

Marblehead

Hotel marblehead c. 1871 - 264 pleasant st, marblehead

Built by J.P. Harris in 1871. A year later, the home was sold to Mr. Otis Roberts, a prominent shoe box manufacturer. In 1880 a leather merchant owned the mansion, by 1911 a local attorney, and in 1917 it was purchased by Emma J. Fairfield. Emma converted the home into a “summer guest house,” naming it *The Pleasant Manor*. Amelia Earhart and her mother also stayed here in 1923.

Chestnut Street District

Hamilton Hall c. 1805 - 9 chestnut st

Designed and built by Salem’s most renowned architect and woodcarver, Samuel McIntire, in 1805.

One of the first events held at Hamilton Hall was the Christmas dance. Minister of the South Church Parson Hopkins watched from across the street. He thought dancing to be sinful and could be seen pacing, flailing his arms, and muttering to himself that the attendees were “dancing their souls to hell.” The ballroom floor is also set on springs, cushioning a dancer’s movements; only a few of these ballroom spring floors remain intact.

The building was named after Alexander Hamilton held elaborate banquets in its infancy. The Marquis de Lafayette, John Quincy Adams, and both of the Roosevelt presidents all dined here as well. In the mid-19th century, John Remond became the caretaker of the building and would also cook all the meals for the celebrations held at the hall. John was born in Curacao and had been sent north by his mother as a young boy. He arrived in Salem the summer of 1798. A family on the ship that transported John gave him work at their family bakery when they first arrived. John, his wife Nancy Remond, and their children lived here in an apartment. On the 200th anniversary of the town of Salem, John served a multicourse dinner including “green turtle soup, oyster pies, roast partridges, and preserved quiches.”

Ropes Mansion c. 1727 - 318 essex st

This is a Georgian structure, 2 ½ stories, with a wood clapboard exterior that was featured in *Hocus Pocus*. It was built for local merchant Samuel Barnard in 1727 who moved to Salem from Deerfield after the death of his wife and son in 1720. Barnard was a survivor of an Indian raid that occurred in Deerfield, Connecticut, in February of 1704.

Rachel, Barnard’s second wife died in 1743, his third wife died in 1753, and Catherine—Barnard’s fourth wife—lived in the Ropes Mansion until her death in 1762. Barnard had no surviving heirs so he passed the home down to his nephew Joseph. Joseph’s son Ebenezer then sold it to Judge Nathaniel Ropes—a loyalist— in 1768.

Ropes was a wealthy but unpopular attorney and Harvard graduate. In March of 1774, an angry mob stormed down the street and attacked the house; throwing mud, sticks, and rocks at the windows. The crowd demanded that Ropes renounce his allegiance to the British crown. Ropes could hear the ruckus from his bed, sick with smallpox, and would end up dying the next day.

In the 1770s, smallpox entered Salem, but the medical resources available were either rare or overpriced. After Ropes's death, his widow Priscilla moved her and their six children to Danvers, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Ropes III returned to his father's house with his wife after the war ended and became a merchant.

In 1894 the home was moved back 30 feet from the street and central heat, plumbing, and electricity was installed.

Perice Nicholas House c. 1782 - 80 federal st

This is a three-story, wood frame clapboard house, constructed by Samuel McIntire and features an ornate fence highlighting McIntire's signature hand-carved urn ornamentation. The structure is significant in that it encompasses two phases of Samuel McIntire's architecture and design evolution. The carriage house behind the is thought to have been built at the same time as the house.

Jeremiah Peirce came to Salem in 1763 as a teenager along with his older brother Benjamin—who would die three years later serving as a minuteman for the American Revolution. In 1772 he would marry Sarah Ropes. Peirce began his career as a leather dresser and would go on to form a partnership with fellow neighbor Aaron Waite in 1778.

Peirce and Waite purchased *The Greyhound*, a two-gun schooner, to serve as a privateer against British merchant vessels during the Revolutionary War. Their partnership prospered and over the next 50 years, they purchased and/or built at least ten ships. Peirce built the *The Friendship of Salem* in 1796, as a trade ship. It traveled around the world and exported spices and coffee until its capture in the War of 1812.

In 1779, Peirce purchased the lot where this house stands. At that time, the property went all the way to the banks of the North River where he had his counting house and stored his ships. When the home was built in 1782, the west half of the house was finished in the Georgian style and the east side of the house was completely unfinished and barn-like. This would change in 1801 for Perice's daughter's wedding. Samuel McIntire's new addition was done in the Federal style, in contrast to the already existing Georgian.

Stepehn Phillips House c. 1806 - 34 chestnut st

The second floor has bedrooms, bathrooms, and a day room where the woman of the home would manage the household accounts. The third floor had guest and staff rooms. A rear staircase descends from the third floor to the kitchen, which is one of the best preserved working kitchens.

Elias Haskett Derby was one of America's first self-made millionaires from the sea trade. He died in 1799 and his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Nathaniel West (one of Elias's former ship captains) inherited the farm in Dover, Connecticut. Elizabeth's father did not approve of the marriage but they still wed. Thanks to an important reform to Massachusetts divorce law in 1806 allowing women greater property rights in divorce cases involving infidelity on the part of the husband, Elizabeth sued Nathaniel for divorce and won.

In 1806, Nathaniel was forced off the property. Elizabeth would move to a different town and died in 1814, leaving her daughters with the stipulation that they never let their father have a piece of their inheritance. In 1819 the youngest daughter died and her father inherited one-third of the estate. Just two years later, Nathaniel proceeded to move four of the rooms from the earlier house to Salem by ox sled. This would form the core of his new federal-style mansion. It took two days to travel the four miles to the new location. At the new location, Nathaniel added a hallway, third floor, and back ell. Stephen A. Phillips bought the house in 1906, moving in with five generations of family furnishings.

Pickering House c. 1664 - 18 Broad St.

Oldest known house in Salem and the oldest house in the US continuously occupied by one family. The original house was two stories with a single room on each floor and in 1682 the left side was added. Across the street is Broad Street Cemetery, one of the three oldest cemeteries in Salem.

Ten successive generations of the Pickering family have owned and lived here: a shipwright, minister, sea captain, statesman, linguist, naturalist, and two astronomers. The first Pickering, John, was a local farmer and town official. It is rumored that when visiting Colonel Pickering in 1789, George Washington stopped by the home and tied his horse to an old locust tree in the front yard.

The Witch House, Jonathan Corwin House c. 1675 - 310 Essex St.

The property on which the house stands is thought to be the location of the early 1630s home of Roger Williams. Williams was the acting pastor of the Salem Church at the time. He believed Native Americans should be paid for their land and that church and state should be separate. These opinions did not sit well with the puritan leaders in Salem and he was convicted of sedition and heresy. Williams left and ended up founding Rhode Island in 1636.

