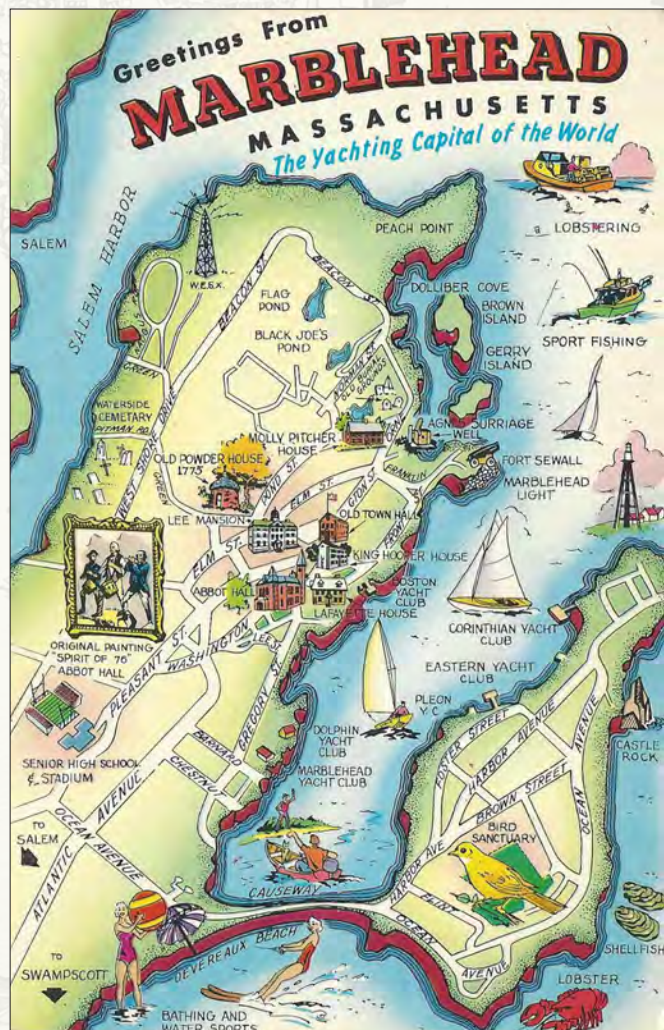


MAPPING MARBLEHEAD

the 20th century and beyond





Mapping Marblehead: the 20th century and beyond

Mapping Marblehead: the 20th century and beyond is the third exhibit by the Marblehead Historical Commission. Its aim is to present the story of our town, encouraging residents and visitors to walk through the exhibit and through the town with a greater understanding of its past. Marblehead itself is a museum, just waiting to be explored. The maps and exhibit are a step on the path to all that the town has to offer.

This exhibit is the work of a great team, with many collaborators. Chris Johnston, Chair of the Marblehead Historical Commission, led the way. Commissioner David Krathwohl's expertise was essential with maps, technology, and editing. Commissioner Pam Peterson composed the exhibit. Commissioner Ed Nilsson contributed a perceptive overview. Helen Riegle, of HER Design, beautifully presented the exhibit. The Harold B. and Elizabeth L. Shattuck Memorial Fund supported the project.

The text and maps were reviewed by Don Doliber, Town Historian; Bette Hunt, Town Historian Emerita; and Standley Goodwin. Support from Joan Goloboy, Executive Director of MHTV; Lauren McCormack, Executive Director at the Marblehead Museum; the Corinthian Yacht Club; private collector Carol Swift; Dave Hostetter; the Rotary Club of Marblehead Harbor; and Andy Barnett at the Marblehead Little Theater is greatly appreciated.

Marblehead entered the 20th century as a small, poor, antiquated town with declining local industry, a beautiful coastline, and an attractive proximity to Boston. It exited the century an outwardly focused, wealthy, commuter town with a harbor full of recreational boats. Tied to the sea, Marblehead's location and history continue to define it.

Marblehead grew with the century. After the Second World War, enormous development began. As the maps clearly show, farmland gave way to houses, and newcomers brought businesses; new schools along with civic and religious institutions were built.

The quest for jobs and livelihood turned outward. Technology broadened everyone's experience, with telephones, television, and computers. The isolated little town faded away, with the population growing from 7,582 in 1900 to 20,371 in 2000.

Through it all, the town has maintained its independent, feisty personality, both welcoming and insular. Fierce pride in its cherished history is unwavering. Despite change, Marblehead is still Marblehead.



Marblehead in 1909 was still a small, undeveloped town. West Shore Drive had not been built, and there were large areas of open farmland in the Clifton area and beyond Green Street.

Birdseye View of Marblehead, 1909 by A.E. Downs,
Marblehead Historical Commission



Comparing the Downs map of 1909 with the 2022 Apple Maps satellite view of the same area reveals many changes along the waterfront.

Satellite view of Marblehead, Apple Maps 2022

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BEGINS



Marblehead postcard, c.1910.

Marblehead Historical Commission



Children on a front step.

Marblehead Historical Commission



Marblehead hollyhocks postcard.

