

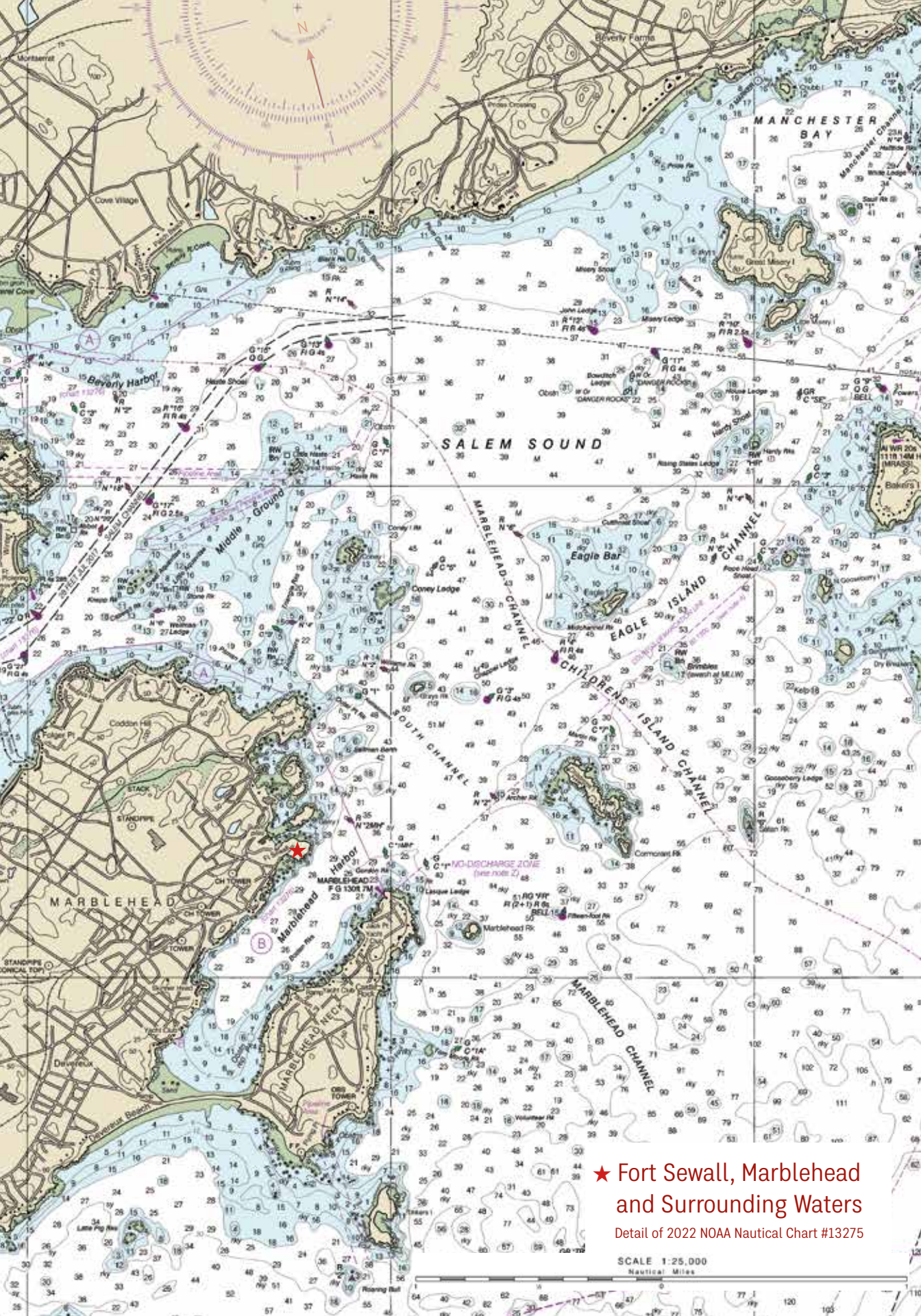
# CELEBRATING FORT SEWALL



## A COMMEMORATIVE BOOK

Sponsored by the Fort Sewall Oversight Committee  
Marblehead, Massachusetts





★ Fort Sewall, Marblehead  
and Surrounding Waters  
Detail of 2022 NOAA Nautical Chart #13275

SCALE 1:25,000  
Nautical Miles





ABOVE: A bucolic scene from the mid-1800s shows Fort Beach, Fort Sewall, and Marblehead Harbor in vivid colors, achieved through a lithographic printing process used for postcards. (Amy Drinker collection)

COVER: A reproduction of an early 1700s 6-pounder British cannon was installed at Fort Sewall in June 2022. Using black powder, the cannon will be fired by Glover’s Regiment reenactors on ceremonial occasions—but never with a projectile. (Amy Drinker)

BACK COVER: Glover’s Regiment reenactors fire blunderbusses from the lower parade at Fort Sewall. The blunderbuss was a smoothbore, muzzle-loading firearm developed in Germany or Holland in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. (Seamus Daly)

Throughout: Author credit is noted at the end of each text section and image credit is noted at the end of each caption.  
This second edition was printed by Friesens Corporation in Canada, 2023.

- Celebrating Fort Sewall . . . . . 1
- Introduction: Marblehead’s Fortifications . . . . . 3
- Fort Timeline . . . . . 4
- The Early Fort: 1705–1743 . . . . . 7
- Marblehead and the American Revolution . . . . . 8
- The Years of the War of 1812 . . . . . 11
- The Civil War and Fort Repairs . . . . . 13
- Life Around Fort Sewall: Late 1800s . . . . . 15
- Preparing for the Spanish American War: 1898 . . . . . 17
- Enjoying the Fort: 1900s . . . . . 19
- The Weather Tower at Fort Sewall . . . . . 21
- Artists Depict the Fort . . . . . 23
- Glover’s Regiment Encampments . . . . . 25
- Celebrations at Fort Sewall . . . . . 27
- The Sycamore Maple: A Beloved Tree . . . . . 29
- Storms at Fort Beach . . . . . 31
- The Centennial Preservation and Restoration Project: 2019–2022 . . . . . 33
- “Great Gunns” and How to Fire One . . . . . 38
- Inside the Fort’s Living Quarters . . . . . 41
- Archaeology at Fort Sewall: 2019 . . . . . 43
- Addendum: Fort Engineers, Plans, and 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> Century Wars . . . . . 44
- Acknowledgments and Further Information . . . . . 46
- Fort Sewall Renovation Project Supporters . . . . . 48





2020

The prominent rocky bluff on which the fort at Maverick's Head (later Fort Sewall) was built in 1644 commands broad views of the north and east approaches to Marblehead's main harbor. With an excellent deep-water anchorage located below the fort, guns at the fort could protect friendly vessels from pursuit by enemy forces. For any approaching pirate or enemy vessel, being fired upon by a cannon strategically positioned forty feet above high tide posed a formidable danger. Approaching ships could not know for sure if the fort's arsenal was in working condition. Sometimes an exaggerated display of preparation was the only deterrent Marbleheaders could provide in defense of their town. (Jamie Hark)

*Welcome* to *Celebrating Fort Sewall*. In June 2019, Marblehead taxpayers approved a \$750,000 Proposition 2½ debt-exclusion override to pay for renovations to Fort Sewall. This funding, combined with over \$1 million in private donations and grants, made the restoration of this historic place possible. This book is intended as a keepsake to commemorate Fort Sewall and the important role it has played, and continues to play, in Marblehead life.

We are grateful for the contributions of many townspeople and organizations in compiling the history, stories, and images included in this book. We also thank the donors who provided funds to support the Fort Sewall renovation project.

In 2019, our community celebrated the 375<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fort's first use while 2022 marked the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its return to the Town of Marblehead from the federal government. We hope that the many stories and images in this book provide interesting perspectives on that past. Our goal is to ensure that Fort Sewall's history is preserved and shared with future generations.

To learn more about the research included in this book, please visit our website. Most importantly, we encourage you to visit Fort Sewall and explore all it has to offer!

—Larry Sands, *Chair*, Fort Sewall Oversight Committee, May 2022

#### *Fort Sewall Oversight Committee*

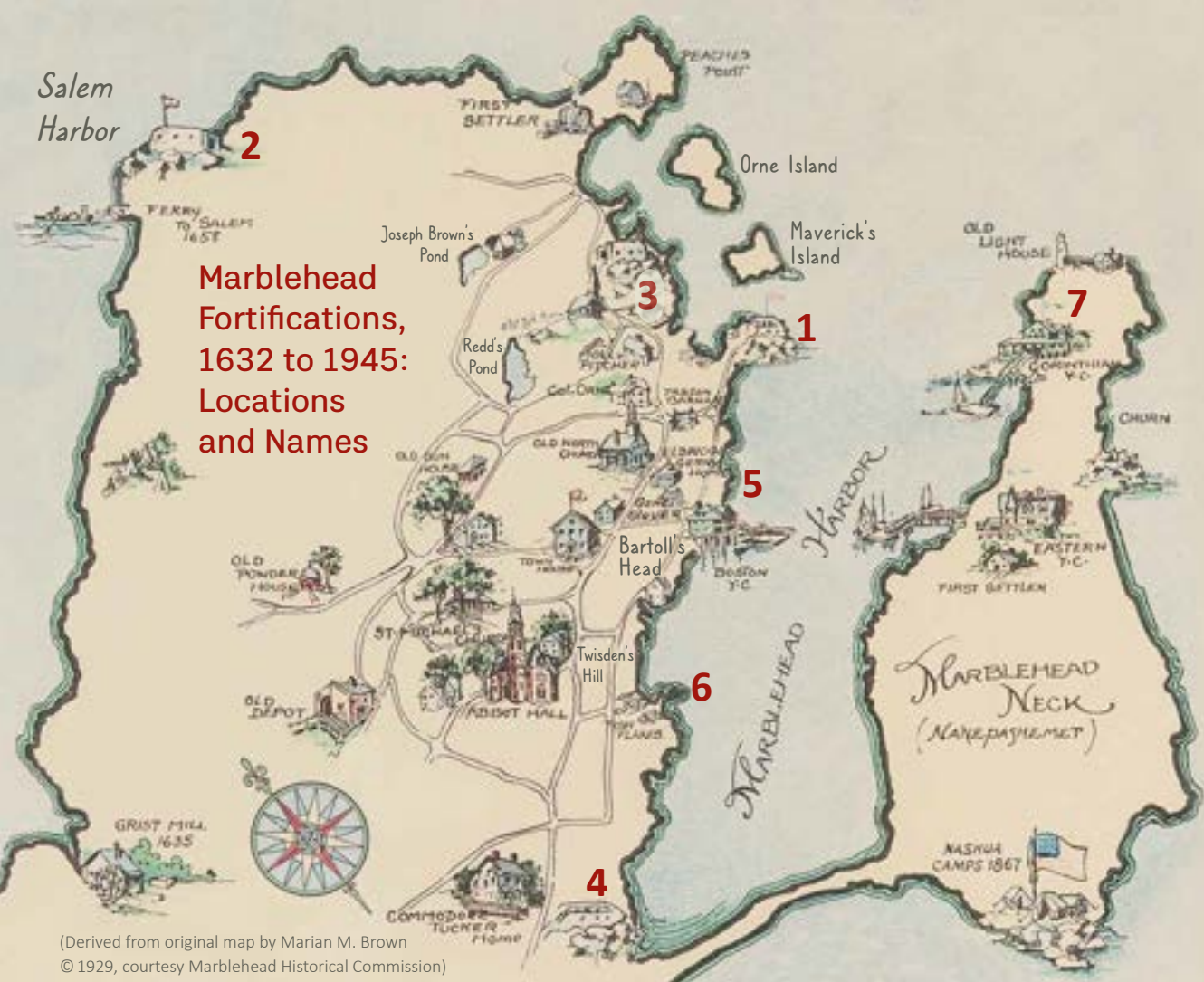
Larry Sands, <i>Chair</i>	Judy Remig Jacobi
Judy Anderson	Peter James
Rebecca Curran Cutting	Ed Lang
Charles H. Gessner	Christine Nuccio

Website: [Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee](https://Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee)

#### *Marblehead Select Board*

Jackie Belf-Becker, <i>Chair</i>	Erin M. Noonan
James E. Nye	Alexa Singer
M.C. Moses Grader	





- 1. Fort at Maverick's Head** is referred to in this book as the **original fort** (1644–1674).  
**Fort at Gale's Head** is referred to in this book as the **early fort** (1675–1800).  
**Fort Sewall** has been the fort's name since 1800.
- 2. Fort Darby, Darby's Fort** (1632–1863) provided coastal defense for Salem Harbor.  
**Fort Miller** (1863) was rebuilt and named for James Miller, a colonel in the War of 1812.
- 3. Bailey's Head, Fort Bailey** (1775–1783) was manned during the American Revolution.  
**Fort Washington** (1812–1815 and beyond) was fortified with a gun battery (some cannons) during the War of 1812.
- 4. Hewett's (Huet's, Hewitt's) Head battery** (1775) guarded the beach and the Marblehead Neck causeway. The area later known as **Gilbert Heights** was reinforced for the War of 1812 but with smaller cannons.  
**Fort Glover** (1863–1865) was rebuilt again as a three-gun earthwork battery for the Civil War.  
**Cow Fort** (after 1898) was known for the cattle that resided within the fort's former walls.
- 5. Goodwin's Head** (1812–1815) had smaller cannons during the War of 1812.
- 6. Skinner's Head** (1812–1815) had a forty-two-pounder cannon during the War of 1812.  
 NOTE: "Pounder" refers to the weight of the shot (i.g. cannon ball) fired by the cannon.
- 7. Marblehead Neck** had guards posted during the War of 1812 (1812–1815) and soldiers stationed at Marblehead Light during WWI (1914–1918) and WWII (1941–1945).