The foundation of the home was built around 1640 by the Davenports but was left unfinished. The Davenports were a prominent family in 17th century Salem, with Richard Davenport first arriving in Salem on *The Abigail* in 1628. Richard would marry Elizabeth Hathorne (sister to John Hathorne)—connecting them to the publicized magistrate. Hathorne is responsible for handing down the most executions during the witch trials. His cruelty earned him the nickname of *The Hanging Judge* and many accused him of using his seat on the bench to commit murder. Judge John Hathorne is the great-great-grandfather of author Nathaniel Hawthorne who wrote *The House of Seven Gables*.

Judge Jonatahn Corwin was born in Salem in 1640 and purchased the home in his 20s and lived there for more than 40 years. Judges Jonathan Corwin and John Hathorne were brothers-in-law. In 1675 Jonathan Corwin hired Daniel Andrews to remodel the home and Daniel added four bedrooms and a six-foot, stone-walled cellar—along with five additional fireplaces on each floor. Daniel Andrews would later be accused of witchcraft by Thomas and Nathaniel Putnam. Luckily, Andrews was acquitted by Reverend Cotton Mather.

Jonathan Corwin was a local magistrate and civil leader who was called upon to investigate the claims of witchcraft accusations in Salem. He served on the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which ultimately sent 19 to the gallows. When the reports began, Corwin was one of the first magistrates first called upon to investigate. Some say that the house was used during the witch trial's preliminary examinations.

In March of 1692, Corwin and John Hathorne held hearings and gathered testimony from Tituba, Sarah Good, and Sarah Osborne—the first three women accused of being witches. One of Corwin's children was listed as afflicted by Tituba.

Corwin's mother-in-law Margaret Thacher would also be accused of witchcraft by one of her servants, though she was never arrested.

All 19 of the individuals hanged refused to admit to witchcraft and maintained their innocence to their death. Corwin would supervise the pre-trial examinations, which ended in 30 individuals found guilty. More than 200 people were accused and 59 were tried. 19 were hanged (14 women and five men) and Giles Corey was pressed to death. At least five people died while in jail waiting for their fate.

Judge Corwin and his wife lived in the home until 1717 and their son George Corwin took over. That same year, George Corwin would die of fever and his wife would die the next. The same fever likely claimed Judge Corwin and his wife as well. Judge Corwin is buried at the nearby Broad Street Cemetery.

One judge and 12 jurors later apologized for their part in the persecutions, but Jonathan Corwin stood silent. By 1718, the "Corwin curse" had marked the house and eight Corwin lives had been lost to premature deaths. Jonathan Corwin's grandson George lived in the house until his own death in 1746 and the house remained in the family until the mid-1800s.

Within the house, there is a black shoe in the wall—a superstitious ritual to ward off witches. The house also has a poppet, a doll used for spell-casting. This specific poppet was found in the nearby home of Bridget Bishop. Bishop was the first woman accused of witchcraft in Salem and would later be executed. There's also a bed in the home that uses ropes to hold its mattress filled with straw—when the ropes sag, they were to be tightened. Leading to the phrase "sleep tight."

Downtown Salem District

*** Joshua Ward House c. 1784 - 145 Washington St ***

CBS named the house as one of the six most haunted in the US and *The New York Post* named it one of the 15 scariest houses in the US.

The square, three-story building, has a slate roof, four chimneys, and 12 fireplaces. Samuel McIntire did all of the house's interior woodwork, including an original staircase that remains his oldest surviving work. The home was built upon the same site as Sheriff George Corwin's house c. 1680, and the ragged stones in the building's foundation are from George Corwin's original home.

Sheriff Corwin was famous for his involvement in the witch trials and earned his position thanks to his Uncle Jonathan Corwin, owner of the Witch House. George Corwin was 25-years-old when he got the job of high sheriff, and it is rumored that Corwin used the basement of his house to torture the accused. Just three months into his role, Corwin escorted five condemned women by cart from prison to the execution site at Proctor's ledge. July 19, 1692, Corwin put the nooses around their neck.

In addition to that, Corwin would even confiscate the property of condemned prisoners (e.g., livestock, hay, apples, corn, kettles, pewter, furniture, and jewelry). These goods were supposed to be inventoried and stored to help pay jail costs and support the prisoner's family while in jail. After hanging John Proctor, Sheriff Corwin sold off his livestock and slaughtered and salted the rest for shipping to the West Indies.

The house has long been rumored to be haunted by accused witches he tortured during the witch trials, including Giles Corey who was pressed to death at the nearby Howard Street Cemetery. With his last breath, Giles Corey cursed Sheriff Corwin and the town of Salem. Sheriff Corwin responded by visiting Giles's home and taking all the money and goods as his own.

In April 1696 at just 30-years-old, Corwin would die after slipping and falling on snow at his home; most suggest he suffered a heart attack. He was reportedly buried in the basement after his unexpected death—because he was “receiving threats” from some of the accused witches and was afraid they would “steal and ransom” his body.

In 1784, Joshua Ward—merchant, ship owner, and distiller—demolished the Corwin house and built a brick mansion in its place. Ward earned his fortune producing rum with molasses brought over from the West Indies.

Upon Ward's death, Salem took ownership of the residence and converted it into a boarding house. During a visit to Salem in 1789, George Washington specifically requested to stay in the home. It was operated as *The Washington Tavern* during the 19th century, and in 1891 it became *The Washington Hotel* and remained in operation until 1937.

Old Town Hall, Salem City Hall c. 1837 - 32 derby sq

Constructed in 1838 by architect Richard Bond, it's one of the few municipal structures in existence paid for without taxes, and is the location of the play, *Cry Innocent*.

Under President Andrew Jackson (1837), the United States Treasury had a surplus of nearly \$40 million, which was distributed to various states. The Salem City Hall was built from the surplus of the revenue, as Salem's share was nearly \$34,000 and the building plus furnishings cost around \$22,878.

Charter St Historic District

Pickman House, Goult House c. 1664 - 43 Charter St

Mariner Samuel Pickman acquired the land in 1657, and it's one of the few 17th century Salem structures surviving on its original foundation. It was originally built as one story but was raised to two stories in 1725.

Under the supervision of Sheriff George Corwin, Samuel's wife, Lydia, had the task of examining the women on trial, looking for witch's marks. June 2, 1692 at 10am and 4pm, Lydia examined Bridget Bishop, Rebecca Nurse, Elizabeth Proctor, Alice Parker, Susannah Martin, and Sarah Good.

Peabody House, Dr. Nathaniel and Sophia Grimshawe House c. 1770 - 53 Charter St

This Federal style, three-story wood frame house was built in 1770. It was likely constructed as a two-story dwelling with the third floor being added around the 1790s.

The home was originally owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne's father-in-law and is where Nathaniel courted his future wife Sophia. Sophia was an artist, painter, and illustrator but was often sick from being given mercury as an infant. This contributed to her later exhaustion, excitability, anxiety, and agitation. The first time she and Nathaniel were to meet, she cancelled because of a migraine. Sophia had initially discouraged the marriage, citing her ill health, but they would become engaged three years later. Legend has it that the two often took midnight strolls in the Burial Point Cemetery, the second oldest cemetery in the US.

