co-heir with others to Dr. Jacob Peabody of Leominster, son of said Jacob and Rebecca and brother of said Priscilla, Oct. 10, 1782,²⁴⁸ and on the same day Nathaniel Peabody, Esq., of Atkinson, N. H., and Lemuel Johnson, husbandman, and wife Susannah, and Nathaniel Webber and wife Rebecca, all of Londonderry, N. H., conveyed to Mr. Foster their interest in the

²⁴⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 97, leaf 127.

²⁴⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 97, leaf 126.

²⁴⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 138, leaf 274.

²⁴⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 140, leaf 71.

estates of their grandfather Jacob Peabody, late of Topsfield, husbandman, their aunt Priscilla Peabody, singlewoman, late of Topsfield, deceased, and of their grandmother Rebecca Peabody, deceased.²⁴⁹ Stephen Foster lived here and carried on the farm. He conveyed to his son Nathaniel Foster an interest in the farm and one-third of the dwelling house and barn, Feb. 14, 1791.²⁵⁰ Stephen Foster died July 13, 1791, having devised the remainder of the farm and buildings to Nathaniel. Nathaniel Foster lived here, was a yeoman, and died Aug. 22, 1800, at the age of thirty-seven. The west part of the mansion house to the center of the chimney, with some of the land, etc., was assigned to widow of the deceased as dower; and the east part of the house and land to his sister Nabby Cummings. Thomas Cummings of Topsfield, yeoman, and wife Nabby conveyed her part to Amos Wildes of Topsfield, housewright, March 4, 1807;²⁵¹ and Mr. Wildes conveyed the same to Thomas Balch of Topsfield, yeoman, April 24, 1812.²⁵² Thomas Balch died March 10, 1830, having devised this entire place to Hezekiah B. Perkins. Mr. Perkins lived here and conveyed the estate to Thomas B. Perkins of Salem, Nov. 8, 1871.²⁵³ Ten days later, Thomas B. Perkins conveyed the place to Sarah Smith, wife of John Smith of Topsfield.²⁵⁴ Mrs. Smith, in the winter of 1877-8, took down a part of this old two-story house, and remodeled the remainder of the house. This was done by John H. Potter, who was then in possession of it. Mr. and Mrs. Smith conveyed the place to John H. Potter of Topsfield, May 11, 1880;²⁵⁵ and Mr. Potter conveyed it to Franklin A. Magraw of Lynn, March 16, 1897.²⁵⁶ Mr. Magraw, still of Lynn, conveyed it to Clarence E. Gerrish of Lynn, Nov. 6, 1902;²⁵⁷ and Mr. Gerrish, still of Lynn, con-

²⁴⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 140, leaf 72.

²⁵⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 153, leaf 34.

²⁵¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 190, leaf 193.

²⁵²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 199, leaf 36.

²⁵³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 839, leaf 235.

²⁵⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 841, leaf 12.

²⁵⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1037, leaf 164.

²⁵⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1660, page 438.

²⁵⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1689, page 499.

veyed it to Mary A. Tarbox, wife of Ebenezer Tarbox of Lynn, Dec. 4, 1902.²⁵⁸ Mr. and Mrs. Tarbox of Topsfield conveyed the estate to Fred W. Deering of Topsfield, April 27, 1906,²⁵⁹ and he lives here.

THE PEARSON HOUSE (41-1).

This house was a building moved to this site from Newburyport not long after the turnpike was completed (1805), by Asa W. Wildes of Newburyport. Widow Abigail W. Wildes of Topsfield conveyed eleven square rods of land lying next easterly of this house to Joseph W. Rust of Topsfield, gentleman, Dec. 30, 1845.²⁶⁰ Samuel Clark built for Mr. Rust upon this lot that he had bought, the one-story house now standing here the next year. Asahel H. Wildes of Ipswich, Esq., conveyed to Mr. Rust the other part of the lot May 14, 1858,²⁶¹ and Mr. Rust conveyed the land adjoining these two houses, with the buildings thereon, to Joseph B. Putnam of Danvers, April 10, 1876.²⁶² Mr. Putnam, then of Topsfield, conveyed the same to Mark R. Pearson of Fall River, Nov. 13, 1878;²⁶³ and Mr. Pearson remodeled the house, John H. Potter doing the carpentry work, about 1882. Mr. Pearson lived here, and conveyed the place to Mary L. Williamson, wife of Thomas H. Williamson, jr., of Salem, Aug. 18, 1892.²⁶⁴ Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, then of Meriden, N. H., conveyed the estate to Robert W. Halliday of Lynn, Nov. 1, 1900,²⁶⁵ and Mr. Halliday, still of Lynn, conveyed the place to Warren T. Tilton and George M. Tilton, both of Topsfield, March 4, 1904.²⁶⁶ The Tilton brothers now own the place.

POND STREET (42).

This was a part of the road laid out from Salem to Haverhill in 1668.

²⁵⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1692, page 226.

²⁵⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1827, page 93.

²⁶⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 362, leaf 279.

²⁶¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 951, leaf 218.

²⁶²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 951, leaf 219.

²⁶³Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1009, leaf 282.

²⁶⁴Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1353, page 133.

²⁶⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1626, page 270.

²⁶⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1736, page 388.

THOMAS EMERSON LOT (43).

This land was granted by the townsmen of Ipswich to Richard Lumkin, and it belonged to his widow in 1653. Sarah Stone, wife of Dea. Simon Stone of Watertown, conveyed it to Daniel Hovey, sr., of Ipswich, yeoman, June 12, 1660.²⁶⁷ Mr. Hovey conveyed it to his son John Hovey, June 13, 1671;²⁶⁸ and John Hovey conveyed the southwestern part of it to his son Ivory Hovey, Jan. 15, 1709-10.²⁶⁹ The remainder of it John Hovey conveyed to Ivory Hovey, March 14, 1717-8.²⁷⁰ Capt. Ivory Hovey died Jan. 21, 1759, having devised it to his son Aaron; and Aaron died May 4, 1759. Sarah Hovey, the widow of Aaron Hovey, Ivory Hovey of Topsfield, Joseph Hood of Topsfield, yeoman, and wife Dorcas, and Timothy Emerson, jr., of Hollis, N. H., yeoman, and wife Huldah, children of the deceased, for two hundred and seven pounds, six shillings and eight pence, conveyed it to Thomas Emerson of Topsfield, gentleman, March 12, 1782;²⁷¹ and Mr. Emerson owned it in 1800.

THE DELAND HOUSE (43-1).

The schoolhouse built in 1795, which stood near the meeting house on Topsfield Common, was sold in 1845, to William G. Lake, who sold it to Asa Pingree of Topsfield. Mr. Pingree removed it to this lot of land, which he then owned, and remodeled it into a dwelling house, adding a brick basement kitchen. It was occupied, successively, by Daniel Spiller and William Blanchard. Mr. Pingree conveyed the house and land adjoining to Elizabeth Deland, wife of Benjamin Deland of Topsfield. Mr. and Mrs. Deland and their family lived here, and Mrs. Deland died Jan. 14, 1901, having devised the estate to her son Silas E. Deland, who owned and occupied the premises until his death Apr. 18, 1922.

²⁶⁷Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 1, page 239.

²⁶⁸Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 4, page 114.

²⁶⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 22, leaf 117.

²⁷⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 160, leaf 288.

²⁷¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 595, leaf 57.

ROAD OFF HAVERHILL STREET (44).

At a town meeting held Nov. 4, 1813, it was voted "That the way leading from the County road by the house occupied by Ivory Hovey to the dwelling house of Stephen Perley be mended and kept in repair in future in the same manner that Town ways are mended in the Town."

ROAD OFF HAVERHILL STREET (45).

"we whose names are under written being apointed by the Towne to lay out a high way for John andrew for his use and bennifit: accordingly we haue dun it: from the west corner of John Andrew his upland called the Plump ouer the Brook in the old way and so through the meadow which Sargent John Houey Senr Claims to be his and so to the nereist place of upland to wards the northwest:

"dat 21 march 1692 or 3.

"John Houey, Senr
Daniell Ridington"

ROWLEY STREET (46).

"At a Lawfull Meeting of y^e Select men on the third Day octo^r. 1717 we then went and Laid out a Country Road from Ipswich line, near y^e uper End of m^r. Bakers Pond so called along as y^e way now goes to Leivt Ephraim Dormans; and So on as the Road now goes to Cap^t. John Hows

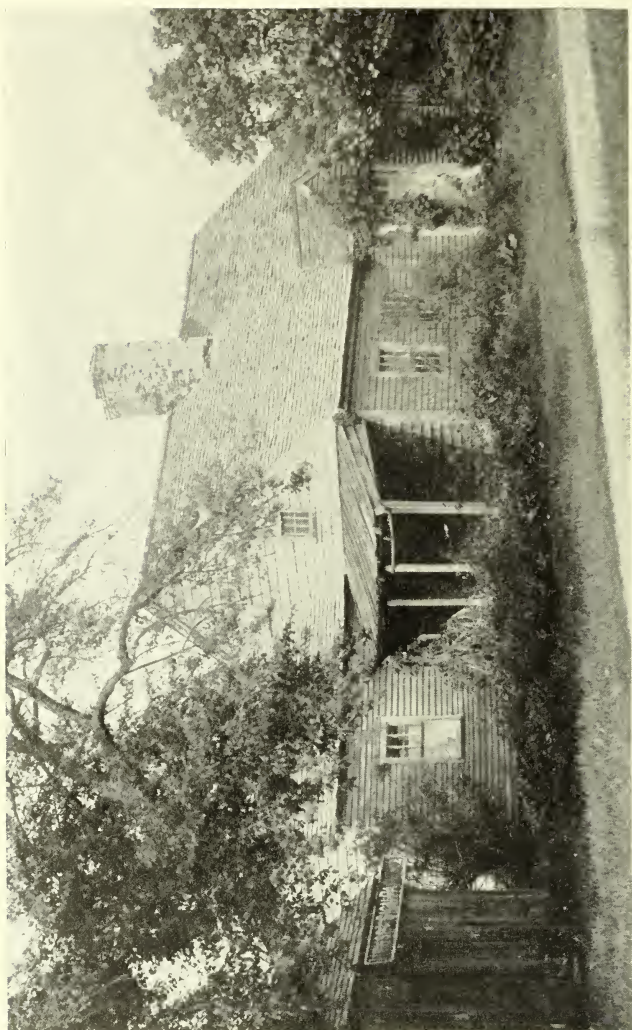
"Samuel Howlett
Samuel Stanley
Michael Dwaniel"

"y^e way y^t Leads from Joseph Dormans throw or by mr Burnams Land towards mr Sam^l Potters."²⁷²

PINE STREET (47).

This street was laid out by the town in November, 1872, over land of Samuel Todd and the heirs of Amos S. Chapman.

²⁷²Commoners Records, page 67 (copy).



THE CUMMINGS-HOBBS-BELL HOUSE,
Probably built before 1700. Removed to another site, in the pasture across the road,
about 1920, and destroyed by fire in 1922.

DAVID HOBBS HOUSE (48).

Anthony Carrell of Topsfield, "Irishman and cordwainer," owned this lot June 18, 1667, when he conveyed it to Isaac Foster of Ipswich;²⁷³ and Anthony Potter of Ipswich, for thirteen pounds and ten shillings, conveyed it to Isaac Cummings, sr., of Topsfield, April -, 1684.²⁷⁴ Isaac Cummings died in the spring of 1721, having devised house and land to his son John, for "what he hath Done Towards mine & my Wives Support while my Wife lived, & upon Consideration y^t he maintaine mee honorably Dureing my Natural Life, & also be att y^e Charge of my ffunerall after my Decease." John Cummings died in the summer of 1722, having devised to his two sons Joseph and John "all that ffarme my ffather Gave mee on y^e north side of y^e River part In Ipswich & part In Topsfield," including buildings. The title to this homestead came into the hands of Nathaniel Low of Topsfield, yeoman, before 1748. He conveyed the land and buildings to John Bradstreet of Topsfield, yeoman, and Samuel Low of Ipswich, yeoman, May 21, 1753;²⁷⁵ and Mr. Bradstreet released his interest in the estate to Samuel Low, then of Ipswich, maltster, who owned the other half part, April 9, 1756. Mr. Low, when of Ipswich, yeoman, for one hundred and thirty-five pounds and eighteen shillings, conveyed the house, barn and land to Charles Davis of Ipswich, yeoman, Feb. 26, 1787.²⁷⁶ Mr. Davis, still of Ipswich, yeoman, conveyed the place to David Hobbs of Topsfield, blacksmith, Dec. 18, 1798.²⁷⁷ Mr. Hobbs lived here and carried on the farm, until his death, May 18, 1854. In his will, he devised all his real estate to his only son David Cummings Hobbs. David C. Hobbs lived here and carried on his business of blacksmithing until his death, Sept. 14, 1875. Mr. Hobbs conveyed the estate to Levi Pearson of

²⁷³Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 5, page 16.

²⁷⁴Ipswich Registry of Deeds, book 5, page 38.

²⁷⁵Essex Registry of Deeds, book 98, leaf 134.

²⁷⁶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 123, leaf 32.

²⁷⁷Essex Registry of Deeds, book 148, leaf 33.

Topsfield, April 3, 1875;²⁷⁸ and Mr. Pearson conveyed it to Harriet L. Hobbs, wife of David C. Hobbs, on the same day.²⁷⁹ Mrs. Hobbs died Sept. 16, 1880, and her heirs, Clark O. Abell and wife Emily A., of Ipswich, Charles O. Whidden and wife Carrie W., of Beverly, and J. Perry Allen and wife Hattie W. of Lynn, conveyed the property to Lucy A. Bell, wife of William S. Bell of Topsfield, Dec. 18, 1891.²⁸⁰ Mrs. Bell died June 19, 1905; and James Stanley Bell, Franklin D. Bell, Annie D. Andrews, Ella A. Bell and Tirzah I. G. Bell of Topsfield, released the place to William S. Bell of Topsfield, June 10, 1905.²⁸¹ Mr. Bell died Jan. 13, 1906; and J. Stanley Bell of Georgetown, Charles W. Andrews and wife Annie D. of Ipswich and Tirzah I. G. Bell of Topsfield conveyed their interests in the estate to Franklin D. Bell of Topsfield, Nov. 11, 1907.²⁸²

²⁷⁸Essex Registry of Deeds, book 925, leaf 25.

²⁷⁹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 925, leaf 26.

²⁸⁰Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1332, page 261.

²⁸¹Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1786, page 356.

²⁸²Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1904, page 479.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO TOPSFIELD

COPIED FROM SALEM NEWSPAPERS

BY GEORGE FRANCIS DOW

(Continued from Volume XXVIII, page 64)

On Tuesday of last week, Henry Herrick met with a severe accident in the shoe manufactory of C. Herrick & Co., nearly severing three fingers of his left hand with the stripping machine. Dr. Allen's services were required.

Monday evening of last week, the Brass Band gave their second open air concert, in front of C. A. Wiggin's store. The music was very fine.

Salem Gazette, July 28, 1876.

Died: Aug. 14, Mr. Sidney A. Merriam, a highly-esteemed citizen, aged 35 years, after several months of a most painful illness. He graduated at Dartmouth in the class of '61, attended a medical course of lectures in Boston, and shortly after enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, serving three years as hospital steward and assistant surgeon. Subsequently he enlisted in a successful enterprise in Colorado, but returned to his native town again in 1872, where he has since occupied many positions of trust, gaining the confidence and love of his fellow townsmen. His death is a great loss to the town, and the many friends who are left to mourn his loss will scarcely find a companion to fill his place. A mother and brother are left to mourn for him whose life was one of sunshine and smiles.

In the Gazette of Friday last we published an obituary notice of the late Mr. Sidney A. Merriam, of Topsfield. Our regular correspondent adds the fact that he planned and carried out the noble work of founding a public library in his native town. He was respected for his genial nature and warm hospitality, and leaves a mother and brother to mourn his loss.

Among our summer boarders we are pleased to mention the families of the late Geo. Pierce of Dover, N. H.; Rev. S. C. Beane, and Gen. Wm. Cogswell, of Salem; Rev. H. C. DeLong of Medford; also Mr. Williams, a gentleman from St. Helena Island, Sierra Leone. Topsfield presents its usual attractions, and it would be pleasing to see other boarders here enjoying its unnumbered charms.

The Merrimac Journal again refers to Thomas W. Pierce, of Topsfield, as the great railroad owner of Essex County. "His road in Texas, when complete, as it will be within four months, will cost eleven millions of dollars. It is bonded for only four millions, and less than two millions of the stock is in other hands than his. All the rest is his own personal property; and he is its builder, manager, and absolute controller. It has paid dividends from the completion of its first section; and is to-day one of the best roads, mile for mile, on the American continent. Carrying through this great enterprise alone he has displayed as much energy and ability as any of the greater magnates—Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, or Tom Scott."