*From 1635 to 1674*, the land mass now called Fort Sewall was known to European settlers as Maverick's Head, after Moses Maverick, its first non-Native American owner. Maverick, who died in 1686 at age seventy-five, was Marblehead's principal organizer. The headland's original earthwork fort was built in 1644 and was equipped with two cannons. Its location served a strategic defensive purpose, as the fort's guns could be aimed across the narrow entrance to Marblehead Harbor and farther out toward vessels approaching the harbor. By 1660, Marblehead was declared to King Charles II in London as "the greatest towne for ffishing [*sic*] in New England," thus worthy of protection from attacking pirates, the French, or the Dutch. To safeguard the fishing fleet, the town often allotted as much as half its budget to the fort's maintenance. Sometime after 1674, the land on which the fort was built became known as Gale's Head when it was sold to early Marblehead Selectman Ambrose Gale.

Marblehead ceded its fort to the United States government in 1794. The fort was then enlarged and improved, earning recognition by government officials including President James Madison. In 1800 it received its new name, Fort Sewall, in honor of native son Samuel Sewall. Madison's vice president was Elbridge Gerry, a Marblehead patriot who had loaned money to the town to maintain the fort during the American Revolution, when women and the elderly manned the fort while local militia joined Colonel John Glover's marine regiment.

In 1814, during the War of 1812, Marblehead came to the rescue of the USS *Constitution*. Two British frigates gave chase to her near Cape Ann but the *Constitution* found refuge below Fort Sewall's guns. When the war ended there was a reduction in the garrison at the fort and it fell into serious disrepair. By 1863, during the Civil War, fear of attacks by European sympathizers of the Confederacy resulted in the fort's restoration to fighting condition.

On September 19, 1898, a military garrison left Fort Sewall for the last time. Up to this point, the fort's use and maintenance had swung on the pendulum of war and peace.

In 1922, Fort Sewall was turned over to the town by the United States government for perpetual use as a public park without the right to sell the property. If the land were ever not used for public purposes, the site would revert to the federal government. Marblehead continues to proudly recognize its historic 1644 fort as an important site for the town and nation. (Judy Anderson per Robert Booth research, Virginia Gamage, Marblehead town records)

**1629** The Town of Marblehead was established; its primary industry was fishing.

**1644** The original earthwork fort was built on Maverick's Head and reinforced in 1666–1667.

**1675–1676 (King Philip's War)** The early fort was put in order. Three "grate gunns [*sic*]" (as noted in Marblehead town records) were placed in position to defend Marblehead Harbor.

**1705** The fort's first major enhancement was a wooden gun platform built at the northeast tip of the fort. It included twelve guns, magazines, and other structures based on an impressive plan drawn by Major John Redknap and Colonel Wilhelm Roemer. Remarkably, the plan survives to this day.

**1741–1743** Due to tensions before King George's War, work at the fort seemed restricted to reinforcement and repair of parapets and gun platforms on the footprint of the original fort. Henry Frankland, English customs collector, stayed at Marblehead's Fountain Inn while overseeing the finances for the planned work.

**1755 (French and Indian War)** Marblehead built a brick powder house on the ferry lane (now Green Street). Powder kegs were stored horizontally on shelves and periodically turned to keep the powder loose. The early fort and barracks were renovated with the addition of a parapet (an area of concealment for troops) extending toward town. The armament capacity was increased to approximately twenty guns.

**1775–1776 (start of the American Revolution)** The fort was enlarged to its current footprint. Other "fortresses" (gun batteries) were also set up around the Marblehead peninsula to protect the town.

**1794–1801** Due to tensions with both England and France, the fort was significantly reinforced. The "brick citadel" shown on Stephen Rochefontaine's 1794 hand-drawn plan probably refers to the bombproof quarters (the fort's brick structure with three brick arches and protective dirt and sod on top), which were built later (c.1798–1808). These are the most visible fort structures that still exist today. On August 25, 1794, Marblehead citizens at Town Meeting voted to cede the fort to the United States government. In peacetime, the fort's rocky waterfront was used to dry salted codfish on flakes (wooden racks or frames).

**1800** When Marblehead attorney and justice of the peace Samuel Sewall was appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the early fort was named Fort Sewall in his honor. Prior to that, Sewall had served as a state legislator and United States congressman. In 1814, during the War of 1812, Sewall was appointed chief justice. He died in June, exactly two years after war was declared, while holding a court session in the District of Maine (a part of Massachusetts until 1820).

**1809–1820** The fort was documented in an 1820 drawing by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Major Guillaume Tell Poussin. His drawing showed that the parapets remained much the same as they had been during the Revolution. The principal change was the addition of the subterranean, masonry-vaulted, bombproof quarters on the lower parade.



Henry Frankland



Old Powder House



Samuel Sewall

**1812–1815 (War of 1812)** The presence of British sloops in Salem Sound prompted Colonel Stephen Ranney to muster a company at Fort Sewall under the command of Captain John Bailey, who was Fort Sewall company commander. Fort Sewall's garrison consisted of forty-seven young enlisted men and three older occupants. After his death, John Bailey's wife took over care of the fort.

**1814** On April 3, two British frigates with superior speed and firepower gave chase to the USS *Constitution* off Cape Ann. As the British frigates *Junon* and *Tenedos* gained on her, the *Constitution's* crew lightened their vessel by throwing items overboard (including 1,500 gallons of rum) and sought refuge in Marblehead Harbor. Many of the *Constitution's* crew were from Marblehead so they knew the harbor approaches well; two of them, Green and Martin, piloted the ship between Marblehead Rock and Neck. The *Constitution* dropped anchor below the fort's guns for several hours before sailing to Salem Harbor that evening.

**1861–1865 (Civil War)** Fort Sewall would have had a variety of weapons during the Civil War, with a battery set up behind temporary wood and earthen ramparts reinforced with logs, sandbags, and dirt or rubble-filled gabions (wirework containers). By 1880, these Civil War temporary components had fallen into disuse and ruin.

**1898–1899 (Spanish–American War)** In preparation for war, soldiers mustered at the fort and encamped in tents. The fort's defensive elements were deteriorating and increasingly obsolete.

**1902–1975** The National Weather Bureau erected a weather tower at the tip of Fort Sewall for the display of designated code flags in case of severe weather and hurricanes. An American flag was sometimes flown from the top of the tower's spire.

**1922** After several decades of unofficial recreational use by locals and visitors, and lobbying efforts led by Benjamin W. Crowninshield and others, ownership of Fort Sewall and its land was officially turned over to the Town of Marblehead by the United States government through an official act of Congress dated February 25, 1922.

**1931 and 1997** The USS *Constitution* returned to Marblehead to pay tribute to the town that sheltered her from British enemy pursuit in 1814.

**1936–1960** Fort Sewall caretaker William Mason retired in 1936. He was succeeded by Frank W. Barron, who served as the last Fort Sewall caretaker, retiring at age ninety-two. At one time there was a caretaker's house at the fort.

**1975** Fort Sewall was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

**2019–2022** The Fort Sewall Oversight Committee undertook a revitalization of the fort to celebrate its history, with an emphasis on accessibility for all visitors. The work was made possible through fundraising from grants, private donations, and Marblehead taxpayers.

**2022** This year marked both the centennial of town ownership of Fort Sewall and 378 years since the fort was originally built on Maverick's Head in 1644.

(Judy Anderson, Rick Detwiller, Amy Drinker) (Image credits: top to bottom, left to right: © Victoria and Albert Museum, London; Marblehead Museum; Wikipedia; Town of Marblehead, Abbot Hall; Marblehead Museum)

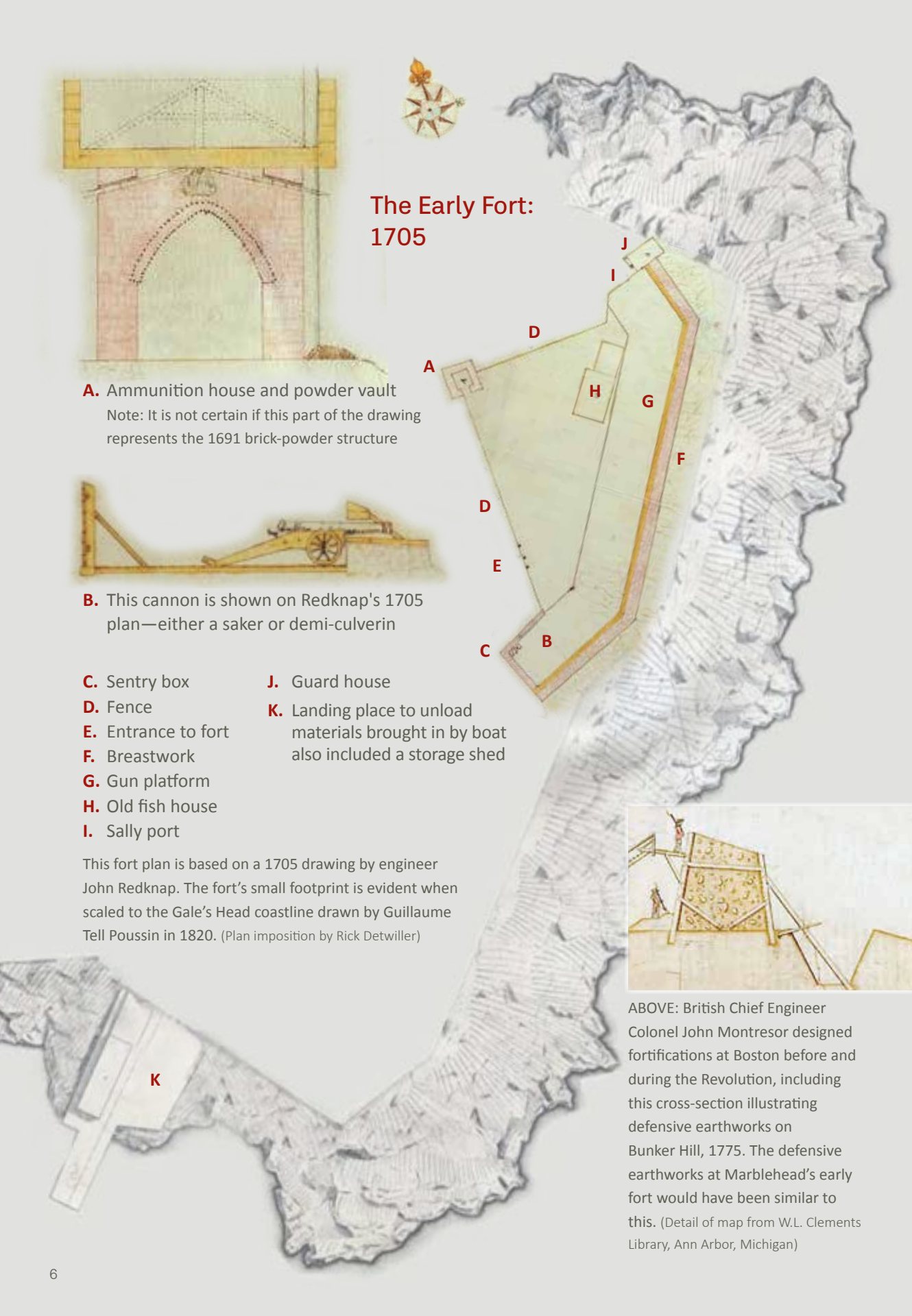


John Bailey



Frank W. Barron





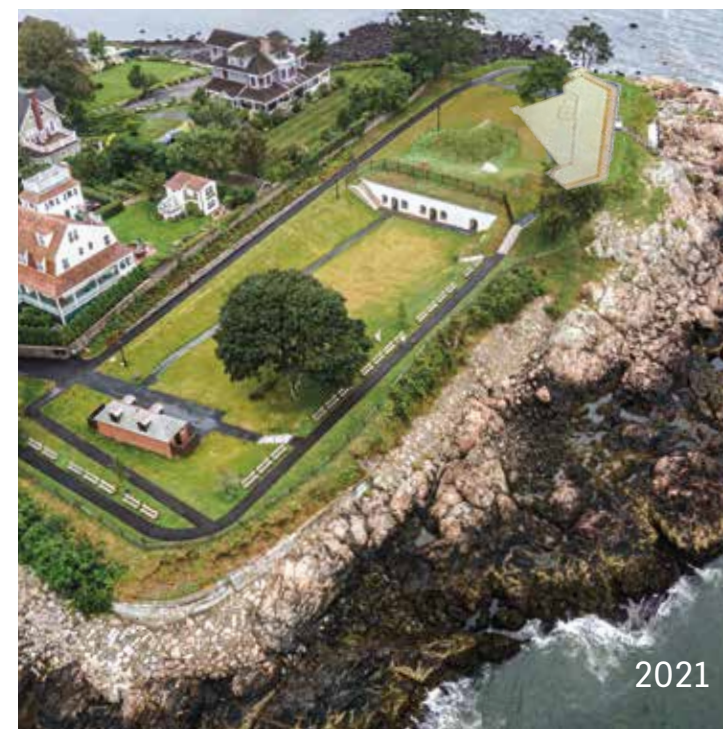
*Like other earthwork forts,* the original fort was constructed from readily available materials, including earth and timber. A remarkable 1705 plan by Captain John Redknap and Colonel Wilhelm Roemer shows the early fort's apparent existing condition with its earthen breastwork, timber and plank gun platforms, and even a field gun emplacement with its gun carriage. The shore side of the fort consisted of a palisaded plank fence (probably with pointed tops), with a small watchhouse near the gate and an above-ground masonry powder magazine with a Gothic-arched brick vault. Drawn on the plan was also an "Old Fish House," probably originally used for storage of Ambrose Gale's dried codfish and equipment, but later possibly used as a barracks.

A 1705 list of ordnance at the early fort included seven large impressive guns and their weights: a 3,000-pound demi-culverin cannon, a 2,200-pound demi-culverin cannon, a 2,000-pound demi-culverin cannon, a 1,800-pound saker cannon, two taper-bored 1,200-pound cannons, and a 900-pound minion cannon.

The early fort's decline was apparent by the late 1720s. On January 15, 1728, the following petition was filed in the Massachusetts General Court for the Town of Marblehead to erect a battery to protect the harbor, to replace "a small battery formerly according to ye Plan of His Majestie's [*sic*] Engineer Colonel Roemer [and Redknap], which being made of wood is long since gone to decay." The fort seems

not to have fired a shot in anger, and there were no apparent encounters recorded in that era. Nonetheless, the fort was no longer in shape to protect the town.

