

## CHARLES GLOVER

1610-1665

Compiled by Larry Mace

May 2001

Revised 5 May 2003

Charles Glover was born about 1610 in Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Charles, who by occupation was a shipwright, came to America around 1639. Some records stated that prior to coming to America, Charles served in and was a veteran of Oliver Cromwell's army in England. It is thought he was a Sgt. in Cromwell's army. However, Cromwell did not form up his cavalry and begin fighting until about 1642. This would have been after Charles had arrived in America. After arrival in New England, Charles eventually became a Captain in the militia of Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York. Thus, there are numerous references to him in documents of the day as Captain Charles Glover. His son Samuel became a Lieutenant in that same local militia. During the time period of 1652-1654, Oliver Cromwell did plan, in conjunction with help from New England colonists, to attack New Netherlands but that plan was thwarted. It is possible that Charles was part of that plan, thus a possible connection to Oliver Cromwell.

Some records report Charles came aboard the ship, Lyon in 1632. However, his name does not appear on any New England records until he was admitted as an inhabitant of Salem, Essex, Mass. on 15 April 1639. It seems reasonable that if he were in New England before this time, his name would have appeared in other records. The name on the ship roster of the Lyon was Charles Glower. This individual likely either died soon after coming to America or returned to England. There is no known record of Charles' marriage to Elizabeth ?. It is assumed they either married before coming to New England or he met and married her soon after his arrival.

Charles and Elizabeth had three children: Elizabeth, who married Jeffery (Geoffery) Jones, baptized on 13 May 1640 in Salem, Essex, Mass.; Mary, born on 24 April 1642 in Ipswich, Essex, Mass. and baptized on 24 May 1642 in Salem, Suffolk, Mass.; and Samuel, born 20 May 1644 and baptized on 25 June 1644 in Salem, Essex, Mass. All the children likely were born in Salem although Mary is shown as having been born in nearby Ipswich. Sometime after the birth of Samuel but prior to her death in March 1648, some writings indicate that Elizabeth divorced Charles based on cruelty. (Have not found any actual documents to substantiate this.)

Charles became a member of the church at Salem in 1640. Charles was admitted as a freeman there on 2 June 1641. Shortly after the birth of his son Samuel, Charles relocated to Gloucester, Mass and was a selectman there in 1644 and 1645. In 1645, Charles acquired land at Planters Neck in Gloucester, Mass.

After the death of Elizabeth in March 1648, Charles met and married Esther Rolfe Saunders. Some records also indicate he may have married someone else but divorced before marrying Esther Rolfe Saunders in 12 February 1649/50 but it is more commonly thought that he and Elizabeth divorced. There is some indication that in 1649, there were some church and court proceedings about his second wife, although these records have not been specifically located as of this time. It is possible that earlier recorders could have confused Esther with Elizabeth and recorded the name Elizabeth Saunders. Esther Rolfe had originally married John Saunders of Salisbury, Essex, Mass. but they subsequently divorced and he returned to England. Esther's father was also a shipwright.

Charles subsequently moved to Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York, where he was granted a tract of land at Hallock's Neck to be used as a shipyard. Charles also possessed a splendid farm at Eagle Neck as early as 1658. Southold was not established until about 1640 and was settled by a group of English Puritans. On the north fork of the island, a settlement was established at Southold in October, 1640 by a group of Puritans from Southwold and Hingham, England, via New Haven, Conn., under the leadership of the Rev. John Youngs. Officials of the New Haven settlement helped pave the way for the Southold settlement by helping to negotiate the original 1640 land purchase from the Corchaug Indians and exercised political and legal dominance over the colony for almost 50 years.

Of the men who settled this area, many were "yeoman and artisans, seeking religious freedom, agricultural prosperity, and local autonomy in the face of Tudor/Stewart centralization at home. Most early Long Islanders arrived from New England (as did Charles), bringing an intense religious preoccupation with them. A few hoped to find freedom of conscience and practice, while others sought to recreate the tiny puritan republics, which defined Massachusetts and Connecticut Society. For these inhabitants, God was a palpable presence, acknowledged in public worship and incorporated into the fabric of daily life."

Along with the presence of God, these Puritans were also aware of the presence of the devil, and while no witchcraft hysteria on the order of that in Massachusetts broke out, there were isolated occurrences of arrests and trials of Long Islanders in New York and Hartford. Additionally, other religious groups were looked on with suspicion or treated with complete intolerance. Held especially low were the Quakers who "by denying the validity of puritan government, infant baptism, oath taking, and public support of religion, earned widespread enmity." Quakers were arrested and tried for blasphemy and heresy with punishments including fines, whipping, branding on the hand and banishment. When Quakerism finally gained a foothold on Long Island, it was in the regions closer to the original boundary with New Amsterdam.

