

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Inventory No: | GRN.33 |
| Historic Name: | Rose, Daniel House |
| Common Name: | Baldwin, Jacob Tavern |
| Address: | 1460 Main Rd |
| City/Town: | Granville |
| Village/Neighborhood: | West Granville |
| Local No: | |
| Year Constructed: | 1741 |
| Architect(s): | |
| Architectural Style(s): | Georgian |
| Use(s): | Abandoned or Vacant; Single Family Dwelling House; Tavern |
| Significance: | Architecture |
| Area(s): | GRN.B: West Granville GRN.G: West Granville Historic District |
| Designation(s): | Nat'l Register District (11/05/1991) |
| Building Materials(s): | Wall: Wood Clapboard Foundation: Stone, Uncut |



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Tuesday, February 9, 2021 at 12:28 PM

USGS W. Granville
See B

GRN.33

FORM B - BUILDING

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| AREA B6 | FORM NO. 33 |
|------------|----------------|

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Pr. - W. Gran
NADIS
11/5/91

Town GRANVILLE

Address 1442 MAIN ROAD, ROUTE 57

Historic Name Lt. Jacob Baldwin Tavern

Use: Present unoccupied

Original Residence and Tavern

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1789

Source Deed - History of Granville

Style Gambrel - 1 1/2 story

Architect unknown

Exterior wall fabric Pine clapboards

Outbuildings 20th Century Barn

Major alterations (with dates) _____

1910 - add three dormers, 2 porches, window sash and barn

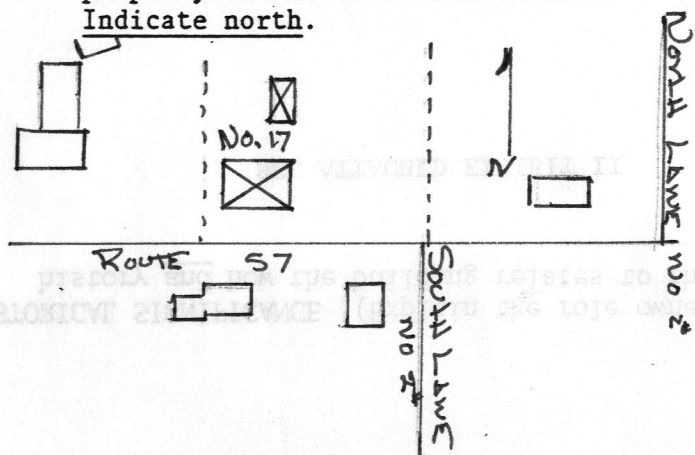
Moved never Date --

Approx. acreage 30 acres

Setting fields and wooded

SKETCH MAP

Show property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



Recorded by Ernest W. Sattler

Organization E W Sattler Construction Co.

Date March 5, 1985

(Staple additional sheets here)

Pr. 33

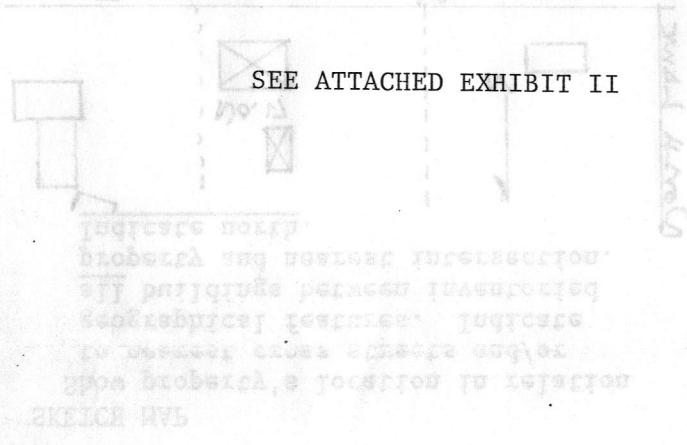
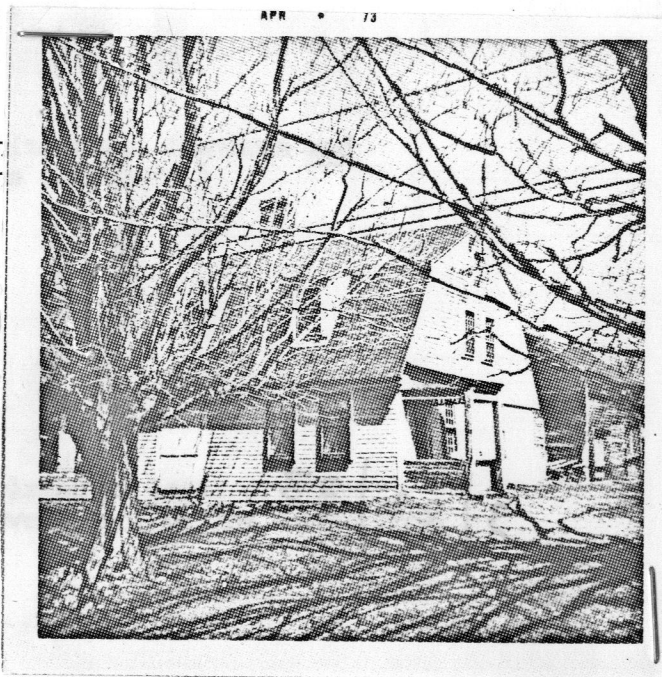
APR 73

