

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Massachusetts	
COUNTY: Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
General John Glover House (1762-82)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
11 Glover Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Marblehead

STATE Massachusetts	CODE	COUNTY: Essex	CODE
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mrs. G. Frank Cram

STREET AND NUMBER:
11 Glover Street

CITY OR TOWN: Marblehead	STATE: Massachusetts	CODE: 01945
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Salem	STATE: Massachusetts	CODE:
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built by John Glover in 1762, the General John Glover House is a two-story frame L-shaped house with a gambrel roof, clapboarded walls, and two interior brick chimneys set back of the ridge against the rear (east) wall. Five-bays wide and one-bay deep, except for the kitchen section located in the rear ell at the northeast corner, the house faces west. The center door, topped by a transom and a triangular pediment, opens into a center hall that extends through the house and opens on the kitchen in the rear. The stair is set against the south (right) wall of the hall. To the right of the hall is one large room, the parlor, and to the left, two rooms--a dining room in front and behind this, a small stair hall with a side entrance. In back of the service hall is the kitchen. Both the dining room and parlor have fully panelled fireplace walls and elaborate mantels; the parlor also has an elaborate cornice. The two bedrooms on the second floor are separated by a center hall and the third chamber is located in the ell above the kitchen. Little altered and largely original, the General John Glover House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

NOTES ON THE GENERAL JOHN GLOVER HOUSE OF THE 1782-1796 period.

On his return from the army General John Glover purchased the confiscated estate of the Loyalist William Browne, comprised of a large farmhouse of simple design and 180 acres of land, for 1369 pounds in May 1781. Here Glover resided from 1782 until his death in 1796. Located in Essex County on the main road from Marblehead to Boston, near the Marblehead-Salem-Lynn boundary line, the considerably altered farmhouse still stands. Known as the General Glover House, the structure has been utilized for many years as a restaurant.

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SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The home, from 1762 to 1782, of John Glover, an able and hard-fighting brigadier-general of the Continental Army during the War for Independence. The residence is little-altered.

History

John Glover was born in Salem, Massachusetts, but moved early in life across the bay to Marblehead. He progressed through various occupations of shoemaker, fish vender, soldier, merchant, to the position of a man of wealth. He was an ensign in the militia as early as 1759, captain-lieutenant in 1762 under Colonel Jacob Fowle, and in 1773 captain of a company in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Gallison of Marblehead.

Glover first came into prominence in the revolutionary movement as a member of the Marblehead committee of correspondence in 1772. In April 1775, after the Massachusetts Provincial Congress had voted to raise an army of 13,000 men for the defense of the province, the Committee of Safety commissioned Glover to safeguard the town of Marblehead from the spying of the British frigate, Lively, lying off the harbor. About this time Glover set to work to recruit volunteers in case they could be needed for defense of the town, and was ordered by the Committee of Safety to hold his forces ready to march at a moment's notice. Shortly thereafter the Provincial Congress commissioned Glover colonel of the 21st Regiment and stationed him at Marblehead until June, when he was ordered to Cambridge to join the main army there. Washington, soon after assuming command in July, placed Glover in charge of equipping and manning vessels for the service of the colonies, then sent him and his regiment of fishermen to defend Marblehead and Beverly, where the armed cruisers were being fitted out. After the British evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, Glover was ordered to New York with his regiment, now reorganized as the 14th Continental Regiment, and attached to General John Sullivan's brigade. When the retreat of Washington's defeated army from Long Island began on August 29, 1776, Glover, with two Salem regiments, was entrusted with the entire operation of vessels

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Massachusetts, A Guide to Its Places and People (American Guide Series) (Boston, 1937), 278.
 George A. Billias, General John Glover and His Marblehead Mariners (New York, 1960), 196-198.
 Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. VII, 331-332.
 Christopher Ward, The War of the Revolution (2 Vols., New York, 1952), I, 231, 234, 235, 257-259, 293-96, 378; II, 506, 529, 534, 588, 592.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		42° 30' 19"	70° 50' 51"	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1/3 acre**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian**