Marblehead Historical Commission

At the beginning of the 20th century, Marblehead continued to be a destination for artists, yachtsmen, and tourists. Its charm was its location by the sea, with narrow, winding streets, old buildings, and a feeling of antiquity. Hollyhocks blossomed along every lane, and summers by the ocean were enjoyed at the many hotels and restaurants along the harbor and on the Neck.

Marblehead's famed Race Week, which began in the late 19th century, continued to be a major summer attraction. Yachting brought interest, income, and summer visitors. Year-round work was less certain for townspeople, and the town's quaint appearance was largely the result of poverty and neglect. As the 20th century unfolded, the quest for a livelihood continued to be a focus.



Horse-drawn trolley on Pleasant Street.



The old Bowen house, Mugford Street.

Marblehead Historical Commission

FLYING HIGH



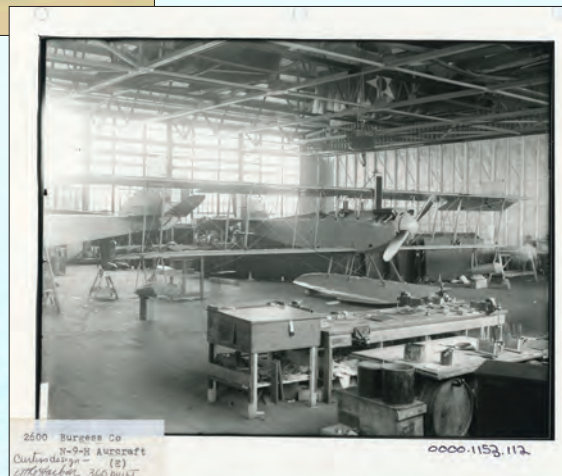
The first Burgess factory was on Nashua Place, now Redstone Lane, as shown on this map from the Walker Atlas of 1912.



Lieutenant Cunningham.

In 1912, history was made when Marblehead became the official birthplace of Marine aviation. Lieutenant Alfred Austell Cunningham of the United States Marine Corps flew a Burgess seaplane out of Marblehead Harbor.

Marblehead Historical Commission

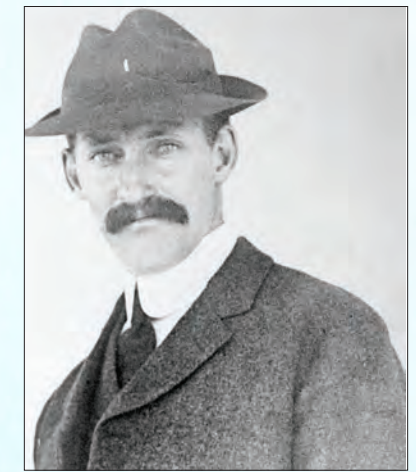


The expanded Burgess airplane factory at Little Harbor produced planes for use in World War I. At its wartime peak, the factory produced more than 1,000 planes and employed over 800 people. To this day, the Burgess Company is the largest employer the town has ever known.

Marblehead Museum

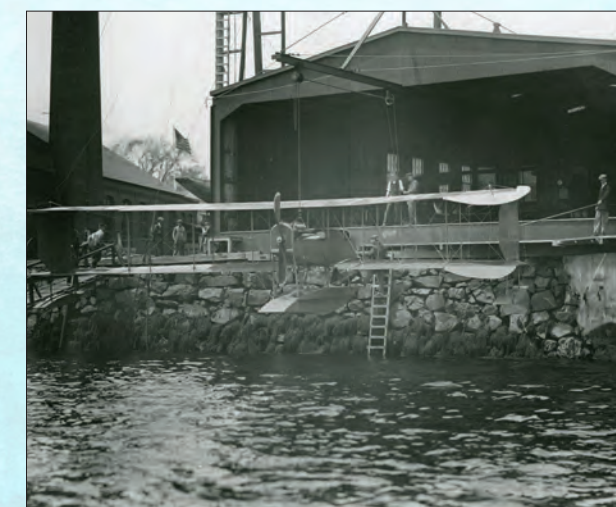
Early in the 20th century, Starling Burgess, a young yacht designer, was attracted to Marblehead. He became fascinated with the design and manufacture of airplanes. Burgess learned to fly from the Wright brothers and by 1910 had established a workshop at Redstone Lane, where he designed and experimented with aircraft.

The production of planes and modifications to their designs continued throughout the war.



Starling Burgess, 1910.

Marblehead Museum



First Burgess airplane factory at Redstone Lane.

Marblehead Museum

In November 1918, on the night of the “False Armistice,” the Burgess factory at Little Harbor burned down. The end of World War I and the disastrous fire closed the Burgess airplane factory for good.

THE WAR TO END ALL WARS

World War I began in Europe in 1914. After German U-boats (submarines) started sinking American ships in the North Atlantic, the United States Congress declared war on April 6, 1917.

Marblehead responded to the call. A total of 1,346 Marblehead men and one Marblehead woman, Edna Jane “Dolly Dal” Dalrymple, joined up. In February 1918, Marbleheader Edwin Martin loaded the first American shell fired against the Germans. The empty shell casing is on display at the State House in Boston.