Economically, the area was heavily dependent on small farming, with fishing along the coastal areas, and trade with New England. Communities such as Southold did not exist in isolation and there was extensive trading with Connecticut, Boston, New York, Barbados, and the West Indies. Whaling was a viable industry and continued to flourish on Long Island with it becoming a premier center for Atlantic whaling trade. There was little division of labor amongst the first settlers of Southold. They brought livestock with them and soon, herds of cattle could be found penned up on common land. Sheep, goats and pigs had to compete with wolves and wildcats for existence. As fields were cleared, they were planted with crops. Wheat, corn and rye were supplemented by gardens where the women grew potatoes, parsnips, carrots and watermelons.

With Charles moving to Southold between 1650 and 1652 and establishing a shipyard, he was in the center of the economic activity of the day. Boats and ships were used out of Long Island for fishing, whaling, trade with New England and points throughout the world and even pirating. Pirates found Long Island a natural haven for their operations. There were numerous small coves in which they could hide and not easily be discovered. Years after Charles' death, the famous Captain Kidd operated out of Long Island around 1696. However, as early as 1654, local farmers attempted to form together for protection against robbers and pirates. The east end of Long Island formed an excellent location for pirates with open ocean on one side and many bays and inlets on the other.

Interestingly, daughter Elizabeth Glover married Jeffery Jones, a prominent New England individual who along with five others, would later be given a grant from the King of England to operate a whaling industry in New England. Elizabeth did not live long after her marriage to Jeffery Jones. Elizabeth and Jeffery were married only a few months when she died. They were married on 24 May 1661 and Elizabeth died in September 1661<sup>1</sup>. At the time of their marriage, Jeffery was working for Charles as a ships carpenter. A few years after the death of Elizabeth, Jeffery moved from Southold to Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. Jeremiah Bird married the daughter of Jeffery Jones and spent some time traveling with Edward and Jeffery Jones. Geographically, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey is near Long Island, on which the Glovers lived.

During the time Charles lived at Southold, Indians were also a problem. An Indian war between tribes ensued during the years Charles lived on Long Island and were it not for local white settlers providing safe haven, the Montauk tribe would have been totally exterminated by other warring tribes. IN 1654, Charles, as an Ensign in the local militia, was recorded as having exercised the troops in the absence of Lt. Budd.

The church built in 1640 served the colonists in Southold, not only for religious services, but was also the center of town government and its arsenal. Each freeman between the ages of 16 to 60 was responsible for possessing his own gun and ammunition, for militia service, and for standing watch over the community. Fines were imposed for dereliction of duty and for disobedience. The colonists were so fearful of Indian attack that the church contained a gun rack where worshipers could store their guns during services. Charles was a Captain in the local militia and his son, Samuel, was a Lieutenant.

An entry in the Southold Town Records, dated January 6th, 1658 describes Charles Glover's properties:

- (1) Charles Glovers whom lott ffive acres more or less fronting uppon the Creek, and adjoyninge to the reeres of Thomas Moores. Benjamin Horton & John Haynes whom lott Southward.
- (2) ffowerteene acres woodland at the North Sea more or lesse, Seaven acres thereof lyinge eastwerd of the little ponnd, the land of John Swasey west --- Richard Browne east. The other seaven acres to the eastward of Richard Browne.
- (3) ffowerteene acres of Woodland more or lesse at the greate Swampp next to the land of Barnabas Horton purchase of Richard Benjamin --- and the other fowerteene acres thereof purchased of John Tuthill
- (4) Three acres of meadowe more or lesse on the North side of Eagle Neck beyond the Oysterponnds, the meadow of Thomas Cooper late Robert Akerleyes Southeast, and Pastor Youngs Northwest.
- (5) Three acres of meadow more or lesse lyinge on the northeast poynt of Hoggneck.
- (6) A spang of meadowe adjoyninge to the creeke & lying open to the commons behinde Richard Brownes lott, with six rood of ground on each side.
- (7) Two acres of woodland more or less in Calves Neck the land of Arthur Smyth northward and Robert Smyth Southward.
- (8) Fflower acres of woodland in the calves neck more or less, buttinge on the creeke and adjoyning to his own two acres & which he purchased of Arthur Smyth.
- (9) Seaven acres of upland more or lesse at the North Sea, the land of Richard Browne lyinge on the east side and Robert Smyth on the West.
- (10) A p'cell of woodland from sea to sea, from a certen hoole like to an old seller beinge in the west end of the plumb beach devidinge betweene the land of Captaine John Youngs, and this being broad on the South side, thiry pole --- at the path twenty eight pole, --- at the north sea fferty pole, John Conkelyne Senr. lying on the east side.
- (11) Eagle Neck lying betweene John Conckelyne Senr. westward and Thomas Rider east, on the South side eightie pole: at the gate twenty fower pole north eighty ffive pole --- goinge ffrom sea to Sea.
- (12) Three acres of meadowe more or less at Egle Neck --- which meadow lyeth within his owne Land, and hade it by exchaing with widow Cooper and was formerly in the possetion of Robert Akerely.
- (13) One ffirst Lott of meadow on the westward side of Egle Neck which meadow he had by exchange of Thomas Mapes and was formerly the meadow of John Paine.
- (14) At a town meeting held the 24 of January Anno: 1669, A former grant renued to Captaine Charles Glover of a peece of land betwixt Captn. Youngs rear, and the Creeke whereon his now dwelling house standeth; which land is to extend itselfe in length five polle and tenn feete, and in breadth at the West end twenty three feet, and in breadth at the east end Sixteen feete and an halfe.
- (15) Also purchased of John Budd on first lott at Accobauk throughout, that doth or ever did belonge to it;-- And his first Lott to be the easter part of his lott at Accobauck, and part of the meadowe that belongeth to the said Lott must be next to the ester must, which hee the said John Budd reserveth for himselfe; --- which is the meadow on this side of the River, --- but all those p'sells of meadowe on the south side of the River and other apertanances belonging to the first Lott is comprehended within the above said purchase: --- excepting the Wadeing River meadowe.