(Judy Anderson, Rick Detwiller)



Overlaying the 1705 plan of the early fort onto an aerial photograph of Fort Sewall provides an idea of the size and location of the 1705 structure. (Jamie Hark)



## The early fort's role in the Revolution

was chronicled by noted diarist and artist/sailmaker Ashley Bowen. By September 1775, the Revolution had been under way for nearly six months. Bowen noted a “Town Meeting about [the] Fort.” An inspection committee made a report of the materials and expenses necessary to put the fort “in a proper postur[e] of defence [sic].” The committee reported that 2,000 planks for platforms, carriage expenses, timber for sleepers, and labor of 100 men for seven days was needed to complete the breastwork, at a cost of £232 for the materials. The fort was to mount twenty cannons, a substantial increase over previous armament.

On October 23, 1775, Bowen reported on “our laborers at work on our Fort,” and in early November, “Our Fort goes on briskly . . . This morning at ½ past 8 o'clock the old bell rung for laborers at the Fort and at 10 the drum went about for the Minutemen, and a fine Sabbath this! Whitwell administering the Sacrament and the men at work at the Fort.” In early October Bowen also noted, “Tis said General Washington is in town.”

On November 26, 1775, the need for the fort became dire. Admiral Graves made plans to take the fort and set fire to Marblehead. Three hundred soldiers, he felt, with two frigates could seize the fort at Marblehead, and, “with little assistance from the Artillery, burn the Town.” Fortunately, he never did. However, the British did burn Falmouth, Maine (which was then still part of Massachusetts); Norfolk, Virginia; and other towns.

On December 1, 1775, Bowen noted “... a gun burst at the Fort” but with no serious damage mentioned. Finally, by December 6, “This day fair and pleasant for the time. Our laborers [Minutemen–Militia] have completed their fort.” According to Bowen, on December 9, “... The brig [*Nancy*] that Manley took with King[’s] store[s] passed to Beverly from Cape Ann.” The extensive shipment of munitions and ordnance was soon delivered to Washington at Cambridge. It is likely that Manley was able to retain some of the brig *Nancy*’s munitions and ordnance for Marblehead.

The fort proved its deterrent power on December 13, 1775, during a “threatened Attack on Fort at Marblehead,” with a description in the *New England Chronicle*: “An express arrived [at Cambridge headquarters] from Marblehead, with advice that three British Men-of-War were standing for that harbour. Colonel Glover’s regiment with Captain

Foster’s company of artillery and a company of riflemen, were ordered to March to Marblehead with all expedition.” Frantic activity resulted in the addition of new smaller batteries around the harbor. The vigilance at the fort continued into 1776. Bowen reported, “Our cannoneers have brought a gun to the small battery” (but which battery he was referring to is not known).

In May of 1776, the fort may have received valuable ordnance from a capture by local privateer James Mugford that included 1,500 barrels of gun powder and 1,000 stands of arms. Sadly, Captain Mugford was killed in a skirmish with British naval forces shortly thereafter. He was buried as a hero at Marblehead’s Old Burial Hill on May 30, 1776.

On June 19, 1776, the Provincial Headquarters at Watertown recorded, “The Situation and Importance of the Harbour of Marblehead, with the Strength and Beauty of their works, are equally conspicuous . . . These Fortifications We judged sufficient if well manned and supplied with Artillery.”

In December 1776, three British vessels were spotted outside Marblehead Harbor. According to Lord and Gamage in *Marblehead: The Spirit of '76 Lives Here*, the fort’s cannons were turned toward the enemy vessels in a show of defiance to make it appear as if they were ready to pound the ships with cannonballs (though in fact there was little gunpowder to fire the cannons). After observing the show of preparations for a few hours, the three ships headed back out to sea and the threat was averted.

In 1777, the fort began flying one of the new nation’s earliest colors. On January 1, Bowen recorded, “This morning three cannon was fired at the Fort and a flag of thirteen stripes were hoisted.”

The fort continued to salute ships as they came into Marblehead Harbor throughout the 1770s. In 1778, town fortifications were built on Bartoll’s Head and Twisden’s Hill.

With the coming of peace, as early as May 19, 1783, the town voted to take up platforms from all the “several fortresses” in Marblehead and “sell the Stuf[f] for the most they can, for the benefit of the Town.” Thus came to an end the Revolutionary period of activity at the early fort. (Judy Anderson, Rick Detwiller)

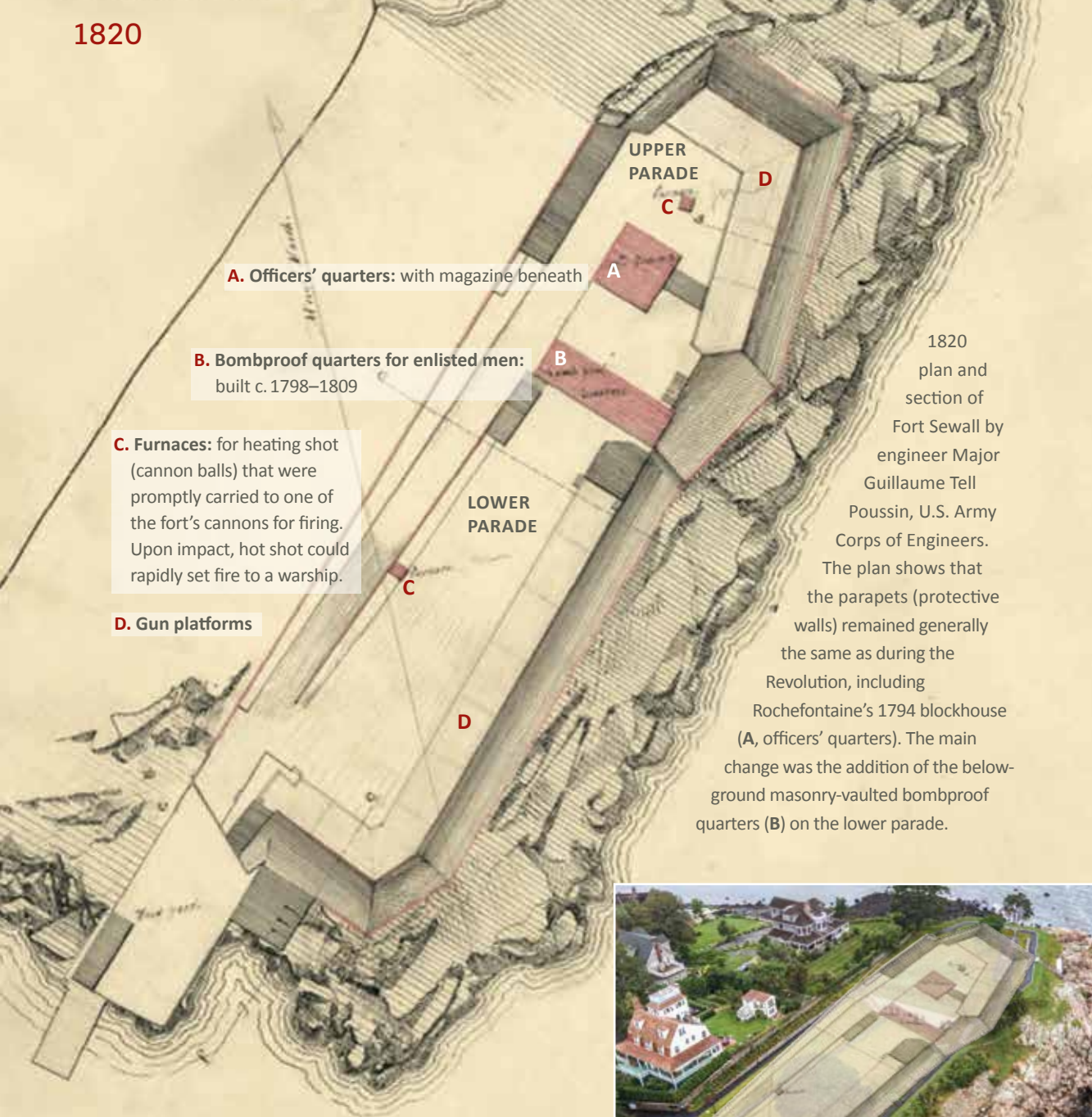


On October 20, 1775, Washington’s secretary, Joseph Reed, wrote to Colonel John Glover setting the design of the First Navy Flag, the Evergreen Tree of Liberty flag. (Wikipedia)



# Fort Sewall Marblehead

1820



**A. Officers' quarters:** with magazine beneath

**B. Bombproof quarters for enlisted men:**  
built c. 1798-1809

**C. Furnaces:** for heating shot (cannon balls) that were promptly carried to one of the fort's cannons for firing. Upon impact, hot shot could rapidly set fire to a warship.

**D. Gun platforms**

1820 plan and section of Fort Sewall by engineer Major Guillaume Tell Poussin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The plan shows that the parapets (protective walls) remained generally the same as during the Revolution, including Rochefontaine's 1794 blockhouse (A, officers' quarters). The main change was the addition of the below-ground masonry-vaulted bombproof quarters (B) on the lower parade.

RIGHT: Overlaying the 1820 plan of Fort Sewall onto an aerial photograph of the fort provides an idea of the 1820s fort footprint. (Jamie Hark)



2021



*Garrisoned* during the War of 1812, Fort Sewall served nobly as a deterrent against British attack and was instrumental in protecting the USS *Constitution* in 1814. In August 1813, tensions were high due to potential threats from Britain's wartime activities and a naval blockade along most of the Atlantic coast. Samuel Roads Jr. wrote, "On one occasion . . . two English ships

of war sailed close into the Neck and captured six [American] coasting vessels which were bound to Boston. During this period of excitement, two men were killed by the guards in the public streets of [Marblehead]. Both of the unfortunate incidents occurred in the night, when it was impossible for the sentinels to see who was approaching . . . These sad events cast a general gloom over the community and were deeply regretted; but the stern necessities of war demanded that the guards should be commended for the faithful performance of duty." Only during the War of 1812 were British prisoners briefly kept in the fort's "dungeon," a dark underground chamber in the newly-built bombproof quarters. After the War of 1812, the fort was abandoned by the military and over time deteriorated, except when national war emergencies in 1861 and 1898 temporarily restored it.

(Judy Anderson, and Samuel Roads Jr., *The History and Traditions of Marblehead*)

In *The Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812*, author Benson John Lossing wrote of this print, "In this view, the entrance to the fort [Sewall] with the back to the harbor, is seen the row of bombproof casemates, with arched windows and doors." This print, along with other information, suggests that during the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were officers' quarters on the upper parade (shown here behind the tree). Lossing also noted that starting in 1835, Mrs. Maria T. Perkins resided at the fort (possibly in these officers' quarters) for over thirty years as the United States agent in charge of the Fort Sewall facility.





LEFT: Overlaying the outline of the 1864 plan of Fort Sewall onto an aerial photograph of the current fort provides an idea of the size and orientation of the Civil War installation. (Jamie Hark)  
 BELOW: This 1864 plan by Engineer C.E. Blunt, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was updated in 2020 by Rick Detwiller. It is scaled to the Gale's Head coastline drawn by Poussin.

## Fort Sewall: 1861–1865

- A.** During the Civil War, Fort Sewall was expanded on the northwest side with ramparts extending around the upper parade
- B.** Timber and earthen bombproof quarters for garrison: 1863–1865, now gone
- C.** Gun locations
- D.** Powder magazine remains to this day
- E.** Bombproof quarters with arched doorways remain to this day
- F.** Windowless subterranean room, shown on a 1794 fort plan as a magazine (possibly used to temporarily house prisoners during the War of 1812)

**A UPPER PARADE:**  
(1863–1865)

**LOWER PARADE**

Gate

- G.** Former temporary powder magazine, collapsed in 1880 (evidence of its foundation was discovered during the 2019 ground-penetrating radar survey of the fort)
- H.** Sergeant's house, possibly a former 18<sup>th</sup> century barracks, now gone

*“When the Civil War broke out* old Fort Sewall was in ruins. The exposed condition of the harbor, and the fact that Confederate gun-boats were cruising about the coast, caused the citizens to turn their attention to the fortification of the town. At a town meeting held on the 15th of August [1861], it was voted to appropriate the sum of four thousand dollars to be paid to laborers employed upon the repairs of Fort Sewall. This sum was sufficient to pay each of the laborers fifty cents a day, which, with one dollar and twenty-five cents paid by the government, gave them a fair remuneration for their labor. In a short time, Fort Sewall was thoroughly repaired and considerably enlarged. The government also erected two other fortifications, one at the head of the harbor overlooking River Head Beach and the Neck, known as ‘Fort Glover,’ and another on Naugus Head, overlooking Salem Harbor, known as ‘Fort Miller [1863].’ All three forts were garrisoned by companies from other parts of the state until the end of the [Civil] War.”

Fort Sewall's white bombproof quarters are seen along with tree saplings. A sole building/barracks with a shed (left) and a privy (right) are the only other structures at Gale's Head. (Digital Commonwealth, Frank Cousins Collection, Peabody Essex Museum)

overlooking Salem Harbor, known as ‘Fort Miller [1863].’ All three forts were garrisoned by companies from other parts of the state until the end of the [Civil] War.”

(Samuel Roads Jr., *The History and Traditions of Marblehead*)

c.1870







late 1800s

1872

*Marblehead faced hardship* in the years following the Civil War. The industries connected to the defunct Grand Banks fishing trade no longer provided the means to make a living, although some fishermen were successfully “bay fishing” with day trips along the coast. Marblehead’s great fires of 1878 and 1888 devastated the business and shoe factory district, and the once-thriving shoe industry dwindled. But as railroad service from Boston expanded to Marblehead, tourists and summer residents began to arrive. A few residential houses and small boatyards dotted the backside of Gale’s Head, a harbinger of things to come.