Salem Gazette, Aug. 18, 1876.

In response to the call of the Republican Town Committee, quite a number of Republicans gathered in the lower hall in the Town House, on Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by Dudley Bradstreet, of the Republican Town Committee; Joseph W. Batchelder was chosen Chairman, and Charles H. Leach, Secretary. The matter of choosing delegates to the Sixth Congressional district was then acted upon. J. W. Batchelder and Dudley Bradstreet were unanimously chosen by nomination. Mr. Chas. Her-

rick then moved that the delegates be instructed to vote for Dr. Loring, seconded by C. H. Holmes, and carried.

Delegates to the Fifth Senatorial District—Chas. H. Herrick, J. W. Batchelder.

Delegates to the Republican County Convention, in Salem, Oct. 11—M. B. Perkins and C. Holmes.

Voted, that the delegates be given the power of substitution.

Voted, that in the next call of the Republican Town Committee for a caucus, it be inserted that a permanent Secretary is to be *chosen*.

Voted that a committee of six from different parts of the town be appointed to assist the Town Committee, in campaign work, and that the said committee be instructed to cooperate with the Republican Town Committee, thereby constituting a committee which shall be called "Campaign Committee." Charles Herrick, John Bailey, M. B. Perkins, Charles J. Peabody, Eugene L. Wildes and Joseph E. Stanwood, were chosen to act with the Town Committee,—J. W. Batchelder, D. Bradstreet and John H. Potter. The meeting was then dissolved.

The Campaign Committee will meet next Thursday evening, to consider the matter of public speakers, flag-raising, etc., etc.

Through the kindness of the assessors your correspondent has obtained the following facts:

The valuation of the town is \$764,031, of which \$499,130 is real estate, and \$264,901 personal property. There are 214 dwelling-houses, 209 horses, and 358 cows.

Topsfield contains 7321 1-2 acres of land. There are 334 polls, and it has voted to raise \$12,892.46, appropriated as follows:—State tax, \$774.00; County tax, \$639.55; Town purposes \$11,000. Rate of taxation, 1.60 on \$100.

The following is a list of tax payers of more than fifty dollars (\$50):—Benj. P. Adams and sister, \$120.72; Elizabeth M. Adams, \$57.60; John Bailey, \$352.48; Humphrey Balch, \$113.45; Ezra Batchelder, \$159.66; estate of Wm. Bradstreet,

\$55.90; Dudley Bradstreet, \$91.84; Benj. Conant, \$74.96; David Clark, \$82.70; William P. Galloup, \$65.28; Andrew Gould, \$104.83; estate of P. Gould, \$55.36; A. H. Gould, \$175.76; Chas. Herrick, \$552.00; Chas. H. Holmes, \$104.68; Benj. Jacobs, \$79.36; Wm. E. Kimball, \$100.08; Wm. B. Kimball, \$53.20; estate of J. P. Lamson, \$109.07; Mrs. R. A. Merriam, \$887.92; James Manning, \$57.60; J. A. Morgan, \$96.41; A. S. Peabody, \$56.08; Ephraim P. Peabody, \$85.85; Charles J. Peabody, \$63.15; Moses B. Perkins, \$131.32; Dudley Perkins, \$116.35; Dudley Q. Perkins, \$64.01; estate of David Perkins, \$69.90; estate of Daniel Perkins, \$87.64; estate of Richard Phillips, \$64.88; T. W. Pierce, \$963.87; estate of Asa Pingree, \$76.40; Richard Price, \$188.48; Benj. Poole, \$109.20; estate of Anna Pingree, \$205.80; Benj. Pike, \$50.75; J. E. Stanwood, \$359.75; Willard Smith, \$57.32; Samuel Todd, \$52.41; Eben W. Towne, \$56.84; Benj. B. Towne, \$181.28; Jacob A. Towne, \$82.80; estate of J. Waldo Towne, \$110.64; J. P. Towne, \$126.41; David Towne, \$96.56; Daniel Towne, \$64.44; Wm. P. Walsh, \$62.32; Lucy Anna Wright, \$133.76; Susan Wildes, \$52.80; Moses Wildes, \$595.58; Israel Wildes, \$74.14; trustees of Congregational Society, \$56.88; non-residents, Albert Webster of Boston, \$73.40; Nathan W. Hazen of Andover, \$66.44; Philip P. Lindsey of Marblehead, \$54.75; Samuel G. Rea as trustee of the Holman estate, Salem, \$124.80.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By order of the Judge of Probate Court for the County of Essex, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1876, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Homestead of the late Richard Phillips, situated in Topsfield, near the Town Hall containing about ten acres of land, with a large double Dwelling House, one single house, one shop, one barn, one wood-house, and other buildings, on said land, all in good repair, and the best location in town, with meeting-houses, school-houses, and but a few

moments walk to the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, which connects with all parts of the State.

Terms made known at the sale.

MARY E. PHILLIPS, Executrix.

Topsfield, Sept. 19, 1876.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 22, 1876.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring will deliver the first political lecture in this town, next Saturday evening, at seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Per order of the campaign committee.

The report of the Democratic caucus in this town was unintentionally omitted last week.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 6, 1876.

Fraternity Lodge of Odd Fellows were visited by Fountain Lodge, of Topsfield, on Wednesday evening. There were speeches and refreshments, and at the close the Topsfield brethren returned home in barges.

There was a Republican rally on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, and quite a brilliant demonstration, the Hayes and Wheeler battalion of Georgetown having been present with torches, and the band furnishing good music. Hon. George B. Loring delivered an address, speaking not only upon the general issues of the campaign, but also in his own personal defence against charges that have been made concerning his past record. The latter portion of his remarks was similar to what he had previously said in the county convention, reported in Friday's Gazette and this week's Mercury. Some of the Topsfield people felt a little annoyed that the Georgetown boys were not entertained in a more formal manner, it not having been generally known that they were coming. But we rather think nobody will take things to heart, for everybody knows that Topsfield is a hospitable place. A correspondent says that Topsfield will give Dr. Loring and the Republican nominees a handsome vote.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 13, 1876.

The Hon. Charles P. Thompson addressed the citizens of this place, Saturday evening of last week. Previous to escorting the speaker to the Town Hall, the torchlight procession, composed of the Thompson Clubs of Georgetown and Topsfield, paraded the streets, headed by the Boxford Brass Band. The Hall was filled to overflowing. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Benj. Poole, Esq., who immediately introduced the speaker, who spoke until after ten o'clock. His speech was enthusiastically received, after which he was escorted to the residence of Mr. B. P. Adams.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 20, 1876.

The Republicans of this town held a caucus in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 26th, to choose delegates to the District Convention to be holden in Lynnfield, Oct. 27th. Mr. S. S. McKenzie was chosen chairman, and John Bailey, secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates: M. B. Perkins, J. H. Potter, Baxter P. Pike, George F. Averill, Chas. Perkins, Erwin Phillips, D. Bradstreet, S. S. McKenzie—John Bailey, J. H. Potter and Dudley Bradstreet were chosen Republican Town Committee, and Chas. H. Leach, secretary, for the ensuing year.

The Eureka Dramatic Club gave "Down by the Sea," last Wednesday evening, in the vestry of the M. E. Church, under the auspices of the M. E. Society. The drama was well rendered and deserves the praise so freely given by everyone.

Howard Andrews, son of J. E. Andrews, aged about fourteen years, died last Thursday night, after a week of the most intense suffering, of lock-jaw. In stepping from a carriage a fortnight ago last Monday he ran a rusty nail through his shoe, and nearly through his foot. He experienced no pain from the wound for some time, and as it had nearly healed did not feel alarmed concerning it. In the latter part of the week his jaws began to pain him and he found some difficulty in using them. Soon after he was taken violently, and went into spasms from which he never

fully recovered. He was an exceptionally active youth, and he died leaving behind many who were especially interested in his welfare, besides a father and mother, brothers and sisters.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 27, 1876.

THE VILLAGE OF TOPSFIELD, ITS BEAUTIES AND ITS IMPROVEMENTS

From whatever direction we approach the village of Topsfield, it has a faculty of opening upon the view in a very picturesque sort of way, and leaving a pleasant impression upon the memory; but from no point does it look more beautiful than from the River Hill—its meadows, hills, trees, winding river, and very neat and well cared for houses, combining natural and artificial attractions to a degree not often attained. Topsfield is a centre from which many a pleasant drive may be enjoyed, and the attractions of the town in this and other particulars, have made it a desirable place for summer sojourners from the city, many of whom find board here during the warm months. The stores and houses at the village all have a neat and thrifty appearance and are, for the most part, kept well painted and in good repair. The new post office is quite neat and tasteful, but it seems a little odd to find that snug and cosy corner of Adams's store, for so many years set apart to the affairs of the United States, given over to such ordinary affairs of life as the buying and selling of goods for the household. The elder Adams was a man of extensive acquaintance, whose hospitality to strangers was more than ordinarily marked, and to whose general usefulness as a citizen, a multitude bear witness. The towns-people, here as elsewhere, become accustomed to the change, as old familiar faces pass out from among them; but the occasional visitor, whose visits are but little oftener than annual, misses the cordial and familiar greeting of the kind friends who have passed on, none the less because their successors are kind and cordial too. We are glad to see that the old Adams

estate, which, with its combination of dwelling, store, and sheds, presents the natural air of a "half way place," is still kept up with its accustomed neatness, and trust the old landmark will be long continued with its old success. The two principal shoe manufactories are those of Messrs. Herrick and Bailey, and these give employment to a considerable number during most of the year. Quite a number of stores are also maintained in the village, with the usual assortment of mechanics and craftsmen who make up a live town. There has been, within a few years, a considerable amount of building within the limits of the town, which is indicative of the general prosperity of the people. New streets have been laid out and graded, by which various short cuts have been obtained between different points. Upon the new roads thus built new houses appear from time to time, leaving the impression upon the mind of a stranger that the town is growing, whatever the population statistics may actually show. "Mutton Lane" (Topsfield, with all its beauty, is rich in local designations apparently not created for ornament), under the higher sounding title of Central street, has been continued to the Wenham road, and cross roads have also been laid out. Mr. Isaac M. Woodbury, wholesale butcher, has nearly completed a new house on the corner of Summer street, and Mr. Wm. B. Morgan, of Wenham, is building it in a very substantial manner. In this immediate vicinity quite a number of new houses have been put up lately or within a year or two. Mr. Perkins Averill has a neat snug house close by. Mr. Daniel Fuller put up a house a year ago; and Mr. Jotham Welch put up a French roof cottage two years ago. Last year, Mr. Francis Curtis, the carpenter, built a new house on High street. On the main road, opposite Mr. Adams's, Mr. Robert Lake is building a new shop or store, on which Mr. John H. Potter is doing the work. Very likely half a score more of new buildings, erected within a year or two, could be named, and perhaps will be shortly.

The public buildings of Topsfield, in addition to school

houses and the poor farm (the latter, by the way, very well kept by Mr. W. J. Savage), consist of two meeting-houses and the Town Hall. The meeting houses are those of the Methodists and the Orthodox Congregationalists. If there are any theological dissenters within the fold of either denomination, they have not thus far proved sufficiently numerous or belligerent to maintain any organized protest against the prevailing doctrines. Very possibly, however, they are not unmindful of the difficulties of maintaining a church, and are wise enough to know that a multiplicity of half starved churches may not be the best promotive of good living, through the organized appliances of keeping that important object in view. The clock in the Congregational church is somewhat of a unique pattern, and it was presented more than a quarter of a century ago by John Cleaveland of New York, son of old Dr. Neh. Cleaveland, and brother of the present Neh. Cleaveland. The Town Hall was a bone of contention for some years, and it was built with great opposition. It proves, however, a real convenience in many ways, and the facilities which it affords add to the attractiveness of the town as a place of abode. The view from the cupola gives a good idea of "the lay of the town," but the hills surrounding the village are not favorable to an extensive prospect. The Town Clock is an attraction to the cupola visitor, and it keeps industriously about its work, ticking away the seconds, year in and year out, when the people are awake, and when they are asleep. The town library is an attractive institution which has been started in connection with the hall, and it is much appreciated by the people. It lost a good friend in Mr. Sidney A. Merriam, and the people must take care that it is never allowed to languish for the want of proper support.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 10, 1876.

Boxford, which is one of the towns that adjoin Topsfield, continues its very peaceful existence from year to year, and very little occurs of an eventful nature either to startle its

own inhabitants or to furnish an item for the inevitable newspaper reporter. Its "ways are those of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace." Though shoe-manufacturing has been carried on here to some extent,—less now, however, than formerly,—and one or two factories, and here and there a saw mill, have been or are in operation, the place is one in which the characteristics of rural life predominate. It is essentially a farming town in which scarcely anybody presumes to live without getting something out of the soil, unless, possibly, it is the village storekeeper and postmaster, who is kept so busy in supplying the public needs in the way of papers, letters, and groceries, that he finds time for but little else. The minister, certainly, forms no exception, and he will be found attending to the odd jobs about the parsonage with an industry that no doubt gives inspiration for a better effort when Sunday comes round, and very likely may be one of the secrets why he stands so well among the people, and is so favorably spoken of by everybody. The depot, a mile away from the village, remains under the careful guardianship of Mr. Badger, who, with that fidelity in attending to details that years of stage-driving are apt to entail, looks after the interests of the railroad and that portion of the public who get on and off at Boxford, in a manner quite worthy of imitation. A man who can preserve a lamp chimney in constant use through a period of we forget how many years (a dozen more or less), cannot be picked up every day.

A not unpleasant drive in this vicinity is that around by Hood's Pond into the parish of Linebrook, which is a part of Ipswich. Near this locality, Boxford, Topsfield and Ipswich appear to live in pretty close geographical relations, and on the day when this trip was made, Topsfield appeared to be improving its share of the inheritance by widening and rebuilding a road, which no doubt needed all that was being done to it. The country parish of Linebrook contains some old houses, and some that are very good-looking. Its meeting-house, at least to external view, appeared to be in

very good order. The most imposing structure, however, in the place, is the immense barn recently erected by Mr. D. T. Perley, who is one of the most extensive cattle traders in these parts. The barn is about 120 feet in length by 41 in breadth, and is built in the most substantial manner. It is probably one of the finest and largest barns to be found in the State.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 30, 1876.

Christmas was observed by the religious societies of this place in the customary way. Members of the different Sabbath schools gathered in the vestries of their respective churches, when Christmas trees were heavily loaded with presents for the little ones, and many valuable gifts for the elder portion of the schools.

On Christmas evening the Eureka Dramatic Club gave an excellent entertainment in the Town Hall to a very full house. The programme comprised the rendition of the comedy "Once on a time" and the laughable farce "Jumbo Jum," after which the audience were invited to participate in a social dance. The party broke up at a comparatively early hour well pleased with the evening's amusement.

In the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Wilkinson's Great Combination produced, in its dramatic form, the greatest work of the century, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or "Life among the Lowley." The hall was well filled, and the play admirably rendered. Many times during its rendition, the audience were visably affected. Nothing can be said in the way of criticism, for every part was faithfully rendered, and the only thing regretted was the total unfitness of the stage, on which to produce a play, one half of whose effect is produced by scenery. It is stated, on good authority, that the managers of this worthy company received at this entertainment, sufficient encouragement to favour this town again, at some future day, with another visit.

The following election of officers occurred in the Fountain Lodge of Odd Fellows last Thursday night; James Wilson,

N. G.; Henry H. Potter, V. G.; J. W. A. Perkins, Rec. Sec.; W. E. Davis, Per. Sec.; I. M. Woodbury, Treasurer.

Dr. Allen has a fine horse dangerously sick.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 3, 1877.

The Spaulding Bell Ringers gave their entertainment in the Town Hall, last Friday evening, as was announced, before a crowded house. The entertainment was quite unlike anything we ever before heard, and truly fascinating.

This week will be observed as a week of prayer by both societies. Meetings are held in their respective churches beginning at 7 o'clock.

Mr. R. Lake announces to the people of Topsfield, Boxford, Linebrook and vicinity, that he has opened a store in Topsfield (next door to Post Office), for the sale of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 10, 1877.

At two o'clock on Thursday morning, the house and barn of Mr. James Manning, on the Ipswich road, were consumed by fire, the origin of which is not known. Nearly everything was consumed, including five or six cows, one hog, hay, potatoes, and other produce; and there was a loss of over \$3000, partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the barn, and the lowing of the cattle awakened Mrs. Manning, who aroused her husband, he going directly to the barn, but too late to prevent the spread of the fire and save the house. He immediately returned to the house and advised his wife that no time must be lost in preparing the family for removal. They were all, seven children, safely got out, and with the assistance of the neighbors, most of the furniture was saved. Two horses, a yoke of oxen, two or three cows, and some of the wagons, were also saved.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 17, 1877.