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Describe important arch evaluate in terms of other buildings within th

SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT I

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Explain the role owners p history and how the building relates to the de

SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT II



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (name of publication, author, date and publisher)

- History of Granville, Albion B. Wilson 1954 Connecticut Printers Hartford
- Granville Vital Records, New England Genealogical 1948 Boston, MA
- Western New England, Springfield Board of Trade Volume II #1 1912 Springfield, MA
- Picturesque Hampden Part II West Charles W Warner 1891 Picturesque Publishing Co. Northampton, MA
- Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA June 12, 1978 Location Box 8 #1
- Registry of Deeds Springfield Ma Book 31 Page 517, Book 29 Page 534
- Baldwin Geneology

BOSTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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| 33 | BOOK NO. |
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EXHIBIT I

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

EXTERIOR - The original fabric remaining on the outside are window frames, clapboards and door trim on the front. Elsewhere replacements have been made around 1900. The style and design are typical of the local area.

INTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

Dining Room - Fireplace breastwall is field with raised panels. Also included is a floor to ceiling wall cupboard with scalloped shelves on upper half. The door to the right of cupboard is unusual due to the fact that it has two hearts cut into the panels in the shape of small powder horns. Paneled dado covers the remainder of the room with plaster above. Summer beam, ceiling beam and corner post are cased and molded. Floor has been replaced--original red paint remains under latter layers.

Front Hall - Here is a balustrade single landing staircase which remains with raised panels under.

Parlor - Fireplace breastwall is field with bolection molding around fireplace opening. Perimeter is covered with wood panel dado plaster above. Ceiling beams, summer beams and corner post are cased and molded. Floors are wide pine boards--original.

Borning Room - Feather edge pine sheathing throughout unpainted. Ceiling features finished floor joist and boards. Original flooring remains.

Keeping Room - Feather edge pine sheathing throughout open beam and sheathed ceiling. Raised panels above fireplace. Fireplace has oven set in rear, plaster wood lintel, stones for luggpole in chimney, and built completely of flat stone. Evidence shows wood was left unpainted. Has back stairs encased leading to second story.

Pantry or Tap Room - Feather edge paneling on two walls remains. Ceiling is beamed and sheathed. Natural wood color remains on walls and ceiling.

SECOND FLOOR

Bed Chamber - Field raised panels on breastwall with closet. Original white pine wide board floor. Two board dado encircles remaining three walls, ceiling plaster.

Ballroom - Fireplace breastwall features fielded panels. Fireplace door to right and left, floor is original pine. Ceiling is plastered and barrels upward to a height of 12 feet. Two board dado completes rest of the walls with evidence of a bench under windows. The room runs the entire width of the house. Double windows in Photo #8502-4-2 indicates ballroom on second floor. The surrounding area on second floor is unfinished showing house structure.

Basement - Original flat stone walls and chimney base remain. Dirt floor remains, two niches are inserted in west wall. Chimney base is unusual due to the fact that no wood was used to support hearth stone. Cradles are built of stone.

All features in this structure relate to other remaining houses in the community at the same period. The fact that these features are so complete and unspoiled made them of exceptional importance for study and guidelines for future restoration in the area.

EXHIBIT II

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Jacob Baldwin soldier, blacksmith, innkeeper

Jacob Baldwin came to Granville in 1781 at the age of 17. He was the son of Isreal Baldwin of Branford, Connecticut. At the early age of 17 or 18 he entered the Revolutionary War to help defend the new nation. As records indicate he achieved rank of lieutenant while completing his duty.