Food was in short supply on the Front and also at home. “Meatless, wheatless, sweetless, and heatless days” were promoted. Marblehead even ran out of bread, as the town supplied Naval reserve units housed at the Eastern Yacht Club, where they were being trained in submarine spotting.



Marblehead pitched in on the war effort on land and sea, supporting its soldiers. Town Meeting voted to give money to wounded soldiers and their families. Schoolchildren signed pledges to give up candy. On November 11, 1918, bells rang and flags flew to celebrate the end of the “war to end all wars.”

Marblehead Museum



Eighteen Marblehead men in uniform on the steps of the Old Town House in 1917. Marblehead’s naval militia, the 10th Deck Division, was the last civilian militia from Marblehead ever to be sent to war.

Marblehead Museum

DON'T DO THESE THINGS! DO THESE THINGS!

Don't kiss your sweetheart while "Spanish flu" or pneumonia plague is on!

You might kill her—or him, by passing a deadly germ along.

Kissing Spreads "Flu"

Don't sneeze or cough in anybody's face. Use your handkerchief to cover nose and mouth.

"Spanish flu" is staging a "come-back."

Medical authorities fear it will attack 40 per cent of the people.

Doctors and nurses everywhere are overtaxed in the fight.

They need the help of every person in the community in preventive measures.

Boston Post Sunday newspaper, October 1918.

Feelings of fear and frustration existed then as they do during the current COVID-19 pandemic. The "Don't Do" list included kissing your sweetheart, as a kiss might spread the deadly flu germ.

THE GREAT PANDEMIC OF 1918



North Shore Ambulance Corps.

Historic Ipswich.

"Spanish Flu" raged throughout the world in 1918. The vicious disease killed 50 million people—3 times more than World War I. It hit Massachusetts in late summer. By fall, at its peak, there were over 200 deaths per day. Doctors rushed to find a treatment, as some victims died within hours of their first symptoms.

In Marblehead, all public gatherings were forbidden at the beginning of October. Schools, churches, theaters, and war bond rallies were closed. Many social distancing measures were in effect, such as isolation, quarantine, and mask wearing. These techniques, used since ancient times of plague, are still employed today.

In the early 20th century, it was not known that influenza was caused by a virus. Antibiotics were not discovered until 1928, and antiviral drugs were not developed until the 1960s. Most countries were under war censorship in 1918, so influenza outbreaks were not reported. Spain was the first major European country reporting flu; hence the name "Spanish Flu."



Marblehead High School, now the Veterans Middle School.

The Marblehead High School building, opened in 1913, was converted to a hospital by the Board of Health in October 1918. Food for patients, including fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables, came from the adjacent Town Poor Farm. The School Committee asked schoolteachers to attend to flu victims, as schools were closed.

Photo by Eyal Oren.



Delivery truck at the Sorosis Farm, on the site of the present-day Marblehead High School.

Marblehead Historical Commission



Probably the Most Magnificent Building in the World Devoted Exclusively to Poultry

Sorosis Farm also boasted a deluxe chicken coop that rivaled some of the mansions on Marblehead Neck. The farm raised award-winning vegetables and livestock until the 1930s. The stock market crash of 1929 marked the beginning of the end for the shoe factory and the farm. The name “Sorosis” refers to the most successful shoes made by the A.E. Little Shoe Company, Sorosis shoes for women. The name is derived from the Latin word for sisterhood and was also the name of a famous women’s suffrage group of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Marblehead Museum

BUY LOCAL, EAT LOCAL AGAIN

Today’s movement to eat locally farmed and sourced food is a return to the traditional way that food was grown and consumed for centuries. It was only with the advent of trains, trucks, refrigeration, and fast freezing that food could be shipped, in any season, to consumers around the world. Although there are advantages to easy access, there is a price to pay—both literally and health-wise—in buying preserved foods. Awareness of the importance of growing and purchasing local products has become popular again, with healthful benefits.

Sorosis Farm

In 1918, Alexander Little established the Sorosis Farm to provide fresh vegetables, meat, and eggs for the workers in his shoe factories in Lynn. The main farm location, where Marblehead High School is now, was the site of fields for crops as well as grazing land for cows, sheep, and goats.





Cars and trucks became increasingly reliable and affordable. In Marblehead, it was noticeable with paved roads, parking spaces, gas stations, and the beginnings of traffic problems.

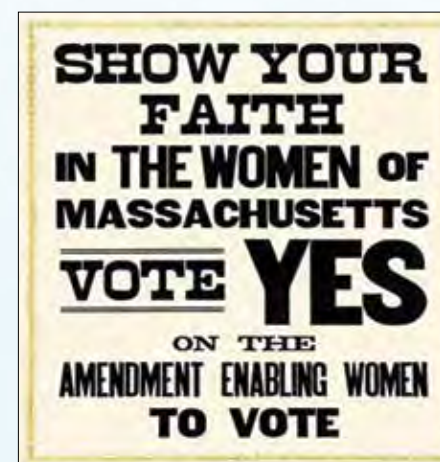


Marblehead sewer system, 1925.

In Marblehead's Historic District, outhouses were still in use, but they were becoming increasingly less popular as the wonders of indoor plumbing became known. New houses were built with plumbing and electricity.