A number of articles of farm property, saved from the recent fire, are to be sold by public auction on Wednesday of this week, at the farm of James Manning, S. D. Hood being the auctioneer.

Two entertainments will be given in the Town Hall this week, both of which are of an interesting order. The first, on Tuesday evening, is to be given under the auspices of the ladies connected with the Congregational church, for the purpose of increasing the organist funds, at which the glorious farce "Aunt Charlotte's Maid" will be rendered. The second on Friday evening, will be given by the Odd Fellows of Fountain Lodge, of this place. "Above the Clouds" will be rendered by members of the Eureka Dramatic Company, after which the audience will be invited to indulge in a social dance.

Mr. A. H. Gould, who was injured by being thrown from his sleigh last week, remains about the same.

About eight o'clock last Friday evening two large barges, loaded with young people from Salem, passed through this village to the Town Hall, and there, it is said, they enjoyed themselves in a very becoming manner and gave our town a very good name if one could judge by the vociferous calls and frantic yells for a gentleman, who is always ready to assist any one who deserves assistance, and who, on the occasion of a former visit to this town, rendered valuable but unappreciated service.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 24, 1877.

The Town Finances.—The total gross amount of the town debt is now \$28,186.67; but, deducting \$3,543.72 in the treasury, the balance of real indebtedness is now only \$24,642.95, which is a decrease of about \$7000 in a couple of years. This is exclusive of all town property, of every kind, being a cash statement. The "Topsfield loan," so called, amounts to \$5,500; and other outstanding notes, to \$21,650.

The Town Expenditures.—The following is a summary view of the expenditures of the town the past year: Centre School, \$490; South School, \$161; North School, \$329.80; East School, \$157.72; Centre Primary School, \$261; repairs on highway, \$1,018.01; repairs on bridges and guards, \$278.17; burial ground, \$106.78; burial ground, Bixby road, \$205.17; burial ground, Park street road, \$68.15; pathing

snow, \$331; overseers' department, \$1,640.89; interest, \$2,035.22; State aid, \$876; printing, \$58.67; abatement of taxes, \$205.28; repairs on hall, school houses, and farm, \$253.91; State tax, \$774; county tax, \$639.55; discount on taxes, \$327.88; town officers, \$434.90; loans paid, \$2,700; notes paid, \$16,800; miscellaneous expenses, \$324.38; total, \$30,477.48.

A Library Benefit.—The entertainment and dance given by the friends of the Public Library, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, was a success financially, quite a satisfactory sum having been realized. A good sized audience assembled at the performance of the first part of the programme which was in nearly every respect satisfactory. The singing of Miss Carrie P. Lake, of Newburyport, was very fine, and elicited the heartiest encores. Miss Annie L. Wright and Miss Carrie Stanwood read appropriate selections. The Amateur Dramatic Club rendered the romantic drama "The Roll of the Drum," with grand scenery and fine effect. The characters, as a whole, were appropriately cast, and each part was as well supported as could under the circumstances be reasonably anticipated. The proceeds were appropriated to the library.

The following items reached us too late for last week's paper:—

The entertainment the proceeds of which were to be appropriated for furnishing the Town Hall with household utensils, although not as successful financially as was wished, was very pleasing in all of its features.

The Eureka Dramatic Club rendered "Enlisted for the War" in an excellent and thorough dramatic manner, all parts being equally well sustained.

Our worthy citizen, Mr. Albert Porter, has embarked in the tea business, something of a new enterprise.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 28, 1877.

"The Patriot Sons" was played in Topsfield Thursday night, by Post 108 G. A. R., of Georgetown. The characters remained the same as when played in Georgetown with one

exception, Mr. Taylor of Topsfield taking the Ethiopian part of Clem Johnson and supported Mr. Parshley. Mr. Taylor is a fine actor, and took his part well. The entertainment concluded with a dance.

The Eureka Dramatic Club will give one of their dramatic entertainments in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, April 12th. The popular farce "Paddle your own canoe" and "The Stage struck Yankee," will be rendered by the Club. Messrs. Radcliff and Taylor will personate Ethiopian characters. At the close of the entertainment the audience will be invited to participate in a social dance.

Mr. Cleaveland Gould, of Georgetown, will open a Boston express office in this town at an early day.

Salem Gazette, April 11, 1877.

The School Committee, in their annual report, state that the different schools have been faithfully served the past year and yielded a satisfactory return for the cost. The same teachers have been employed three successive terms. In some of the schools there has been more than usual irregularity in the attendance, on account of sickness.

The town library continues to justify its establishment, and the past year, there have been 7,500 deliveries of books. Seventy books have been added by purchase, and Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, of Westport, Conn., has given 72 volumes of value. The late Sidney A. Merriam, among the last acts of his life, secured to the library the income of a bond of \$1,000, and the town at its annual meeting expressed "a profound respect for his memory."

An anonymous communication gives the name of a man who has lost his right eye, and also the name of a "county house bird" who put vitriol on his coat, thereby possibly leading to the train of evils which destroyed the sight. But we see no occasion to print more than this statement of the case.

The 5:40 train from Boston on Friday night, ran over and killed near the depot, a dog. The ownership and ex-traction, are still disputed points.

Mrs. E. B. Emery has opened a millinery shop over Mr. Robert Lake's shoe store.

Mr. John Bailey has laid the foundations on Main street, for two large buildings—one a store and the other a dwelling house. Topsfield is still growing.

The dramatic performance at the Town Hall last Thursday (Fast) evening, closed the season of the dramatic class in Topsfield.

The Eureka Dramatic Club, which has agreeably entertained so many times the citizens of Topsfield with many highly satisfactory representations, made a very creditable effort in the rendition of the popular and laughable farces "Paddle your own Canoe," and "The stage struck Yankee." The entertainment drew a large audience, and the programme combined many amusing features, and was received throughout with great favor.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 18, 1877.

Mr. Jackson Phillips, whose faithful service for many years in the shoe manufactory of Mr. John Bailey terminated with the expiration of last week, was presented last Friday by his fellow workmen in Mr. Bailey's employ, with a *hoe*. The propriety of such a gift will be readily understood when it is known that Mr. Phillips intends to pursue the vocation of a farmer, in the precinct of Linebrook parish, Ipswich. Mr. Charles Carmody, in behalf of the donors, addressed Mr. Phillips, and in a neat speech, which was not wanting in humor and was full of interest, expressed the wish that the recipient would make, in the future, as faithful an application of this farmers' implement as he had of the instruments with which he had toiled so long a time with them. Mr. Phillips responded briefly, and assured the givers that their hopes should be realized, Providence permitting; and he stated that if the potato bugs did not materially injure his vines he would reward each contributor, from next year's crop, with a bushel of the esculent roots; probably they will be "*Jackson's Whites*."

A house with eleven rooms in good condition, suitable for one or two families, situated on Summer street, opposite the residence of I. M. Woodbury, Esq., will be sold at auction on May 3d, at four o'clock, P. M. S. D. Hood auctioneer.

Salem Gazette, Apr. 25, 1877.

We have had our annual town meeting and society meetings, and the financial condition of the town has been alluded to in your paper. The condition of our religious societies financially is not quite as prosperous as in previous years. The money required to support our societies is raised by voluntary subscriptions. The deficiency of funds in the hands of the treasurer of the Congregational parish to meet the current expenses is about one hundred dollars. In the Methodist society the deficiency is nearly two hundred dollars. It was stated in the annual parish meeting that there had been a gradual falling off in numbers attending church. In our population of twelve hundred the average attendance it is estimated is less than three hundred in both societies, and of this number less than a quarter part are members of the church. This is considered not a prosperous condition of the church.

But it is not so with our places of amusement. Our theatres, as they are termed, have been well patronized, and have flourished finely throughout the season. Your reporters have borne testimony to this fact from time to time. The town library is considered also a great success. The library contains something over one thousand volumes, two hundred and fifty of which are histories and four hundred volumes are novels. During the year there have been seven thousand five hundred deliverances of books. We are told that about three fourths of this number are novels; therefore there have been five thousand six hundred and twenty-five deliverances of novels, and eighteen hundred and seventy-five of all other reading matter. The attentive student in this branch of literary accomplishment loses few hours, and he is an exception who does not spend most of his time on Sunday in poring over his books. The question

therefore is suggested, may there not be some relation between our successful library and the vacant seats in our churches on Sabbath day? Mr. Moody says: "religion and novels will not mix." But it is not our purpose to solve or debate this question. Topsfield in her church or literary history is not an exception. According to statistics of libraries in other towns in this vicinity, there is even a larger per cent. of readers of fiction than in Topsfield. It is also stated that the churches in Topsfield are as well patronized as in other places in proportion to the population. It is stated on authority that three-fourths of the population of New England attend no place of worship on the Sabbath day, and this is the history of the most enlightened Christian land the sun shines on.

On account of this condition a warning is often proclaimed by the "Prophets of our Israel" against this wicked and sinful generation. But may not the reason for this condition of the people be traced to some extent in the fact that the attractions and allurements of a free church and free gospel are almost entirely unknown in our land. But on the contrary the gospel of salvation is confined in costly churches with costly adornments, and unlike the time of the apostles the appearance is that it is preached "for a consideration."

The congregational society at the present time is full of interest; its pastor, James H. Fitts, discourses to the congregation on each Sabbath, sermons which are full of instruction and which evince much labor in preparation. Much work is done in the evening meetings by his and other personal efforts. The meetings would be better attended by the young people, and the singing be more interesting, could there be an organ in the vestry to make the music more attractive and profitable. It is under contemplation by those who are always interested in the welfare of the young, to take measures to obtain an organ by subscription—some thirteen young ladies in different parts of the town to act as solicitors to raise sufficient means to pur-

chase one. It is hoped that all will give when called upon for this object ; and also that the members of the Sabbath school will see that the enterprise meets with success.

Nehemiah Cleaveland was a rare product of New England force and culture, and combined in his strong individuality some of the best and noblest characteristics of our American civilization.

A man of distinguished presence, he had that scrupulous neatness of dress, elegance of manner and reserved cordiality of the elder generation, and was eminently a polished gentleman of the old school. His long years of study of the classics and his retentive memory made him a scholar of no mean pretensions. His extended acquaintance and constant interest in all that pertained to the traditions of New England and its prominent characters made him an able historical chronicler. He was no mere student, but in all circles, and under all circumstances, the genial, generous and brave gentleman that he appeared to the world. Mr. Cleaveland was born at Topsfield, in this State, in 1796, and comes of famous stock, a family which probably has as many professional men in its history as any in New England. His father, Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, was an eminent physician, who passed a long and useful life in Topsfield. His grandfather was the Rev. John Cleaveland, who was expelled from Yale College in 1744, because he espoused the cause of the exhorter, Whitefield. He also served as chaplain in the ill-starred expedition against Ticonderoga, in the year 1758. Young Cleaveland was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, the first institution of the kind in Massachusetts, endowed by Lieutenant-Governor William Dummer in 1679, and was entered at Bowdoin College in 1813. He was graduated at the age of seventeen, and served for three years as a tutor at his Alma Mater, where his cousin, Professor Parker Cleaveland, who was graduated at Harvard in 1799, was beginning his career as the famous teacher and father of the modern school of mineralogy.

In 1821 he was appointed principal of Dummer Academy, and remained at its head until 1849, where he had as his pupils Judge Otis P. Lord, Judge George F. Choate, Robert Codman, Esq., and many others whose names are famous in Old Essex, and who were ever his devoted friends. From 1840 till 1845 Mr. Cleaveland taught as principal of the Lowell high school and at Exeter Academy, and finally in New York, when he removed to the old homestead in Topsfield, occupying his time in study and compiling the history and biography of Bowdoin College, which it is supposed is almost in condition to be published. He prepared and delivered several important historical addresses, among the best known of which are the historical address at the dedication of the Manning school at Ipswich, the address at the centennial of Dummer Academy in 1863, and the address at the centennial celebration of the town of Byfield. Mr. Cleaveland was also a constant writer of a wide range of subjects for the press, and kept up an extended and constant correspondence, being an elegant letter writer of the old school. The last address which he delivered was at the opening of the Cleaveland cabinet at Bowdoin College, a remarkably pure and eloquent piece of English prose.

Mr. Cleaveland was twice married. His first wife was Abby P. Manning, daughter of Dr. Joseph Manning of Charleston, S. C., his second a daughter of Dr. Means of Andover. He leaves five children, three sons and two daughters. At the ripe old age of eighty, surrounded by his family and in constant receipt of friendly reminders from his many friends and relatives, he passed away without suffering, willingly and trustingly to his reward. His youth was a well-spent one, his manhood useful to his kind, and his old age a benediction.—*Boston Daily Adv.* P. C. C.

Salem Gazette, May 2, 1877.

Some of the property, household and otherwise, of the late Lorenzo P. Towne, is to be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 29th.

Mr. J. E. Stanwood offers for sale an eligible and desirable residence in this village. Topsfield is one of the most attractive towns in this section, and a desirable opportunity is here offered.

Salem Gazette, May 23, 1877.

GEORGETOWN

Mr. Chas. Holmes of Topsfield, is a tall man, extremely so, but not as tall, nor as broad as Mr. J. O. Davis of this town, who measures 6 feet 8 inches, and can span with arms extended the same distance. Let any of the ordinarily tall men try their best, and the result will give some idea of the size of our giant.—*Advocate*

Salem Gazette, June 13, 1877.

The potato-bug, this year, has been obliged to struggle hard to maintain its existence in Topsfield, as every intelligent farmer has planted only such patches of potatoes, as he can with tolerable ease care for. Of the various methods used to destroy these pests, that of picking has been the one most generally adopted, although in a few cases resort has been had to Paris green. Both means have proved very effectual, and the vines seem to be in a healthy condition.

The Methodist church has been furnished with a handsome new chandelier and sidelights, by virtue of which the audience room can be quite brilliantly illuminated. The pastor Rev. S. L. Rodgers, is giving a series of monthly Sabbath evening lectures to young people, which attract large audiences. The subject of the first, delivered in May, was "Broken Fences," and that of the second, on the 3d inst. "The Knave of Hearts."

Beautiful women and strawberries made a very happy combination on Tuesday,—the former being the subject of an attractive lecture by Rev. Dr. Dorchester, and the latter forming the objects of a *discussion* in which there was no *debate*, but which was greatly stimulated by the addition of ice cream.

Salem Gazette, June 20, 1877.

Try again, Mr. Georgetown Advocate, perhaps you may be fortunate in finding a man taller than our tall man, but you have made a failure this time when you say that Mr. Davis is taller. It is a physiological fact which would be well for you to record, that Mr. Charles H. Holmes measures *six feet eight inches in his bare feet*, and if Mr. Holmes can't span as far as Mr. Davis, Mr. Proctor Perkins can, for with his arms fully extended he can span 6 feet 9 3-4 inches.

The Brass Band gave the second of its ten concerts on the common, last Saturday night.

Having all the conveniences and accessories for making good work, Mr. O. W. Clough, the photographer, has been able to place before the citizens of Topsfield a superior class of stereoscopic views; a full set, including views of the town from Great Hill and other elevations, together with all the public buildings, and many private residences. That from Great Hill gives a distant view of the town, and is really fine; that of the academy building, the first ever taken, is regarded as excellent, and cannot fail to be of interest to the many individuals who have passed hours of their pleasant school days under its roof. The views can be seen at the drug store of Mr. C. S. Wiggin, on Main street.

The selectmen have laid a drain pipe, from the cesspool on Main street, 150 feet South towards the track of the B. & M. Railroad, to conduct off the water which overflows the pool after a heavy rain, thereby doing away with the process of wading, which was so generally practised by all persons compelled to pass on the west side of the street.

The grass-fields already indicate a heavy crop of hay, the spring having been quite favorable.

Mr. Bailey's new building, on Main street, is fast approaching completion under the direction of the skillful carpenter Chesley.

Salem Gazette, June 27, 1877.

The following officers were duly installed in Fountain Lodge No. 170, 1. O. O. F.: Henry H. Potter, N. G.; Benj.

Lane, V. G.; I. M. Woodbury, Treas.; Albert L. Chesley, Rec. Sec.; D. E. Hurd, R. S. N. G.; William Wildes, L. S. N. G.; Bailey Poor, R. S. V. G.; Richard Ward, L. S. V. G.; W. Webster Galloup, Con.; J. W. A. Perkins, Warden; D. E. Davis.

The Topsfield Base Ball Club suffered defeat at the hands of the Rovers of Beverly, last Saturday afternoon. Score 10 to 15.