His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith. Shortly after in the same year a second one-half acre is purchased for his home lot. As records indicate he later acquired other parcels of land to add to his holding.

Town records indicate that he was a tavern keeper from 1791 to 1799. He died February 16, 1798 of putred fever leaving his wife, Lucy and five children.

The property also bears the signature of John Hancock (Northampton Court House Records).

The house is one of the best examples of both home and tavern of eighteenth century architecture remaining in the community today. The property lines remain in contact as they were in 1789 when Jacob died.



**The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741
West Granville National Register Historic District,
Hampden County, Massachusetts**

Introduction

This research is assembled to support a date of 1741 and an identification as the 'Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House' for the two-story gambrel roof five-bay home with three shed-roof dormers at 1460 (also listed as 1442 on tax maps) Main Road, West Granville, MA. Herein also called the Daniel Rose House, the Abner Rose Tavern (1784-) and the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Tavern (1794-1799), the property is located north of Main Road (Route 57) and west of North Lane on the west slope of Prospect Mountain and northwest of Liberty Hill. It is within view of the east marker for, and in, the West Granville National Register Historic District, Inv. #33 Parcel 12-31 and when recorded in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (1991) as the 'L. [cited as F.G., 1855; 1870 maps] Baker House,' was dated c. 1820, about eighty years later than the historical and structural documentation, noted herein, substantiate.

The Daniel Rose House was recommended for further action toward the National Register by a review of 1985 prior to the listing of the West Granville National Register Historic District in 1991. Sally Zimmerman, Preservation Specialist, then of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, later with Historic New England, reported that the house was a "well preserved gambrel with great documentation [Rose to Baldwin deed, May 16, 1794]," noting that the gambrel roof is "unusual in western Massachusetts and this one is exceptionally well preserved."¹ John O Curtis, long known as the Director of the Curatorial Department at Old Sturbridge Village, wrote after a site visit in 2003 when the home was for sale, that "In more than forty years experience looking at old houses, I can recall only one other example that was so remarkably untouched."² Maintaining that state of preservation, with the introduction of improved conveniences, was accomplished throughout the present restoration of the building during the fifteen year (2004-2020) ownership of William Brian Phelon. It is the intent of this paper to present the historical significance of the Daniel Rose House for future preservation of its important place in the establishment of the township of Granville and the achievements of the colony that became the state of Massachusetts.

The period of historical significance extends for one hundred years from settlement in 1738 to 1838 to include the Rose and Baldwin family ownership of the house and the lifespan of Daniel Rose's family members in the area, who gave and obtained affidavits through the late 1830s documenting the family's military service during the American Revolution. The architectural period of significance extends to the present day due to the home's exceptional state of preservation and integrity of location, architecture, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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¹ Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1, *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>. The content of these inventory sheets was first posted as Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>.

² I'm grateful to Rose Miller, Town Historian of Granville, for pointing out the importance of the Curtis report in the dating of the house. Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019. John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA Letter of March 24, 2003 to Ernest W. Sattler, Granville History Digital Collection. See <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>, Courtesy of the Granville Library Historical Room.

Summary Statement

The Daniel Rose House was built in 1741 by Daniel Rose III (1716/1717-1790), brother to Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), and appears to be the earliest documented house in the township of Granville as first established in this report. It is one of the three oldest buildings extant from the original Bedford plantation. Furthermore, the bond and deed of Daniel Rose is dated May 22, 1741, the same day as the deed held by his brother David Rose for adjacent property; and it appears Daniel built his home first because that requirement, among others, for his deed to be recorded October 14, 1742, was satisfied by Daniel about six months before David's deed was recorded April 29, 1743. Both bonds of 1741 were issued under condition that a house be built at least eighteen feet square and seven feet high; and that six acres be cleared for mowing English grass within three years. These requirements for each settler were set forth by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay in November 1738 when their legal opinion established the validity of the ownership of the proprietors of the Bedford plantation on condition that within three years, the place called Bedford be settled by at least seventy families, including any already there. One-hundred-acre lots could be obtained by settlers meeting these conditions. The settlement and independence of a new nation is annotated by the lives of the Rose family in Bedford Plantation; exemplified by the fact that in 1750, seventy-six owners³ – a number that would prove symbolic of Granville's patriotism and the town's own 'Spirit of 76' -- were reported living at Bedford in fulfillment of the legislated requirement that seventy, including a minister, be settled by 1744. The plantation was incorporated as the district of Granville in 1754.