Marblehead Historical Commission

THE ROARING TWENTIES



Poster for the 19th Amendment.

Massachusetts Historical Society



The United States experienced unprecedented prosperity, and the stock market boomed for almost all of the 1920s. Enormous changes marked the decade. The Communist Party took hold in Russia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics set the stage for shifting power in the 20th century.

The National Women's Party worked for women's suffrage, or the right to vote. Finally, the 19th Amendment was ratified on August 18, 1920. That November, more than 8 million women cast their votes for the first time.

Women also fought against the evils of alcohol. Prohibition, making the manufacture and sale of alcohol illegal, became the law in 1920. Actual "speakeasies" in Marblehead are not documented, but liquor had been smuggled into Marblehead since colonial times, and it certainly got here in the 1920s.

ART AND THE YACHTING CAPITAL OF THE WORLD



Marblehead map by C.P. Snow, 1925.

Marblehead Historical Commission



Marblehead Harbor, J.O.J. Frost.

Marblehead Museum



J.O.J. Frost, 1920s.



Barneget by Samuel Chamberlain, 1930s. Chamberlain was a founder of the Arts Association and a beloved Marblehead artist.

Marblehead Museum

The 1920s saw the rise of popular culture. Marbleheaders listened to the radio, providing a link to news, entertainment, baseball, and music. Louis Armstrong, George Gershwin, and Irving Berlin were all Marblehead favorites.

The luxury of leisure time, brought on by prosperity, made yachting a natural pastime. Marblehead, which won the America's Cup sailing race for three consecutive years starting

in 1885, became "The Yachting Capital of the World."

Artists attracted to Marblehead formed the Marblehead Arts Association and bought the King Hooper Mansion. They saved an 18th-century architectural treasure, making it a vibrant space for art and education.

J.O.J. Frost worked on his unique paintings in the 1920s. Having listened to endless stories about life on the Grand Banks and tales of Marblehead's glorious days in the American Revolution, he began to paint in 1922, at the age of seventy. Frost considered himself a historian rather than an artist.

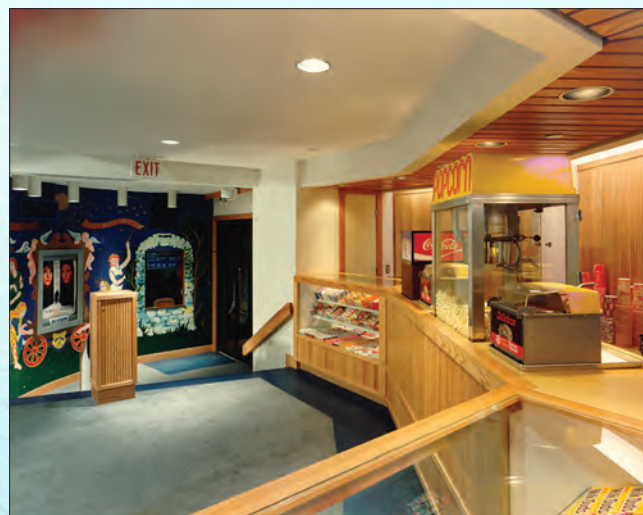
The lively decade ended in financial collapse, panic, unemployment, and uncertainty. In 1929, the stock market crash affected everyone in Marblehead and around the world.



Detail of a mural in Abbot Hall
by Arthur Kelly, 1930s.



Carcassonne, Marblehead Neck.

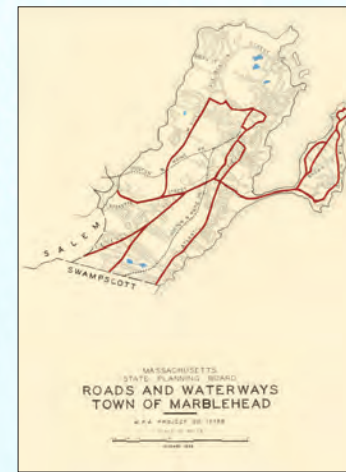


Warwick Theater interior,
with restored mural.

The Warwick Theater was a great resource for Marbleheaders during the Depression, with wonderful movies that showed life outside of town. *Animal Crackers* with the Marx brothers, *Dracula*, *King Kong*, *David Copperfield*, *Top Hat*, and *Dinner at Eight* were popular films of the time, bringing viewers to the movies almost every week, for about 25 cents each.

Photo courtesy of Edward Nilsson

THE GREAT DEPRESSION



WPA map.

Marblehead Museum

The 1930s was a challenging decade for most people. Unemployment was widespread, and the economy would not really improve until increased production for World War II began in 1939. To combat the devastating Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt, elected president in 1932, ushered in the New Deal, which included Social Security and insured deposits for banking.

The WPA, or Works Progress Administration, was a Federal program created in 1935 to provide jobs across the nation. It gave work to artists, architects, engineers, and construction workers. The murals that can still be seen throughout Abbot Hall were sponsored by the WPA program.

Despite the times, the most elegant mansion in Marblehead was built in 1935. Lydia Pinkham made a fortune creating and selling health tonics for women. Her granddaughter built Carcassonne, which cost \$500,000. Lydia Pinkham Gove was commended by President Roosevelt for providing employment to so many workers.



