

Notable Revolutionary Homes

Three Cods Tavern

Front St.

Not fired on by the *H.M.S. Lively* ~ but hit by a piece of ordinance from the U.S. brig "*Freemason*," which exploded in the harbor in 1777, sending shrapnel into the town. Later, the more valorous alternate story which put blame on a British ship became accepted as fact.

Captain Richard Trevett House

Washington St.

Captain Samuel Russell Trevett led an artillery company at the Battle of Bunker Hill which became the only group of American artillerists who actively participated in the battle. Captain Trevett had been assigned to follow Major Samuel Gridley, but the latter pulled back after he reached Breed's Hill but realized that the gunpowder cartridges were too large to fit into their cannon. Captain Trevett then defied orders and led his company into the fight. Despite the Americans' loss of that battle, Trevett and his Marblehead company had managed to retain possession of a four-pounder cannon that turned out to be the only American field-piece not captured by the British during the battle.

Colonel Azor Orne House

Orne Street

Built for a merchant who became (with Col. Lee & Elbridge Gerry) one of three Patriot merchants who served on the 13-member Massachusetts Committees of Safety & Supplies in early 1775, along with Elbridge Gerry (age 31) and Colonel Jeremiah Lee (age 54). (Orne was 44.) a captain in the Marblehead militia since 1761, he was appointed a colonel of the Massachusetts province militia in 1775, and one of three major generals in the state militia the following year, but never served in the field. After the Revolution, along with General John Glover, he was a delegate at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, where both voted in favor of the U.S. Constitution. Colonel Orne was born in 1731, a year before John Glover, and would die in 1796, also a year before Glover (both age 65).

(The house was remodeled in the 1840s (window, door & house trim) for Capt. Josiah Creezy and his wife Eleanor, his navigator, who had inherited the house after her father died when she was young.

Her uncle taught her navigation out at Little Harbor, at the end of her street, when she was still a girl.)

Major / Colonel Joshua Orne House

Franklin Street

A militia officer, merchant, and fervent Patriot, Major Orne served with his half-brother, Colonel Azor Orne, and others on Marblehead's Committee of Correspondence. However, Major Orne would die in 1772, before the Revolution's first battle in 1775 — just as Elbridge Gerry's equally prominent father, also of Patriot sympathies, died in 1774. Major Orne's widow Mary (a daughter ? of Jeremiah Lee's older brother John — though not Jeremiah's sister, as some sources claim) would then marry Col. Azor Orne.

Captain John Lee House

Glover Square

This was the home of Colonel Jeremiah Lee's older brother who, like Jeremiah, had come to Marblehead from Manchester MA. John was also a ship's captain, and raised his family near John Glover's fine home before returning to Manchester and joining that town's Revolutionary Committee of Correspondence. His daughter Fanny married her neighbor, John Glover Jr., c.1776, and their daughter was born the following year — the same year John Jr. was lost at sea (or captured and killed or died on a prison ship), so he never saw her, and Fanny left Marblehead for Manchester.

Colonel Jonathan Glover House

off Front St.

(down a driveway off Front St.)

The oldest of the four Glover brothers (and the oldest of twins), Jonathan became a merchant after being trained as a hatter, or hat-maker. He was the most economically prominent of the four, who all became tradesmen and enjoyed the success that their town's trade prosperity brought in the second quarter of the 1700s (just as Boston thrived then as well). Jonathan became a Colonel in the 5th Essex Regiment, but seldom served actively like the "Headers in his brother John's regiment did. Jonathan was the recipient of stinging letters from his two-years younger brother, General John, who served and suffered in the field throughout the entire six years of the war.