Evidence of Date for Daniel Rose House Discovered Since 1985-1991

This research has been done at the last request of my late brother William Brian "Bill" Phelon, born in New York, who as a Contracts Administrator in the defense industry and Historic Preservationist, returned to his grandfather's hometown of Granville, Massachusetts where he located and purchased the property in 2004 with the intent to restore the home which required extensive work.⁴ A contributing reason for the home's exceptional state of preservation when restoration proceeded was that plumbing, central heating and electricity were minimal; and had been virtually absent for most of the twentieth century. The roof on the main block was secured; and in December 2017, a new roof completed on the two-story addition (c. 1985) extending north from the keeping room and upstairs center hall, herein called a potential Docent Wing: with Grace Ice & Water Shield underlayment, one layer of royal cedar breather, two layers of red cedar perfection for "three sheets (of shingles) to the wind" in the old tradition, with crafted copper gutters and leaders especially sized and fitted to last more than sixty years. A new heating system was installed; exterior clapboards and interior sheathing restored as needed; the exterior painted red instead of white, window sashes, muntins and casings restored; inappropriate paint layers removed by hand from paneling, wainscot, and summer beams with beading detail restored by hand by Mr. Phelon; lathe ceilings and plaster restored; and the brick of the keeping room bake oven largely restored.

Daniel Rose's 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston

Bill Phelon's restoration effort paralleled his discovery, by 2013, of a previously unlocated document at the Massachusetts Historical Society. After consulting with Granville Historian Rose Miller who pointed out an earlier date suggested by the Curtis Report of 2003, it was of importance to again locate the document pushing back the date assigned by the NR

³ Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc.), 1954, 34-35.

⁴ The Phelon name is herein part of the four-name nomenclature for the house based on the home's history of ownership and the latter owner from 2004 to 2019, William Brian Phelon who restored the house and initiated this new research. The Phelon name is known in Granville, MA. William B. Phelon was a direct descendant of Ebenezer Hoisington (1729-1804), a delegate from Windsor and one of the founders of the State of Vermont; and of Joseph Pheland (1733-1800), whose commission as Lieutenant in the Continental Army was signed by John Hancock on July 1, 1781; Sally Hoisington (1783-

District;⁵ it was recently located, once more, in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society after months of searching. The May 22, 1741 bond of Daniel Rose to the heirs of John Dolbeare and Thomas Boylston of Boston for “a Tract of land called Bedford,” now Granville, revealed a heretofore unrecognized history and definitive identification of the ‘Baker House’ as the Daniel Rose House, according to Bill Phelon’s research.⁶ Subsequent location of Daniel Rose’s tandem deed of the same date May 22, 1741, recorded in 1742, in Hampden County records, revealed the precise location within the Dolbeare lot. This confirms the Roses’ residency at the Baker House indicated by previous analysis of census data, published map documentation and Revolutionary War pension affidavits by ‘neighbors’ whose property adjoined the home of Abner Rose, second eldest son and an heir, of Daniel Rose.

Fort Rose

Bill Phelon also noted that the west-facing cellar wall evidenced survivals of what theoretically could have been the artillery portals of a stone fort, suggesting fortification at this location by the brothers Rose. Daniel Rose’s deed of 1741, specified the area of the Daniel Rose tract in the upper northeast corner of the Dolbeare lot. According to the 1738 Survey of Bedford plantation by Captain Nathaniel Dwight (1711-1784), the authoritative military and government surveyor, the 1000-acre parcel of John Dolbeare was midway between the western boundary of the Farmington River and the eastern boundary of the plantation; and near a north-south ridge of the highest elevation in the town of Granville, as annotated on a survey of 1794 by an unknown surveyor.⁷

Recent digitization, at the Granville Public Library Historical Room,⁸ of a blueprint of Dwight’s 1738 Survey from Massachusetts Records, reveals that the Records image differed from the widely circulated copy in another handwriting, published in Albion Wilson’s *History of Granville* published in 1954. The blueprint reveals two dot-marks, the eastern mark appearing to be located at the precise location of the Daniel Rose House. The topography of the Dolbeare lot strongly suggests that Dwight’s marks were for two planned or extant forts. Dwight also surveyed for the layout of the township of Williamstown, Massachusetts and was asked to survey in Connecticut as well. Military surveys, particularly for forts were the expertise of his family: Nathaniel’s elder brother Col. Timothy Dwight (1694-1771) surveyed for a series of forts and built Fort Dummer in 1724⁹ for the first permanent white settlement in Vermont.¹⁰ The location of, or possible

1857) and John Phelon (West Springfield 1790-1835 Granville); and of William Curtis Phelon, Senior, born in Granville, near North Lane and what is today Phelon Road, due northeast from the Daniel Rose House.