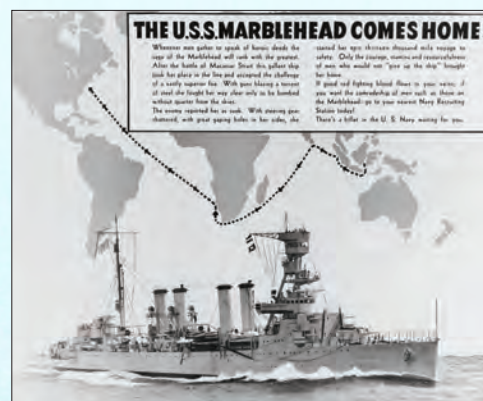
Mrs. Hannah Martin Graves Evans christened the USS *Marblehead* in 1923.

It was noted that “Mrs. Evans, whose only son was killed in World War I, will christen the boat in honor of her native town.” Instead of the time-honored champagne used to christen boats, Mrs. Evans used a bottle filled with water from Marblehead Harbor, because of Prohibition.

Marblehead Historical Commission



USS *Marblehead* was an Omaha-class light cruiser of the United States Navy and the third Navy ship named for the town of Marblehead.

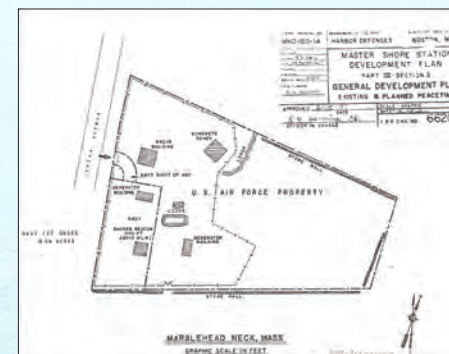


The story of the USS *Marblehead* is an amazing example of heroism and survival.

On a mission in the Pacific during World War II, the ship was bombed by Japanese planes and badly damaged. Without a rudder and with many injured men on board, the vessel headed for Java, and then on to Ceylon. She finally reached South Africa, where major repairs were made. Repairs took long enough for quite a few romances to develop on shore, and nearly 20 marriages took place before ship and crew returned to New York to a hero's welcome. The vessel went on to serve in the Atlantic, supporting the invasion of France and earned two battle stars before she was decommissioned in November 1945. Her bell is on display in Abbot Hall.

Marblehead Historical Commission

WORLD WAR II



Plan and photo of the lookout tower that was built on Ocean Avenue on Marblehead Neck.

Marblehead Historical Commission

In 1939, Hitler began his march across Europe, determined to take over the world. His aggression created a second world war, with almost every nation on the planet involved in some way. The combination of bombings, nuclear warfare, and genocide made World War II the deadliest war ever known.

The United States did not enter the war until after Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese in 1941. But the country was on alert from the beginning, watching with horror as events unfolded in Europe. By 1940, coastal watchtowers had been built on Marblehead Neck. Private yachts were commandeered for coast patrols, as the threat from the sea was very real. When war was declared, about 1,300 Marblehead men and women signed up to serve.



**1950s cars,
Nicholson Hill.**

Marblehead Historical
Commission

Lucy at Seaside Park.
During the 1940s and 1950s, Marblehead hosted summer theater productions. Many famous stars came to town. One of the most recognizable actors to visit was Lucille Ball, who landed at Seaside Park by helicopter.

Marblehead Historical Commission



THE SOLDIERS RETURN



Train at the Marblehead station.

Marblehead Museum
and Marblehead Historical Commission

The end of World War II gave rise to a Marblehead that had never been imagined, with expanded housing, population, and businesses. Whole new neighborhoods were created as the town out spread along the West Shore and the Clifton farmland areas. Returning soldiers brought wives and families. Public housing on Broughton Road was originally built

as veterans' housing. The new commercial airline industry and the proximity of Logan Airport made Marblehead a great location for pilots and stewardesses, as they were called at that time. New schools and businesses supported the increased population, and trains, buses, and cars transported people to Lynn, Boston, and beyond.

The 1950s are looked at by some as a "golden age," with affordable housing, and a surging economy. It was the same period that saw the Cold War, the Korean Conflict, and what was the beginning of the Vietnam War. Television became available to most people. The polio vaccine was developed, saving the lives of countless children. The USSR's launch of *Sputnik* started the Space Race, prompting changes in American education for many generations.



DEVELOPMENT AND THE BABY BOOM



The old Mary Alley Hospital.



Temple Emanu-El today.



YMCA Children's Island summer camp, established in 1955.



The new Mary Alley Hospital under construction in 1954. It closed in the mid-1960s.

Increased population led to the creation of a new, expanded Mary Alley Hospital, on Widger Road. While the facility met the town's needs for a while, it could not be sustained. Marblehead was moving beyond its ability to adequately manage the needs of its population within its own borders. After centuries of self-reliance, the town began to turn outward for jobs and services.

Marblehead Historical Commission



Pleon Yacht Club, established in 1887, is open only to children up to age 21.

formed. The Dolphin Yacht Club, on Marblehead Harbor, was founded to provide services to Jewish sailors who could not join the other yacht clubs.