LEFT: In the late 1800s, Fort Beach remained a quiet neighborhood. (Marblehead Museum)

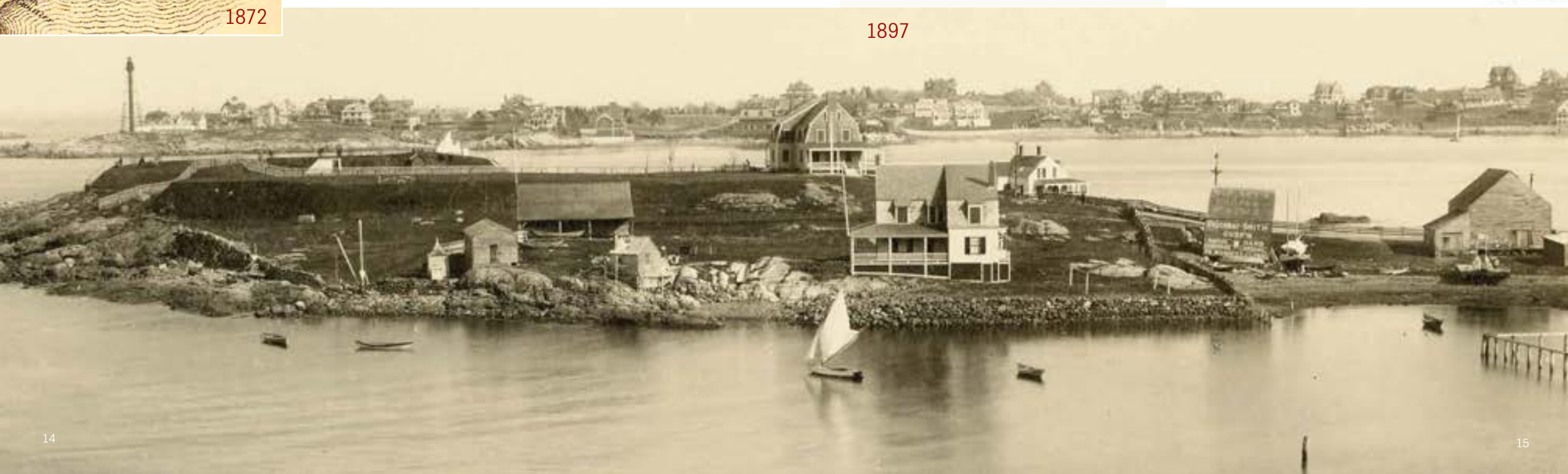
LEFT INSET: An Essex County map includes the fish houses seen in the photograph below. (Marblehead Museum)

BELOW: A shed advertises “Woolsey’s Copper Paint, Brockway-Smith Corp’n, Marine Hardware, Oars, Cordage, of Munroe St Lynn.” Brockway-Smith began as a small hardware store in Lynn; the business continues today as Brosco. The nascent marine business in Little Harbor probably prompted this advertising.

(Digital Commonwealth, Frank Cousins Collection, Phillips Library at the Peabody Essex Museum)

During the 1870s, Civil War veteran Sergeant McDonald presided over peacetime maintenance of the fort. The 1890 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Annual Report regarding Fort Sewall stated, “[T]here are no guns or carriages on hand and no platforms are ready for armament.”

(Amy Drinker and Rick Detwiller)



1897





*In April 1898*, the entire Atlantic coast was placed on alarm after the USS *Maine* was blown up by the Spanish in Havana Harbor, Cuba. This event launched the Spanish–American War, which would end in August 1898 with a treaty signed that December. The fort’s Civil War-era western extension had been leveled sometime earlier, and soon after the four-month war two large seaside homes were built.

In June 1898, Fort Sewall was temporarily reactivated and garrisoned by the 5<sup>th</sup> Company of United States volunteers at Marblehead. “It fell to the lot of certain volunteer ‘batteries’ [companies] to reconstruct and man ancient earthworks whose history ran back many years. At Salem, Fort Pickering was put into commission... and at Marblehead, Fort Sewall...No doubt the renovated works with their armament of obsolete field pieces could have afforded some protection against Spanish raiders. But those who were called upon to occupy works built for 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 19<sup>th</sup> century warfare, and modernize them so as to render them useful under 20<sup>th</sup> century conditions, agree in testifying that the romance is all in the narrative and not any in the fact.” (Rick Detwiller and Frederick Morse Cutler, B.D., First Lt., Chaplain, *The Old First: Massachusetts Coast Artillery in War and Peace*)

TOP FAR LEFT: A simple wood-framed privy covered with canvas was built for the fort encampment. The privy was located out on the rocks where high tide would wash away the waste. At the finish of the encampment, the privy was burned (shown here). (Marblehead Historical Commission)

TOP NEAR LEFT: Artillery practice was a component of drills for the encamped soldiers. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

MIDDLE LEFT: Tents, the station for washing dishes (foreground), and soldiers were all subjects for a photographer to document while visiting the encampment. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

BOTTOM FAR LEFT: Civilians visited the fort during the encampment. There were animals too, including goats and dogs. A camera and tripod are set up on the bench. (Marblehead Museum)

BOTTOM NEAR LEFT: Battery (Company) H, 1st Heavy Artillery, breaking camp and cleaning up the encampment debris (which was likely burned on the premises). (Marblehead Museum)

RIGHT: A young girl poses proudly with an Allin trap-door musket, wearing an artillery company hat. She wears an ammunition belt with a metal buckle on which is imprinted “MASS.” As with other wars, Marbleheaders proudly supported the troops who fought for their country. (Marblehead Museum)







1898



c.1905

WATCHING THE YACHT RACES AT FORT SEWALL, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



c.1905

*At the turn of the century,* Marbleheaders and visitors increasingly came to the fort year-round, especially in the summer to view sailboat racing. In 1890, Marblehead voted to accept custody of the fort from the federal government, although it was not until 1922 that this was recognized by an official act of Congress.

TOP LEFT: Visitors pose while enjoying a wintry outing at the fort with their dog. (Marblehead Museum)

MIDDLE LEFT: After a walk down Front Street, people settled on fort benches to enjoy the views. A flag is flying atop the weather tower, possibly drawn onto the image by the postcard printing company. (Carol Swift collection)

BOTTOM LEFT: Men in their boater hats join women and children in festive attire for a promenade to the fort and back. (Carol Swift collection)

BELOW: Crowds gathered at the fort to see the *Constitution*. (Courtesy Bill Conly)

BOTTOM: Fort Sewall was a popular vantage point from which to celebrate the *Constitution* both day and night. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

In 1931, and again in 1997, crowds thronged the fort to witness the USS *Constitution*'s return to Marblehead Harbor. Her 1931 visit was part of a three-year, three-coast tour around the United States to serve as a public "thank you" to the men, women, and children who had donated money and materials to support the warship's 1927 restoration. In 1997, as part of her 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations, the *Constitution* was towed from Boston to Marblehead Harbor for an overnight stay. The next day, off the coast of Marblehead, she sailed unassisted for the first time in 116 years. (Amy Drinker, USS *Constitution* Museum)



1931



1997





*In 1902, a weather tower* was erected at Fort Sewall from which to fly storm warning flags in advance of gales and hurricanes. A white and/or red pennant indicating wind direction was flown in combination with one or more red square flags (some with a black square in the middle) indicating wind strength. Day or night, it was the responsibility of a delegated person (paid a stipend by the U.S. Weather Bureau/Service) to receive the weather report and, if necessary, hoist the appropriate flags to the top of the tower's spire. In the early years, the reports were transmitted by telegraph and in later years by telephone. Postcards from the early 1900s often show an American flag flying from the top of the spire; perhaps this happened on holidays.

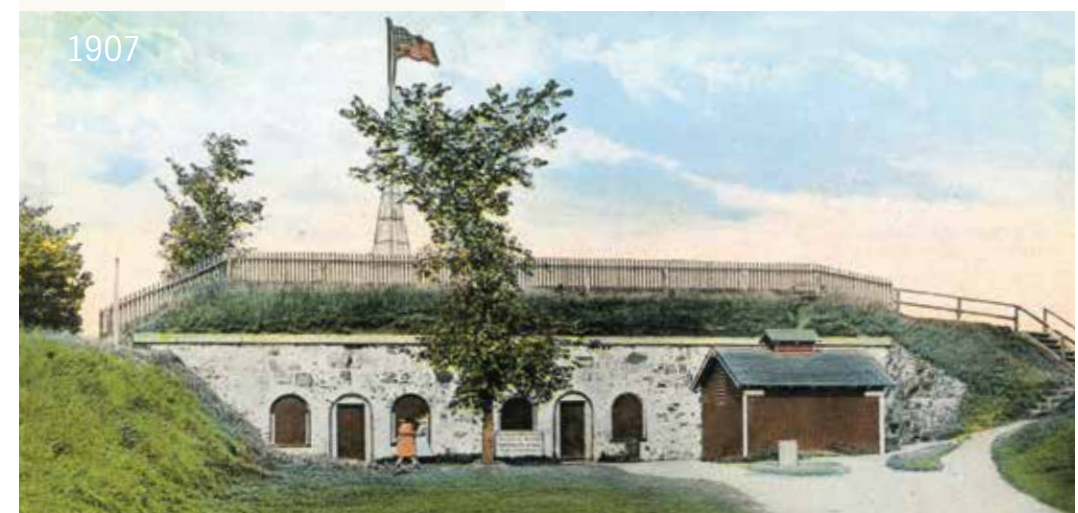
The tower was not without mishap. Vandalism included cutting the halyards and stealing the rope, or using one of the halyards to swing out over the fort. After these

escapades bent the original spire, it was replaced with a shorter one. There was electrical service to the tower for nighttime storm-warning lights. Given the tower's exposure, the electrical connections were not always in good condition or working at all. Finally, in 1975, the tower was removed and the storm flags were flown from the Corinthian Yacht Club's yardarm until the practice was abandoned altogether; by then, most people were accessing continuous weather forecasts by radio. (Amy Drinker)

TOP LEFT: The newly-erected tower with its original spire is visible at the upper parade ground. (Carol Swift collection)  
MIDDLE AND BOTTOM LEFT: Visitors enjoy Fort Sewall after a winter blizzard. Ragged red storm flags are visible flying from the bent spire, along with frozen halyards and the electrical service housing where the flags were also stored. (Marblehead Historical Commission)  
BELOW: The small wooden building next to the main 1790s brick bombproof quarters may have been an early "comfort station" built before the current brick restroom building was constructed in 1920. (Carol Swift collection)

Fred Vent, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Lena Vent, fell from a signal tower at Fort Sewall, yesterday afternoon, sustaining a cut on his head and a bruised shoulder. The lad was playing with other boys and in some way was getting electric shocks. He called to his companions to come up and get them. Suddenly when about forty feet in the air, he lost his hold and fell to the ground. The boy was picked up and the Chief of Police and Dr. Eveleth both notified. When they arrived the strictest examination disclosed no broken bones, and as far as could be determined, no internal injuries. One of his hands was bruised, however, and it seems probable that an electric shock caused him to lose his grip on the structure. The tower is made of steel and the lights which are used to make the light signals are operated from the tower service, and it is probable that he touched the wire while standing on the metal framework which, in wet weather, might give a severe jolt.

Marblehead Messenger, 1941





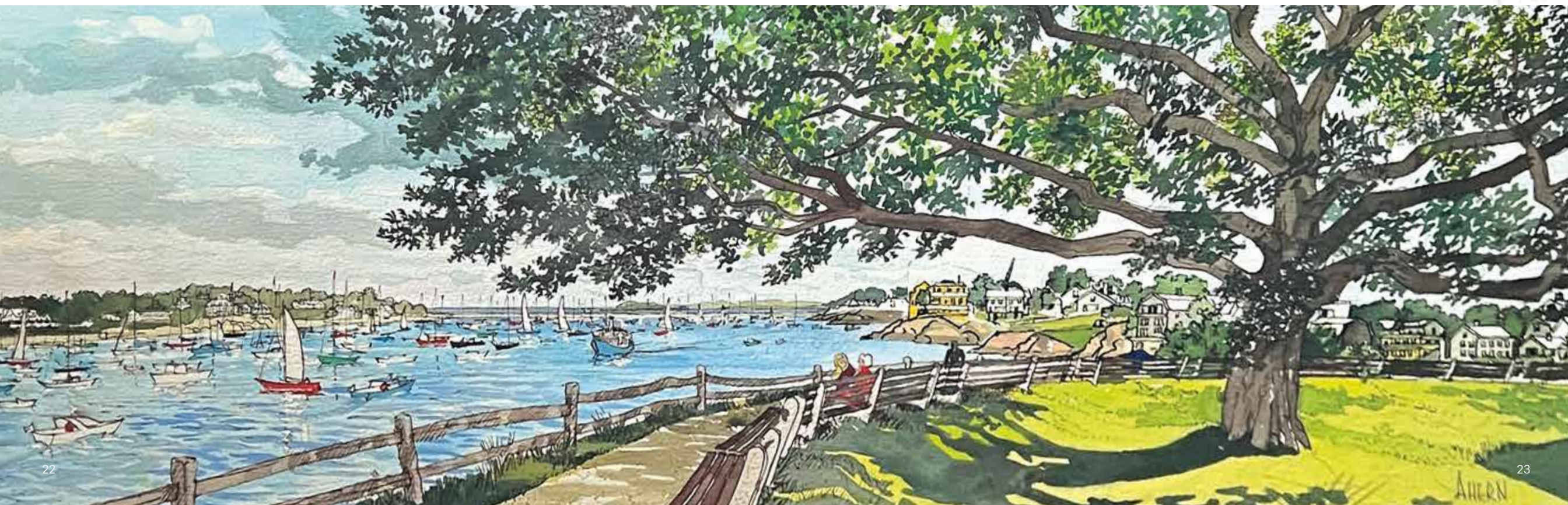


LEFT: Walter Kimball created an etching of Fort Beach with Fort Sewall in the background, 1886. (Marblehead Museum)

BELOW: In the 1920s, J.O.J. Frost painted the fort of his youth (the 1860s), when fish flakes dominated the site. On the horizon he included Bakers Island with its Ma and Pa lighthouses (left), Cat Island with its hotel (middle), and the original Marblehead Light (right). (Marblehead Museum)

BOTTOM: In the summer of 2001, artist Rich Ahern captured the essence of a warm afternoon at the fort under the dappled shade of the sycamore maple. (Carol and Bob Swift collection)

RIGHT: S.E. Brown's woodblock print captured a view of town as seen from Fort Sewall, c. 1838. (Marblehead Museum)



*He who works with his hands is a laborer. He who works with his hands and his head is a craftsman. He who works with his hands and his head and his heart is an artist.* —Saint Francis of Assisi

Since the 1700s, artists have depicted Fort Sewall so that we could imagine what it looked like before the invention of the camera. A painter's vision can also bring to life a place we have looked upon but not always seen. (Amy Drinker)







OPPOSITE PAGE CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: During its annual encampment, members of Glover's Regiment dress in Revolution-era clothing and participate in period activities, including display and explanation of medicines, engaging children in camp-life activities, blacksmithing demonstrations, regimental musters, and spinning wool. (Tim Sullivan, Rowland Williams, Susan Stewart, Tim Sullivan, Seamus Daly)

ABOVE: A portrait of General John Glover by John Sutton hangs in the Select Board's room at Abbot Hall. NEAR RIGHT: A captain's regimental uniform includes a pistol and sword with officer's knot. (Jaime Rodriguez) FAR RIGHT: Standing at attention, the regiment prepares to fire a volley from the lower parade. (Colin Brench) BELOW: The annual encampment is an opportunity for visitors to learn about regiment life. (Colin Brench)

*General John Glover* and the Marblehead Regiment and privateer crews who served during the American Revolution were honored with a memorial plaque at Fort Sewall in 2010.