A concert of more than usual excellence is to be given in this town early in August, in aid of the library. The musical people are taking hold in earnest, and soloists of a high order have been engaged. The programme is to consist principally of selections from the oratorios.

Salem Gazette, July 11, 1877.

Miss Sarah Gould, while walking from church last Sunday afternoon, slipped upon the grass and fell, near Mr. Chesley's house, injuring her hip severely.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Fuller of Middleton, sang in the choir by invitation of the regular singers, and Mr. Norman McLoud played the organ. The extra attractions caused the church to be packed to overflowing.

Rev. Mr. Fitts now takes his annual vacation of four weeks.

The concert of last Thursday night is the subject of an article in another column.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 8, 1877.

ABOUT TOPSFIELD

NOTICE OF A CONCERT WITH TWO OR THREE MUSICAL REMINISCENCES—SALEM VISITORS IN TOPSFIELD.

SALEM, Aug. 6.—On Thursday evening last, we had the pleasure of attending a concert given at the Congregational Church in the town of Topsfield, under the direction of Mr. Norman McLeod; and the performances were certainly of a superior character and fairly earned the good opinions that were expressed concerning them. Mr. McLoud has

had this concert in preparation for several weeks, and secured the services of eight or ten good soloists and a chorus of nearly or quite fifty voices, from Topsfield and several of the towns of the neighborhood. The programme was judiciously selected, and while it was well adapted to the popular taste and ear, it was made up, for the most part, from the finest musical compositions which the standard composers have written. Fifteen selections were presented, and two or three of the solo performances were encored. While the choruses were not all so perfectly executed as to be beyond criticism, they were nevertheless performed with great general excellence, and conspicuously well. There were five chorus performances during the evening, "The Heavens are Telling," "The Marvellous Work" (from Haydn's "Creation,"), Buck's "Festival Hymn," "Inflammat-
 tus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah." When it is considered that these musical selections were served up, not after a lengthy season of study and practice, but only with such training as a few rehearsals afforded, the performances may fairly and without exaggeration be regarded as exceptionally successful, and more than ordinarily creditable to the singers, being marked with spirit, volume, good expression, and, with one or two slight exceptions, with prompt and perfect time. The soloists in the chorus "The Heavens are Telling," were Mrs. Fannie Allen, Mr. (Rev.) W. E. C. Wright, and Mr. E. P. Averill, who sang their parts accurately and well. Mrs. Ellena Fuller, of Middleton, was the soloist in "The Marvellous Work" and "Inflammat-
 tus;" and, without disparagement to any other vocalist, it may fairly be said that no other singer left so favorable an impression, not only for power and range of voice and correctness of presentation, but for ease and naturalness of bearing. Mrs. Fuller, we understand, though she has always sung, from her childhood, has never, until within a couple of years or thereabouts, given attention to the cultivation of her voice, and this she was led to do by the advice of musical people

who were quick to detect her native power in this direction. She possesses excellent natural qualifications as an oratorio soloist, and on the present occasion she sang, very nicely, also, the song "Let me dream again," which was encored, when she responded with the touching and pathetic song entitled "The Rose Bud." Mrs. Fuller received an elegant basket of flowers, the gift of the chorus. Miss Carrie P. Lake, of Newburyport, was another soloist of good voice, who contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, and who also received a basket bouquet from the Amateur Dramatic Club, to which she had, on a previous occasion, rendered appreciated service. She sang, very sweetly, the song "My Dearest Heart." Mr. Theodore Castelhun, of Newburyport, sung "Palm Branches" and "The King and the Miller," having been warmly applauded on both, and responding to the first encore. Mr. Castelhun has a fine bass voice, deep and full, and a slight defect in utterance is his only drawback, and this is not very serious, and will probably be rendered less so with effort. Miss Kimball, of Topsfield, also revealed good powers of voice and cultivation in the trio "Lift thine Eyes," sung with Miss Lake and Mrs. Fuller; and also in the duet, "I would that my love," sung with Miss Lake. Another pleasing piece was the trio for female voices, sung by Miss Lake, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Pickett, and Miss Balch. Mr. McLoud played one or two of the organ accompaniments to the soloists, but the organists of the evening were Mrs. Theron Perkins of Topsfield, (who opened with an overture), and Mr. James Howe of Boxford; and the fine musical effects of the choruses were due, in no small degree, to the spirit, delicacy and taste with which the organ accompaniments were rendered. Another instrumental performance is also worthy of mention in connection with this concert—that of Mr. Theron Perkins in the cornet obligato where Miss Lake sang the song, "Hark the Posthorn." The cornet is a fine instrument, well played, but one of the most objectionable

in the hands of an indifferent performer. Mr. Perkins, we hear, has given attention to it only a few years, but he plays conspicuously well, brings out a pure tone that never grates harshly upon the ear, and promises to make a performer of more than ordinary excellence. Mr. McLoud was the musical director, and, during the evening, he was the recipient of a bouquet from a friend residing in Salem. At the close of the concert, the singers and other guests were handsomely entertained with a collation in the Town Hall.

Speaking of this performance calls to mind the fact that Topsfield, and the other towns of this neighborhood, have for many years developed more than an ordinary amount of musical talent, some of which has been transferred to other places. Mr. Wright who is above mentioned as having appeared on the present occasion, is the pastor of the Maple Street church, Danvers. Georgetown, if we are not mistaken, not only possesses many fine singers, but maintains an organization somewhat similar to our oratorio society. In the Topsfield chorus we observed Mr. Stephen Osgood of Georgetown, and there may have been others from that place. Both Boxford and Topsfield maintain very good brass bands, and have done so for several years. The good bass voice of Mr. Averill of Boxford, in the trio accompanying one of Haydn's choruses, called to mind the fact that the Averill family has always possessed musical talent—one of its members having, thirty or more years ago, sung for years in the First Baptist choir of Salem. The musical element has always been well developed in the Balch family of Topsfield; and if we are not greatly mistaken, at least one of its members was represented in the Salem Band as far back as the days when Warren Morse played such a clear, pure, and matchless tone, on that now almost obsolete instrument, the E flat bugle. Miss Gould, of Topsfield (now Mrs. Samuel Pitman, Jr.), was a singer of uncommonly fine voice, and was for some years the leading attraction of the Universalist choir of Salem. Very likely a musical person could recall a dozen other reminis-

cences in which the country towns have made contributions of no inferior order to the musical resources of the cities.

This concert brought to mind the fact that a considerable number of Salem families are spending the summer in this town, and they were sprinkled in among the audience quite plentifully, and spoke warmly of the entertainment at its close. Topsfield has become very popular as a summer resort, and a good many people every year come here, where they find good board, a pure air, picturesque drives, and very pleasant surroundings. The town is looking conspicuously neat at this time, and its homes look comfortable and well cared for. Mr. Bailey, we observe, continues to show public spirit by erecting still another building in the centre of the village, and Mr. Wiggin, the druggist, is to occupy it.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 8, 1877.

Mr. I. M. Woodbury lost a valuable mare last week, she being mired in a pasture belonging to Mr. M. B. Perkins.

The Congregational church will be closed for a fortnight. Rev. Mr. Fitts, its pastor, taking a part of his vacation during the month.

We observe that a disposition is manifest to keep the cemetery looking decently, and it is a good and commendable taste that does this. Quite a handsome monument, made by George F. Grover of East Boston, has been erected here to the memory of E. S. Bixby, who, though spending a part of his life elsewhere, was born in town at the Bixby place, near Hood's Pond. A lot has been handsomely inclosed by Mr. Chandler, who married a daughter of Mr. Bixby.

Salem Gazette, Aug. 15, 1877.

Mr. C. S. Wiggin, of Topsfield, has sold his Drugs and Medicine business, and proposes to move to Texas and establish himself in the same line there.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 5, 1877.

The play of the "Secrets of the Service" was produced here on Saturday evening before an audience of about two hundred and fifty persons. The tableaux were very good, and the entertainment pleasing, though there was room for improvement in the rendering of some of the parts. The music was very much enjoyed.

Salem Gazette, Sept. 26, 1877.

Last Friday night the apothecary store of Mr. Edwards was entered, and cigars and other articles were stolen. The crime was perpetrated by a young man of only sixteen years, much to the grief of his parents, no such propensity having before been manifested. The young man was brought before Judge Osgood, of Salem, and the case continued till next Thursday.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 3, 1877.

THE TOWN OF TOPSFIELD, for a quiet and unassuming place, supplies a considerable share of our country intelligence, this morning, and seems to have had more than its fair share of accidents of late, in proportion to its population. At the present time, as will be seen, some little building is going on, but not so much as on some previous years. This picturesque town has become a favorite resort of summer sojourners, and a very considerable number of families from Salem come here every year. The place never appeared more clean and thrifty than at the present time, even though the general state of business and trade may be inactive, and though the shoe business, which is its principal industry next to farming, may be dull. The little improvements which from time to time are made here are duly chronicled, and to mention them again would be a repetition of what has been said many times before. The stranger who should come into town after an absence of twenty years, would find a great many changes to note, and that even the old landmarks keep up a youthful appearance through the instrumentality of paint, whitewash, and a constant brushing up of premises. New streets have been laid

out and built upon here and there, and a very large number of new houses have been erected within a quarter of a century. Its two churches are sufficient in number to supply moral and religious nutriment to all the inhabitants, so far as external appliances are concerned, and, unless the people are strikingly exceptional in their ways, their privileges in this particular may in fact be set down as in excess of the popular cravings in this particular direction. The Town Hall furnishes good accommodations for such entertainments as try their hand here, and the people, first and last, have an opportunity to test the different shows—good, bad, and indifferent—that are before the public. There is a town library here, and the people avail themselves of its advantages.

One of the attractions which draw summer boarders hither is the rare beauty of the drives, not only within the limits of the town, but beyond the borders into the precincts of the neighboring places. There is one locality known as "the City." It is, at least to casual observation, a queer local designation for a section which contains so few houses; but, if tradition may be relied upon, a good many years ago there was much more of a settlement here. A citizen assures us that, a great while ago, there were several families by the name of Hobbs living here, and that, out of this, grew the designation "Hobbs's City," which afterwards settled down into the more simple term of "the City"—a designation more euphonious than "Hardscrabble," "Sweeneyville," "Devil's Dishful," "Blind Hole," "Hog Hill," and similar terms to be found in Topsfield, Danvers, and nearly everywhere else.

Political.—The Republican caucus was held on Monday evening, the 15th, at the Town Hall, the attendance having been quite thin in accordance with the prevailing spirit of apathy this year. Dudley Bradstreet presided and Moses B. Perkins was secretary. The following delegates were chosen,—to the County and Councillor Conventions, Dr. J. A. Allen and M. B. Perkins; to the Senatorial, John H. Pot-

ter and David G. Perkins; to the Representative District 13 Convention, Dudley Bradstreet, Moses B. Perkins, N. Balch, B. A. Orne, E. K. Foster, Henry H. Potter, B. P. Pike, D. Q. Perkins. The town Republican Committee chosen, consists of Dudley Bradstreet, John H. Potter and David G. Perkins. This is the same as last year's committee with the exception that Mr. Perkins takes the place of Mr. Bailey, "which is Postmaster," as Nasby would express it, and therefore one of the victims of the late Presidential order. The town will give a majority for Gov. Rice, it is thought.

Accident to Wm. P. Galloup.—Mr. Wm. P. Galloup, of this town, experienced the misfortune of a broken leg last Wednesday morning. He had been loading coal at the depot, and was just ready to start away with a load of 2820 lbs. He had just mounted the wagon and was adjusting the seat as the team began to move, when he lost his balance and fell, the wheel passing over both legs, breaking a bone of one of them just below the knee. The horse was stopped by Ephraim Eerguson.

Accident to Hiram Wells.—Mr. Hiram Wells, also, experienced an accident on the 16th, the trunk of his body having been run over by a wagon in which he was riding, containing meal. One of the bags fell off, and he went with it. He is now out, but continues to feel the result of his injuries.

Accident to Chas. H. Holmes.—Two or three weeks ago, Chas. H. Holmes, Esq., was exhibiting his horse in his celebrated act of pulling without a breeching, this being the day when the horse trainer was in town. The colt was not so far exceptional in his equestrian qualities as to be altogether safe, for, when the wagon struck his heels, the animal made a movement of great celerity, throwing out the 'Squire and injuring him quite severely. Mr. Holmes has the sympathy of all his friends, but they somehow can't help lighting up their sorrow with an occasional smile at the ludicrous way in which the thing was done. He is improving and will probably soon be as good as new.

New Houses and other Improvements.—At least two new houses are being erected in town at the present time,—one by Mr. Henry Welch, in the east part of the town, and the other a cottage house by Mr. John Smith, in Central street. Mr. David G. Perkins is remodelling his house and fitting it up nicely; and so is Mr. Ephraim Perkins, in the same section of the town. Mr. Isaac M. Woodbury is building a new and substantial ice house in connection with his butchery. Mr. B. P. Adams has put a new piazza upon his store, and added a balustrade to the platform in front; and we are glad to see this disposition to keep up the place where his father was so well known for many years to a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. The Congregational Church is undergoing a thorough cleaning up, and lots of public spirited ladies are “working themselves to death” (figuratively speaking,) over the job. A very substantial wall is being built at the attractive Webster place, on the banks of the Ipswich river, which looks as if it were to be filled in to make a substantial wharf or river landing.

Business Matters.—The shoe business has been rather dull, but just now things are taking a fresh start, which may be but temporary, pending the arrival of the regular business season once more.

Mr. John Bailey within a few years has made a good many improvements in his estate at the village. One of the latest of these is the new store where Mr. B. P. Edwards has established himself as an apothecary and dealer in fancy articles and periodicals. Mr. Edwards succeeded Mr. C. S. Wiggin, and is as good and competent an apothecary as can be found anywhere. He has just settled down here, and is a man who will be found to merit the esteem and patronage of the public. The Essex County Mercury may be found on sale at his store every week.

Mr. F. P. Merriam, the depot master, has added the coal business to his other duties this spring, and since he began, has disposed of some 300 tons. He intends to sell at the lowest market price, and is building a coal shed for storage.

Old People.—Last Thursday the venerable Aaron Conant, from Linebrook, was at the village, moving about as if he were a man of seventy. Though he lives on the Ipswich side of the line, he is a man who belongs essentially to Topsfield. He is slight of figure, very erect, and in good health. His sight is impaired but his hearing is good. Mr. Conant is an old stage driver, and he last drove between Boston and Portsmouth, missing not more than three days during as many years. Mr. Conant is now in the ninety-first year of his age.

And, speaking of old people, the case of Mrs. Deborah (Esty) Kimball is more than ordinarily noteworthy. Mrs. Kimball is now living in this town at the age of 98 years on Oct. 2, well preserved and in good health. Mrs. Kimball has had but three children, and they are all living, and are all advanced in years. They are,—David Kimball, of Portsmouth, who will be 79 next February; Benjamin Kimball, of Topsfield, aged 75; and Wm. E. Kimball, for many years a well known storekeeper in Topsfield, who will be 73 on next Jan. 22.

We believe that Mrs. David B. Balch is now in her 95th year.

The oldest man in Topsfield is Hezekiah B. Perkins, who is now in his 88th year. He is the father of the late Thos. B. Perkins, a former City Marshal of Salem, whose knowledge of criminal practice has rarely been equalled by those occupying a similar position.

There are a number of others in the town who are over eighty, but we do not have their names at hand, and possibly some of our correspondents, of an antiquarian turn, may take the trouble to furnish them.

Back Again.—Mr. Charles H. Leach, son of Mr. Thos. K. Leach, a few weeks ago made a visit to Colorado, with the possible intention of remaining; but his experience bears out the common testimony that there are really no better business opportunities at the far west than here. There may be exceptional cases where a person may take advan-

tage of favoring circumstances and reap great pecuniary benefit therefrom; but, as a rule, the chances are as good here as there, and the comforts of life a great deal better. Mr. Leach may give some account of his experiences before the Odd Fellow lodge, of which he is a member.

An Old Fashioned Husking was held last Thursday night at Mr. W. Dwinell's. Some fifty persons were present, there was a good supper, and plenty of music. The festivities were kept up to a late hour.

Salem Gazette, Oct. 24, 1877.

On Monday, Oct. 29, a very eligible new hall in the centre of the village, was inaugurated for social religious services, by devotional exercises and a lecture by Rev. S. L. Rodgers, on "The Upper Room Scenes of the Bible." The place was crowded, and the hall, which is beautifully furnished and fitted up, was greatly admired. The hall is over the apothecary's, in the new building of Mr. John Bailey.