The surge in children born at the end of World War II, known as the "Baby Boom," made Marblehead more family-oriented. Most women were at home, taking care of their households. At this time, garden clubs became very popular, as did other women's clubs, including the Women's Harbor Club and Junior Aid, which focused on charitable fund raising. The YMCA, the Town Recreation and Parks department, and yacht clubs began to focus on organized sports and activities for children.

Two Jewish congregations were established in the Clifton neighborhood at the end of the 1950s. Despite discrimination that kept Jewish people from being shown houses to buy on Marblehead Neck and from membership in private clubs, a strong Jewish community



Standley Goodwin sailing his M class pond yacht at Redd's Pond, 1954.

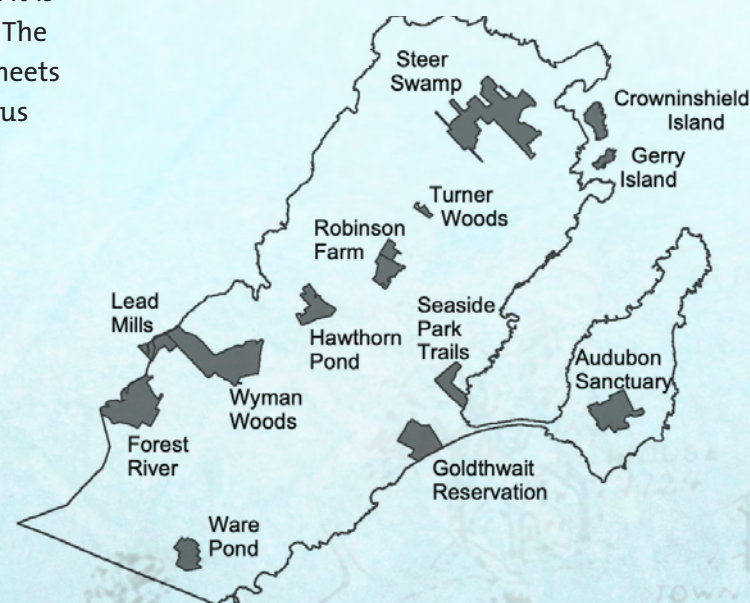
Sailing small boats on Redd's Pond was a tradition for all of the 20th century and is still going strong. It is a lovely sight on a summer day. The Marblehead Model Yacht Club meets on Sundays for races, with various classes of vessels—some wind-powered and some motorized.

Marblehead Museum



The King's Rook was a popular hang-out for coffee and music.

Marblehead Museum and Marblehead Historical Commission



Natural Open Space gained in importance with increased development.

Map courtesy of the Marblehead Conservancy, Inc.

THE SWINGING SIXTIES: PROTEST, CHANGE, AND PROSPERITY



While campaigning for president, Senator Jack Kennedy and his wife Jackie came to Marblehead to see *The Spirit of '76* at Abbot Hall, 1958.

Digital Commonwealth archives.



The 1960s was a time of upheaval, challenging existing institutions and views. Even in Marblehead there were hippies, coffee houses, and folk singers. Anti-war protests were fueled by rebellious young people who embraced the women's liberation, gay rights, civil rights, and free love social movements.

Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963. Segregation was ruled illegal and the American Civil Rights Movement began. METCO, a state program to provide educational opportunities for less-advantaged city neighborhoods, began in 1966. Marblehead was one of the first suburban

towns to join the program, which is still operating more than 50 years later.

As the town filled its open spaces, a new awareness of preservation developed. The Historical Commission (1964) and the Old and Historic Districts Commission (1967) were established to preserve and protect buildings from the 17th and 18th centuries. The Conservation Commission has presided over Marblehead's natural open spaces since 1964 and is still adding protected land to the town's inventory in the 21st century.



Marblehead Festival of Arts.



The AIDS quilt includes a panel for Michael Phelan from Marblehead.



Bicentennial quilt made in 1976. On display in Abbot Hall auditorium.

The Bicentennial of the founding of the United States in 1976 was celebrated in Marblehead with great enthusiasm. Historians, artists, and musicians were inspired, and the entire community embraced the 200th milestone of the founding of the United States. The 350th anniversary of the founding of the town was also cause for celebration.

Marblehead Historical Commission

CREATING AN ENRICHING COMMUNITY

The 1970s began with even more intense anti-war protests. Richard Nixon became the first United States president ever to resign, brought down by Watergate scandals. The war ended in Vietnam, and returning veterans were largely ignored.

The cultural life of Marblehead became increasingly active, with the Marblehead Little Theater, Marblehead Arts Association, Marblehead Festival of Arts, Marblehead Historical Society, Symphony by the Sea, and the Me and Thee Coffeehouse all providing programs.

Progress and Social Consciousness

The 1980s saw the fall of the Berlin Wall and the surprising end to the Soviet Union. The AIDS disease became a worldwide threat. The AIDS quilt was first displayed in 1988, with each panel dedicated to someone who died from AIDS.

The community began to be aware of discrimination, and clubs and neighborhoods slowly became more open to other religions and races.