Captain James Mugford House

Glover Square

Captain William Blackler House **Front St. at Ferry Lane** (*c.1799 Pearl St. hs. is not his hs.*)
Captain William Blackler was famously and rightfully proud of his Revolutionary role in the Marblehead Regiment as he had the honor of captaining the boat that rowed General George Washington himself across the Delaware River toward the end of that grueling all-night operation in lashing sleet (before the even more grueling nine-mile march to Trenton, which also involved the somewhat more physically challenging task of hauling oxen and cannon across a small creek with steep banks lined with large icy rocks).
The c.1799 Federal-style brick house on Pearl St. was probably built for Wm. Greenleaf Blackler (1804-1880).

Peter Jayne Hs. / Tuesday Evening Club **Mugford Street** (*Sons of Liberty plaque on the hs.*)
Peter Jayne ran a type of school for the children of prosperous families. (The daughters of Jeremiah Lee were among his students.) And this is where gentlemen met weekly to drink, smoke, and discuss business and politics in a setting that was different from a tavern, where the same activities occurred. In the 1760s & '70s, those who gathered here were critical of British policies (virtually everyone engaged in business) ~ and most would become rebels (Patriots). (There were several taverns in colonial Marblehead, though perhaps not as many per capita in the 1700s as in the 1600s. That would need to be researched.) By the 1770s, those who did not become as radical in their opinions about separation from the mother country most likely met in private homes, such as the homes of Thomas Robie or other of the town's dozen or so identifiable Loyalists.

Colonel Jeremiah Lee's 1st Mansion **Union Street**
Built in 1730-31 for early fisherman-turned-merchant and Colonel John Palmer, this was the first home of young Jeremiah and his wife Martha Lee, who moved into the house in 1751, when their eldest son (Joseph) was three, with another (Mary) on the way. (An earlier child had died as an infant.) Jeremiah was appointed as a Colonel that same year. The corner of this house was NOT "cut off" for the Marquis de Lafayette's carriage in 1824, during his visit to Marblehead during the second of his two tours all around the country. (His first visit was in 1784, right after the Revolution.)

Loyalist Thomas Robie House **Washington St.** (*one of the few brick pre-Rev. hss*)
Built in 1772 for Thomas Robie, a merchant who imported fine items and hardware from England, this house is one of the few brick houses built before the Revolution (perhaps one of only two). Thomas Robie was one of scores of merchants who prospered in the mid-1700s, but had a became censured by his fellow townsmen when he did not refuse to import tea in the later 1760s and early 1770s, when the taxes on tea imports became the key symbol of resistance to taxes that American colonists viewed as unfair because they had no official representation in the British parliament who set policies for England and her colonies abroad, although a handful of members of Parliament, including one of the Prime Ministers for a short time, William Pitt, tried to advocate on their behalf. Robie and his family (wife Mary, a daughter of the minister of the Second Church, and their two daughters and one son) left for Halifax in May 1775, but returned to Marblehead and Salem after the war ended. As "an enemy of the people," his property, including this house, was confiscated by the town. He sued for compensation, but was unsuccessful, and never got his house back. One of his daughters married in Halifax, then died young and unhappy, but the elder waited until they returned, and married a young man from Marblehead's prominent Sewall family (Joseph). Thomas Robie set up business in Salem, which was thriving after the Revolution due to the capital earned from that town's success with privateering.

Captain Samuel Tucker House	Prospect St. near Pleasant St.
John Glover's Farmhouse (<i>c.1735 / bought 1781</i>)	Vinnin Square / Swampscott
Robert Hooper House (<i>not 'King'</i>)	Washington St.
Fosdick House (<i>husband of Glover's 2nd wife Frances Fosdick</i>)	Pleasant St.
Captain Edward Fettyplace House (<i>many roles</i>)	Orne St. (<i>parlor woodwork matches Lee M. best parlor</i>)
Richard Homan House (<i>privateer</i>)	Washington St.
Joseph Homan House > Burrill Devereux	Franklin Street (<i>B.D = J.H.'s son-in-law ?</i>)
Deacon William Doliber House	Beacon Street
Colonel John Gallison House ?	State Street
Loyalist Woodward Abrahams (wood 1768)	Washington St. at the top of Darling St., next to Robie Hs.