Old Burying Point, Charter St Cemetery c. 1637 - 51 charter st

Oldest maintained cemetery in Salem and among the oldest in the US.

Judge John Hathorne (on the left looking from the front gate): One of the leading judges during the Salem witch trials

Judge Samuel Sewall: Only witchcraft judge to apologize

Bartholomew Gedney (60 feet from the front gate at the center): Judge during the trials. Salem native and physician by profession. Friends with Judge Hathorne and Jonathan Corwin. Gedney's father owned a tavern in the town and he took it over after his death. Gedney sold refreshments to the participants of the trials and was even present during the examination of his friend John Alden. He watched as the afflicted girls were tormented

and told Alen he'd "always looked up to him to be an honest man, but now he did see cause to alter his judgement." Father-in-law to Sheriff George Corwin, the man responsible for transporting the condemned to the gallows.

Samuel Shattuck (short distance behind the bronze map in front of the cemetery): Dyer, shopkeeper, and quaker who testified against Bridget Bishop. Shattuck assumed Bridget was creating a "poppet" when she brought him small pieces of lace to dye. Samuel's eldest son then fell ill and Samuel and his wife blamed Bishop for it. Samuel testified at Bridget's trial and she was later executed.

Richard More: Mayflower passenger

Chief Justice Benjamin Lynde: Presided over the Boston Massacre trial

Crombie St District

William Pike House c. 1770 - 18 crombie st

Two and one-half story Georgian house with a gambrel roof, built in 1770 and moved to Crombie Street in 1830. It's a rare example of a colonial home in the Salem business district. Compact and closely-spaced workers' houses similar to this one dominated 18th-century Salem, in this area.

William Pike was arrested in 1653 and taken to the General Court for his support of persecuted Quakers. He was also one of the 115 people who signed a petition in defense of Mary Bradbury, a Salem neighbor accused of being a witch. Unfortunately, Mary was found guilty and sentenced to death on September 9th, 1692.

Derby Waterfront District

Derby House c. 1762 - 65 derby st

Georgian-style home built as a wedding present for Elias Hasket Derby and Elizabeth Crowninshield Derby. For the first 20 years of their marriage, they would live at this address with seven children and two slaves. Elias made his money selling items produced by slave plantations in the Caribbean and enslaved at least six people while living here. Compared to other homes built in a similar style, historians note the interior was "somewhat old-fashioned."

Narbonne House c. 1674 - 71 Essex St.

What a middle-class family home would have looked like in the 17th-18th centuries. This home was built in 1675 for butcher Thomas Ives. The grounds include a first-period lean-to foundation, cobblestone driveway, dairy, well, privies, and trashpit. This site is notable for the quantity of artifacts found here—over 138,000, including imported late-18th century English ceramic and Chinese porcelain. By 1760, a small brick-floored dairy in the backyard kept milk and cheese cool and sometime before 1820 the carriage house was added.

Two-hundred years of the family continuously lived in this house until 1964, with residents that were weavers, shoremen, tanners, and sailors.

When first built, there was one room on the first floor, one room on the second floor, an attic, and a shallow root cellar. It was customary in the 17th century to build one section of your home knowing you would add to it later. The taller section of the home is the oldest and has its original roof and chimney. The oak sills, summer beams, plates, and posts of the original house are exposed on each floor, and you can see the hand-tooled marks.

A built-in cupboard in the lean-to has a much earlier door with one-half of a rare 17th-century cock's head hinge, probably salvaged from some part of the original house. A very early door also leads to the attic with hand-wrought hinges and a wooden latch. There's an unusual arched closet to the left of the fireplace in the half-house chamber.

Salem Custom House c. 1819 - 176 derby st

Federal style building that represents a key chapter in Salem's maritime history. The first custom house in Salem opened in 1649 and this is the 13th. By the late 18th-century, Salem was one of the most important ports in the US, with docks that sent ships to Asia, Europe, and Africa. The international trades also made Salem one of the wealthiest cities in the US.

Because their port was so busy, the Federal Government established a customs office in Salem to ensure the imported goods were properly taxed. Before this, customs officials worked in smaller, less formal settings. When built it was located directly across from Derby Wharf, the largest of Salem's wharves. There were giant scales assembled on the wharf and customs employees would inventory the incoming cargo.

Once a ship arrived in the harbor, its cargo would be offloaded and taken to this building for inspection. Officials would examine the goods and determine the value. They were also responsible for enforcing trade laws and preventing smuggling. The main floor had offices for surveyors and a large hall that goods to be inspected and weighed. The process of collecting customs taxes was complex and required administrative oversight due to the laws and regulations of different countries, as well as the fluctuating values of goods in the global market. This whole process sometimes took more than two weeks.

The author Nathaniel Hawthorne worked here as a surveyor from 1846-1849 as a struggling writer, trying to support his family. This job had a major impact on his writing career, sparking the inspiration for *The Scarlet Letter*. His experience is documented in the book, where he reflects on his time working at the customs house and offers a detailed description of the building and its inhabitants.

Hawkes House c. 1780 - 174 derby st

Federal-style, three-story clapboard house with three chimneys designed by Samuel McIntire for Elias Derby in 1780. Samuel McIntire is one of the earliest and most influential architects in the US.

The house Elias and Elizabeth Derby moved to after they grew out of the previous one c. 1762. As the house was getting built, it was paused because of the American Revolution. In need of space and uncertain how long

the war would last, they impatiently moved into an existing mansion on Washington Square. The Derby's used this stunning home as a warehouse for storing their dry goods. In 1801 the home was sold to local shipbuilder, Benjamin Hawkes, and at the end of the 19th century, the home had been converted into a tenement for immigrants and mill workers.

Derby Wharf Light c. 1871 - salem maritime national historic site

The Derby Wharf Light, at only 20 feet tall, was constructed in 1871. There has always been a caretaker rather than a resident keeper. There have only been six caretakers, the longest being John Lunch's 20 years of service beginning in 1885. In 1905, the caretaker's salary was \$450 per year. The last caretaker was William Osgood who walked to the lighthouse every morning and evening. During the Salem fire of 1914, Osgood was occupied with saving his own house on Summer Street, so his wife took the keys and lit the lighthouse for the evening. It was reported that she was barely able to escape before the flames swept in.

House of Seven Gables c. 1668 - 54 Turner St

Built in 1668 by sea captain and merchant John Turner I and his wife Elizabeth. Turner partially funded the house's construction through his business of selling fish to slave plantations in the West Indies.