⁵ Rose Miller, Town Historian of Granville advised me that additional verification of the key mid-eighteenth-century date for the home, due to structural evidence, was documented in the report by John O. Curtis (2003). Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019. The report was subsequently accessed at the MACRIS database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁶ The bond alternatively calls it “a place called Bedford.” File relocated, December 14, 2019, s.v. File name 22 May 1741: Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate. Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 “to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford,” Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

⁷ A smaller Dolbeare parcel of 200 acres was close to the eastern boundary of Bedford and not applicable to the 1741 bond to Daniel Rose. “Copy of Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.,” Hampshire County, MA, November 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, p. 3. Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room. Also see *Plan of Granville, surveyor’s name not given dated November 1794*. Massachusetts Archives, Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227ng905>

⁸ I’m grateful to Mr. Dick Rowley, volunteer at the Granville Public Library Historical Room for the digitization of the 1738 Survey blueprint and Granville maps of 1855 and 1870 by quadrant to see the detail necessary for this study.

⁹ Harry S. Stout, ed. *The Jonathan Edwards Encyclopedia* (Grand Rapids Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2017. p. 162 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=hixbDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA162&lpg=PA162&dq=colonel+timothy+dwight,+fort+edward?&source=bl&ots=vAIJUGfKBy&sig=ACfU3U0-K-->

recommendation for, well-positioned forts at Bedford by Captain Dwight in 1738, would have increased the confidence of both the proprietors in their investment and the settlers in their future.

Description of Cultural Resource

The house features a gambrel overhang on the first story on the south and west facades. As noted in the National Register documentation, the front elevation symmetrical fenestration is close to the cornice line.¹¹ The center entry originally featured an eight panel double-leaf door, that has been replaced with a reconstructed double-leaf door of eight panels total and four bulls-eye windows within the original simple architrave. The door surrounds of the center entry and the east 'coffin door' each feature splayed pilasters and rectangular lintels. The east and west elevations are three-bay, including a three over two panel reconstructed 'coffin door' at the southeast corner of the east elevation. The first story windows throughout the house are 12/12 double-hung wood sash;¹² and the windows in the shed-roof dormers and second-story east elevation are 12/8.

Reflecting the date of Daniel Rose's 1741 bond for his settling lot, a building review by John Curtis of Brimfield, MA conducted in 2003, documented structural evidence supporting an early to mid-eighteenth-century date.¹³ Verbatim descriptions of the interior and exterior of the Daniel Rose House from the site visits of Curtis in 2003 and Zimmerman in 1985 are included in the accompanying image file.

Statement of Significance

The Daniel Rose House is significant in the area of social history, reflective of National Register Criterion A, for its association with the history and growth of Granville over more than two hundred years, beginning with its early settlement when called the Plantation of Bedford¹⁴ where the first settler arrived in 1735; incorporation as the district of 'Granville' in 1754; and establishment as a township in 1775.¹⁵ In 1715, Atherton Mather purchased much of the land from the heirs of James Cornish who had purchased it in 1686 from the friendly Sachem Toto who helped prevent a massacre at Springfield during King Philip's War (1675-1678).¹⁶ Located west of the Connecticut River Valley, Bedford was ever

[4M_I8z3VsYZZI2MmsmEoc5A&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjD9ayrjpDoAhUCgXIEHc9zDoYQ6AEwB3oECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=colonel%20timothy%20dwright%2C%20fort%20edward%3F&f=false](https://www.nps.gov/planmgr/details.cfm?id=4M_I8z3VsYZZI2MmsmEoc5A&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjD9ayrjpDoAhUCgXIEHc9zDoYQ6AEwB3oECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=colonel%20timothy%20dwright%2C%20fort%20edward%3F&f=false)

¹⁰ Details of Nathaniel Dwight's survey work at Granville, including a once extant 'field book' may exist in the papers of his brother, Timothy Dwight, specifically from 1731-1763, that "document his work as a surveyor and Judge of Probate for Hampshire County, Massachusetts . . . some of the letters document the establishment of townships in the New Hampshire Grants to the West of Fort Dummer, and the administration of land grants in Massachusetts," as per the Finding Aid for the Dwight and Ferris Papers, GEN MSS 468, Yale University Archives at

<https://archives.yale.edu/repositories/11/resources/733>

¹¹ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Section 7, p. 5.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Historian Rose Miller brought to my attention the mid-eighteenth-century date for the home as indicated, due to structural evidence, in the report by John O. Curtis (2003), Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, former owner. Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019.