The Task Force Against Discrimination formed, through concern about prejudice and bigotry following an anti-Semitic incident in Marblehead in 1989.



Town-wide sign sponsored by the Task Force Against Discrimination.



In 1999, Marblehead Town Meeting voted to make the Old Town House handicap accessible. The decision was controversial, and the proposed override was voted down in the town election. In 2012, the struggle between preservationists and accessibility advocates finally ended, as the vote passed. The 1727 building, Marblehead's original Town Hall, can now be used by all.



For many Marbleheaders, the most important event of the 1990s was the visit of "Old Ironsides," the USS *Constitution*. There is long-standing affection and pride for the *Constitution*, the oldest commissioned ship in the US Navy. She played a crucial role during the War of 1812 and escaped British frigates by sailing into Marblehead Harbor in 1814. The special relationship with the *Constitution* has lasted for over 200 years. The day in 1997 when she sailed around Marblehead Neck and into the harbor is unforgettable for those who witnessed it.

A CENTURY ENDS

Events of the 1990s foreshadowed the coming century. The Internet and personal computers became a part of life. Mobile phones and instant worldwide communication marked the beginning of a new "digital age" of 24/7 information.



School computer lab.

Marblehead embraced technology in schools, businesses, and the Abbot Public Library. Cable TV came to town in 1985, and the local cable TV station, MHTV, started broadcasting Marblehead news and sports.

The '90s are regarded as a time of peace and prosperity. Despite tragic events, including the Columbine High School shootings and the Oklahoma terrorist attack, it was generally a quieter time. There was also increasing social awareness, tolerance for diversity, and sensitivity towards people with disabilities.

By the end of the 20th century, Marblehead was nothing like the small and economically fragile place it had been 100 years before. The population had almost tripled, reaching 20,377 in 2000. Many newcomers of various backgrounds, ethnicities, and races came to Marblehead, drawn by its beauty and charm. The town remains full of history, continually enriched by its old and new residents.

THE NEW CENTURY

The 21st century began with baseless trepidation involving computers and “Y2K.”

On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by terrorists, and the iconic twin towers of New York’s World Trade Center were destroyed. The country mourned its loss and quickly declared war on Osama Bin Laden and his followers for the atrocity.

The issues of climate change and environmental stewardship took on greater importance in Marblehead, a town vulnerable to rising sea levels. Recycling efforts increased, becoming a focal point of a revamped transfer station. Renovations at Abbot Hall included a geothermal heating and cooling system.

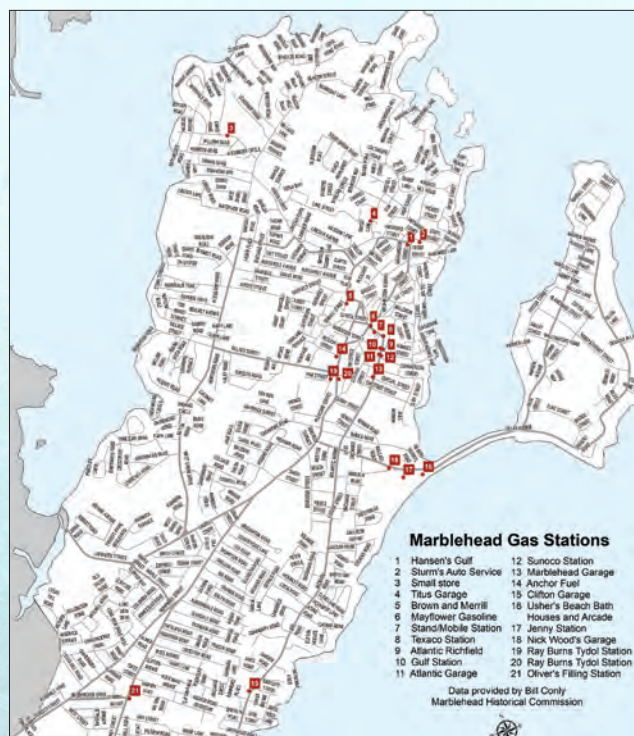
The most dramatic event of recent times in both Marblehead and the world is the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, schools shut, businesses closed, masks were mandated, and daily life was limited in unprecedented ways. The arrival of a vaccine a year later brought hope. Thousands of Marblehead residents joined millions across the country and got their shots. However, to vax or not vax became political, which complicated efforts to contain the disease. As it stands, the death toll for the United States has exceeded one million.



Map of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.



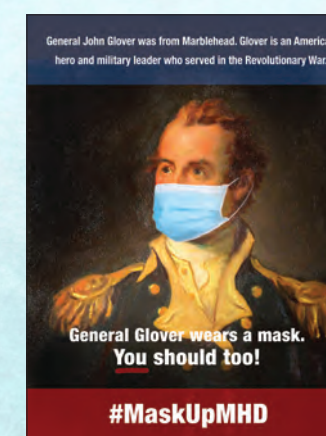
Memorial to Marbleheaders who died in the 9/11 attacks.



Gas station map.