It's one of the oldest surviving timber-framed mansions in North America, with 17 rooms and over 8,000 square feet. The original home was two rooms, 2 and one-half stories with a projecting front porch and massive central chimney; this original portion now forms the middle of the house. Four windows of the original ground floor room remain in the house's side wall. A few years later a kitchen lean-on and north kitchen ell was added to the back of the house. In 1676 the front was extended with its own chimney, a parlor on the ground floor, and a large bed chamber above it. Ceilings in the new wings of the house are higher than the very low ceilings in older parts.

Rumor has it that Turner wanted to protect his sisters during the manic time of the trials, so he built a hidden staircase along the fireplace if they should ever need to hide. Other hidden rooms have also been discovered in the home, including a dining room where secret musicals and dances were held.

Three generations later, John Turner III lost the family fortune and the family lost the mansion. The House of Seven Gables was then sold to Captain Samuel Ingersoll in 1782. Ingersoll left the property to his daughter Susanna, cousin to writer Nathaniel Hawthorne. Hawthorne's visits to his cousin's home are credited with inspiring the setting and title of his 1851 novel, *The House of Seven Gables*.

Hooper Hathaway House, Old Bakery c. 1682 - 54 Turner St

The earliest portion of the home is the main entrance, chimney, facade gable, and overhang, and in 1784 the house was doubled in size. The home retains a number of Jacobean details including preserved plaster treatments in the great hall as well as posts and beams. The posts and beams are also a source of debate still studied. There are four posts in the great hall and the carved shoulders don't really match in height and design,

leading people to believe the beams were salvaged from Governor Endicott's original home since Hooper had purchased the land from Endicott.

Retire Beckett House c. 1655 - 54 Turner St.

Here lived a prominent Salem family of shipbuilders that occupied the home for generations. Retire Beckett was a master shipbuilder and constructed 25 vessels in the early 1800s. Only two of the home's original rooms have survived.

West India Goods Store c. 1836 - 164 derby st

Captain Henry Prince moved into this building in 1836. Price was a sailor and went to sea at age 19. Later he became a successful merchant and owner/part-owner of nine ships. The first documented use of the building shows it as the *West India Goods Store* where Prince sold items such as molasses, sugar, coffee, and local produce/products.

Essex Institute District

Crowninshield Bentley House c. 1727 - 126 essex st

This Georgian colonial home was built in 1727. Captain John Crowninshield grew successful as Salem emerged as a major player in the maritime economy and his family became one of the wealthiest in the town. His son even purchased the first elephant ever brought to America from India. It cost him \$450 and he said "if it was a folly it was his alone." He later sold the elephant in New York for \$10,000 and it toured around the country.

In 1761, a probate inventory of Captain Crowninshield refers to a male slave "valued" at \$66.13 and a female slave "valued" at \$40. A slave family lived on the third floor of this home and were legally freed in 1783 when slavery was abolished in Massachusetts. Studies of New England slavery suggests that many enslaved people were more likely to live in the house with the family rather than in separate quarters.

Crowninshield died at sea and the house was passed to his widow and son. In 1774, both his wife and son died within weeks of each other, so the son's widow supported herself by renting out the rooms of the home. For the next 35 years, rooms were rented to tradesmen, marines, and widows.

Two rooms on the second floor were rented by Reverend William Bentley, where he lived until his death in 1819. His rooms were densely packed, with a library of 4,000 volumes—one of the largest in America at that time. Bentley used half of his annual salary to help the less fortunate and was a staunch advocate for education, public schools for all, and schools for Salem's black children. He was even a popular substitute teacher. Bentley was also a Harvard graduate who spoke 21 languages—seven of them fluently. He wrote for the local newspaper, traveled extensively, belonged to numerous clubs, founded the East Indian Marine Society in 1799, and regularly swam in the harbor. Bentley's diary he kept for decades is now an incredible historic document that details the weather, news, and gossip tidbits from Salem's residents. He was a noted scholar and frequent correspondent

to Thomas Jefferson, often translating and advising. Jefferson tried to recruit him as the first president of the University of Virginia as well as chaplain to congress, but Bentley declined both offers in favor of staying in his much loved-Salem.

Four generations of the Crowninshields lived here until 1832.

Gardner Pingree House c. 1804 - 128 Essex St

Federal-style home built by Samuel McIntire for John and Sarah Gardner. The home is three stories tall with white marble trim. The interior features lavishly carved woodwork in the public spaces on the first floor. It has a total of 14 rooms, with four large rooms on each floor divided by a wide center hall. The first floor features a large dining room, pantry, and kitchen. To the right are large double parlors. The upper floors have a total of eight bedrooms. The mantels, cornices, and trim are decorated with images of leaves, wheat, and baskets of fruit.

A mansion like this was very active during the winter ball season. A typical evening gathering in the double parlors would involve music, dining, and dancing until sunrise.

In 1814 the house was sold to Captain Joseph White and would become the site of his murder, which prompted a famous trial that inspired Edgar Allan Poe (*The Tell-Tale Heart*) and Nathaniel Hawthorne (*Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe*). He was murdered in his bedchamber by a Crowninshield over the Knapp brothers' inheritance. The Knapp brothers were found guilty and were hanged for their role in the crime.

David Pingree bought the house in 1834, and in 1860 the carriage house was added to the rear of the property.

John Ward House c. 1884 - 7-9 Brown St

Currier John Ward immigrated from England to America in 1660 to avoid the plague. By 1684, Ward built the first portion of this home. It was a two story structure with one room on each floor and a large chimney. The lean-to was the last addition to the house, giving it a saltbox appearance.

The original plot was one-acre with a kitchen garden, outhouse, and well. The house's 1695 plaster is a rare surviving example consisting of river clay and animal hair. The kitchen was added in the summer of 1692 during the witch trials. At the time, the town jail was right across the street.

Temple Hardy bought the house in 1816 and operated a bakery from it for years, then the house was converted into a multi-unit residential tenement, and remained that way, until 1910. The home was originally located on St. Peter Street, but was moved here in 1910 by splitting it in two and rolling it on ox-drawn logs from its original plot three blocks away.

Andrew Safford House c. 1819 - 270 Washington sq

Federal style home built by John Andrew, a Salem merchant specializing in the fur trade with Russia. The interior woodwork is attributed to Joseph True, a master carpenter who apprenticed under Samuel McIntire.

There is a three story staircase leading to all floors of the house and solid mahogany doors still retaining their original mercury glass knobs. One of the most prominent features of the house is the early 19th-century French wallpaper depicting scenes of Cupid and Psyche.

By the 1820s, Salem was turbulent from an economic standpoint and many merchants and captains who built homes similar to this one found themselves destitute. Within ten years of its construction, Andrew went bankrupt and lost ownership of the house.

Lyle Tapley Shoe Shop c. 1783 - 9 Brown St

Originally located in Lynn, Massachusetts, these small structures for shoemaking were common during the 19th-century but very few “ten-footers” survive today. These shops provided shoes and other leather goods as well as the center of local news and gossip.