¹⁴ First called Bedford in 1719 and the Plantation of Bedford in 1723. Wilson, 15, 49, 50. On August 23, 1775, the district was made a town by general act.

¹⁵ Wilson, 18.

¹⁶ Mather sold deeds from 1715 to 1733 to the proprietors whose names appear on the 1738 Plan of Bedford when the proprietors fell under the jurisdiction of the 1679 Act of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay requiring that new settlements receive the approval of the Court for their "nearness and Conveniency of habitation for security against Enemyes," that can be interpreted as a plan of defense if deemed necessary, which constituted part of the reason for the survey resulting in the 1738 map of Bedford that includes two marks in the lot at the west border of John Worthington's lot and the centrally located Dolbeare lot. Wilson, 5-11, 14-16.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

mindful of its past and appears to have required two protective fortifications indicated on Captain Dwight's map in 1738. King George's War (1744-1748) was the third of the French and Indian Wars, during which the capture of the French fortress at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia in April 1745 by a British fleet and American land forces commanded by Sir William Pepperell with the backing of the General Court, increased the security of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. However, in November over 600 French and Indians destroyed the village of Saratoga in New York, killing colonists and taking one hundred prisoners; and in June 1746, 900 French and Indians raided near Williamstown, Massachusetts, capturing Fort Massachusetts. The Daniel Rose House is significant under Criterion D in the area of yielding information important to history, requiring greater investigation in two areas: the west-facing cellar wall where two potential portals for cannon support the theory that a fort was at this location, concurring with the mark on Captain Dwight's map; and the south (front) and east facades where there is evidence of possible structural fortification and a palisade, including mortises in posts across the front frame of the house.

The Daniel Rose House represents a period of frontier settlement of Granville as 'Bedford' that afforded both investment opportunity for the early proprietors and a northwestern defense line for Connecticut towns to the south and Massachusetts towns to the east. The town's largely agrarian and wooded landscape continued through the twenty-first century and preserves a view of the hilly and mountainous terrain of Massachusetts at the northern border of Connecticut and eastern edge of the Berkshire hills. The Daniel Rose House, located north of Route 57 and proximate to the adjacent 'settling lot' of Daniel's brother Deacon David Rose, represents a key part of the original Plantation of Bedford. The May 22, 1741 bond and deed of Daniel Rose, of the same day, month and year as the deed of David Rose, constitute the cornerstone and foundation of Deacon David Rose's successful effort bringing a total of twenty-six families from Durham, Connecticut to settle in the wilderness north of the Massachusetts border at the Bedford Plantation. Settlers from their Connecticut town represented the largest number of families from any one location settling in Bedford. The Daniel Rose House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its design exemplifying the unusual gambrel in western Massachusetts and the door surround identified with the two other oldest homes identified with the original settlement of Bedford.¹⁷ The interior demonstrates integrity of design, workmanship, materials and feeling evidencing remarkable features documented by the historic building survey completed in 2003 by John O. Curtis, long associated with Old Sturbridge Village; with intrinsic elements restored by William Brian Phelon.

The Daniel Rose House is associated with six Revolutionary War soldiers, including a father and his four sons, previously unrecognized on historic inventories; and the veteran of the Revolution who purchased the house from their family. Two taverns were successively run at this house, the first, also previously unrecognized on historic inventories. The Daniel Rose House was home to six soldiers of the American Revolution, Daniel Rose and his four sons; and shortly after the war in 1788, Daniel sold some of the land to Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin; and Daniel's heirs sold the house itself, in 1794, to Lt. Baldwin, a blacksmith, who had served in the War. Military records of the Daniel Rose family, for father and sons, document their response to the Lexington alarm in April 1775, proceeding to Cambridge and wintering at the Continental Army's Roxbury camp during the Siege of Boston (April 1775-March 1776). The military service of Daniel and his sons marks key events in the American Revolution. In summation, Abner Rose served in the artillery at the American defensive