Each year Glover's Marblehead Regiment, a reenactment unit that celebrates the service of Marblehead sailors and fisherman during the American Revolution, holds a reenactment at Fort Sewall. The event provides an opportunity for visitors to learn about the importance of this group of patriots. The event includes military arts demonstrations, skirmishes with British and Loyalist units, artillery demonstrations, children's programs, fife and drum music, and sea chanteys. It is typically held the weekend after the 4<sup>th</sup> of July; information about the event may be found at [GloversRegiment.org](http://GloversRegiment.org). (Larry Sands)







2011

*Special events* draw people to the fort throughout the year for picnics, reunions, and occasional educational talks. The fort also provides spectacular views of the town's July 4<sup>th</sup> harbor illumination and fireworks display.

Each June, the Marblehead Festival of Arts holds its champagne reception (where creative hats are encouraged) at the fort to raise funds to support the festival's July 4<sup>th</sup> weekend activities. In recent years the festival has also included an auction of wooden cods painted by local artists, a sand sculpture competition, performing arts and concerts at Crocker Park, a street festival at Bank Square, and a model boat regatta at Redd's Pond. (Amy Drinker)

LEFT: Each year fireworks and the harbor illumination light up the sky for spectators at Fort Sewall. (Eyal Oren)  
 RIGHT: As part of the annual Headers in History walking tour for Marblehead 8<sup>th</sup> graders, visiting USS *Constitution* sailor Brianna Bays talked about the famous frigate's legacy. (Matthew Fairchild/PJF Military Collection/Alamy)  
 BELOW: The Festival of Art's 2017 champagne reception was, as always, a well-attended event. (Dave Kinney)

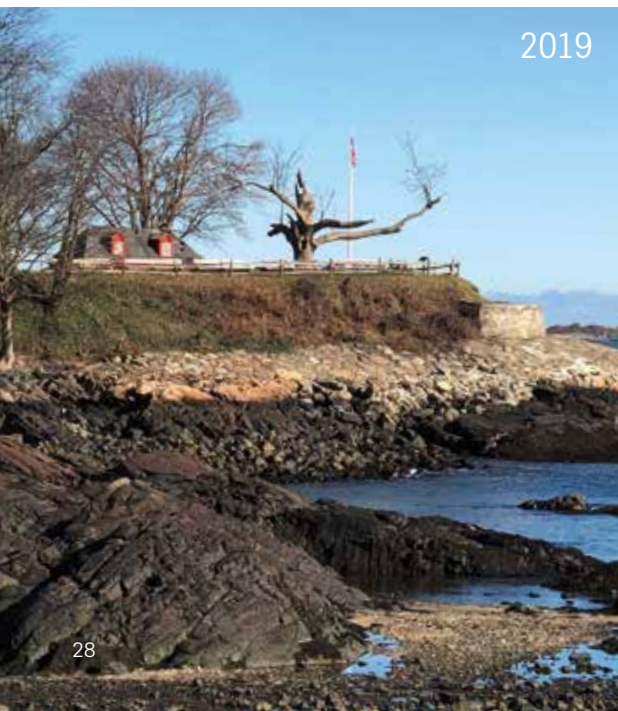


2013



2017





ABOVE: In the 1870s, the sycamore maple stood prominently as the fort's largest tree. Other saplings can also be seen. (Digital Commonwealth)

LEFT: At over one hundred years old, the sycamore maple was a cherished Fort Sewall sentinel. (Amy Drinker)

BELOW LEFT: Post-microburst, the tree was a broken remnant of its former self. (Amy Drinker)

BELOW: A cross-section of the sycamore maple, sculpted by Bruce Greenwald, reveals its long life in rings including five highlighted with inlaid copper leaf. (Larry Sands)

TOP RIGHT: Artist Matthew Merritt chooses the wood he will use to create a spectacular vase. (Larry Sands)

RIGHT: Artist Harold Hansen lathed a block of maple into a beautiful bowl. (Larry Sands)

BELOW RIGHT: "Glover the Whale" was carved from the iconic maple tree by Chuck Nyren. (Larry Sands)



*A microburst* in August of 2019 severely damaged Fort Sewall's iconic sycamore maple, also known as "The Giving Tree." A lightning strike split the towering maple's trunk while winds felled many of its main branches. Prior to the storm, the tree had been held together by cables because of extensive rot in the trunk. Over time, as this maple grew in stature, it gained a place in visitors' hearts. Since the 1870s, a variety of trees have been planted at the fort, including sycamore maple, Norway maple, elm, black cherry, flowering cherry, and horse chestnut.

Once it was determined that the sycamore maple could not be saved, its wood was carefully harvested, milled, and given to local craftspeople for creating works of art. In September 2021, an auction was sponsored by the Marblehead Arts Association to raise funds for the Fort Sewall restoration project and the Marblehead Arts Association. (Amy Drinker)





LEFT: A drawing shows that harsh storm conditions have battered Fort Beach for centuries. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

MIDDLE: A telephone pole was no match for the fury of waves during this winter storm at Fort Beach. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

BELOW: The boat *Toga*, from Boston, and a small sailboat were casualties of stormy weather in 1938. The Fort Beach seawall and railing along the ledge survived in better shape. (Marblehead Historical Commission)

RIGHT: Significant storm damage in 2018 destroyed the Fort Beach fence and sections of the seawall, requiring major portions to be rebuilt and the addition of protective riprap on the beach. High tide often covers the lowest steps of the stairway down to the beach closest to the fort. (Eyal Oren)



*“No such damage was ever done* at Fort Beach as was done by this storm. No greater or grander surf was ever seen at this most exposed point within the harbor... The thunder of Niagara and the swirl and seething of the whirlpool below were not to be compared to the tumultuous upheaval of wave upon wave, as they chased each other in rapid succession across the outlying ledges in a foaming-mad race for the sea wall, where they broke, and sent cataracts up into the very highway, and showered the nearer houses with spray... Visitors saw the ruined sea wall and a splintered rail fence, iron rods twisted and bent, and cumbersome granite capping stones strewn about promiscuously... that was indeed the sight of a lifetime... The most amazing occurrence of all was the removal of two capping stones from the top of the [sea] wall clear across the street. The two were held together by the fence, an iron post being set in each stone. The two together weigh about three tons, it is said. They were not moved inch by inch but were borne along on the top of one mighty billow which got just the right hold at this part of the sea wall. It is a hard thing to believe possible but it can be substantiated by several who saw it done. The bill of expenses to the town will be not less than five hundred dollars according to some estimates. The restaurant of Mr. J.F. Snow was considerably damaged at the rear, the sea making an entrance besides knocking away the posts upon which it rested. The Adams place escaped with less damage being slightly protected by the outlying ledges.”

(*Marblehead Messenger*, December 2, 1898)







2020

This photograph is a visual reminder of the extensive work undertaken during Phase Two of the Fort Sewall project. The work at the time included refinishing and resetting benches on the lower parade, regrading the pathway to the left of the entrance, and renovating the restroom building (lower left). The upper parade's gun platform has been shaped in preparation for further work. (Jamie Hark)

## *The Fort Sewall Oversight*

Committee initiated an ambitious program to restore Fort Sewall in time to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary (2022) of its return to the town by the federal government. Guided by a structural engineering survey and working with McGinley-Kalsow & Associates, the comprehensive project was funded by a public-private partnership and undertaken in two phases.

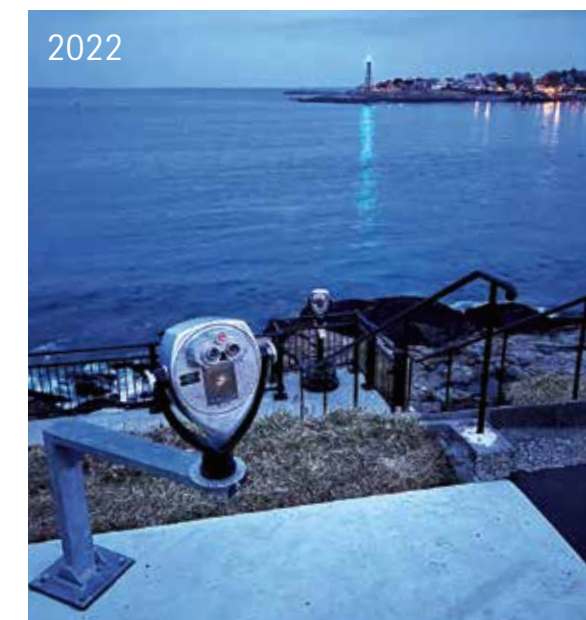
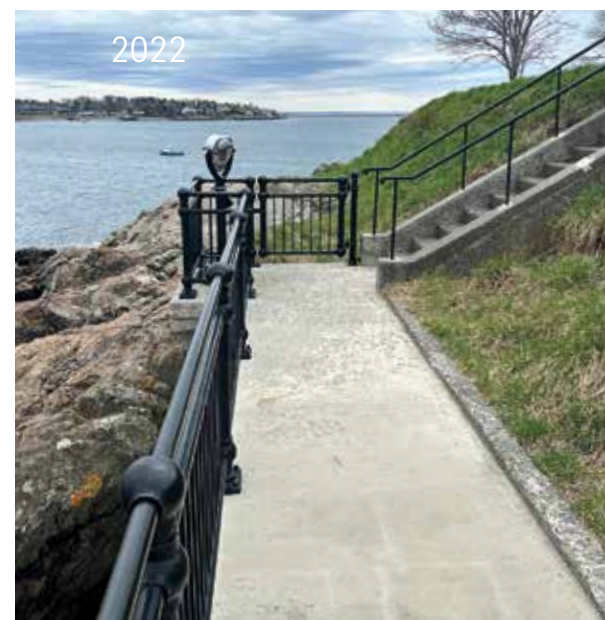
Phase One included masonry work on the exterior of the redoubt (a fort's position of last defense, in this case the bombproof quarters) and wing wall, the replacement of wooden doors, new metal grates for doors and windows, and concrete and railing work at the eastern tip of the fort.

Phase Two included re-grading pathways to make the upper and lower areas and the redoubt accessible; replacing concrete stairs and stair railings; restoring the upper parade magazines; replacing fences and implementing extensive landscaping; conducting a ground-penetrating radar survey; and installing a replica cannon along with associated earthworks and a new flagpole. The project also restored the restroom building and included funding for extended maintenance and a Fort Ranger program. Over \$1 million in grants and private donations and a \$750,000 Proposition 2½ override funded the work.

The objectives of the restoration project were to increase visitor awareness of the fort's purpose, generate a deeper

appreciation for its historic significance, and preserve the historic integrity of the fort for the long term while enriching the visitor experience. (Larry Sands)





TOP LEFT, LEFT (2), BOTTOM, INSET: The regrading of the entire pathway from the fort entrance to the upper parade area was undertaken in 2020 to ensure all visitors may enjoy the property without encountering stairs. To accomplish this, three trees along the stone wall were removed, along with the western upper parade stairs. Ledge was removed and a lower retaining wall (seen at left in bottom photograph) was built for proper grade transition. This lower retaining wall will include inset bronze plaques commemorating individuals important to the fort's history. (Crowley Cottrell, Larry Sands [two images], David Sokol/Wicked Local, Jamie Hark)

ABOVE: A barge facilitated transport of equipment and materials to the fort during several phases of the project and was used for making revetment repairs to the embankment. (Larry Sands)

TOP RIGHT, MIDDLE (2), BOTTOM, FAR RIGHT: The upper parade's viewing platform has always been a popular spot for enjoying Marblehead Harbor. The 2020 repairs included new stairs, railings, concrete platforms, and new binoculars at the top level and on the viewing platform. (Marblehead Museum, Larry Sands [two images], Amy Drinker [two images])

## The scope of work

undertaken addressed multiple issues, including safety and equal access for all visitors. Historically, to reach the level with panoramic water views and benches, it was necessary to climb a stairway. The project removed all three stairways on the upper parade and reduced the grade of the pathway to the left at the entrance to make it accessible for all visitors. The addition of a ramp to the right at the entrance (behind the restroom building) enables those with mobility challenges to reach the area with benches at the lower parade. The remaining stairways have been re-installed with granite steps (matching the original stairway to the left of the restored redoubt), and new railings have been installed.