Salem Common Historic District

Joseph Story House c. 1811

Well-preserved Federal architecture with three stories and two interior chimneys, wrapped in Flemish bond bricks with granite trim. The interior is well-preserved and retains original woodwork, plasterwork, and other decorative elements. There are 13 fireplaces, a beamed living room, and stairways and moldings carved by Samuel McIntire.

It was home to US Supreme Court Justice, Joseph Story, from 1811 until his death. Story was an influential figure in the early years at Harvard and was appointed to the Supreme Court by James Madison when he was 32. James Madison and Marquis de Lafayette both visited the home in 1817. Joseph Story moved his family to Cambridge in 1829 where he helped develop the library and a merit-based method for teaching law.

In 1860 the house was purchased by Dr. Amos Johnson, who practiced medicine in the house until the 1900s. He and his wife Francis added a two-story structure to the north side of the property and created the main entry on Winter Street.

Not in District

Stephen Daniels House c. 1667 - 1 Daniels St

Constructed in 1667 by Stephen Daniels I and II, a father and son duo of Salem shipbuilders. It was built as a four room house, with the oldest part being the lower two stories of the southern half. The home now has 15 rooms and 13 fireplaces. It's the oldest bed and breakfast in the country and for 150 years, it was occupied by shipbuilders and carpenters.

William Murray House c. 1688 - 39 Essex St

In July 1687, cooper William Murray—court clerk during the witch trials—purchased this land. He built his home the next year. It's a two and one-half-story clapboard house with a central chimney. It originally was only three bays long and had overhangs on the south and east faces.

Murray was still living in the house when he served as court clerk during the witch trials. He even provided testimony against Alice Parker in September of that year. During the trials that summer and fall, Murray recorded the examinations of the following accused witches: Job Tookey, Mary Parker, Mary Toothaker, Henry Salter, Rebecca Johnson, and William Proctor.

On September 6, 1692, William Murray and Thomas Putnam testified that they witnessed several of the girls being afflicted during Alice Parker's examination. Murray and Putnam ended their testimony, "We believe that Alice Parker the prisoner at the bar has often hurt the said persons by acts of witchcraft." Alice Parker was found guilty and executed on September 22, 1692.

Eleazer Gedney House c. 1664 - 19-21 High St

Eleazer Gedney purchased this lot near the South River in Salem in 1664. He built Gedney's Wharf and the original part of the home here. It was first built with two rooms on the first floor and a single chamber above, with an attic and a front-facing gable. When the house was built, the Salem waterfront was close by and the shipyards were located where the Salem Post Office is today.

Eleazer was the brother of Bartholomew Gedney, a judge during the witch trials and brother-in-law to John Turner, the carpenter who built the House of Seven Gables. Eleazner also served as a Salem juryman in 1670 and grand juryman in 1675. The house is significant for both its farming and for its evidence of early decorative finishes in the hall chamber and parlor.

In the hall chamber, three successive color schemes can be identified, with the earliest being thought to be contemporary or near-contemporary with the original construction of the home. The house is significant for its structural carpentry and for surviving early paint. In the hall chamber, three successive color schemes can be identified, the earliest thought to be contemporary or near-contemporary with original construction. The great hall was likely used for formal occasions by the Gedney family and contained the family's finer furnishings and

service ware. Gedney died in 1683, leaving his widow Mary Gedney and seven children, three of whom were under the age of five.

There were not many options for women in Mary's position in the 17th century. One was to remarry, which would have required her to relinquish her property and wealth to a new husband. As a widow, she was legally entitled to a portion of her husband's estate and by remaining unmarried, she retained a level of autonomy not available to women at the time.

To make ends meet she first petitioned for a license to sell beverages and cider outside her home, which was located close to the waterfront and on the highway to Marblehead— a prime location for passerbys. In July 1692, Mary received approval to become an innkeeper and turned the home into an inn and tavern.

By the time her license was granted, six people had already been accused and executed for witchcraft. Mary, as well as another widow who owned the Ship Tavern, billed Salem for the refreshments they provided during the examinations and trials. When the witch trials began that year, the town paid Mary 40 pounds to use her inn.

Mary's inn appears in documents submitted to Salem courts for the use of her property for the "entertainment of jurors and witnesses." Records indicate that Mary did not receive reimbursement until 1693 when she got 40 pounds as a partial payment for what the government felt were "extraordinary charges."

In 1773, the Gedney family sold the home to Benjamin Cox who used it as an investment property for the following 25 years.

Neal House c. 1729 - 12 broad st

Georgian-style home with clapboard exterior built for carpenter Joseph Neal Cordwainer who ran a warehouse on Salem's waterfront. The home incorporates portions of an even older house c. 1664. By the mid-19th century the home was divided into two separate properties.

Old South Burying Ground c. 1628 - charter st

The land can be traced to one of the original English settlers in Salem, Captain William Trask. Trask immigrated in 1628 and established the first milling operation and glasshouse in the Salem area.

The oldest headstone in the cemetery dates to 1689, belonging to Lucretia Derby. Peabody established this land as the meet-up location for his soldiers prior to them marching to the Battle of Lexington and Concord. The main road was widened in the early 19th century and a fence was placed around the burial ground. Four of the seven men who died at the Battle of Lexington are now buried beneath the sidewalk or road due to the widened road.

Broad St Cemetery c. 1655 - broad st

Second oldest cemetery in town (oldest section is the southeastern portion). The cemetery is home to 684 headstones, with the oldest headstone being from 1684. There are also 85 tombs, the majority of which are underground with only a marker as an indicator. Others have above ground entrances with either slate, marble, or iron doors. It is located across the street from the Pickering House, the oldest house in Salem.

It's the resting place of Judge Jonathan Corwin (resident of the Witch House) and his sheriff nephew George Corwin. (Small, off-white obelisk; looking from Broad St. can be found just right of the center of the cemetery near the back fence.)

Proctor's Ledge - 33 proctor, pope st

The area where those accused and convicted were executed by hanging from a tree. Over the course of four separate occasions in June, July, August, and September, 19 innocent people were hanged after being found guilty of witchcraft.

The location is named after John Proctor, one of the accused. He was not convicted of witchcraft until the execution of his sister-in-law Rebecca Nurse and the trial of his third wife Elizabeth. Proctor's former servant Mary Warren maintained that Proctor had attempted to assault her. Warren added that Proctor had forced her to touch the "devil's book". Despite 32 neighbors attesting to Proctor's character, the Court of Oyer and Terminer found him guilty. Proctor and his wife were sentenced to death by hanging on August 5, 1692. John Proctor was executed here on August 19th.

Part of the evidence that helped historians determine the exact location of the executions included eyewitness accounts dating back to 1692 when they actually occurred. Nearby neighbors of Proctor's Ledge were able to see the hangings from their windows and kept records of the event.

In 1766 John Adams visited his brother-in-law in Salem and wrote in his diary that he had visited Proctor's Ledge.