¹⁷ The Daniel Rose House also was noted for the fact that "the door surround of splayed pilasters and rectangular lintel is similar to the door treatment . . ." of GRN 94, the Smith-Phelps House, dated to 1757, west of South Lane and east of Crest Lane. According to GRN 94, it was the home of Rev. Jedediah Smith, the first minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational of Granville from 1756 to 1776. Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Barse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> In addition to the similarity of the front surround of the Smith-Phelps House previously referenced for the Daniel Rose House, the front entry of the John and Ruth Rose House, c. 1743, Main Road, Granville, MA also has a door surround with splayed pilasters. These three examples represent the oldest three original homes of the Bedford Plantation (in West Granville and Granville). See illustrations, Addendum 1.

gun batteries facing the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix* and tenders in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York when he was injured and carried from the frontline battery in July 1776, days after the Declaration of Independence was signed. Russell Ball Rose crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas night to fight at the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776 and survived the Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge in 1777-1778. Russell was right-hand man to Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville, first cousin to Russell's mother Achsah. Russell's descendants maintained that he had served in Washington's 'Life Guard'. That the Granville company was highly respected by Washington, is indicated by the record that shortly after Russell's discharge, the Major was appointed twice as officer of the day, to guard Washington's headquarters in the late summer and autumn of 1780 as the Commander-in-Chief prepared to meet with French allies who would help win the war, while facing imminent betrayal of West Point by Arnold. Even the youngest Rose son, Seth, age twelve at the time of the Lexington alarm, served in 1780 before war's end.

Furthermore, the Daniel Rose House represents the growth of Granville, notably through its religious community beginning with a meeting house in Granville Center before 1747/1748 to the east;¹⁸ and to the west, the building in 1778, of the Second Church of Christ Congregational in Middle Parish, now West Granville Congregational Church, where Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the first African American ordained a minister in the United States, first served as a permanent preacher.¹⁹ In 1754, Deacon David Rose brought the abandoned infant Haynes into his home in Bedford to be an indentured servant for twenty one years; Haynes was educated in the Deacon's home; became a free man in 1774 when he joined the militia before Lexington; marched out to Concord; penned a tract in 1776 titled "Liberty Extended" applying colonial precepts of liberty to the condition of slavery; preached at Granville from 1781 to 1786; and became the first black man to be ordained a minister in the United States in 1785 and the first to receive an honorary degree in 1804, a master of arts from Middlebury College in Vermont.

Haynes' revolutionary ideas concerning 'liberty' applied to the condition of slavery, voiced in his 1776 tract, were developed in the Deacon's home located on the adjacent settling lot, within a short walk of the Daniel Rose House. Haynes did not have to look far to see Granville's support of the American cause. His extended family represented by the Deacon's brother Daniel Rose and his four sons, were all brothers-in-arms. The Church and the Daniel Rose House largely define the west and east boundaries of the West Granville National Register Historic District and have been recognized by, and are in, the District, which extends over a hilly and largely linear area from the junction of Crest Lane and Route 57 west to the junction of Route 57 and Hartland Hollow Road and Beech Hill Road.

The Daniel Rose House located close to Granville's Liberty Hill, on a north-south ridge that runs through the center of Bedford, as first surveyed, exemplifies the highest ideals of liberty, democracy and freedom of speech in the United States; and illustrates how those values emerged from patterns of American settlement. The home is now documented with maps that show the house very possibly evolving from a round mark on Captain Nathaniel Dwight's 1738 survey of a plantation called Bedford to become a home in the township of Granville and colony of Massachusetts Bay on the eve of statehood in a new nation.

The Daniel Rose House is significant for its association with a family that represents an overarching ideal unique to the United States, a belief in the equality of mankind and the attainment of liberty as a natural right. This report is also written for consideration of the Daniel Rose House as a National Historic Landmark.

¹⁸ Wilson, 29.

¹⁹ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 8, p. 1. On 1747, see MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 7 at

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf> The MHC Report describes the church as "a two-and-a-half story structure, the church's facade was remodeled c.1845, but the remaining elevations appear to retain their original fabric, including clapboards. The structure exhibits . . . hewn second story and end gable overhangs."