Two incidents in a measure connected with the dedication are certainly worthy of notice, one being almost as serious as the other was ludicrous. A Mr. Withy, lately of Lynn, but living in the *rural districts* of the town, had driven to the village for the purpose of attending the opening of the new hall. Stopping at Mr. Adams's store, he hitched his horse to a post and asked Mr. Foster, a clerk of Mr. Adams, to look after him, making known his intention to visit the dedicatory exercises in Bailey Hall. The horse being of a nervous disposition was uneasy during the greater part of early evening, and about half past 8 o'clock managed to work off his bridle. Several gentlemen standing near notified Mr. Foster of the fact, at the same time holding the horse as best they could, but despite their efforts to hold him any longer let him go, and Mr. Foster, who had responded immediately to the call, was caught between the wheels while endeavoring to obtain the reins in order that he might unharness him. Confined thus he was carried some little distance at a very rapid rate, until the horse turning released him, at the same time throwing him vio-

lently to the ground, severely bruising his face and side and rending his clothes. Mr. Ephraim Ferguson, who was assisting, was considerably bruised, being jammed against the rail fence. The horse went to Lynn, where he was found the next morning, having done no injury to either himself or carriage.

The other incident was the unexpected arrival of a member of the feathered tribe, who was perched upon the covered top of Mr. Jacob Towne's wagon. When he drew up to the new hall, the fowl enjoyed such an ovation as never will be its happy lot again, and the inquiry upon the street, at a much later hour, after *Brownie*, would have led one to think her an important personage. She was secured and safely transported to her own barnyard, well pleased, no doubt, with her nocturnal adventure.

The concert by the Louisiana Jubilee Singers, which was advertised for last Wednesday night, was indefinitely postponed on account of the inclement weather.

Mr. Holmes and Mr. Galloup, gentlemen who were injured a short time ago, are convalescing slowly.

On Monday evening of last week, the Topsfield Cornet Band serenaded Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Edwards at their residence on Main street. The newly married couple invited them in and spread before them an elegant collation, and Mrs. Edwards sang several selections.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 7, 1877.

Party spirit did not run very high on voting day in this village. A few citizens visited the Town Hall in haste, and at infrequent intervals. A few more got inside their overcoats, and made a day of it. Gov. Rice was severely handled by Mr. Gaston's friends because of the "mercy" trait of his character, and Mr. Gaston was thought by Gov. Rice's friends "no better than he should be." The other candidates for the office of Governor were let pretty severely alone, and we turned up on the winning side, with no broken heads or perturbed spirits to disturb our wonted serenity.

The Topsfield brass band will give a concert and dance in Town Hall, Friday evening. Music interspersed with singing by J. H. Gould. After the concert there will be a dance. Admission to concert 25 cents, and to the dance, 25 cents extra. It is hoped that all friends will patronize the above, as it is for the benefit of the band.

Thursday at 4 P. M., a town meeting, to see what action the town will take in regard to widening streets and making sidewalks. A large meeting expected.

Sabbath day witnessed the return to their accustomed seats, of C. H. Holmes, Esq., and E. Kimball Foster, both having recovered from the effects of accidents which nearly proved fatal.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 14, 1877.

The new hall over the drug store has been christened, in gilt letters, "Wesley Hall." It was, on Tuesday, the scene of an organ concert, by Prof. Wildes of Georgetown, followed by a Bible reading by Rev. S. L. Rodgers, Rev. J. H. Fitts also participating in the exercises. The singing, which was abundant, was of the most vigorous kind. The place was packed to its utmost capacity, and many went away disappointed that they could not get in.

Fire—The people of Topsfield, especially those living in the village, were surprised to learn, late Sunday morning, that the old Elliott mansion, now occupied as a barn, was wholly consumed by fire, with all things stored therein. Cause unknown.

At the town meeting last Thursday, it was voted to widen the street near the house of Mr. A. H. Gould; also, to drain Main street by a pipe running from opposite Bailey's shoe store, to Prospect street, the water being conducted to the brook by a deep gutter. The contract to fill and grade the proposed widening of the street, was accorded on Saturday afternoon, by auction, to Mr. Dudley Bradstreet, who bid \$4,950.

The Library continues to be of a vast deal of interest to the town and this year's circulation compares favorably

with other years. The gathering of the season is generally the one undertaking in its behalf and it is hoped that the entertainment, Thanksgiving night, will eclipse all former efforts. Messrs. Taylor and Radcliffe have started on a new enterprise and will entertain the people in Town Hall with many funny features, all being interesting while some are very mirth-making.

S. Holland's Minstrel Troupe will give a concert, Thursday evening, in the Town Hall.

Mr. Isaac Woodbury has killed a great many hogs this season, among which may be mentioned two large ones weighing 925 pounds, raised by Mr. J. A. Elliot of Boxford.

Salem Gazette, Nov. 21, 1877.

DIED. At the Topsfield almshouse, Aug. 2, Mr. Stephen B. Foster, 85 yrs.

Thanksgiving day was as damp here as elsewhere, and *dead* Turkey was about the only thing to which people seemed *alive*, with the exception of the young folk, who expended their activities in the library dance at night.

The winter term of the schools began Monday, Dec. 3d.

The stormy weather which prevailed Thanksgiving night prevented many of those who intended to patronize the entertainment from doing so. The play of "Dick Turpin and Tom King" and the fine manner in which it was acted merit and receive the heartiest commendation of all those who attended the performance. Messrs. Poor and Potter appeared exceeding well in the title roles. Miss Lillie Wright played the part of "Mary Watson" in a manner worthy of strong commendation. Baxter Pike as the rich and gouty Squire Wimsey made a good deal of sport and in many a ludicrous situation with Mr. Long as Jackey Goosegreen kept the audience in full flow of good nature that bubbles over with frequent laughter. The other characters—that of a servant, a decayed gentleman, a cockney on a tour, and *rustics*, were well played, and at the hands of this company successfully performed. This concluded the first part of the programme, after which refreshments and a dance

were announced, both of which were very much enjoyed by the young people. L.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 5, 1877.

The people are all talking about Christmas just now. The churches are to be decorated, Christmas trees are to blossom with good things, and there is to be a fancy Fair and lots of attractions at Union Hall on Christmas eve. On this occasion, Miss Clark will give a reading, Miss Ricker will recite an original poem, and Balch's Band will furnish music.

Salem Gazette, Dec 19, 1877.

Christmas eve was the occasion of a good deal of festivity in both churches, the trees being prolific of gifts and tokens of good will. At the Methodist church there was a sort of variety entertainment, of a very innocent but interesting description. Among other good things, two original readings may be mentioned, the one in prose by Miss Etta Clark, the other in poetry by Miss Charlotte Ricker. Both were timely and very excellent and spicy. An interesting feature of the evening, was the presentation by the pastor, on behalf of the sabbath school, of an elegant easy chair to Mr. D. E. Davis, the worthy superintendent. Mr. Davis was completely surprised, and responded in a feeling and appropriate manner, concluding by making himself quite at home in the chair, much to the gratification of the audience, which was a large one.

Salem Gazette, Dec. 28, 1877.

Two years ago in Topsfield only 192 bushels of wheat were raised. The past year 15,000 bushels are said to have been produced.

Salem Gazette, Jan. 25, 1878.

An attempt was made to forcibly enter the live stock barn of Moses B. Perkins, in Topsfield, on Wednesday evening of last week, February 6, at about eleven o'clock, but failed. At nearly the same time, however, his store house was broken into and eight fleeces of wool were taken there-

from, and, as it appears, conveyed by some one on foot about sixty rods to the turnpike, and from thence by an accomplice with a team along the turnpike, another road in a northerly direction, to some place unknown.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 15, 1877.

It was the good fortune of your correspondent, in company with a few other gentlemen, to visit a short time ago, the singing school kept by Mr. S. S. McKenzie, in the southern district of the town. Mr. McKenzie's reputation as a master of music has long been established, and little can be said but what would be deemed unnecessary, inasmuch as his natural abilities and long service as a teacher of music have been fully appreciated by the public. The school was open at 7:30 o'clock and in a simple, clear, and brief form Mr. K. presented the work of the evening, together with a full explanation and illustration of all the points necessary for the complete understanding of the music which constituted the lesson, placing particular emphasis on the manner in which *these good old tunes* are stripped of expression and feeling by modern choirs. Mr. McKenzie by request accompanied the class in a few exercises with his clarinet, an instrument which for quality of tone and exactness of pitch was really marvellous. After a brief session the school was closed, the singing of which was in every respect enjoyable.

The warrant for the annual town meeting Tuesday, 5th March, 1 o'clock, is out, comprising eleven articles. Beside the usual articles to choose all necessary town officers, to act on the revision of the jury box, etc., a vote will be taken to see if the town will authorize the treasurer, with the approval of the selectmen, to hire money to pay demands against the town. An effort will be made to still farther improve the burial grounds, also to construct a sidewalk from Main street to the town hall, and cause a new bridge to be placed under the road near the hay scales. The last article is to see if the town will cause the old records to be copied and bound, and make appropriation for the same.

Salem Gazette, Feb. 22, 1878.

The Town debt is now \$23,478, less cash in treasury \$2,353.51—leaving the net indebtedness \$21,124.49.

The expenditures last year amounted to \$26,293.52, as follows: Schools, \$1,839.18; repairs on highway, \$1,202.72; repairs on bridges, guards, \$433.43; burial grounds, \$74.69; pathing snow, \$469.55; Overseer's department, \$1,812.46; interest \$1,838.09; State aid, \$568.50; printing, \$55.07; Abatement of taxes, \$65.76; repairs on hall, schoolhouses, almshouse, \$528.73; State tax, \$645; County tax, \$639.55; discount on taxes, \$305.10; Town officers, \$509.47; loan paid, \$2,500; notes paid, \$12,700; miscellaneous expenses, \$106.07.

Salem Gazette, March 1, 1878.

The Town meeting was not a very lively affair, a good deal of dumb show, a little whispering, an occasional laugh which startled the echoes out of their proprieties. A dogmatic speech, then a prosy one, then no speech at all; but the business was got through, without a hitch, though this was not remarkable, seeing that it consisted of little more than doing a ditto to last year, in almost every instance. Some effort at deduction was attempted, but without success, everybody apparently being satisfied to let things alone, notwithstanding that taxes are still grumbled at, as being too high.

Salem Gazette, March 8, 1878.

At the town meeting a vote was carried through against printing the school reports. The School Committee will print it, however, as otherwise the town will lose its school money from the State, amounting to about \$255.

The social gathering and pound party in the lower Town Hall, last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Congregational Society, the object of which has been previously chronicled, proved to be anything but unsocial, and was enjoyed by many of our good citizens. The entertainment was entirely a new feature with us, and the sales proceeded rapidly, with our ever genial friend, S. D. Hood, Esq., as auctioneer,—the pounds in many cases bringing triple their

market value, and few if any sold for *less than cost*. Miss Charlotte E. Ricker read two original poems, one of which she has kindly consented to have published, and it is given below. It produced a good deal of entertainment. The other "And time passed on," Miss Ricker read with much feeling, giving an excellent interpretation of the piece to the very end. The Topsfield Band gave an excellent selection, proving that they are an organization worthy of our best wishes, and of whom we should be proud.

BRIDGET'S EXPERIENCE

My name, sir, is Bridget Comflicity ;
 I come from the town ot Perplexity,
 Far over the say :
 I heard of your little community,
 Where poor folks could live wid impunity,
 And drink whiskey, and coffee, and tay.
 Och, Topsfield's a swate little village !
 'Tis noted for shoe-shops and tillage,
 Said Larry O'Chimes.
 There's never no gossip nor lyin'
 And people are never heard cryin'
 "Hard times ! hard times !"
 Of rank there they know no dishparity,
 They're so *overloaded* wid charity
 For the lowly and poor,
 And the churches they are so united,
 And their vows are so amiably plighted,
 That Heaven is sure.
 Faith, they button their shoes wid Gould dollars !
 And the men, they all wear greenback collars !
 Said Larry O'Chimes ;
 And even the thramp on his journey,
 He fares like a wand'ring attorney,
 Though he hasn't a pocket of dimes.

So I tuk leave of me husband and darther,
 And I came o'er the bonny blue wather,
 My fortune to seek :
 In your beautiful parish arriving,
 I ixpected to see you all thriving,
 And airning your hunthreds a week.
 One mornin' I felt rather frishkey,
 And I says to a man, "Where do ye get the whiskey?"
 The spalpeen turned pale :
 "Spake low, me good woman," he muttered,
 "There's trason in what you've jist uttered,
 The daler has gone to the jail."
 I wint in a shop for employment ;
 I saw folks at work, I suppose for injoyment.
 I asked for a place ;
 They tould me to see Mr. Bailey,
 He looked at me so,—then said, "Raley,
 Do you think I would hire such a face?"
 Then I let meself to Filbrook, a farmer ;
 And faith, sir, he called me a charmer,
 Then there happened along Mr. Pierce ;
 He poked his head into the dairy,
 And says, wid a look quite contrary,
 "Young woman, *disperse*."
 In the grocer's, while buyin' provision,
 And studyin' this rule o'division,
 Divide nothin' by two ;
 I saw a man *dodge*, who was reading a paper,
 As the *poor* grocer said, "What a pitiful caper,
 For a young man like you !"
 Sunday mornin' I wint to the white sanctuary ;
 I curled meself up in a pew like a fairy,
 And collected me wits ;
 And the good priest who talked to the large congregation,
 He was worthy, I think, to make spache to the nation ;
 Och ! didn't he give them *Fitz* ?

Into the brown church I wint afther dinner,
 As attintive I was as any ould sinner,
 When the parson arose.
 Arrah ! didn't he hand down the precepts so clearly ?
 And didn't he bate the backsliders severely,
 Wid his sledge hammer blows ?
 Goin' out of the door I axed two small codgers,
 Who was it that preached ? "Don't ye know ? Parson Rogers."
 Sure, lad, is that he ?
 If the man always sets such a worthy example,
 I'll go often to get of his preachin' a sample,
 As sure as can be.
 The other night as I pashed by thish shteeple,
 It was jabb'ring away, like the voice of the people ;
 Its neighbor was talkin' too ;
 And the words which they kept repeatin',
 I've often heard vaguely in meetin'
 "I'm nearer to Heaven than you."
 Troth ! I think I've been greatly mishtaken,
 And me faith in thish counthry is shaken,
 Thish many a day ;
 For the gossips have shtarted a college,
 Widout even a shpoonful of knowledge,
 The usual way.
 And the man wid the well filled pocket,
 Goes as high as a July rocket ;
 While, alash ! the poor men
 Are no more worthy of countin'
 Than the ant who crawls down the mountin'
 And niver crawls back agen.
 There's niver a dhrop o' the crather,
 For folks wid a down hearted nather,
 Their spirits to cheer ;
 And I think I'll return o'er the ocean,
 At least that's at prisint my notion,
 I hope you don't think it is queer.

Salem Gazette, March 22, 1878.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

BIRTHS.

1923.

- Jan. 11. George Norman Arner, son of Ralph Edward and Elsie Virginia (Krewson) Arner.
- Jan. 13. Priscilla Elizabeth Stevens, dau. of Thomas Randolph and Thelma Annie (Welch) Stevens.
- Jan. 16. Nancy Williams, dau. of Henry C. and Ursula (Bailey) Williams. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Feb. 14. Gladys Clotilde Giovannacci, dau. of Amedeo and Georgie Fernald (Rich) Giovannacci.
- Mar. 11. Richard Ambrose Maynard, son of Charles Adolphus and Helen Gladys (Flanders) Maynard.
- Apr. 26. James William Wildes, Jr., son of James William and Lila M. (Deering) Wildes. Born in Salem Hospital.
- May 18. Margaret Rebecca Killam, dau. of Dana Franklin and Rachel (Foster) Killam. Born in Cable Memorial Hospital, Ipswich.
- June 22. Virginia Sweeney, dau. of Charles Alfred and Rhoda Mae (McDonald) Sweeney. Born in Salem Hospital.
- July 17. Priscilla Ann Pace, dau. of Ernest and Corrine (Rich) Pace. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Aug. 31. John Bean Hussey, son of Harry Francis and Lillian Blanche (Gamans) Hussey. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Sept. 13. Vito Caciello, son of Giuseppe and Maria (Calitri) Caciello.
- Nov. 25. Richard Wheatland, 2nd, son of Stephen and Dorothy (Parker) Wheatland. Born in Phillips House, M. G. H., Boston.
- Nov. 27. Nelson Franklin Andrews, son of Alfred Nelson and Gladys (Cole) Andrews. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Nov. 28. Francis Mosca Cotoia, son of Carmino and Saveria (Mosca) Cotoia.
- Dec. 4. Savina Marciano, son of Carmino and Theresa (Capola) Marciano.
- Dec. 14. Chester Howard Richards, son of Osgood Samuel and Ruth (Ford) Richards. Born in Salem Hospital.