((DANVERS))

Rebecca Nurse Homestead c. 1678 - 149 pine st

The only home of a person executed during the witch trials that is open to the public. The land originally encapsulated 300 acres and over the years it has lessened to 25. The house was built as a traditional saltbox in 1678 with a central entrance and chimney. Four of the older rooms are open to the public, including the original great hall, sleeping chamber, lean-to, and parlor.

The grounds contain a variety of outbuildings, including an internal structure salvaged from the c. 1681 home of Dr. Zerubbabel Endecott, the Nurse family burial ground, a shoemaker's shed, and a dairy shed. There is also a replica of the first Salem Village Meetinghouse on the property, built from studying old records.

The carvings in the home are very ornate and the windows are mouth-blown glass from the 1900s. The great hall was used for everything; kitchen, dining room, and even the bedroom during the winter months. The fireplace could fit about five people inside it so you could have multiple little fires going and cook multiple things at the same time. There are also two holes in the back of the fireplace for baking. You would have a fire going in there for a portion of the day, then when the bricks got really hot, you'd pull out the wood and slide whatever you were cooking onto and cover it up with the wooden planks. The large cupboard is from the 17th century but not original to the house.

There was probably a loft ladder rather than a staircase up to the second floor when first built. The room is similar to what it would have looked like in the 1600s. If it was a summer month, people would upstairs, but in the winter everyone slept downstairs because that's where the fire was.

Rebecca Towne was born in 1621 in England and moved to Salem in 1635 with her parents and seven siblings. In 1636, the original 300 acre parcel was settled by Townsend Bishop, who is said to have built a mansion on the property. The Townes lived on a farm along the river in Northfields, near the home of George Jacobs, who would himself be executed for witchcraft in 1692.

Around 1645, Rebecca married Francis Nurse, a tray maker in Salem. In 1678, Reverend Allen leased the property to the Nurse family. Rebecca, her husband Francis, and their eight children moved to the property and started a farm. By 1692, all eight of the Nurse children had grown to adulthood and six were married with homes nearby on the homestead.

In mid-march of 1692, Ann Putnam Jr. first claimed to see a specter of an old woman sitting in her grandmother's chair. With encouragement from others in the household, she came to name Rebecca Nurse as the specter. Abigail Williams also claimed to be tormented by the specter of Nurse, as did Ann Putnam Sr.

Former Salem Village minister Deodat Lawson visited the Putnam home in March, and watched in alarm as Ann Putnam battled with Rebecca Nurse's specter, which himself could not see. A committee of four visited Rebecca Nurse around the third week of march: Israel Porter, his wife Elizabeth, Daniel Andrews, and Peter Cloyce. Porter was often in dispute with the Putnams and his wife was the sister of Judge John Hathorne; Andrews was a bricklayer who worked on the Witch (Corwin) House; and Cloyce was Rebecca's brother-in-law.

Rebecca was ill in bed when confronted. She expressed pity for the afflicted and commented that she believed some of the accused were innocent. Her visitors explained that she too had been accused. Nurse was filled with amazement. She wondered aloud, what had she done that God "should lay such an affliction on me in my old

age.” A complaint was sworn against her by Jonathan and Edward Putnam, and Rebecca Nurse was arrested March 24.

In her examination at the Salem Meeting House that day, the afflicted—Ann Putnam Jr. and her mother, as well as Abigail Williams, Elizabeth Hubbard, Mary Walcott, and Goody Pope—writhed and twisted. They claimed Nurse’s specter tormented them. They could see the devil whispering in her ear and familiars in the shape of birds flock around the room. The girls mimicked Nurse’s movements. Ann Putnam shouted at Nurse and her husband Thomas had to carry her away.

In response to the relentless questioning by Judge John Hathorne, Rebecca Nurse said, “I am as innocent as a child unborn.” The judges ordered her to be held in the Salem jail, if only for the afflictions they themselves witnessed at her examination.

In his sermon three days later, Reverend Samuel Parris revealed his topic: how the devil could be found within the church. He said, “Oh, it is a dreadful thing to be a devil, and yet to sit down at the Lord’s table.” After hearing this, Rebecca Nurse’s sister Sarah Cloyce arose and immediately left the meeting house, interpreting the topic as a direct reference to her sister. She slammed the doors behind her.

Rebecca’s son-in-law and son visited the Putnam house at the end of March, trying to understand how Rebecca had come to be accused. They suspected Ann Putnam Sr. had encouraged her daughter to name Rebecca Nurse.

In April, the afflicted said that Rebecca Nurse’s specter, along with those of Good, Osborne, and Sarah Wildes, took part in a witches sabbath, presided over by the specter of Reverend George Burroughs, the “king” of witches. The accused claimed to have witnessed this event in the parsonage pasture. Rebecca Nurse’s sisters Sarah and Mary were both accused of being witches and jailed.

In June, Rebecca nurse underwent the invasive process of an intimate search in which moles or skin irregularities were considered a witch mark. The investigating women said they found one.

Nurse’s grand jury was underway by June 29th. Sarah Good, Susannah Martin, Elizabeth Howe, and Sarah Wildes were all tried at the same time. During the trial, Nurse’s daughter Sarah witnessed Goody Bibber deliberately stick her own knees with pins, pretending to be afflicted.

Sarah Houlton gave an exaggerated testimony about her neighbor Rebecca Nurse. In 1689, Houlton’s husband Benjamin had sickened and died following an altercation over his pigs getting loose and ruining Nurse’s garden. Sarah blamed his death on this disagreement and thought Nurse had cursed him with witchcraft. During the trial Nurse was asked, “Why haven’t you gone to visit these girls if you were so concerned?” and Nurse replied, “In my youth I had experienced some sorts of strange fits, similar to what I’ve been hearing they’ve experienced and I was afraid to go because if I went I may suffer again.”

A petition supporting Nurse, signed by 39 members of the community, was presented to the court and Nurse was found not guilty. The afflicted in the room reacted wildly and the outburst was enough to concern the magistrates and jury.. Chief Justice William Stoughton was not satisfied with the verdict. He wondered what Nurse had meant when, after Hobbs was brought into the courtroom to testify against her, Rebecca had said “But she’s one of us!” Did she mean a witch like us? Rebecca Nurse was brought back into the courtroom and asked: What had she meant? She didn’t answer. She was old, hard-of-hearing and overwhelmed. She stood silently and her silence was interpreted as an admission of guilt. The verdict was reversed and she was found guilty. Nurse explained her statement, Deliverance Hobbs had been in prison with her, how could she be an accuser?

On July 3, Reverend Nicholas Noyes presided over Rebecca Nurse’s excommunication from Salem Town Church. Nurse’s supporters turned to governor William Phipps for help. Phipps was going to write something that would in theory explain her innocence, but after an outcry from the afflicted and the Putnams, he backed down. Rebecca was guilty and condemned to execution and Chief Justice William Soughton signed the death warrant. Rebecca Nurse was executed on July 19, 1692 on Proctor’s Ledge. It is believed that her family came and collected her body that evening, taking her home to be buried in an unmarked grave on the homestead.