Source: FHL Film # 0896629, Southold Town Records, pp. 55-57. Note: numbering added for clarity on each piece of property described.

During the time Charles was in Southold, several documents attest to his living at this location. From Corwin Genealogy, page 162, "A writing was presented, for the last will and testament of Matthias Curwin, but returned for legal probate. An inventory of the estate of said Matthias Curwin was presented, taken 15th of the seventh month, (1658) by William Purrier and Charles Glover, amounting to œ313 8d." (Mathias Curwin was the 10th paternal great grandfather of Larry Mace and William Purrier was the 11th paternal great grandfather of Larry Mace.) John Corwin, son-in-law who married daughter Mary Glover was a neighbor to Charles. John Corwin "obtained a meadow lot, containing six acres, having lands of Charles Glover on the east, and the meadow of Thomas Moore, Sr. (formerly John Tuthill's) on the west."

In 1660, Charles built a vessel for James Mills at Southold. The following year, there was a dispute with Mills with resulting arbitration, lawsuits and court action.



In 1662, Charles name headed a list of the appointment of Capt. Youngs as delegate to the Connecticut Colony under a new charter.

In 1664, England invaded and conquered the villages of East Long Island who had been politically and economically aligned with Connecticut. This brought to a conclusion the trade relationship with Connecticut in particular and New England in general. Citizens of Southold and other east Long Island villages were now required to trade with New York City. The Duke of York placed a new governor on Long Island to enforce these new political and economic sanctions on the citizens of the east end of the Island. Charles who was involved in the shipbuilding industry in Southold, Long Island, undoubtedly was affected by these changes.

In 1664/65, Charles was involved in a land sale and deed transfer of some property of Ralph Godsmith. Charles continued in shipbuilding until his death on 15 January 1665.

There was a Court held at Southold June 9th, 1674 with Judges of the Court being Mr. Sal Wyllys, Capt. Jo. Allyn, and Capt. Jo. Youngs.

There being presented a writing which is said to be the last will and testament of Capt. Charles Glover, wherein it is expressed that the said Charles Glover hath made his son, Samuel his true and lawfull executor --- and the said Samuel recouncing his executorship, and the will having but one witness to it, this Court doe not except (accept) of the said will to stand in force and therefore have seen cause to grant to the said Samuel Glover power of administration upon the estate, and to pay debts, and when the jsut debts are payd, the estate is to be thus divided: --- One third part of the said personall estate to be to the said Widow and her heirs for ever, and the thirds of the housing and land to be and remaine to the weidow during her natural life: and when the weidow hath received her part of the estate the remaynder is to be thus devided: --- To Samuel the wearing apparell of his deceased father -- his tools -- his books and arms, and two thirds of his personall estate, and the whol of the accommodations of the said Capt. Glover in Southold Town plott and two thirds of the ffarm at oysterpound neck, to possess it presently, he allowing his mother full recompence for the produce of her third part during her naturall life: --- And Mary the daughter of said Glover to possess one third part of the personall estate when debts are payed, and the weidow hath taken her thirds, and one third part of the farm at oysterpoud Neck , or the full value thereof, to be payed by her brother Samuel, to be to her and her heirs for ever.

Entered here Anno Dom '74.

pr. Benjamin Youngs, Rdr.

Note: The farm named in the forgoing order of Court was "Eagle Neck" at Oysterpounds lower Neck. Source of above Will and Testament: FHL Film # 0896629, Southold Town Records, pp. 390-391.