MARRIAGES

1923.

- Feb. 22. John Barstow Gamans (Topsfield), son of Walter Allen and Lucella (Dunn) Gamans.
Margaret Theresa Walsh (Topsfield), dau. of William Henry and Margaret (Cullinane) Walsh. (Married in Topsfield.)
- May 26. Alfred Nelson Andrews (Topsfield), son of Archer and Elizabeth H. (Merry) Andrews.
Gladys Cole (Beverly), dau. of John F. and Sophie M. (Mathiesen) Cole. (Married in Boxford.)
- June 7. Horton Dudley Bradstreet (Topsfield), son of Horace Dudley and Mabel (Warner) Bradstreet.
Mary Emma Mann (Methuen), dau. of Charles Warren and Mary Elizabeth (Marsh) Mann. (Married in Methuen.)
- June 9. Benjamin Boardman Towne (Topsfield), son of John H. and Laura J. (Roberts) Towne.
Jeannette Gleason (Haverhill), dau. of Chauncey and Florence (Nichols) Gleason. (Married in New York, N. Y.)
- June 16. John Reginald Walsh (Topsfield), son of William Henry and Margaret Lena (Cullinane) Walsh.
Ruth Marguerite Ferguson (Topsfield), dau. of Ephraim Peabody and Marguerite Agnes (Copeland) Ferguson. (Married in Boxford.)
- Sept. 20. George Arthur Rhodes (Salem), son of George S. and Mary E. (Stone) Rhodes.
Annie Lee (Salem), dau. of John and Margaret (Meany) Leahy. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Sept. 30. William Carl Zoller (Beverly), son of Fred G. and Fannie (Stein) Zoller.
Hazel Mary Gibney (Beverly), dau. of John H. and Marguerite (Campbell) Gibney. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Oct. 21. James Thomas Walsh (Topsfield), son of James and Bridget May Walsh.
Mary Louise Nadeau (Topsfield), dau. of Edmond and Rose (Ross) Nadeau. (Married in Danvers.)
- Oct. 27. William Raymond Walsh (Topsfield), son of William Henry and Margaret Lena (Cullinane) Walsh.
Ella May Gillis (Boxford), dau. of Fred Ellsworth and Nellie (McCracken) Gillis. (Married in Boxford.)
- Nov. 18. Charles N. Perley, Jr. (Topsfield), son of Charles N. and Ella Frances (Woodbury) Perley.
Mary Olive Devine (Topsfield), dau. of Henry and Eleanora (Crouse) Devine. (Married in Haverhill.)
- Nov. 24. Irving E. Pratt (Princeton) son of George E. and Lucy (Wilkins) Pratt.
Ellen L. Davis (Princeton) dau. of Rufus and Ellen N. (Howe) Davis. (Married in Topsfield.)

DEATHS

1923.

- Jan. 12. William Albert Long, son of Henry and Catharine (Perley) Long. Aged 68 yrs., 4 mos., 13 dys.
- Jan. 12. Rachel Pitman, widow of Capt. Richard Pitman, and dau. of Thorndike and Annie (Perry) Landers. Aged 97 yrs., 4 mos., 18 dys.. Died in Georgetown.
- Jan. 15. Henry K. O. Batchelder, son of Ezra and Mary (Andrews) Batchelder. Aged 70 yrs. 7 mos., 8 dys.
- Jan. 20. William Welch, son of Thomas Letitia H. (Morton) Welch. Aged 88 yrs., 9 mos., 14 dys.
- Jan. 21. William Maxwell, son of William and Margaret (Shine) Maxwell. Aged 48 yrs.
- Jan. 24. Harriet Bartlet Smith, widow of Augustus W. Smith, and dau. of Samuel and Abigail (Goodwin) Shaw. Aged 79 yrs., 4 mos., 28 dys.
- Mar. 9. Priscilla Elizabeth Stevens, dau. of Thomas R. and Thelma A. (Welch) Stevens. Aged 2 months.
- Mar. 27. Francis Stiles Rowan, son of William and Robina (Reed) Rowan. Aged 35 yrs. Died in Lynn Hospital.
- Apr. 6. Fred C. Burnham, son of Charles and Annie Pitman (Berry) Burnham. Aged 38 yrs., 6 mos.
- Apr. 7. John Holroyd Dodge, son of William P. and Rebecca (Perkins) Dodge. Aged 88 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
- May 25. Willard Emery, son of David W. and Abbie (Sanderson) Emery. Aged 48 yrs., 3 mos., 20 dys. Died in Brookline.
- June 23. Alberta Kilgore, dau. of Lewlen and Pheobe (Bell) Kilgore. Aged 29 yrs.
- July 11. Margaret P. Janes, widow of Joseph Janes, and dau. of Wescott and Dorothy (Jewett) Hobson. Aged 91 yrs., 1 mo., 22 dys.
- Aug. 26. Huldah Melissa Dodge, widow of Charles F. Dodge, and dau. of Samuel and Huldah (Webber) Littlefield. Aged 81 yrs., 11 dys. Died in Salisbury.
- Sept. 12. Vito Caciello, son of Joe and Mary (Calitri) Caciello. Stillborn.
- Sept. 30. Elizabeth A. Herrick, wife of William H. Herrick, and dau. of Edwin and Sarah C. (Moore) Adams. Aged 54 yrs., 8 mos. Died in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 13. Sarah I. Pike, widow of Baxter P. Pike, and dau. of Joseph P. and Lucy M. (Peabody) Gould. Aged 79 yrs, 10 mos.
- Nov. 22. Thomas W. Peirce, son of Thomas W. and Catherine C. (Cooke) Peirce. Aged 46 yrs., 3 mos., 14 dys.
- Dec. 2. Marcia E. Butcher, widow of William A. Butcher, and dau. of Sanford and Eliza J. (Rice) Chick. Aged 71 yrs., 6 mos.
- Dec. 29. Gesualda Gange, wife of Damiano Gange, and dau. of Gahatore and Meriana (Ferlise) Abbadessa. Aged 34 yrs. Died in Danvers.
- Dec. 31. Ruth Ann Dwinell, widow of Willard A. Dwinell, and dau. of Charles and Lydia A. (Kehew) Stickney. Aged 78 yrs., 1 dy.

DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

1882.

- June 14. William H. Garrett, removed from Lake Lot to Pine Grove Cemetery.

1923.

- Jan. 9. Clarence A. Brainard, died in Peabody, Mass. Aged 17 yrs.
1 mo., 3 dys.
- Feb. 1. Mary A. Batchelder, died in Groveland, Mass. Aged 72 yrs.
4 mo., 8 dys.
- Feb. 4. Nancy Carter, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 85 yrs.
- Feb. 5. Frank Berkley Merrill, died in Bristol, Conn. Aged 45 yrs.
- Feb. 20. Ethel M. Whitehead, died in Malden, Mass. Aged 40 yrs.
- Mar. 25. Wesley Davis, died in Haverhill, Mass. Aged 75 yrs., 10 mos.,
1 day.
- Mar. 28. Abbie Pevear, died in Danvers, Mass. Aged 75 yrs.
- Mar. 31. Lawrence Dudley Gould, died in Malden, Mass. Aged 39 yrs.,
25 dys.
- June 9. Horace Emery Towne, died in Middleton, Mass. Aged 65 yrs.
9 dys.
- July 6. Lyman W. Wildes, died in Salem, Mass. Aged 49 yrs., 2 mos.,
2 dys.
- July 6. Caroline E. Andrews, died in Medford, Mass. Aged 57 yrs. 9
mos. 24 dys.
- July 25. Pearl E. Williams, died in Middleton, Mass. Aged 17 yrs., 2
mos., 4 dys.
- Aug. 4. Ephraim Perkins, died in Salem, Mass. Aged 32 yrs., 3 mos.,
22 dys.
- Aug. 8. Elizabeth W. Barnard, died in Salem, Mass. Aged 71 yrs.
- Nov. 9. Fred Boardman, died in Lawrence, Mass. Aged 33 yrs.
- Nov. 15. Emma Augusta Janes, died in Everett, Mass. Aged 87 yrs.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

BIRTHS

1924.

- Jan. 3. Vincent Edward Mason, son of Vincent and Rose (Clark) Mason. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Jan. 10. Elizabeth Harriet Kennedy, dau. of Homer and Harriet Susan (Power) Kennedy.
- Jan. 28. Norma Ruth Walsh, dau. of John R. and Ruth (Ferguson) Walsh. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Feb. 3. Thomas Cyrille Kerans, son of Thomas C. and Margaret J. (Condon) Kerans.
- Feb. 10. Norman Conrad Tronerud, son of Conrad Sten and Sadie Viola (Durkee) Tronerud. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Mar. 17. James Gilmer Walsh, son of James T. and Mary L. (Nadeau) Walsh. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Mar. 28. Astrid Janet Armstrong, dau. of Herbert and Selma (Bergman) Armstrong. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Apr. 5. Jane Towne, dau. of Benjamin B. and Jeannette (Gleason) Towne. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Apr. 25. John D'Agostino, son of Pasquale and Giovannino (D'Amore) D'Agostino.
- Apr. 29. Joan Louise Bousley, dau. of Joseph and Mary J. (Sallaway) Bousley. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Apr. 30. Howard Lines Wellman, son of Sargent Holbrook and Mary (Lines) Wellman. Born in Salem Hospital.
- July 6. David Richard Larkin, son of John J. and Anna E. (Kivlan) Larkin.
- Aug. 12. ——— Roberts, son of Arlo L. and Delphine E. (Lanctot) Roberts. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Aug. 18. Ingrid Elizabeth Wilmot, dau. of George and Anna V. (Johnson) Wilmot. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Aug. 18. George Woodford Wilmot, son of George and Anna V. (Johnson) Wilmot. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Sept. 3. Stella Iona Jackson, dau. of Joseph Morrison and Stella Mary (Hull) Jackson.
- Sept. 19. Isabella Ebba Duckworth, dau. of Charles Stewart and Josephine Mary (Carey) Duckworth.
- Sept. 26. John DiCotis, son of John and Camella (Leone) DiCotis.
- Sept. 28. Anne Wigglesworth, dau. of Edward and Sarah Parkman (Rockemann) Wigglesworth.
- Sept. 30. William George Van Buskirk, son of Wilfred L. and Helen I. (Taylor) Van Buskirk. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 9. Francis Harvey Blodgett, Jr., son of Francis Harvey and Marcia Marie (Springer) Blodgett. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 16. Camella Caciella, dau. of Guiseppo and Marie (Calitri) Caciello.
- Nov. 12. Nancy Louise Purkis, dau. of George and Ada (Carter) Purkis. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Nov. 22. Virginia Louise Wides, dau. of James William and Lila May (Deering) Wildes. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Dec. 8. Carol Rose Kneeland, dau. of Clarence Henry and Maude Carrie (Guptill) Kneeland. Born in Salem Hospital.

MARRIAGES

1924.

- Feb. 2. Arthur G. Hackett (Montreal, P. Q.), son of George B. and Jennie A. (Hubbard) Hackett.
Barbara Woodbury (Topsfield), dau. of Edward B. and Bessie C. (Clerk) Woodbury. (Married in Plymouth, N. H.)
- Feb. 28. Ralph G. Ross (Lynn), son of Gilbert and Carrie B. (Cristie) Ross.
Theresa M. Stamp (Swampscott), dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lewis) Stamp. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Mar. 9. James Franklin Phelps Zibell (Boxford), son of Charles Henry and Minnie (O'Laughlin) Zibell.
Eleanor Pearl Ingalls (Boxford), dau. of Leslie Leon and Isabelle Pearl (Smerage) Ingalls. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Apr. 18. Frank L. Phillips (Georgetown), son of Lyman H. and Ellen M. (Hewett) Phillips.
Susan Elizabeth Morse (Georgetown), dau. of Ernest Eugene and Maud Ashton (Hills) Morse. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Apr. 30. David Cruickshank (Topsfield), son of James Alexander and Mary (Smith) Cruickshank.
Mary Elizabeth Gamans (Topsfield), dau. of Walter Allen and Lucilla (Dunn) Gamans. (Married in Topsfield.)
- June 4. William MacFarland Lewis (Topsfield), son of Henry Boyd and Annetta Marion (Ryan) Lewis.
Helen Marie Walsh (Topsfield), dau. of William Henry and Margaret Lena (Cullinane) Walsh. (Married in Beverly.)
- Aug. 27. Charles Henry Tucker (Topsfield), son of Charles Henry and Martha (Duffee) Tucker.
Ina Louise (Hussey) Collins (Topsfield), dau. of George Atwood and Lennie G. (Perley) Hussey. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Oct. 26. Charles Henry Zibell, Jr. (Topsfield), son of Charles Henry and Minnie (O'Laughlin) Zibell.
Elizabeth Mary Doherty (Topsfield), dau. of Hugh and Julia (Durick) Doherty. (Married in Danvers.)
- Nov. 27. Ralph Landolfi (Topsfield), son of Pasquale and Consetta (Fernicola) Landolfi.
Lisette Longo (Topsfield), dau. of Thomas and Maria Antonia (Spiridiglidozzi) Longo. (Married in Salem.)
- Dec. 10. Alexander Clifford Dymont (Danvers), son of James and Laura (McArthur) Dymont.
Henrietta Ina Warren (Topsfield), dau. of William Thomas and Ida Jerusha (Fuller) Warren. (Married in Salem.)
- Dec. 24. Harry Warren Fuller (Topsfield), son of Timothy Jesse and Edith Adeline (Smith) Fuller.
Mildred Edith Bowser (Topsfield), dau. of George Lester and Myrtle Edith (McKay) Bowser.

DEATHS

1924.

- Jan. 14. Benjamin P. Edwards, son of John B. and Amelia A. (Millet) Edwards. Aged 71 yrs., 7 dys.
- Feb. 8. Edgar Hooper, son of Ebenezer Le Crow and Elizabeth (Russell) Hooper. Aged 65 yrs., 7 mos., 6 days.
- Feb. 24. Rebecca D. Conant, dau. of Nathaniel and Eliza (Dodge) Conant. Aged 95 yrs., 11 mos.
- Mar. 28. Mary Elizabeth Price, widow of Richard Price and dau. of Joshua and Betsy B. (Homan) Phippen. Aged 81 yrs. 10 mos. 10 dys.
- Mar. 30. Annie Gleason, dau. of George L. and Charlotte (Perkins) Gleason. Aged 52 yrs. Died in Salem Hospital.
- Apr. 5. Ellen Welch, widow of Abram Welch, and dau. of Michael and Margaret (Mahoney) O'Conner. Aged 78 yrs.
- May 8. William T. Hicks, son of Thomas and Ada (Harrington) Hicks. Aged 77 yrs.
- May 23. T. Jesse Fuller, son of Timothy and Lydia M. (Peabody) Fuller. Aged 49 yrs.
- May 25. Charles V. Jackman, son of Enoch G. and Mary G. (Grosvenor) Jackman. Aged 83 yrs.
- July 23. Andrew Elwell, son of Andrew and Mary (Daniels) Elwell. Aged 84 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
- Aug. 12. ——— Roberts, son of Arlo L. and Delphine E. (Lancot) Roberts. Stillborn. Died in Beverly Hospital.
- Sept. 4. Albert W. Pace, son of Leonard and Hannah (Griffin) Pace. Aged 73 yrs., 4 mos., 2 dys. Died in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 24. Homer Kennedy, son of Jackson and Mary E. (Goodwin) Kennedy. Aged 47 yrs.
- Oct. 24. Harriet S. Kennedy, wife of Homer Kennedy and dau. of Robert and Martha (Hewliatt) Power. Aged 38 yrs.
- Oct. 24. Richard Kenneny, son of Homer and Harriet S. (Power) Kennedy. Aged 3 yrs.
- Oct. 24. Elizabeth Kennedy, dau. of Homer and Harriet S. (Power) Kennedy. Aged 8 mos.
- Dec. 17. Isaiah Amos Swindell, son of Joseph and Bathsheba (Grimes) Swindell. Aged 69 yrs. Died in Beverly Hospital.

DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

1924.