This is the only known burial site of any convicted of witchcraft during the trials. After his mother and father passed away in 1695, Samuel Nurse retained the home. Francis Nurse (Rebecca’s great-grandson) was an officer in the local Danvers militia and responded from the home to fight at Lexington and Concord. Francis married Eunice Putnam in the 1750s and later the Putnams purchased the property in 1784. The house remained a private residence until 1907.

Holten House c. 1670 - 171 Holten St

Colonial saltbox, with the original structure being on the eastern side. The home was built by Benjamin Holten and later occupied by Sarah Holten—probably in a typical one-room layout. The Holten’s property abutted that of neighbor Rebecca Nurse.

In 1692, Sarah Holten gave testimony against Rebecca Nurse who lived on a farm nearby. In her June testimony, Sarah described an incident in 1689 when their pigs broke free and got into the Nurse’s field, ruining some of their crops. She said Rebecca Nurse came to the Houlton house “railing and scolding” and threatened to have her son shoot the pigs. It was that angry visit, Sarah said, that triggered fits and declining health in her husband. He suffered blindness and stomach pains and could not be helped by a doctor. When he died, Sarah blamed Nurse for her husband’s painful demise.

Benjamin Holten Jr. began running a tavern in the house in 1715 that operated until 1745. During the Revolutionary War, it was the home of Judge Samuel Holten, a founding father who served in the Continental Congress.

Darling-Prince House c. 1680 - 177 Hobart st

Built on the outskirts of Salem Village and moved to its present location in 1845, this home is actually two houses put together. The home was built in 1690 for John Darling, a mariner who farmed the land while not at sea. Darling died in 1713 and the estate went to his son Thomas, who farmed the land until the property was sold to Dr. Jonathan Prince in 1734, one of the first physicians of Danvers. Dr. Prince would practice medicine from his home and teach students the medical profession until he passed away at home in 1753.

Ingersoll House, Ordinary c. 1670 - 199 Hobart St

The earliest part of the building was built around 1670 for Nathaniel Ingersoll; he lived on this property for 70 years. Nathaniel Ingersoll was one of the most respected members of Salem Village, born in 1633.

At age 11, Nathaniel's father passed away and he inherited 75 acres of land. While still a boy he went to live with his father's friend, Governor Endecott, on his 300 acre estate and orchard farm where he was employed as a servant for four years. He married Hannah Collins around age 19 and started his farm around the same time. The Ingersolls' neighbor Joseph Hutchinson, the father of several sons, agreed that they could adopt one of his boys, Benjamin, and raise him as his own—their previous attempts at children had been futile.

The Ingersoll property originally had a separate dwelling house from the Ordinary, as well as the town's watchhouse where Sentinels guarded against Native American "ambushes." The Ordinary, as the tavern/inn was named, was a convenient stop for travelers and a gathering place for the village.

Both witch trial examinations and afflictions took place on this land. Since there were few public buildings in rural areas, taverns were often used for government purposes, (e.g., public meetings, hearings, temporary jails). The first three women to be accused of witchcraft in 1692—Tituba, Sarah Osborne, and Sarah Good—were scheduled to be examined here on March 1, but so many people turned up to witness the event that it had to be moved down the road to the Salem Meeting House. Other accused witches later examined and/or confined at the tavern include: Bridget Bishop, Martha Carrier, Giles Corey, Martha Corey, Lydia Dustin, Sarah Dustin, Dorothy Good, Elizabeth Hart, Dorcas Hoar, Abigail Hobbs, Elizabeth Howe, Sarah Murrell, Rebecca Nurse, William Proctor, Wilmot Redd, and Mary Warren.

Nathaniel Ingersoll himself accused several of the suspected witches, including Martha Corey, John and Elizabeth Proctor, Sarah Wilds, Susannah Martin, John Willard, Benjamin Proctor, Mary Derich, Sarah Pease, and Sarah Cloyce and provided testimony against them. Rebecca Nurse was also held here before her examination, as was Dorothy Good.

Several acts of suspected witchcraft reportedly happened at Ingersoll's Tavern. In mid-march, Deodat Lawson witnessed the afflicted Mary Walcott here, with self-inflicted teeth marks on her wrist. On March 28, William Rayment and Daniel Elliot were here with some of the afflicted girls. The two men, along with Nathaniel Ingersoll's wife Hannah, heard the girls claim to see the specter of Goody Proctor. One said of Proctor, "Goody

Proctor, old witch. I'll her hang." When scolded by Hannah Ingersoll for those words, one of the girls admitted to acting out "for sport, they must have some sport." John Indian, Reverend Samuel Parris's Native American slave and husband to Tituba, the first accused of witchcraft, worked at the Ordinary. He would show off the scars on his arms to out-of-towners passing through, bragging that he got them when he was "attacked" by witches. On April 19th, Mercy Lewis reportedly suffered a fit at the tavern and cried out that Sarah Cloyce was affecting her. On April 21st, afflicted girl Abigail Williams was walking past the tavern when she claimed to see the specter of George Burroughs standing in the road.

The attendees spent a lot on tavern refreshments due to the trials, mostly food, cider, and rum. Ingersoll also rented rooms to travelers.

Taverns in 17th-century New England operated under strict regulations and were forbidden to serve Native Americans, apprentices, Harvard students, and overserved individuals. Taverns also closed at sunset or 9pm and games like cards, dice, billiards, and shuffleboard were not allowed. Despite modern-day stereotypes, Puritans did drink alcohol. Ingersoll's was the favored spot for local farmers to unwind and share news. It featured a sizable tap room with a large fireplace. Cider, served by the quart, was usually the drink of choice and hot food was even served. The tavern featured a large fireplace with hooks on each side to hang guns, a bare sanded floor with stools and chairs. The tavern also did a steady business on Sundays when parishioners came over between morning and afternoon church services.

April 21st saw another disturbing event here related to witchcraft. Abigail Hobbs claimed she saw the specter of George Burroughs and told Ingersoll's son Benjamin to strike it. As Benjamin impaled the air with his sword, Abigail announced that the specter turned into a cat, only to be picked up and held by the specter of Sarah Good. Her dramatic visions ended with the sighting of a huge gathering of witches out on the hill.

On December 12, 1693, Ingersoll submitted a request to the Superior Court of Judicature, asking for repayment for lodging, food, drinks, and care for the magistrate's horses provided during the witch trial examinations. He also asked for the repayment of "oats for cart horses and marshall's horse" during the trials.

In 1701, Nathaniel Ingersoll donated land to Salem to build a second meetinghouse. Ingersoll also donated the land for the training field where Salem Village and Danvers militia drilled. Ingersoll died in 1719 and the house was passed to mariner Joseph Cross in 1736. Being close to the militia training field, it was frequented by the men who confronted the British soldiers on the day of the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Joseph Cross licensed the home as a tavern from 1751-1798. In 1802, the house was sold to Major General Ebenezer Goodale who ran a large butcher business for 30 years. In 1832, the First Church of Salem purchased the house to use as a parsonage and served as one until the 1960s.