In 2006, the last remaining gas station in Marblehead closed. From an abundance of gas stations in the 1930s and 1940s, Marblehead now has none. This was reflective of a trend that saw retail businesses, including supermarkets, car dealers, and department stores, increasingly being built outside of Marblehead.

Marblehead Historical Commission



COVID-19 poster from the Town of Marblehead, 2020.



Mural from the Lucretia and Joseph Brown School, 2021.



Glover School, 2014.



Fort Sewall renovations, 2021, 2022.

AND BEYOND

Looking back at the past 122 years, it is interesting to note that what had been Marblehead's driving force for over 300 years—the all-consuming need to make a living within the town—has largely gone away. Today, the greater part of the population works outside of Marblehead's borders, whether in real time or virtually.



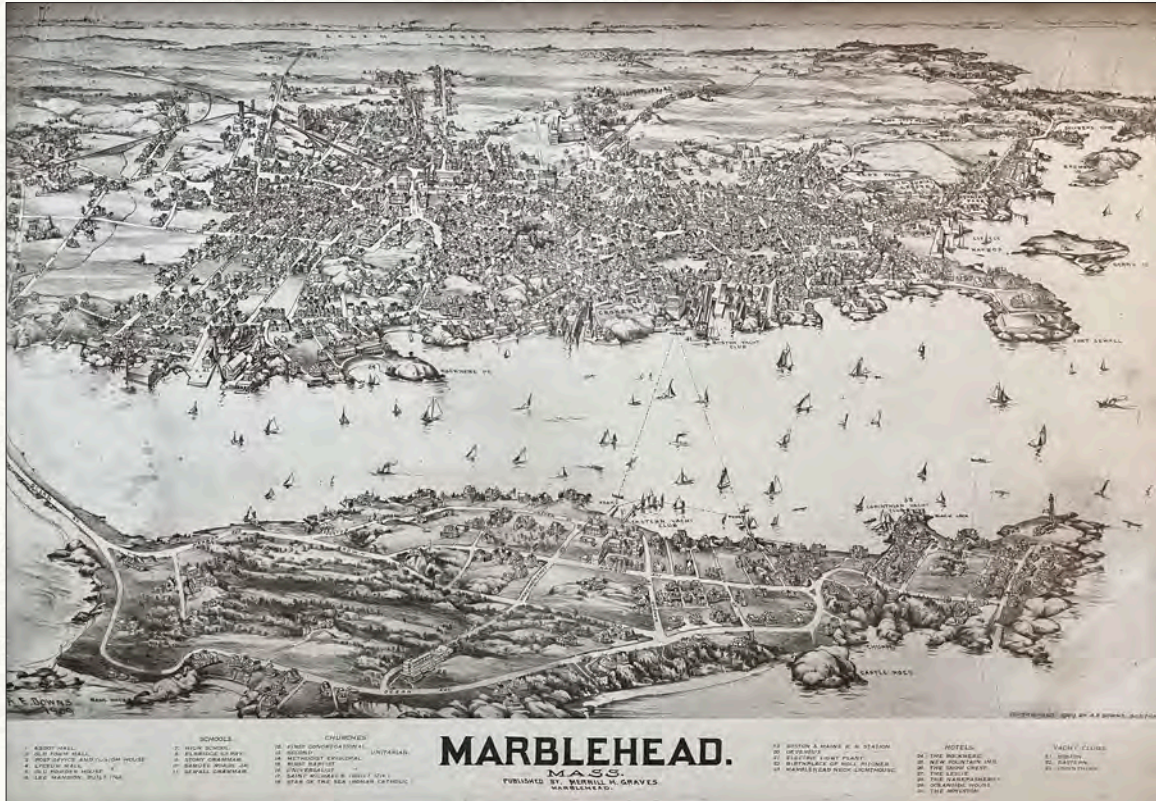
Abbot Hall renovations, 2014, 2020, 2021.

Rick Ashley

Many challenges lie ahead for Marblehead, as well as for the world. Climate change is a major one, with many local groups working for the environment. Equality, fairness, and kindness to all are also important to many groups, including the Task Force for Racial Justice, SPUR, the Rotary Clubs, and local religious and philanthropic organizations.

Marblehead has invested heavily in new schools, from elementary through high school. Infrastructure throughout the town is another area of focus, with projects to improve utilities, roads, and parks in continual motion. Subsidized and low-income housing remains an important need.

With much to accomplish in Marblehead, its past—a source of strength and pride—will lead the town into the future with courage and confidence.



Birdseye View of Marblehead, 1909 by A.E. Downs (Marblehead Historical Commission).

Cover images left: Three views of Marblehead.

Marblehead Harbor by J.O.J. Frost (Marblehead Museum).

USS *Constitution* entering Marblehead Harbor, 1997 (Marblehead Magazine archives).

Aerial view photo by Rick Ashley (Marblehead Historical Commission).

Cover image right: Postcard Map (Marblehead Historical Commission).

Content Development: Pam Peterson, David Krathwohl, Chris Johnston

Design: Helen E. Riegler her-design.com Printing: printingcenterusa.com

For more information, see the Marblehead Historical Commission web site:
www.marbleheadhistory.org

© 2022 Marblehead Historical Commission. All rights reserved.