The fort's seawall was also repaired to fix damage from prior storms and to minimize future erosion. (Larry Sands)



1898



**1** Entrance to Lower Parade Bombproof Quarters, Wooden Entry c. 1864

2021



**1** Entrance to Lower Parade Bombproof Quarters, Exterior Masonry c. 1898

2022



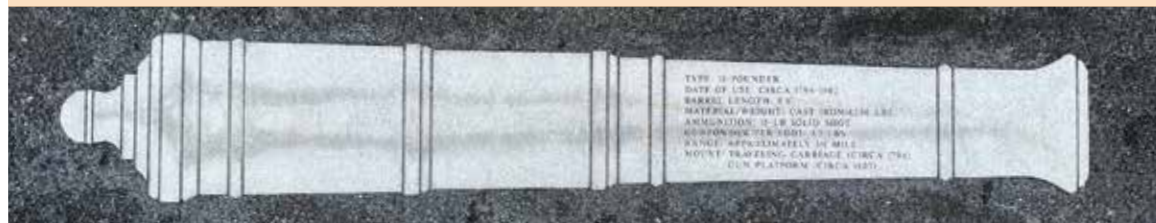
**2** Powder Magazine c. 1800 Exterior Masonry c. 1898

1. TOP LEFT AND ABOVE: The appearance of this entry has changed over time. It opens to a curved brick stairway leading to the end unit in the lower parade's bombproof living quarters. It is likely that this stairway allowed soldiers speedy access to and from the upper parade to the lower parade, especially useful when there was the threat of attack from an enemy vessel approaching Marblehead. (Top Left: Marblehead Historical Commission, Above and Left: Amy Drinker)
2. LEFT: This brick facade and door mark the sole access to a stand-alone subterranean powder magazine that was built c.1800 to hold small barrels of gun powder. The earthen covering protected the modest-sized chamber and roof, both lined with brick, from bombardment by enemy vessels.



**A** 24-POUNDER CANNON PROFILE, c. 1794

RANGE ≈ 1 MILE



**B** 18-POUNDER CANNON PROFILE, c. 1794–1802

RANGE ≈ ¾ MILE



**C** 6-POUNDER CANNON PROFILE, c. EARLY 1700s

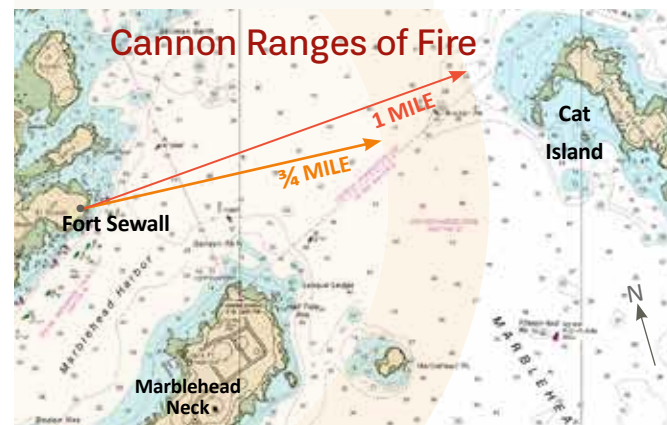
**D** 6-POUNDER BRITISH CANNON, c. EARLY 1700s installed at Fort Sewall, June 2022

RANGE ≈ ¾ MILE

RANGE ≈ ¾ MILE

A, B, and C: Granite cannon profiles on the upper parade's stone-dust gun platform explain the size and scale of the cannons as well as the range of fire each provided. (Amy Drinker)

BELOW: Overlaid onto a NOAA chart are firing ranges for the cannons profiled on the gun platform; none could offer protection as far as Cat Island (now Children's Island). BOTTOM: This aerial photograph shows the various points of interest on the upper parade including the new stone-dust gun platform. (Jamie Hark)



*The fort was enlarged* to its current footprint in 1775 at the start of the American Revolution. In 2020, a stone-dust gun platform was created on the upper parade to suggest the fort's early wooden platform, which was designed to sit strategically at thirty inches below the top of the earthwork, providing protection for the gun crews while shielding visibility from enemy vessels. Placement of the current platform and regrading of the upper parade

earthworks are based on an 1820 plan by Major Guillaume Tell Poussin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Renovation work on the upper parade was designed to restore the look and feel of the fort, including the flagpole returned to its original location. (Larry Sands)

Reinterpreting the Upper Parade



*In June 2022*, a reproduction 18<sup>th</sup> century British heavy-iron six-pounder cannon with a metal period-correct garrison truck-type carriage was installed on Fort Sewall’s gun platform. This cannon matches the type of weapon used during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries on both sides of the Atlantic. It meets strict National Park Service guidelines and is suitable for firing on ceremonial occasions (without ammunition). Firing a muzzle-loading cannon like the replica at Fort Sewall requires a team, with each person responsible for specific tasks that must be completed in a prescribed sequence. Historically, a land-based gun crew, usually six to ten people, included these men:

*The gun commander* was the overall commander of the gun and crew.

*The firer* was the person who held the linstock and touched off the charge when ordered by the gun commander. According to University of Maryland Associate Professor Adam Nichols, whose studies include the weaponry of 18<sup>th</sup> century naval warfare, “A linstock is a long wooden staff with a metal fork or serpentine jaw at the end to grip a slow match. A slow match was a very slow-burning cord or hemp twine, chemically treated with potassium or sodium nitrate [saltpeter]. The length of the linstock allowed the firer to safely discharge the gun at a safe distance from the recoil.”

*The ventsman* was the person who stopped or “tended” the vent hole (or touch hole).

*The rammer and swabber* was the crew member who handled the sponge and rammer.

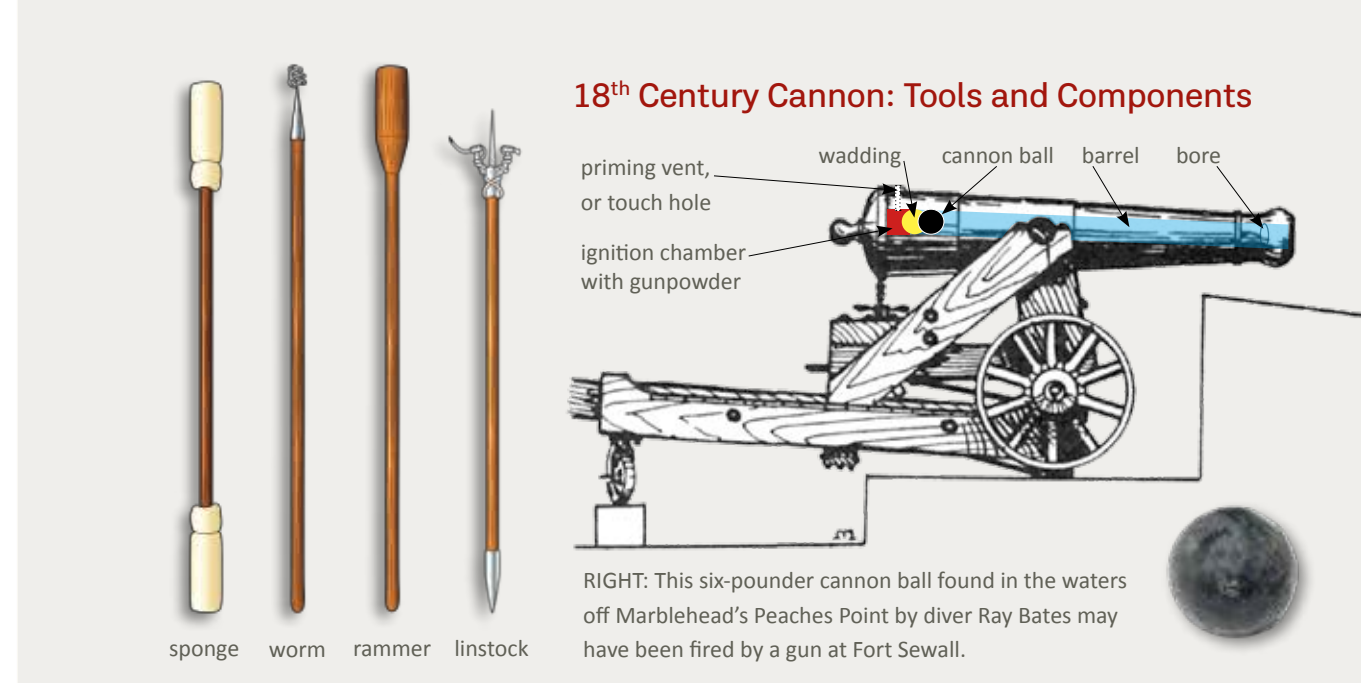
*The worm and loader* was responsible for “searching” the barrel with a worm to extract the spent cartridge. The worm was a large, wrought iron, blacksmith-made cork-screw-like piece that was attached to a long wooden pole. After sponging, the worm and loader would then place the next powder cartridge into the barrel.

*The powder handler or runner (on warships typically known as a powder monkey)* brought the round forward to the worm and loader.

*The powder box handler* guarded shot and powder and kept a full bucket of water nearby.

To this day, a gun crew’s firing sequence follows these steps, including the ceremonial firings (no cannon balls) carried out by Glover’s Regiment at Fort Sewall:

1. **Search the piece:** After each firing, the barrel is searched with the worm.
2. **Swab:** The barrel is sponged with a wet sheepskin-covered swab. This extinguishes any hot embers. The vent or touch hole must be stopped up during swabbing, usually with a thumb (protected from the heat by leather or a piece of hide).
3. **Charge with powder:** A new powder charge or cartridge is placed in the muzzle (barrel) and rammed home.
4. **Ram down the ball:** After the cartridge or powder is rammed home, a piece of cloth (a “wad”) is shoved in the muzzle. The wad takes up extra space and ensures that the



ball fits tightly and will leave the cannon with maximum pressure behind it when fired. The wad is followed by the loading of a ball and then both are rammed home. Historically, shot and powder were, when possible, made in advance, like a larger version of a musket cartridge. This quickened the response time for each firing.

5. **Prick the powder:** After loading the charge into the barrel, the powder bag or cartridge has to be pricked so that the powder is exposed to the touch-hole. The prick is a small copper bar with a sharpened point at one end and a small handle at the other.
6. **Prime the touch hole:** Powder is poured into the touch hole, commonly using the quill feather from a large bird, usually a turkey. The quill is open at both ends, creating a hollow tube. The tube is filled with powder (premade) and easily laid in the touch hole, making contact with the pricked powder bag.
7. **Fire the cannon:** As soon as the quill is laid in the touch hole, “Primed!” is cried out to the entire gun crew. With the gun commander’s call of “Prepare to give fire!” or “Make ready!”, the crew members move to their firing positions. The linstock, with slow match, is then laid to the touch hole, the powder is ignited, and the cannon is fired.

Nichols writes, “Centuries ago, people did not use the word ‘cannon’ in the generic sense that we do today . . . there was a bewildering series of designations for what we think of as ‘cannons.’ There were culverins and demi-culverins, sakers, minions, falcons, falconets, and robinets. Before the industrial age, everything was handcrafted—which meant there was no widespread standardization . . . Being able to fire a cannon with reliable accuracy took a combination of nerve, skill, and leadership, combined with the expertise derived from hard-won experience.”

(Adam Nichols, <https://corsairsandcaptiveblog.com/cannons>, other text by Larry Sands) (Cannon Illustration from *Artillery Through the Ages*, National Park Service Interpretive Series, 1955)





2020



2020



2022



2022



2022



2022

TOP LEFT: Rebuilding the brick arches was one of the many components of work on the fort's bombproof quarters. (McGinley Kalsow & Associates)

MIDDLE LEFT: The quarters' stone facade required repointing and repair. (McGinley Kalsow & Associates)

LEFT: Nighttime interior lighting in the living quarters provides visitors with an enhanced sense of location after dark. (Amy Drinker)

ABOVE TOP: After all repairs were completed, the living quarters' facade was whitewashed. (Amy Drinker)

ABOVE MIDDLE: The back side of the chimney is visible in the officer's guard room. (Amy Drinker)

ABOVE: The kitchen chimney was rebuilt in 1976 by Dave Peach with funding from the Bicentennial Commission. (Amy Drinker)

RIGHT: In 2022, the kitchen (shown here prior to the 2020 renovations) will be reinterpreted with replica furnishings from the War of 1812 era. (Rowland Williams)

*The fort's living quarters* are comprised of four rooms, accessed through three arched doorways. Built sometime between 1798 and 1801, this “bombproof” structure remains one of Fort Sewall’s most recognizable features. On the left (as you face the living quarters) is the kitchen. It features a cooking fireplace and a water well. Original furnishings would have included items such as rope beds, trunks, boxes, tables and chairs. The quarters’ middle and right doors provide entrance to guard rooms for officers on duty. The right-hand door also leads to a small windowless “dungeon” where British prisoners were reportedly held briefly during the War of 1812.

As part of the 2019–2022 renovation project, the floors of the living quarters were leveled and resurfaced with stone dust. The walls were cleaned and the masonry was parged where necessary. Recessed lighting was installed in the floor of each room to make the inside appear candlelit when viewed from the outside at night.