ORGANIZATION: **Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.** DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: **801 - 19th Street, N.W.**

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C.** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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STATE Massachusetts	
COUNTY Essex	
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8. Significance: (1) General John Glover House (1762-82)

for transporting the troops. On the night of August 29-30 they secretly moved 9,500 men and all their baggage, field guns, equipment, and stores, thereby saving Washington's army from certain capture and possibly saving the Revolutionary cause from a complete and final defeat. On October 18, Glover in command of a small brigade of about 750 men and 3 cannon, was stationed at Eastchester near Pell's Point, New York, fought 4,000 British troops, delaying the enemy advance until dark, when Glover made an orderly retreat. Glover lost 8 killed and 13 wounded in this hard fought action. Glover's next major service was the transportation of Washington's army, 2400 men and 18 cannon, across the Delaware River above Trenton on Christmas night, 1776. His regiment then led the army in the advance on Trenton and also took part in the battle of Princeton. On February 21, 1777, Glover was promoted to brigadier-general in the Continental Army. His brigade, comprised of the 1st, 4th, 13th, and 15th Massachusetts Continental Regiments--about 1600 men, was stationed at Peekskill, New York, on the lower Hudson until late July, when Glover received orders from Washington to march to the support of the American army retreating before Burgoyne on the upper Hudson. Glover joined General Philip Schuyler's Army at Stillwater on August 4, 1777. Glover's brigade formed a part of the right wing of General Horatio Gates at the First Battle of Saratoga, September 19, 1777 and manned the fortified lines during the fighting. In the Second Battle, October 7, they were under the immediate command of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, again manned the fortifications on the American right, and late in the day the entire brigade marched forward to assault the British left wing, but the attack was not delivered because of darkness.

During the siege of Saratoga, October 10-17, 1777, Glover saved Gates from a serious blunder. Early on the morning of October 11, Gates, under the impression that Burgoyne had again retreated from Saratoga (now Schuylerville) toward Fort Edward, ordered an assault with his entire army on what he believed to be only the remaining rear guard of the Royal army. The American army forded Fish Creek under the cover of a dense fog and advanced upon the British position on the heights above them. While crossing the stream, Glover was met by a British deserter, who informed him that Burgoyne's entire army was encamped in a heavily fortified position on the height above them, in full line of battle, with the artillery ready, awaiting the American attack. The lifting of the fog disclosed that this information was true and Glover ordered the Americans to retire back across Fish Creek. The retreat was made with few casualties. After Burgoyne's surrender, Glover conducted the prisoners to Cambridge, Massachusetts. From Cambridge Glover was order to Rhode Island to help General John Sullivan recapture Newport. Glover took part

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Massachusetts
COUNTY	Essex
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (2) General John Glover House (1762-82)

in the siege of Newport, August 15-28, 1778 and in the drawn-Battle of Rhode Island on August 29, when Glover's brigade formed the left wing of Sullivan's army. In the spring of 1779 Glover succeeded General Sullivan in command of the Providence, Rhode Island department, and in June left Providence to join the main army.

While his brigade was stationed at West Point, New York in the summer of 1780, he served as a member of the court which sentenced Major John Andre, the British spy, to death. After Washington's departure for Virginia, Glover's troops were among those which remained at West Point for the winter and spring to defend the Hudson Highlands. Glover married for a second time in 1781. He was dispatched to Massachusetts early in 1782 to take charge of mustering recruits. Because of failing health, however, he was forced to retire from active service, and on July 22, 1782 Congress placed him on the half-pay establishment. On September 30, 1783, Glover was brevetted a major general by Congress in recognition of his services. After the war he served as selectman of Marblehead, 1787-92; as a member of the Massachusetts convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, 1788; and as a representative in the General Court 1788-89. He died in Marblehead on January 30, 1797 and was buried there.