Sources:

The Glovers of Southold, Long Island, <http://www.rootsweb.com/~genepool/glover2.htm>

Southold Town Records, Vol. II, page 335, 368

The Colonization of Eastern Long Island by Peter Venturini;

<http://www.longislandgenealogy.com/Colonization.html>

A Brief Account of Southold's History by Antonia Booth;

<http://www.northfork.net/SOUTHOLD/history.htm>

East Hampton vs. New York, A very old story, transcript of lecture by Robert Ritchie, PhD.;

<http://www.suffolk.lib.ny.us/libraries/eham/aprill1.htm>

FHL Film # 0896629, Southold Town Records, pp. 55-57, 390-391.v

<sup>1</sup> Southold Town Records, FHL Film # 0896629.

# Family Group Record

<b>Husband: CHARLES GLOVER</b>		LDS Ordinance Data
Born: 1610	Place: Boston, Lincolnshire, England	Bap: 03 Jun 1944
Chr:	in:	End: 29 Jun 1944 LOGAN
Married: Aft, 1632	Place: Salem, Essex, Mass.	Seal:
Died: 15 Jan 1665	Place: Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York	SP: 29 Mar 1994 SGEORG
Burial:	Place:	
Father: JOHN GLOVER		
Mother: JANE DARRINGTON		
Other Spouses: Esther ROLFE		

<b>Wife: ELIZABETH</b>		LDS Ordinance Data
Born: 1616	Place:	Bap: 03 Jun 1944
Chr:	in:	End: 29 Jul 1944 LOGAN
Died: Bet. 06 Jan 1646 - 1647	Place: Gloucester, Mass.	SP:
Burial:	Place:	
Father:		
Mother:		
Other Spouses:		

CHILDREN		LDS Ordinance Data for Children
1	Name: Elizabeth GLOVER	
	Born: 13 May 1640	Place: Salem, Essex, Mass.
F	Married: 24 May 1661	Place: Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York
	Spouse: JEFFERY JONES	Bap: 16 Mar 1943
	Died: Sep 1661	End: 05 Feb 1946 LOGAN
		SP: 15 Mar 1973 MANTI
2	Name: MARY GLOVER	
	Born: 24 Apr 1642	Place: Ipswich, Suffolk, Mass.
F	Married: 04 February 1658	Place: Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York
	Spouse: JOHN CORWIN, Lt.	Bap: 02 Nov 1932 SGEORG
	Died: 1690	End: 27 Nov 1932 SGEORG
		SP: 05 Feb 1946 LOGAN
3	Name: Samuel GLOVER	
	Born: 20 May 1644	Place: Salem, Essex, Mass.
M	Married:	Place:
	Spouse: Sarah MOORE	Bap: 16 Mar 1943
	Died: 29 May 1715	End: 28 Jul 1944
		SP: 05 Feb 1946 LOGAN

Name and Address of Submitter:  
 Larry F. Mace  
 4398 Trinity Avenue  
 West Valley City, UT 84120

Check one option for all individuals on this form:  
☐ A. Please provide all proxies at any temple  
☐ B. I will provide proxies for ☐ Bap ☐ End ☐ Seal  
 at the \_\_\_\_\_ temple.

Relationship of Submitter to Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Wife \_\_\_\_\_

# Family Group Record

Husband: CHARLES GLOVER		LDS Ordinance Data
Born: 1610	Place: Boston, Lincolnshire, England	Bap: 03 Jun 1944
Chr:	in:	End: 29 Jun 1944 LOGAN
Married: 12 Feb 1649	Place:	Seal:
Died: 15 Jan 1665	Place: Southold, Long Island, Suffolk, New York	SP: 29 Mar 1994 SGEORG
Burial:	Place:	
Father: JOHN GLOVER		
Mother: JANE DARRINGTON		
Other Spouses: ELIZABETH		

  

Wife: Esther ROLFE		LDS Ordinance Data
Born: 02 Apr 1616	Place: Melchett Park, Wiltshire, England	Bap: 18 Nov 1933
Chr: 02 Apr 1616	in: White Parish, Wiltshire, England	End: 22 Nov 1933
Died: Aft. 15 Jan 1665	Place: Newbury, Essex, Mass.	SP: 17 Dec 1946 IFALL
Burial:	Place:	
Father: John ROLFE		
Mother: Joane COLES		
Other Spouses: John SAUNDERS		

Name and Address of Submitter:  
 Larry F. Mace  
 4398 Trinity Avenue  
 West Valley City, UT 84120

Check one option for all individuals on this form:  
☐ A. Please provide all proxies at any temple  
☐ B. I will provide proxies for ☐ Bap ☐ End ☐ Seal  
 at the \_\_\_\_\_ temple.

Relationship of Submitter to Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Wife \_\_\_\_\_