- Jan. 31. Roberta Conley, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 2 mos., 2 dys.
- Mar. 15. John S. Dudley, died in Cambridge, Mass. Aged 58 yrs., 8 mos., 9 dys.
- Mar. 17. Hattie I. Gould, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 76 yrs., 12 dys.
- June 3. Roland D. Curtis, died in Danvers, Mass. Aged 4 mos., 11 dys.
- June 4. Benjamin P. Towne, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 75 yrs., 8 mos., 11 dys.
- June 23. Sarah L. Prest, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 64 yrs., 9 mos.
- July 6. Beatrice M. Donahy, died in Middleton, Mass. Aged 19 yrs., 11 mos., 20 dys.
- July 13. Annette Place Roberts, died in Georgetown, Mass. Aged 66 yrs., 8 mos., 25 dys.
- Sept. 5. Anne H. Wait, died in Reading, Mass. Aged 45 yrs., 6 mos., 8 dys.
- Oct. 10. William A. Smith, died in Beverly, Mass. Aged 74 yrs.
- Oct. 17. Louisa J. Welch, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 88 yrs., 5 mos., 23 dys.
- Oct. 25. Frank L. Winslow, died in Danvers, Mass. Aged 69 yrs., 1 mo.,
- Dec. 10. Walter Sidney Peterson, died in Malden, Mass. Aged 66 yrs., 1 mo., 7 dys.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1925

BIRTHS.

1925

- Jan. 13. Chester Churchill, Jr. son of Chester and Mary Francis (Hanglin) Churchill. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Feb. 3. Barbara Cruickshank, dau. of David and Mary E. (Gamans) Cruickshank. Born in J. B. Thomas Hospital.
- Feb. 10. Merton Warren Lake, son of Herbert and Ethel Lake.
- Mar. 15. ——— Roberts, son of Bertram M. and Annetta (Lindreth) Roberts.
- June 1. Ruth Mabel Dunn, dau. of Robert B. and Mabel M. (Reid) Dunn.
- May 27. ——— Channell, dau. of William and Elsie (Shiller) Channell. Born in Victoria Hospital, Salem.
- July 25. Herbert Clifford Dymont, son of Clifford A. and Henrietta I. (Warren) Dymont. Born in Salem Hospital.
- July 26. Rebecca Crossman Fuller, dau. of Harry W. and Mildred E. (Bowser) Fuller. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Aug. 12. Richard Joseph Walsh, son of James T. and Mary (Nadeau) Walsh.
- Nov. 21. Jean Marie Doney, dau. of Paul Herbert and Lucy M. (Holt) Doney. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Nov. 24. David Balch Jordan, son of Harold Frederick and Marion J. (Killam) Jordan. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Nov. 2. Santina Caciello, dau. of Guiseppe and Maria (Calitro) Caciello.
- Dec. 19. Robert Porter Ford, son of Roy Ferguson and Edna Jackson (Peabody) Ford.

MARRIAGES

1925.

- Jan. 17. John A. MacMillan (Topsfield), son of Alexander and Margaret (Maxwell) MacMillan.
Mabel O. Hunter (Newburyport), dau. of William and Elizabeth (Hanna) Hunter. (Married in Newburyport.)
- Jan. 21. Charles Spofford Welch (Topsfield), son of Harry G. and Maud (Brackett) Welch.
Frances Elithe Comeau (Ipswich), dau. of Frank and Jessie (Manzer) Comeau. (Married in Ipswich.)
- Mar. 7. Ralph O. Gould (Topsfield), son of Frank E. and Julia Agnes (Bushey) Gould.
Dorothy C. Hale (Haverhill), dau. of Edward M. and Etta May (Lowd) Hale. (Married in Salem, N. H.)
- Mar. 21. Guy Ensley Watson (Topsfield), son of Fred Ensley and Hattie Ellen (Fuller) Watson.
Hazel Minerva Plummer, dau. of Roscoe H. and Harriet M. (Gurney) Plummer. (Married in Boxford.)
- Apr. 8. Alfred Allerd Clough (Lowell), son of Charles A. and Lillian E. (Allerd) Clough.
Bertha Iola Rugg (Lowell), dau. of Roscoe E. and Evelyn A. (Clark) Rugg. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Apr. 9. Edwin Percy Longley (Topsfield), son of Albert A. and Evelyn A. (Palmer) Longley.
Dorothy Alice Smith (Topsfield), dau. of Charles Herbert and Emma Jane (Lendall) Smith. (Married in Topsfield.)
- June 11. Percy Elliott Smith (Topsfield), son of Charles Herbert and Emma Jane (Lendall) Smith.
Nellie Basheba Swindell (Topsfield), dau. of Isaiah Amos and Emma Edith (Neves) Swindell. (Married in Topsfield.)
- June 22. James Dempsie, Jr. (Boston), son of James and Margurite (Morrison) Dempsie.
Margurite H. Gallagher (Topsfield), dau. of John and Sarah (Gorion) Gallagher. (Married in Salem, N. H.)
- June 27. Albert Lysander Warren (Topsfield), son of William T. and Ida J. (Fuller) Warren.
Alice Merideth Burnham (Topsfield), dau. of George W. and Annie B. (Pitman) Burnham. (Married in Salem.)
- July 18. Arthur J. Whyte (Topsfield), son of Daniel and Nellie H. (Brown) Whyte.
Jeane F. Sanborn (Worcester), dau. of F. Arthur and Mary F. (Drisco) Sanborn. (Married in West Boxford.)
- Oct. 21. Albert S. Lane (Topsfield), son of Albert and Mary Adeline (Welch) Lane.
Julia F. Doyle (Salem), dau. of Jeremiah and Joanna (Doyle) Doyle. (Married in Salem.)

DEATHS

1925.

- Jan. 18. Annie B. Stevens, widow of Albert W. Stevens and dau. of John and Annie (Gould) Lake. Aged 81 years.
- Jan. 25. Julia L. Goldthwaite, widow of James W. Goldthwaite and dau. of Reuben and Roxanna (Weymouth) Hill. Aged 64 years.
- Feb. 28. Susan C. Dodge, dau. of Samuel and Susan (Chase) Todd. Aged 84 yrs. Died in Danvers State Hospital.
- Mar. 11. Sadie A. Sweeney, wife of Arthur Sweeney and dau. of Charles and Vina (Lowell) McDonald. Aged 35 yrs., 2 mo., 4 days. Died in Beverly Hospital.
- April 8. Harriet A. Herrick, widow of John E. Herrick and dau. of Moses and Phoebe (Perley) Dorman. Aged 82 yrs.
- May 6. Luella P. Goodwin, wife of William J. Goodwin and dau. of Loring L. and Mary A. (Towne) Rust. Aged 51 yrs., 6 mos.
- May 13. Francis C. Frame, son of Samuel and Hannah (Whidden) Frame. Aged 79 years.
- June 30. Charles F. Jordan, son of Charles F. and Melissa (Rogers) Jordan. Aged 72 years, 9 mos., 19 dys.
- July 27. Lucy Jane Lane, widow of Benjamin Lane and dau. of Aaron and Elizabeth D. (Phillips) Kneeland. Aged 82 yrs. 9 mos., 3 dy.
- Oct. 8. Edward Otis Gould, son of Andrew and Mary P. Gould. Aged 84 yrs.
- Nov. 4. Howard Ford, son of John and Mary E. (Saunders) Ford. Aged 62 yrs., 1 mo., 1 dy.
- Dec. 8. Neil B. Olson, son of Timothy and Anna (Litz) Olson. Aged 33 yrs., 2 mos., 19 dys. Died in Foxborough State Hospital.
- Dec. 22. Sabra R. Hayden, wife of Larkin H. Hayden and dau. of David B. and Martha (Phillips) Rockwood. Aged 65 yrs. Died in Salem Hospital.
- Dec. 26. Ella Josephine Blodgett, wife (divorced) of Walter W. Blodgett and dau. of Porter B. and Harriet L. (Fish) Peabody. Aged 44 yrs. 6 mos., 5 dys.

DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

1924

- Dec. 25. Mary E. Towne, died in Westboro, Mass. Aged 69 yrs., 2 mos.,
19 dys.

1925.

- Jan. 25. Lewis E. Peirce, died in Peabody, Mass. Aged 60 yrs., 21 dys.
Feb. 3. Charlotte B. Wildes, died in Beverly, Mass. Aged 67 yrs., 3 mos.,
1 dy.
Mar. 10. William E. Zibell, died in Boxford, Mass. Aged 4 1-2 hours.
Apr. 1. Edward H. Garrett, died in Haverhill, Mass. Aged 50 yrs. 1 mo.
Apr. 7. Emma F. Hill, died in Middleton, Mass. Aged 22 yrs., 6 mos.,
24 dys.
Apr. 16. Brumley Banks, died in Jefferson, Maine. Aged 71 yrs., 10 mos.,
24 dys.
June 1. Celia J. Small, died in Salem, Mass. Aged 83 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
June 7. Melvin W. Dingle, died in Monson, Mass. Aged 20 yrs., 23 dys.
June 19. ———McPherson, died in Boston, Mass. Stillborn.
July 19. Gilbert Bradford, died in Wenham, Mass. Aged 72 yrs., 5 mos.
Aug. 30. Frank E. Sleeper, died in Lynn, Mass. Aged 57 yrs. 8 mos. 23 dys.
Sept. 24. Marietta Clark, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 73 yrs., 3 mos.,
16 dys.
Nov. 20. Josephine Poor, died in Georgetown, Mass. Aged 73 yrs., 7 mo.,
1 day.
Nov. 25. Thomas R. Stevens, died in Danvers, Mass. Aged 2 mos.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

BIRTHS

1926.

- Jan. 17. Delmar Ford Richards, son of Osgood Samuel and Ruth Florence (Ford) Richards.
- Feb. 14. Joyce Dolores Bousley, dau. of Joseph and Mary J. (Sallaway) Bousley. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Feb. 18. Leonard William Pace, son of Ernest Leonard and Corrine (Rich) Pace.
- Mar. 2. Roger Ovide Bouchard, son of Adrien Lorrenze and Reine Marie (Cote) Bouchard. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Mar. 8. Elizabeth Katherine Witham, dau. of Ralph Arthur and Katherine (Jordan) Witham. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Mar. 31. Concetta Maria Landolfi, dau. of Ralph and Lisette (Longo) Landolfi.
- May 18. Shirley Julia Merrill, dau. of Severance Grant and Lillian Lorintha (Curtis) Merrill.
- May 28. Margaret Alma Goodridge, dau. of George Lucien and Charlotte May (Hutchinson) Goodridge.
- June 25. Mabel Elizabeth Bradstreet, dau. of Horton Dudley and Mary Emma (Mann) Bradstreet. Born in Salem Hospital.
- July 24. Donald Ferguson Tweedy, son of Donald F. and Gladys (Sylvester) Tweedy. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Aug. 1. Eugene Herbert Burke, son of Everett H. and Ora (Chase) Burke.
- Aug. 13. Margaret Annette Lewis, dau. of William M. and Helen M. (Walsh) Lewis. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Sept. 3. Wilma Florence Welch, dau. of Charles Spofford and Frances (Comeau) Welch. Born in Cable Memorial Hospital.
- Sept. 8. Lois Helen Robinson, dau. of Jay Lewis and Gladys Lillian (Hood) Robinson.
- Oct. 12. William Walter Purkis, son of George T. and Ada B. (Carter) Purkis. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Nov. 11. Christine Arthea Pringle, dau. of Hugh Daniel and Genevieve Isabelle (Greenwood) Pringle.
- Nov. 20. Joan Delphine Roberts, dau. of Arlo L. and Delphine (Lancot) Roberts. Born in Beverly Hospital.

MARRIAGES

1926.

- Jan. 2. Gordon Parker Hinxman (Easton), son of Archless P. and Eunice (McAdams) Hinxman.
Mary Lillian Lewis (Easton), dau. of Manuel and Eva (Hunt) Lewis. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Jan. 29. Herbert Arthur Towne (Topsfield), son of Frank Herbert and Mary Blatchford (Richardson) Towne.
Marjorie Lowe Sears (So. Hamilton), dau. of Henry and Eunice Winslow (Perkins) Sears. (Married in Hamilton.)
- Mar. 31. Albert Leroy Lisk (Topsfield), son of Samuel and Alberta (McAdams) Lisk.
Helen Emma Gould (Danvers), dau. of Austin Leroy and Louise (Small) Gould. (Married in Danvers.)
- Apr. 11. Lionel Edward Morrison (Cambridge), son of Edward M. and Clara M. (Hersey) Morrison.
Kathleen Maxina Morrison (Watertown), dau. of Howard T. and Mary (Robinson) Morrison. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Apr. 18. George Henry Bouchard (Topsfield), son of Ovide and Marie L. (Levielle) Bouchard.
Marion Cecilia Blouin (Salem) dau. of Joseph and Marie Louise (Gagnon) Blouin. (Married in Topsfield.)
- June 12. Elmer Hall Walter (Topsfield), son of Melvin A. and Alice A. (Hall) Walter.
Mildred Holt Parkhurst (Boxford), dau. of George B. and Edith (Holt) Parkhurst. (Married in Boxford.)
- June 23. Clarence Joseph Castle (Topsfield), son of Manuel F. and Florence M. (Brown) Castle.
Gertrude May Wilkins (Topsfield), dau. of Charles E. and Mary E. (Williams) Wilkins. (Married in Topsfield.)
- July 4. Joseph Jerome Andrews (Topsfield), son of Archer and Elizabeth (Merry) Andrews.
Iola Wellington Hall (Marblehead), dau. of Howard A. and Maria (Davis) Hall. (Married in Salem.)
- July 31. Leslie Sewall Ray (Topsfield), son of Horace and Sarah Emma (Towne) Ray.
Hope Frances Towne (East Providence, R. I.), dau. of George Elijah and Hattie (Bell) Towne. (Married in East Providence.)
- Sept. 3. Earl Leland Brown (Topsfield), son of Clarence L. and Julia M. (Wotton) Brown.
Mary J. O'Brien (Topsfield), dau. of John B. and Margaret (Ryan) O'Brien. (Married in Lynn.)
- Oct. 10. Roland Merritt Roberts (Topsfield), son of Henry H. and Catherine J. (Chisholm) Roberts.
Carrie Joy Ramsdell (Marblehead), dau. of Francis Joy and Hattie C. (Tucker) Ramsdell. (Married in Fairhaven.)

DEATHS

1926.

- Jan. 16. Roger Walsh, son of William H. and Margaret L. (Cullinane) Walsh. Aged 23 yrs., 10 mos., 6 days. Died in J. B. Thomas Hospital.
- Jan. 29. Lottie E. Eustis, wife of James F. Eustis and dau. of Roland B. and Caroline E. (Gallup) Pray. Aged 64 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys. Died in Beverly Hospital.
- Feb. 11. Florence H. Janes, dau. of Joseph and Huldah E. (Dorman) Janes. Aged 72 years.
- Mar. 7. Elizabeth Frame, widow of Frank C. Frame and dau. of John and Louise (MacKenzie) Boardman. Aged 80 yrs.
- Apr. 25. Annie Ellard, dau. of George and Ellen (Ryan) Ellard. Aged 47 yrs., 9 mos., 4 days.
- May 15. Julia Ann Curtis, widow of Francis Curtis and dau. of William Preston and Rebecca A. (Perkins) Dodge. Aged 86 yrs., 8 mos., 7 days.
- May 15. Carrie Evelyn Reynolds, widow of Frank Reynolds and dau. of William T. and Sarah (Penny) Ash. Aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., 9 dys.
- May 29. Ann MacDougall, widow of Murdoch MacDougall and dau. of Alexander and Ann MacKenzie. Aged 78 yrs.
- July 17. Emile J. Guay, son of Ulric and Scolastique (Dube) Guay. Aged 47 yrs., 28 dys.
- July 26. George F. Averell, son of Thomas and Sophronia (Moore) Averell. Aged 82 yrs.
- Aug. 9. Shirley J. Goodridge, dau. of George L. and Charlotte H. (Hutchinson) Goodridge. Aged 1 yr., 11 mos.
- Oct. 2. Edward S. Thayer, son of Oliver and Rachel (Bancroft) Thayer. Aged 88 years.
- Nov. 12. Helenor M. Keith, wife of William Keith and dau. of James and Jenet (Watt) Michie. Aged 54 yrs., 9 mos., 21 dys.
- Dec. 4. Harry T. D. Fletcher, son of Horace and Annie ——— Fletcher. Aged 74 yrs., 1 mo.
- Dec. 13. Joseph H. M. Edwards, son of John B. and Amelia A. (Millet) Edwards. Aged 66 yrs., 7 mos.
- Dec. 27. Harriet Louise Peabody, widow of Porter B. Peabody and dau. of Jonathan and Mary (Kimball) Fish. Aged 65 yrs., 9 mos., 1 day.

DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

1921.

- April 8. John W. Holley, died in Seattle, Washington. Aged 59 yrs., 10 mos., 25 days. Ashes buried in Topsfield, 1926.

1926.