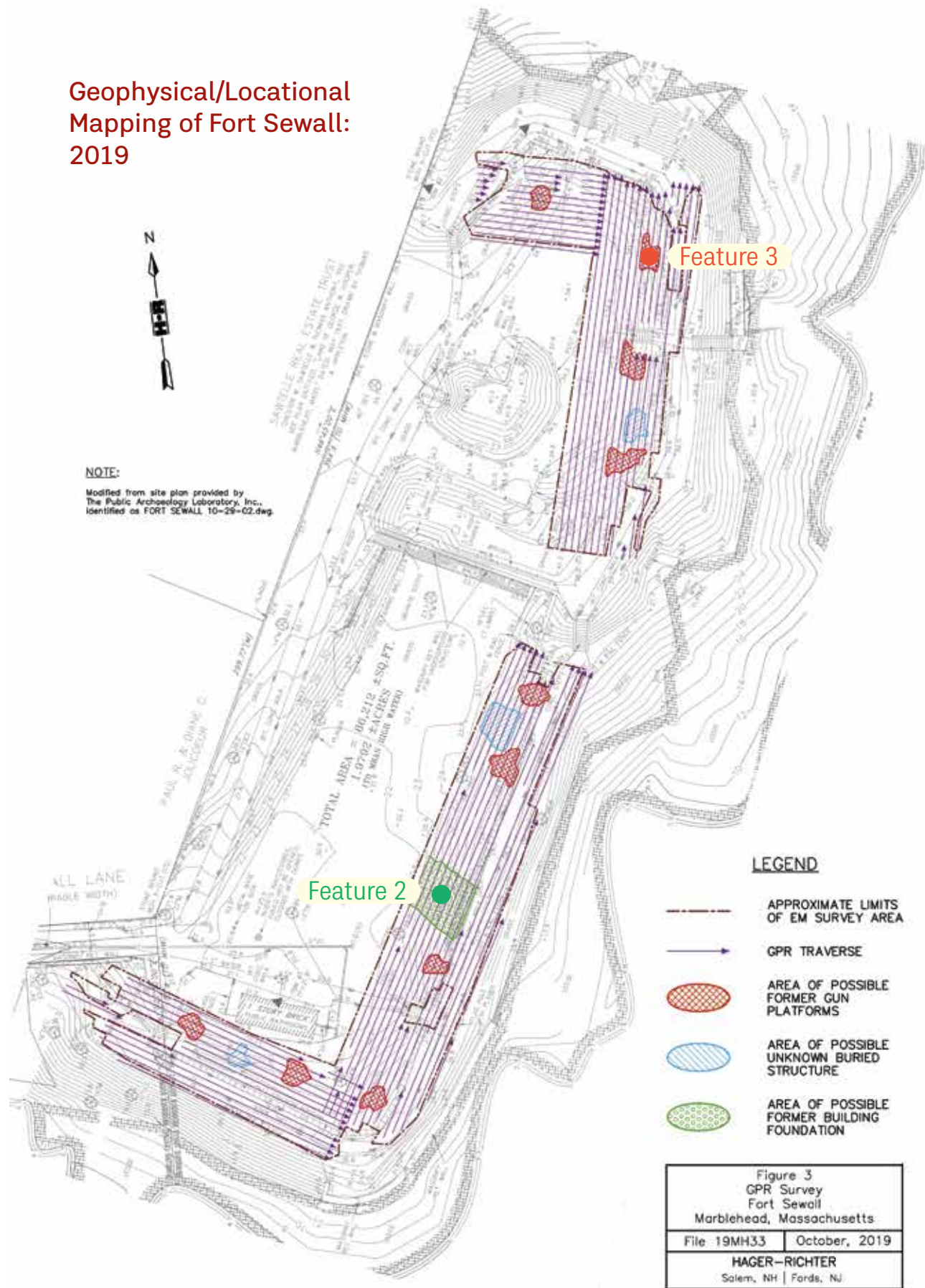
Glover’s Marblehead Regiment built furnishings for the inside of the fort, which was funded in part by an Essex Heritage Partnership Grant in 2022. These elements are an essential focus of tours provided by a new Fort Rangers program, which will ensure public access to the interior of the fort during the summer season. (Larry Sands)



2006



Geophysical/Locational  
Mapping of Fort Sewall:  
2019



“The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.

(PAL), in cooperation with Hager-Richter GeoScience, Inc., completed a geophysical and intensive (locational) archaeological survey at Fort Sewall [in 2019].

The HRGS geophysical survey identified several features including ten flat-topped, buried surfaces interpreted as former gun platform locations and an anomaly near the base of the east side of the earthen defensive berm tentatively identified as a building foundation. Following the geophysical survey, PAL excavated twenty 50 x 50 centimeter (cm) test pits in those locations proposed for accessibility and electrical/drainage lines and four 1 x 1 meter (m) excavation units to investigate a feature identified in one of the test pits and at possible gun-platform locations as identified by the geophysical survey. The site stratigraphy consists of multiple fill deposits associated with landscape modifications dating to the American Civil War (c.1864), the Spanish-American War (c.1898), and the conversion of the fort property to a public park in 1922. A total of 1,473 artifacts were recovered during testing. Clearly military related artifacts (e.g. the D-shaped blade gunflint, lead spatter/drippings, and a copper alloy cartridge case) likely were deposited by soldiers between the start of the so-called French and Indian War (1754) and the fort’s last activation for military service in 1898. The remainder of the assemblage, however, consists of functionally generic residential and structural debris from highly variable fill deposits.

Two potentially significant features were identified on the interior face of the earth-work berm surrounding the upper and lower parade grounds. Feature 2 is a dense deposit of demolition debris that marks the former location of the c.1864 temporary magazine as identified during the geophysical survey. Feature 3, consisting of a lens of heavily compacted soil, may be the remains of a pounded earth platform and mark the location of additional structural elements associated with that platform. Based on the results of the intensive (locational) survey, PAL recommends no additional archaeological investigations for the proposed improvements to the redoubt and the accessibility path in the upper parade ground or the installation of the accessibility path between the comfort station and redoubt in the lower parade ground.”

(Geophysical and Intensive [Locational] Archaeological Survey, PAL report 3778 page i, Fort Sewall Improvement Project, Kristen Heitert and John M. Kelly)



## Until 1775: When Massachusetts was a colony of England

### 1704–1705, through Queen Anne’s War (1702–1713)

*(England against France, War of the Spanish Succession)*

EARLY FORT PLAN by Colonel Wolfgang Wilhelm (William) Roemer (English but Dutch origins), drawn by Captain/Colonel John Redknap (English).

The end of this war impacted Marblehead dramatically, as its concluding treaty in 1713 opened the North Atlantic Grand Banks area east of Newfoundland to New England fishing. This enabled Marblehead’s rapid growth and prosperity, which continued until the beginning of the American Revolution.

### 1741–1743, through King George’s War (1744–1748)

*(England against France, War of the Austrian Succession)*

EARLY FORT PLAN by John Henry Bastide (English but French origins), probably with assistant Richard Gridley (American, later the first U.S. chief engineer at Boston 1775–1776).

A plan was drawn but is missing and may have burned in a 1748 Boston State House fire.

This was a decade before the French and Indian War (1754–1763), also against France, which prompted construction of Marblehead’s round brick Powder House in 1755.

## During the American Revolution and after: When Massachusetts was a state

### 1775–1776, through the American Revolution (1775–1783)

*(The new United States against England, with assistance from France later in the war)*

NO PLAN for the fort’s expansion under Richard Gridley (American) and [Jean-Baptiste?] Dubuq (American but French origins). However, similar plans do exist for other forts.

### 1794–1797, during the undeclared war with France (1797/1798–1801)

FORT PLAN by Stephen Rochefontaine (United States but French origins).

This was just thirteen years after the French navy had helped the new United States in its Revolutionary War against England. But after the French Revolution (1792–1793), United States shipping, trade, and mariners at sea were victims of both the English and French navies in an Atlantic war between those powers. Because tensions were high, several frigates (including the USS *Constitution*) were built for use by the U.S. Navy.

### 1798–1801, during ongoing tensions in the Atlantic

*(France and England at war again, with the new United States caught in the middle)*

NO FORT PLAN under Major Louis Tousard (American but French origins) and Major Henry Burbeck (American) was ever identified or located.

Work included the current familiar white stone structure with brick detailing (the bombproof quarters) featuring three doors facing the large lower parade ground. The fort assumed most of its current appearance during this time.

## 1800: Fort Sewall

Toward the end of the seven-year renovation phase (1794–1801), the fort was named Fort Sewall in honor of Marbleheader and Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice Samuel Sewall.

## 1808–1820, during ongoing tensions between United States, France, and England

*(France and England continued at war in the Atlantic until 1815, endangering American and Marblehead mariners who were constantly at risk of impressment by those nations’ navies.)*

1820 PLAN by Guillaume Tell Poussin (American but French origins) documented Fort Sewall’s 1794–1814 renovations.

1807–1809: At the urging of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress passed The Embargo Act, closing American Atlantic-trade export and restricting foreign imports.

The following year, as tensions continued, Marblehead voted to construct a brick Gun House (on Back Street, today’s Elm Street).

In 1822, a fortification plan for the Naugus Head area was made by Lieutenant George Washington Whistler and Lieutenant William Gibbs McNeill.

## 1813–14, during the War of 1812 between United States and England (1812–1815)

This was essentially a second war for independence, as the United States fought English violations of its maritime rights, including impressment of American sailors and an English naval blockade of most of the Atlantic coast. More than 1,100 men and boys from Marblehead’s 1,000 families served in the three-year war, mainly at sea. When it ended in 1815, over half of the Marbleheaders were prisoners of war, many in England’s notorious Dartmoor Prison (built in 1813 for American as well as French prisoners of war from England and Europe’s long-running Napoleonic Wars, which ended in 1815).

## 1861–1864, during the Civil War (1861–1865)

FORT PLAN by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, drawn by Major Charles E. Blunt of the U.S. Engineers Department.

From 1861 to 1864, the fort was surveyed and temporarily expanded to twice its size. An embankment was constructed on formerly private property to the west of the fort. Remnants of it remained until nearly 1890 and are visible on maps from the 1890s. That western land eventually reverted to private ownership.

## 1898, during the Spanish–American War

In June of 1898, Fort Sewall was temporarily reactivated and garrisoned by volunteers.

This was the last time the fort was used for military preparedness or defense; advances in warfare technology were outpacing Fort Sewall’s capabilities.

(Dates of the fort’s major renovations and the related wars and plans by the professional military engineers were compiled by Judy Anderson based on research by Rick Detwiller)

Soldiers wash dishes at a mess station situated next to one of the young trees planted at Fort Sewall after the Civil War. Encampment tents are pitched on the lower and upper parade grounds. (Marblehead Historical Commission)





*A significant number of people and organizations* have made both this book and the Fort Sewall renovation project possible. By generously sharing their time, talents, and resources they are helping future generations learn the importance of this rocky promontory and its significance in the history of our country. —Larry Sands, *Chair*, Fort Sewall Oversight Committee (FSOC), April 2022

### Special Thanks To

- The Fort Sewall Oversight Committee (members current and past) for providing the vision and leadership to structure the renovation project and see it through to completion
- Charles Gessner and Judy Remig Jacobi for leading the fundraising efforts
- Judy Remig Jacobi, a member of the Marblehead Select Board for twenty years, who provided the encouragement to undertake this project with her own financial support and personal engagement
- Sally, Jeffrey, and Hannah Sands for their assistance, encouragement, and moral and physical support
- Wendell Kalsow and Erik Christiansen of McGinley, Kalsow & Associates (lead architects) and Naomi Cottrell of Crowley Cottrell (landscape architect) for breathing life into the project
- Project contractors Sciaba Construction (Eddie Sciaba, Darin Chevalier, and Bobby Sathi); Ace Restoration (Frank Dicenso and Mike Flaherty) and their crews
- All Town of Marblehead Departments that assisted during the project, especially Recreation & Parks, Municipal Light, Engineering, Health, Sewer, Town Planner, Police, Fire, and Tree
- Fire Chief Jason Gilliland for donating a flag to fly over the fort
- Police Chief Dennis King for his assistance with security cameras
- James Maroney and MHTV for keeping the town up to date on progress during the fort project
- The Marblehead Select Board (members past and current) for its guidance and support in the enhancement of this historic treasure, and Town Administrators John McGinn and Jason Silva
- The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, the General Society of Colonial Wars, and the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati for funding Rick Detwiller's research, report, and his public programs about the fort's 375 years of history

### Art Exhibit “The Giving Tree: Mementos from Fort Sewall’s Iconic Tree” and Auction

- The Marblehead Arts Association (MAA) led by Patti Baker, Missy Fisher, Davita Nowland, and Jo Ann Augeri Silva, partnership liaison for the FSOC, planned and hosted a fabulous exhibition of one-of-a-kind artworks at the MAA. The exhibit culminated with an auction to benefit the fort and the MAA.
- Special thanks to Gene Arnould, event auctioneer; Mason Daring and Jeanie Stahl, for sharing their timeless music; and the Boston Yacht Club for hosting the event
- Auction support from Rebecca Cutting, Susan Gessner, Christine Nuccio, and Kyle Wiley
- We are grateful to the generous and talented artists that donated these priceless treasures: Rick Ashley, Louis Bik and Ron Christiansen, Bruce Greenwald, Harold Hansen, Matthew Merritt, Davita Nowland, Chuck Nyren, Mayank Trivedi, John vanRemoortel, and Jeanette Yeaple

### Fort Sewall Restoration

- Liam Conley for refurbishing the benches for his Eagle Scout project
- Glover's Marblehead Regiment for outfitting the inside of the fort, with help from an Essex Heritage Partnership Grant
- The Fort Sewall neighbors and all Marblehead residents for their patience during the project
- Bette Hunt, Jonathan Lukens, and Kay O'Dwyer for creating scripts for the new Fort Ranger program
- Doug Park of Redd's Pond Boatworks for crafting a bench out of wood from the iconic tree
- Andrew Ruocco for installing flag/flare holders and plaques on fence posts for his Eagle Scout project
- The Twaalfhoven family for their donation of two sets of binoculars on the upper parade and repairs/restoration of the viewing platform, railing, and stairs

### The Fort Sewall Commemorative Book

- Judy Anderson and Rick Detwiller for their extensive research, illustration sources, and substantive 65-page report about the fort, which provided invaluable information for this book. All their research is available at two town websites: [Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee](http://Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee) and [www.MarbleheadHistory.org](http://www.MarbleheadHistory.org).
- Book design and production services donated by Amy Drinker, Aster Designs
- Bill Conly; Seamus Daly; Don Doliber; Bette Hunt; Francie King; the Marblehead Historical Commission, Peter Stacey; the Marblehead Museum, Lauren McCormack, Executive Director; Christine Nuccio; and Carol and Bob Swift

### Articles, Plans, Records, and Reports

Abbot Public Library, the *Marblehead Messenger* archives.

Booth, Robert. *Portrait of Captain John Bailey (1761–1828)*.

Booth, Robert. Unpublished manuscripts and information about 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century Marblehead.

Burbeck, Henry. Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Detwiller, F.C. and D.M. Hart. *Fort Sewall Marblehead Fortifications, Construction Chronology*, SPNEA (Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities) Consulting Services, 1975.