Porter Bradstreet House c. 1665 - 487 Locust St

Last surviving, private rural colonial homestead in Danvers. The home is built in one of the rarest American architectural styles—its estimated that there are only 400 surviving buildings of its type in existence. The original structure was the side closest to the road and included a first floor great hall and a second floor hall chamber. Later, two east side rooms, a parlor, and parlor chamber were built.

The 500 acres of land this home first sat on was deeded to Emmanuel Downing in July 1638 by the town of Salem a month before his arrival here as part of the great puritan migration to New England. Downing was a lawyer of the Inner Temple in London. His second wife, Lucy Winthrop was the sister of Governor Winthrop. Downing was the father of Sir George Downing who was a member of the first graduating class at Harvard. Downing sold the estate to John Porter in 1650.

John Porter was born in Dorset England around 1596. He was a tanner by trade and migrated to America with his family and settled in Salem. He became a man of influence and represented Salem in the General Court in 1668. He had a large family of six boys and two girls. One of his son's, Joseph Porter, would marry Anna Hathorne, sister to Colonel John Hathorne who would be one of the two magistrates examining dozens of witches during the trials. Joseph Porter was active with a faction in Salem Village who fought against and eventually removed Reverend Samuel Parris from his position as minister at Salem due to his uncharitable activities during the trials. John Porter died in 1713 and his property was willed to his widows and later his children. The homestead and farm was valued at 900 pounds and included a slave named Robin who was 13.

Fourth generation Joseph Porter was born at the homestead in 1740. By 1775, he was married to his second wife Elizabeth Herrick and was within the top 10th percentile of tax payers in Danvers. On April 19, 1775, upon hearing of the British troops marching to Concord, Porter's company along with eight other Danvers companies of over 300 men, marched to the scene of the action and engaged in a severe firefight with the retreating British at Arlington. That day, six other members of the Porter family marched in Danvers's units to battle. In the event that opened the American Revolution, Danvers lost seven of their men. By 1780, his farm included three horses, two oxen, eight cows, seven steers, 20 sheep, and three pigs. His land produced 120 bushels of grain, five tons of English hay, and 15 tons of salt and his apple orchard produced five barrels of cider.

Descendant Amos Porter joined the first pioneer group from Danvers and Ipswich that trekked in wagons west and colonized Marietta Ohio in 1788. Family tradition indicates that the house was used as a refuge as part of the underground railroad.

General Israel Putnam Home c. 1648 - 431 Maple St

Lieutenant Thomas Putnam built the home in 1648, and the Putnam family occupied it for over three centuries. Lt. Thomas Putnam died in 1686 and gave the house to his youngest son, Joseph Putnam, instead of his eldest son Thomas Putnam—causing friction in the family.

In the factions that developed in Salem Village before the witch hysteria, much of which was focused on their new church leader, Reverend Samuel Parris, and the Putnams supported the minister—Joseph was one of the few who did not. He was a member of the Anti-Parris Village Committee elected on October 16, 1691, along with Joseph Hutchinson, Joseph Porter, Daniel Andrews, and Francis Nurse. Parris thought of these committee men as his enemies.

In 1692, Joseph Putnam spoke out against the trials even though his brother, Thomas Putnam, sister-in-law Ann Putnam Sr., and niece Ann Putnam Jr. were the main accusers in the trial. Joseph Putnam was one of the 39 signers of the petition in support of Rebecca Nurse. During the trials, Joseph Putnam was one of the two people who took notes during the examinations of the first three women to be accused. From that point forward, he was one of the most outspoken opponents of the proceedings, putting him in direct conflict with most of his family and especially his older brother. Thomas Putnam was responsible for the accusations of 43 people and his daughter was responsible for 62.

When the examinations began, Joseph reportedly stormed over to Thomas's house and confronted Ann Putnam Sr: "If you dare to touch with your foul lies anyone belonging to my household" he told her, "you shall answer for it." It is rumored that Joseph feared being accused by his brother so much that for six months until the trials ended, he kept his gun loaded and within reach and kept his fastest horse constantly saddled in case he was accused and needed to flee suddenly. Even after the trials were over, Joseph remained relentless in his pursuit of Reverend Parris. He and the others wanted the minister to admit his role in the deaths of the victims but would not. Joseph was constable in 1696 and even refused to collect the taxes intended to pay the minister's salary. Parris finally left the village in 1697.

In 1718, Joseph's 11th child Israel Putnam was born. Israel would grow up to head troops into battle during the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he gave his famous orders, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." In 1800, Israel's son Daniel Putnam lived in the house and built a clapboard building on the property where he operated a shoemaking factory manufacturing brogans.

In 1831, a second floor was added to the original structure as well as two additional rooms, an attic, and a gable room.

Endicott Estate, Glen Magna c. 1744 - 100 endicott estate

The home was built in 1744 but the story begins around 1812. The house was first occupied by Jonathan Ingersoll in the 1790s. During the war of 1812, Salem merchant Joseph Peabody moved to Danvers because he feared the New England coast line would be attacked by the British Royal Navy. Peabody rented the farm in Danvers from Captain Jonathan Ingersoll, a shipmaster in Salem and would purchase the home in 1814.

Peabody would employ Danvers resident, William Endicott, to serve on his ship. While on the *Glide*, Endicott worked as third mate. The ship wrecked in 1829 on an island near Fiji inhabited by cannibals. Endicott survived

by living among the natives for four months before he was rescued. When Endicott returned from Fiji, he became an inspector at the Salem courthouse, where he worked until his death in 1881. Peabody was one of the wealthiest ship owners in Salem when he died in 1844. His fleet of merchant ships traversed the globe, reaching ports in Europe, Africa and the East Indies.

Ellen Peabody would inherit her father's farm, along with her husband William Crowninshield Endicott Sr. (son of William Endicott). There is even a portrait of Ellen painted by John Singer Sargeant.

Because William Crowninshield Endicott Sr. had a significant role in politics, many important figures visited him at his estate, including the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain. At this time, during the height of the British Empire, Chamberlain was one of the most powerful figures in the world. After visiting, Chamberlain met Endicott's daughter Mary at a British Embassy Ball in Washington in 1888. Chamberlain proposed and even president Benjamin Harrison attended the wedding. Chamberlain was like in London but not in America. He was especially hated by Irish Americans for his decades-long opposition to Irish home rule.

During one summer visit to Glen Magna, Mary and Joseph were sitting on a bench in the gardens when there was an assassination attempt. The shooter, enraged by Chamberlain's oppression of the Irish, crept up the hedge behind the couple with the goal of killing the British ruler. Upon seeing him sitting beside his wife, the shooter wavered and was then caught by security.