- Feb. 18. Porter Bradstreet Peabody, died in Georgetown, Mass. Aged 71 yrs., 10 mos., 28 dys.
- Mar. 9. Laura J. Howe, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 65 yrs. 7 mos., 6 days.
- Apr. 22. ——— Paige, died in Beverly, Mass. Stillborn.
- Apr. 30. George R. Fuller, died in Lawrence, Mass. Aged 54 years.
- May 6. John P. Bixby, died in Brockton, Mass. Aged 71 yrs., 11 mos.
- May 30. Ann J. Orne, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 84 yrs., 2 mos., 15 dys.
- July 29. Alden I. Towne, died in Haverhill, Mass. Aged 65 yrs. 11 mos., 14 days.
- Aug. 29. Bertha A. Carter, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 2 days.
- Dec. 11. George G. Clarke, died in Wenham, Mass. Aged 93 yrs., 7 mos., 22 days.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS. FOR THE YEAR 1927

BIRTHS.

1922.
Nov. 15. Alexander Theodore Dissel, son of Herman J. and Katherine B. Dissel.
1925.
Nov. 29. Ralph Gamans Hussey, son of Harry F. and Lillian B. (Gamans) Hussey. Born in Salem Hospital.
1927.
Jan. 24. Illegitimate.
Feb. 4. Alexander Silva, son of Alexander Sousa and Jennie Cecelia (Espindula) Silva.
Feb. 13. Helen Jean Walter, dau. of Elmer and Mildred P. (Parkhurst) Walter. Born in Beverly Hospital.
Mar. 5. John Roger Walsh, son of John Reginald and Ruth M. (Ferguson) Walsh. Born in Salem Hospital.
Mar. 12. Patricia Aileen Herrick, dau. of Herman Foster and Mary Jane (Carson) Herrick.
Mar. 22. Maria Saveria Caciello, dau. of Guiseppe and Maria (Calitra) Caciello.
Mar. 26. Harmon Marshall Winslow, son of Walter Percy and Clara Emma (Gould) Winslow.
Apr. 22. Benjamin Boardman Towne, Jr., son of Benjamin Boardman and Jeannette (Gleason) Towne. Born in Beverly Hospital.
May 11. Reta Eleanor Wilmot, dau. of George and Anna (Johnson) Wilmot. Born in Salem Hospital.
May 11. Armand Clifton Wilmot, son of George and Anna (Johnson) Wilmot. Born in Salem Hospital.
May 23. Richard Howard Ford, son of Roy Ferguson and Edna (Peabody) Ford.
June 1. Thomas Edward Walsh, son of James Thomas and Mary Louise (Nadeau) Walsh.
July 3. Grace Marciano, dau. of Carmine and Theresa (Coppola) Marciano.
July 6. Richard Malcolm Fuller, son of Benjamin Alva and Alice Louise (Hanson) Fuller.
July 12. Donald Arthur Whyte, son of Arthur J. and Jeane F. (Sanborn) Whyte. Born in Beverly Hospital.
July 20. Illegitimate.
Aug. 1. Roger Edward Wildes, son of James William and Lila May (Deering) Wildes. Born in Salem Hospital.
Aug. 11. Stillborn.
Aug. 11. Stillborn.
Aug. 21. Illegitimate.
Aug. 27. Robert Henry Larkin, son of John J. and Anna E. (Kivlan) Larkin. Born in Peabody, Mass.
Oct. 7. Charles Joseph McCollum, Jr., son of Charles Joseph and Pauline Helen (Barth) McCollum.
Nov. 24. Nancy Wheatland, dau. of David P. and Elizabeth B. (Hinckley) Wheatland. Born in Faulkner Hospital, Boston.
Dec. 12. Frank Elliott Smith, son of Percy Elliott and Nellie B. (Swindell) Smith. Born in Salem Hospital.
Dec. 24. George Roy Campbell, Jr., son of George Roy and Mary M. (Gillett) Campbell.

MARRIAGES

1927.

- Jan. 1. Charles Joseph McCollum (Topsfield), son of Andrew and Margaret (Caswell) McCollum.
Pauline Helen Barth (Newburyport), dau. of Charles and Helen (McGilvary) Barth. (Married in Norwood.)
- Feb. 12. Paul Bishop Wake (Danvers), son of James and Pauline B. (Calnan) Wake.
Dorothy May Jones (Danvers), dau. of Harry G. and Dora W. (Russell) Jones. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Apr. 16. Myron Francis Peabody (Topsfield), son of Frederick W. and Mabel (Towne) Peabody.
Olive Pearl Hunter (Topsfield), dau. of Miles and Bessie (Munn) Hunter. (Married in Boxford.)
- July 23. Samuel Andrews Cushing (Topsfield), son of Austin Andrews and Inez Estelle (Gray) Cushing.
Margaret Reynolds (Ipswich), dau. of Maurice Alvin and Harriet (Belknap) Reynolds. (Married in Salem.)
- Sept. 28. Lloyd P. Carpenter (Topsfield), son of Alfred W. and Alice (Plummer) Carpenter.
Muriel E. Dow (Topsfield), dau. of Eugene M. and D. Louise (Dow) Dow. (Married in Salem.)
- Oct. 10. Thomas Edward Cass (Topsfield), son of Thomas Francis and Fanny Louise (O'Day) Cass.
Alice Kimball Richardson (Middleton), dau. of Hazen K. and Gertrude (Keene) Richardson. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Nov. 24. Hermon W. Balentine (Topsfield), son of Henry S. and S. Maria (Whittemore) Balentine.
Catherine M. Harris (Salem), dau. of George W. and Grace E. (Fisher) Harris. (Married in Tewksbury.)
- Dec. 11. George William Condon (Topsfield), son of Michael and Ellen (Hughes) Condon.
Amanda Eva (Berube) Pelletier (Topsfield), dau. of David and Genevieve (Michaud) Berube. (Married in New Bedford.)

DEATHS

1927.

- Jan. 3. Maria A. Young, widow of Isaac B. Young and dau. of Edward and Julia K. (MacBeth) Manning. Aged 87 yrs., 11 mos.
- Feb. 19. Adaline Lane, widow of Albert Lane and dau. of Moses and Mary (——) Welch. Aged 78 yrs.
- Apr. 15. Carrie F. Palmer, wife of Philip Palmer and dau. of Eben S. and Elizabeth A. (Lester) Merrill. Aged 74 yrs., 4 mos.
- Apr. 17. Ada M. Titus, wife of Frank Titus, and dau. of John and Annie J. (Taylor) Porter. Aged 59 yrs.
- Apr. 22. William G. Lake, son of William and Mehitable (Balch) Lake. Aged 76 yrs.
- Jnne 2. Mary L. Towne, dau. of J. Waldo and Lydia (Perkins) Towne. Aged 75 yrs., 6 mos.
- June 18. Walter F. McDonald, son of Charles and Vina (Lowell) McDonald. Aged 39 yrs. Died in Danvers State Hospital.
- June 22. Albert W. Conant, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Peck) Conant. Aged 63 yrs. Died in Salem Hospital.
- June 30. Florence J. Roberts, dau. of Bertram M. and Annetta L. (Lindreth) Roberts. Aged 12 yrs., 2 mos. Died in Salem Hospital.
- July 10. Sarah Chisolm Williams (parents unknown). Aged 60 yrs. Died in Cape Cod Hospital, Barnstable.
- July 20. Gertrude Morissey, wife of Charles Wallace Morissey and dau. of George and Arledia (Monk) Dunn. Aged 28 yrs., 3 mos.
- July 22. Wesley F. Gibbons, son of John and Annie (Perry) Gibbons. Aged 65 yrs., 6 mos., 10 dys. Died in Salem Hospital.
- Aug. 11. Stillborn.
- Aug. 11. Stillborn.
- Aug. 18. Joanna P. Haskell, widow of Horatio Haskell and dau. of William and Joanna (Stanley) Henry. Aged 90 yrs., 7 mos., 17 dys.
- Sept. 10. Sarah Dingle, widow of George Dingle and dau. of Archibald and —— (Rushton) Campbell. Aged 77 yrs.
- Sept. 11. Almira A. Frame, widow of Job Frame and dau. of Andrew and Mary P. (Lake) Gould. Aged 81 yrs., 5 mos., 3 days.
- Sept. 26. Henry B. Lewis, son of Capt. Henry and Frances (Hadley) Lewis. Aged 71 yrs., 7 mos., 3 dys.
- Sept. 29. Ida May Mahoney, wife of Ambrose A. Mahoney and dau. of Joseph and Catherine (Metzger) Wessel. Aged 56 yrs.
- Oct. 7. Jonathan Porter Gould, son of Joseph and Olive (Sanford) Gould. Aged 90 yrs., 6 mos.
- Oct. 24. Nettie Mabel Hood, wife of Wilbur F. Hood and dau. of William H. and Jane Kneeland. Aged 66 yrs.
- Nov. 5. Ralph B. Greaves, son of Harlan M. and Bernice D. (Frame) Greaves. Aged 15 yrs., 4 mos.

DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

1927

- Jan. 3. Henry H. Potter, died in Chelsea, Mass. Aged 79 yrs., 2 mos., 6 dys.
- Mar. 5. Benjamin P. Hobson, died in Medford, Mass. Aged 83 yrs., 8 mos., 7 dys.
- Apr. 10. Eliza Sarah Ellis, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 77 yrs.
- Apr. 19. Eugene L. Wildes, died in Wenham, Mass. Aged 81 yrs., 5 mos., 19 dys.
- Apr. 27. Lucy Annie Wright, died in Cambridge, Mass. Aged 71 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys.
- Apr. 27. Jean H. Gould, died in Salem, Mass. Aged 76 yrs., 10 mos., 24 days.
- July 31. James Herbert Chandler, died in Newburyport, Mass. Aged 71 yrs., 3 mos., 29 days.
- Aug. 28. David S. Clarke, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 78 yrs., 9 mos.
- Aug. 31. Raymond P. Wildes, died in Beverly, Mass. Aged 38 yrs.
- Oct. 13. Ira W. Kneeland, died in Beverly, Mass. Aged 89 yrs., 1 mo., 21 days.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TOPSFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

BIRTHS.

1928

- Jan. 19. George Alden Goodridge, son of George Lucien and Charlotte Mae (Hutchinson) Goodridge.
- Feb. 5. Robert David Cruickshank, son of David and Mary Elizabeth (Gamans) Cruickshank. Born in Hunt Memorial Hospital, Danvers.
- Feb. 7. Ethel Althea Burke, dau. of Everett Harland William and Ora Belle (Chase) Burke.
- Mar. 18. Jennie Silva, dau. of Alexander and Jennie C. (Espindula) Silva.
- Mar. 25. Polly Marion Jordan, dau. of Harold Frederick and Marion (Killam) Jordan. Born in Salem Hospital.
- May 15. Michael Edwin Coffey, son of Michael Edwin and Effie Loring (Cutter) Coffey.
- June 14. Thomas Longo Landolfi, son of Ralph and Lisette (Longo) Landolfi.
- June 28. Richard Loring Castle, son of Clarence Joseph and Gertrude May (Wilkins) Castle. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Aug. 4. Mary Bianco, dau. of Carmine and Mary (Cotoia) Bianco.
- Aug. 4. Carmine Bianco, son of Carmine and Mary (Cotoia) Bianco.
- Aug. 5. Barbara Ann Curtis, dau. of Myron A. and Evelyn (Smith) Curtis. Born in Beverly Hospital.
- Aug. 13. Elizabeth Mitchell Montgomery, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Riley (Mitchell) Montgomery.
- Aug. 13. Nancy Winnifred MacCulloch, dau. of William Webster and Lena Mildred (Young) MacCulloch. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 13. Robert Dow Carpenter, son of Lloyd Plummer and Muriel E. (Dow) Carpenter. Born in Salem Hospital.
- Oct. 13. Mildred Parkhurst Walter, dau. of Elmer and Mildred H. (Parkhurst) Walter. Born in Hunt Memorial Hospital, Danvers.
- Oct. 15. Illegitimate.
- Nov. 8. Howard Dudley Bradstreet, son of Horton Dudley and Mary Emma (Mann) Bradstreet.
- Dec. 18. Bruce Allan Whyte, son of Arthur J. and Jeane F. (Sanborn) Whyte. Born in Beverly Hospital.

MARRIAGES

1928.

- Jan. 23. Myron A. Curtis (Topsfield), son of George and Mary (Simpson) Curtis.
Evelyn L. Smith (Haverhill), dau. of George S. and Bernice N. (Bartlett) Smith. (Married in Salem, N. H.)
- Mar. 25. Isadore Miller (Topsfield), son of Hyman D. and Anna (Weinstein) Miller.
Sadie Goldberg (Mattapan), dau. of Abraham and Dora (Spector) Goldberg. (Married in Brookline.)
- Apr. 12. Evan B. Roberts (Topsfield), son of Bertram M. and Annetta (Lindreth) Roberts.
Mina Ingraham (Topsfield), dau. of Obed and Catherine (Etheridge) Ingraham. (Married in Danvers.)
- May 13. Theodore Russell Atkinson (Ipswich), son of Arthur Warren and Bessie J. (Woodworth) Atkinson.
Gladys Irene Fuller (Topsfield), dau. of Willie A. and Grace E. (Pierce) Fuller. (Married in Topsfield.)
- June 16. A. Belman Carter (Topsfield), son of Alexander W. and Bertha C. (Waite) Carter.
Norma W. Nutter (Beverly), dau. of Niron W. and Rosa B. (Lowell) Nutter. (Married in Beverly.)
- Sept. 29. Harrison Gardner (Dover), son of Philip and Virginia (Atkinson) Gardner.
Eloise Lawrence (Topsfield), dau. of John Silsbee and Emma (Atherton) Lawrence. (Married in Ipswich.)
- Oct. 17. Ralph DiFrancesco (Topsfield), son of James and Annie Delle (Castelle) DiFrancesco.
Mary Maione (Hamilton), dau. of Antonio and Mariette Maione. (Married in Hamilton.)
- Oct. 20. Ira Gay MacLean (Melrose), son of James and Florence (Smith) MacLean.
Ethel Annie Towne (Topsfield), dau. of Frank Herbert and Mary Blatchford (Richardson) Towne. (Married in Topsfield.)
- Nov. 24. Charles Thomas Wrest (Salem), son of James and Ellen Augusta (Craig) Wrest.
Lucy Cusumano (Topsfield), dau. of Frank and Lena (Lauro) Cusumano. (Married in Danvers.)

DEATHS

- 1928
- Jan. 12. Annie L. Blaisdell, widow of James A. Blaisdell and dau. of John and Elinor (Sweeney) Gunnison. Aged 60 yrs., 1 mo., 19 dys. Died in Lynn.
- Feb. 7. Addie Clarke, widow of Joseph W. Clark and dau. of Elisha and Abigail C. (Foster) Andrews. Aged 76 yrs.
- May 1. Albert Lefavour, son of Francis F. and Lucy (Field) Lefavour. Aged 88 yrs., 2 mos., 5 dys.
- July 17. Robert W. Stanwood, son of George and Bertha (Titus) Stanwood. Aged 12 yrs.
- Oct. 13. Mildred H. Walter, wife of Elmer H. Walter and dau. of George B. and Edith F. (Hood) Parkhurst. Aged 26 yrs. Died in Hunt Memorial Hospital, Danvers.
- Oct. 15. William Pitman Gould, son of Charles and Mary (Averill) Gould. Aged 73 yrs. Died in Beverly Hospital.
- Nov. 2. Eunice H. Wildes, wife of William H. Wildes and dau. of Jason and Emily (Brown) Richardson. Aged 81 yrs., 10 mos.
- Nov. 21. Dorothy Elwell Ives, dau. of Samuel S. and Martha D. (Norwood) Ives. Aged 21 yrs., 2 mos., 2 dys.
- Dec. 25. Henry A. Moulton, son of John W. and Maria (Wallis) Moulton. Aged 55 yrs., 3 mos., 19 dys.
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DEATHS IN OTHER PLACES, INTERMENT
IN TOPSFIELD

- 1928
- Jan. 10. Mary Margaret Ellis, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 58 yrs.
- Feb. 26. Ella F. Chamberlain, died in Lynn, Mass. Aged 68 yrs., 9 mos., 15 dys.
- Mar. 24. Florence M. MacLaughlin, died in Boxford, Mass. Aged 83 yrs., 4 mos., 24 dys.
- May 8. Annie A. Clerk, died in Somerville, Mass. Aged 69 yrs., 15 dys.
- June 29. Charles H. Conley, died in Danvers, Mass. Aged 76 yrs., 1 mo., 29 days.
- July 23. Albert Andrews, died in Arlington, Mass. Aged 60 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
- Oct. 1. George P. Jepsen, died in Boston, Mass. Aged 74 yrs., 11 mos., 17 days.
- Nov. 8. Daniel A. Howe, died in Ipswich, Mass. Aged 69 yrs., 11 mos.
- Nov. 10. Josie Davison Giles, died in Henniker, N. H. Aged 61 yrs., 1 mo., 26 days.