*Journal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Watertown*, Saturday, September 30, 1775.

Lu, Paul C.K. *Master Plan for Improvements to Fort Sewall*, Marblehead, MA 2001.

Massachusetts Archives. *Fortifications* v.70: pages 48, 530, 581–582; MA Archives v.71: pages 216–217, 219, 235, 271; MA Archives v.113: page 742; MA Archives v.117: pages 787–789.

Old Marblehead Improvement Association (OMIA), Box 1035, Marblehead, MA 01945.

Poussin, Major Guillaume Tell. *c.1820 Fort Sewall Plan by Poussin with Bombproof Quarters, Officer's Quarters, Outbuildings*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Also: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Washington\\_Whistler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_Whistler).

RocheFontaine, Stephen, Engineer. *Plan of Fort Sewall 1794*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Shurtleff, *Topographical and Historical Description of Boston* (1891) pages 492–493.

Totten, Colonel J.G., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Confidential Report on the Condition of Fort Sewall*, February 25, 1835, U.S. National Archives.

Town of Marblehead town records. Abbot Hall, Marblehead, MA.

### Books

Bowen, Ashley. *The Journals of Ashley Bowen (1728–1813) of Marblehead*. Vols. I & II.

Gamage, Virginia and Priscilla Lord. *Marblehead: The Spirit of '76 Lives Here*. Philadelphia: Chilton Book Company, 1972.

Lossing, C. Benson. *Field Book of the War of 1812*, 1868.

Roads, Samuel, Jr. *The History and Traditions of Marblehead*. Marblehead: Allen Lindsey & Co., 1897.

### Websites

Digital Commonwealth, Massachusetts Collections Online, [www.digitalcommonwealth.org](http://www.digitalcommonwealth.org)

Essex Institute Historical Collections:  
[www.archive.org/stream/essexinstitute46essexuoft/essexinstitute46essexuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://www.archive.org/stream/essexinstitute46essexuoft/essexinstitute46essexuoft_djvu.txt)

Marblehead Historical Commission, collection and archives: [www.marbleheadhistory.org](http://www.marbleheadhistory.org)

Marblehead Museum, collection and archives: [www.marbleheadmuseum.org](http://www.marbleheadmuseum.org)

McGinley Kalsow & Associates, Inc., architects and preservation planners: [www.mcginleykalsow.com](http://www.mcginleykalsow.com)

Oren, Eyal: [www.wednesdaysinmhd.com](http://www.wednesdaysinmhd.com)

Peabody Essex Museum: [www.pem.org](http://www.pem.org)

The Internet Archive: Dedicated to building a digital library of internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form: [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org), or [www.openlibrary.org](http://www.openlibrary.org)

USS *Constitution* Museum, [www.usconstitutionmuseum.org](http://www.usconstitutionmuseum.org)



The Fort Sewall Oversight Committee gratefully recognizes the following individuals, families, and institutions for their generosity in supporting the 2018–2021 Preservation and Renovation Centennial Capital Campaign.

General

Judy and Gene Jacobi	Massachusetts Historical Commission
Karen and David Rosenberg and Children	MassDevelopment
Massachusetts Cultural Council	

Colonel

Anonymous In Honor of Colonel Azor Orne	Jean Y. Howe
A Gift from Patricia A. Boyd in honor of her grandchildren: Geneva (Eva), Zoe, Seymour (Sam), and Ellis Harrington	Jeffrey Kace Charitable Foundation
Glover’s Marblehead Regiment, in Memory of Richard Cary Williams, Jr.	Peter Lynch / The Lynch Foundation
	Dr. Barbara Carter Moore and Dr. Jeffery Moore
	Judy and Ira Rosenberg

Major

The Coffman Family	Joan and Steve Rosenthal
Nora, Alexander, Calvin, and Swanee Falk	Michael and Peggy Schrage
Susan and Charles Gessner	Maggie and Ed Smith
Pete and Mimi Hart	Tim, Carmela, Cameron, Chad, and Christian Swigor
W. Bradford Ingalls Charitable Foundation	Kathy and Ted Truscott
Marblehead Bank	Cheryl Tuttle and Henry Frommer
National Grand Bank	

Captain

Jack and Brenda Arnold	The William Felton Doliber Family
Tom and Kathleen Ball	Cynthia, Seyido, Violet, and Elijah Elesinmogun
Richard and Margaret Bowen	Elizabeth, Donald, Eleanor, Margaret, and Victoria Fischer
To honor the Brown, Martina, Remig, and Terrero Families	Laurie and Jeff Flowers
Peter and Marie Butler	The Flynn Family
Harry and Marsha Christensen	Kimberly Harbin, Duane, John-Michael, and Caroline LaDage
Dale and Peter Coxe	
Séamus, Fiachra, Eoghan Daly, and Kay O’Dwyer	

Captain

Bette Hunt	Rodriguez Pons Family
Joanne and Chris Johnston	Larry, Sally, Jeff, and Hannah Sands
Karyn and Gary Lang	Beverly Simpson and Edward M. Colbert
Marblehead Forever Committee	Ambassador and Mrs. Michael Brackett Smith
Peter and Bunny Merrill	Betsy and Gary Spiess
Netflix	The Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati
Old Marblehead Improvement Association	The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the General Society of Colonial Wars
Mary and Bill Park	

Lieutenant

Gene Arnould	Peter and Laura Jalbert
W. Lewis Barlow, IV and Connie Brand Barlow	Daniel and Gloria Kearney
Jackie Belf-Becker and Dr. David Becker	Lang, Selvais, and Barner Family
Carole and John Benning	Paul and Patricia Lausier
The Buell Family	Jacqueline Mara Lynch
Norris and Harriett Bull	Louisa and Don Morgan
Anne and Ned Bullis	Christine Nuccio and Family
Lois and Dick Case	Mary Tardiff Orne, In Honor of Donald “Bud” Orne
Dr. Corine Barone Cognata and Dr. Michael J. Cognata	In Memory of Philip Page
Dee and Kevin Colcord	Costas and Courtney Paleologos
Bill and Renee Conly	Bob and Penny Paquette
Suzanne and Peter Conway	Philanthropic Lodge F. & A.M., Established 1760
Christopher and Lindy Crawford	Regnault Family
Liane and Paul Davis	James P. Rosenfield
Claire and Henry Dembowski	Sciaba Construction Corporation
Perez and Deborah DeWolfe	Douglas and Gianna Stransky
Alex and Krista Finigan	In Honor of John Stucke
The Chris Foley Family	The Family of Dan and Linda Sullivan
Suzanne S. Gruhl	Chaplain Lyman Rollins VFW Post 2005
Doug Hill	The Reverend Allan Bevier Warren III
Judith S. Howe	Louise and Jean-Jacques Yarmoff
David W. Jackson and Family	



## Sergeant

Abbott, Thibodeau, and Conner Family	Larry and Martine Egan
Anchor to Windward	Representative Lori A. Ehrlich and Family
Tom and Judy Anderson Allen	3 English Girls
Melanie, Gordon, and Ming Andrews	Richard and Nancy Farrell
Anonymous (2)	John James and Cassandra Roese Fedas
The Attridge Family	Suzanne and Brian Fin
Ralph E. Bach and Dorothy E. Cady	Michelle Bicknell Fontaine
Captain Bob and Jane Barber, GMR	Fort Sewall Baseball League
The Barclay Family	Harry Foster and Missy Fisher
Paul and Denise Beck, GMR	Patrice Fox and Dan Dilts
Peter and Barbara Bittman	John L. Francis
Laurie and Cliff Boggis	Gayle Griffiths Fraser
Robert and Susan Bragdon	In Memory of Don and Kay Gardner
Rhona, Steve, Rebecca, and Elyssa Brand	Day and Robert Gotschall
Kathryn Breslin	Moses and Gayle Grader
Michael and Joan Bullock	Bruce Grassfield
Bob and Karen Butler	Andrea and Gary Gregory
In Honor of Wayne T. Butler, Lt. CMDR, USNR	Gruskin-Smith Family
Kevin Byrnes and Carolyn Burdi	Taffy Knowlton Hall and Gordon Hall
The Callahan Family	Robert Harold Hammond
The Calzonetti-Finigan Family	Helaine and James Hazlett
Merna and Robert Kalis and Canner Family	Ulf B. and Elizabeth C. Heide
Kipp and Ralph Carlton	Hilary Holmes and Jonathan Lukens
The Casey Family Foundation	Kathleen Homenda
The Chamberlin Family	Josephine (Jody) Sewall Emerson Howard and Richard Allen Howard
Rick Chenard	Timothy and Laura Hurley
Diane and Michael Christian	Joan Comfort Johnson
The Clark and Cibelli Families	Patty and Neal Kalechofsky
Nancy B. Clay	David and Barbara Keith
The Conley Family	Frances B. King and Robert A. Erbetta
Shawn and Connie Cooney	Richard and Lee Knight
Maryann and Terry Criswell	Jeffrey and Julie Korzenik
Benjamin and Gretchen Curtis	Lassana's Landscaping, Inc.
Richard B. Dermody	Myrna E. Lloyd
Jackson and Henry Doughty	In Memory of Norman and Gladys Lourie
The Drinker Rosenfeld Family	Sharon and Jonathan Lourie and Family
Nannette Dumas	William "Skip" and Claudia Macomber
Margaret and Bill Eaton	Pat and Len Magee

## Sergeant

Marblehead Festival of Arts	Mark and Shea Ryan
League of Women Voters of Marblehead	The Ryder Family
Marblehead Neck Association	Cheri and Steve Saltzman
Marblehead Scouts BSA (Troops 11 & 79, Packs 11 & 79, Crew 1776)	Judith Carol Schwenk
Peter Martin	Robert N. Shapiro
Roy and Heather Brine Martin	Rhod Sharp and Vicki Staveacre
Mark G. Matuschak	Kevin William Shea and Patty Wheeler Shea
McGinley Kalsow & Associates Inc.	Bonnie and Michael Sherman
Dr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Sanborn McKennis	Arlyn and Francisco Silva
The McMahon Family	Anne and Ray Slack
Lesli Serven Mead	Steve and Connie Small
The Menzler Family	LCDR and Mrs. Devereux Brackett Smith, USN
Rabbi David, Marla, Cory, and Jeremy Meyer	Gerald and Verlie Smith
Bert and Liz Michaud	Jonathan P. Squitieri
Biff and Faxon Michaud	Mary Stewart
Jason and Lee Mondale	The Sullivan Family of Middlebury, CT, and Marblehead, MA
Pokey and David Moran	Bob and Jessie Tavares
Ian and Rachel Morrison	Joan and Sarah Thayer
In loving memory of Elizabeth and Saul Moskowitz	In Memory of Joan and Stephen Thompson
Blair and Samantha Nelson	The Uhl Family
In Honor of Colonel Donald E. Nowland, U.S. Army Retired	Lorraine S. C. Van Tis
Jamie and Beverly Noyes	Kathryn and Ernest Whiton
Steve and Sig Orne	Victor A. Wild, Caroline Juon Wild, and Logan A.J. Wild
The Osattin Family	Elizabeth Anne Withum and Timothy Selman Nielson
John and Alice Pepper	Joseph and Misty Wykes
Pam M. Peterson	Donald and Jeannette Yeaple
Reese and Noah Pignato	
Becky and Jay Pingree	
The Albert A. Pondelli Family	
Alisha and Jeffrey Ranen	
Paul and Katharine Redmond	
In Loving Memory of Sue Anne Reed	
The Rhodes Family	
Sharon and Howard Rich	
The Roberto Family	
In Memory of Raymond H. Rose	

Made in Spain in 1803, this cannon was captured in Cuba during the Spanish-American War (1898) by members of the USS *Marblehead* and brought back to Marblehead as a spoil of war. Seen here, a member of Glover's Regiment fires the cannon at Fort Sewall in 2018. (Seamus Daly)





## Corporal

Architectural DesignWorks

Suzanne Avedikian and David Katz

Mugsie and Jim Bailey

Julia Bantley

Andrew and Jessica Barnett

Clayton and Marlene Bishop, in Celebration  
of Uncle Bert Everett Stanley's 100th Birthday

Patricia and Joel Blackmer

Nancy Callahan and John Davis, in Memory  
of Everett Stanley's 100th Birthday

Robert and Starr Campbell

Barbara S. Crisi

Arthur Dahl

Jill Jeffries and James Dearborn

Betsy and Peter Dempsey

William Felton Doliber Jr.

David Draves

Allison Draves-Willey, in Honor  
of Meg Maguire and Quinn Maguire

Judy and Joel Gardiner

Jeannie Frost Goodwin

Paul and Susan Guertin

David Hark

Eugene and Clara Hastings

Mrs. John B. Hooper

Carl and Betsy Hyam

Janet Ingham, in Observance of  
Brother B. Everett Stanley's 100th Birthday

John Jacobsen and Jeanne Stahl

Edna John, in Honor of  
Bert Everett Stanley's 100th Birthday

Knightsbridge Strategies LTD

Fred and Jane Kraybill

Paule Lambert, in Honor of  
Everett Stanley's 100th Birthday

Kurt and Donna Lange, in Honor of  
Bert Everett Stanley

Marblehead Architecture & Heritage Tours

Richard and Diane Marrs

Sally Miller

Joseph and Caroline Mirabella Jr.

Jocelyn Oliver

Anita Poss

Thomas and Carol Regan

Eric and Iris Reines

R. Jon Richmond

Alan and Kathryn Rieper

Alan Robbins

Ronald Robinson

Hannah Sands

Diana Schwalbe

Gary and Dorothy Siden

Ruth Sigler

Tentino, Kendall, Canniff & Keefe LLP

Richard Thibedeau and Holly Jannell

Leanne and Alec Torrie

Robert S. Trent

Kathy and Roger Tuveson

Katharine Walters

## Soldier

The 15,718 voters of Marblehead



Battery H soldiers pose with their artillery guns at Fort Sewall in 1898. (Marblehead Historical Commission)





[Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee](http://Marblehead.org/Fort-Sewall-Oversight-Committee)