1. Historical Narrative

The Bond and Deed in Tandem for the Homestead of Daniel Rose, 22 May 1741

Captain Nathaniel Dwight's survey of 1738 appears to have marked the area of Daniel Rose's future home, which Rose saw before he signed his bond on May 22, 1741 because he described himself as "I Daniel Rose of a place called Bedford." Rose's bond as a "Husbandman," that is farmer, was to the proprietors John Dolbeare and Thomas Boylston of Boston. The land Daniel Rose settled was Dolbeare's lot; it appears that inclusion of the Boylston name was intended to represent the full weight of the Boylstons, one of the most powerful merchant families in the Commonwealth, as one of the Bedford proprietors, which included Dolbeare. The Boylston name offered security of title to settlers in the effort to meet the General Court's conditions of 1738, for settlement of seventy families within three years at Bedford. The greater the confidence of those who considered settlement at Bedford, the better it was for the proprietors and the settlers to make the court appointed deadline.

John Dolbeare (1669-1740) was a Boston pewterer and merchant who married Sarah Comer (1675-1744), daughter of London-trained Boston pewterer John Comer. Of the Dolbeare's nine children, one of the heirs of the Rose bond was their son Benjamin Dolbeare (1711-1787), merchant, pewterer, ironmonger, and brazier with a shop in Boston's Dock Square.²⁰

Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) was the son of Thomas (1645-1696) and Mary (Gardner) Boylston (1648-1722). Thomas was a Boston saddler and shopkeeper. He married Sarah Morecock (1696- 1774) in 1715.²¹ The heirs of Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) were painted by John Singleton Copley, including portraits of Boylston's wife, Sarah Morecock Boylston painted in 1766 and their sons, Nicholas Boylston (1716-1771) and Thomas Boylston II (1721-1798), both merchants painted in 1767 and c. 1767, respectively as part of Copley's commission of six Boylston family portraits at that time to furnish their newly purchased mansion on School Street in Boston.²² The family of Thomas and Sarah Boylston were Congregationalist. Daniel Rose, Abner Rose and David Rose would be among the founding names of the Second Church of Christ Congregational, still active in West Granville, built in 1778 where Lemuel Haynes was the first minister from 1781 to 1786.

²⁰ Benjamin Dolbeare married Hannah Vincent (1712-1763) and they had eleven children. See Dolbeare Biographical Sketch, Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1745, Benjamin inherited from the estate of his widowed mother Sarah. See David M. Kilroy, "John Skinner's Very Neat Canns," *The Bulletin*, The Pewterer's Club of America, Inc., Summer 2009, Vol. 14, No. 1, (Edmund, illus.) 9, (John) 28 citing Sarah Dolbeare Estate inventory, 1745, original manuscript in the Massachusetts State archives, photocopy in Kilroy files at https://www.nederlandsetinvereniging.nl/userfiles/File/101-200/0142/0142_PCCA_bulletin_138_2009_Vol_14_nr_1.pdf John Dolbeare's Bill of Lading Book 1718-1740 as a Boston merchant (# 632) and Benjamin Dolbeare's journal (#277) as a dry goods merchant in partnership as (Joseph) Brandon & Dolbeare (1739-1748) are in the Joseph Downs Collection and Winterthur Archives at Winterthur.

²¹ Biographical Sketches, Boylston Family Papers (1688-1979), Ms N-4. Massachusetts Historical Society at <https://www.masshist.org/collection-guides/view/fa0238>

²² Copley also painted Thomas and Sarah's three daughters. Mary was born 1727 and about age 20 was married in 1746 to Benjamin Hallowell (1724-1799) who was later a commissioner of customs, Boston. Her portrait "Mrs. Benjamin Hallowell," 1766-1767 is at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Copley's portrait of Rebecca Boylston (1727-1798), painted in 1767, is at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and she was again painted by Copley in 1773 upon her marriage to Moses Gill who would become Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. The portrait of Mrs. Moses Gill is at the Rhode Island School of Design. Copley also painted a posthumous portrait of Lucy Boylston who died in 1759 (Mrs. Timothy Rodgers, 1766-1767, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston).

The western frontier of Massachusetts strengthens Boston interests

During the early 1740s, the merchants of Boston speculating in western land with a view to profit, did so with the understanding that the settlement of the western perimeter of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts secured frontier defenses that ultimately looked to the protection of Boston. Prior to the American victory at Louisbourg in 1745, the French threat to British colonies and specifically the Massachusetts Bay was high.

On February 19, 1733, John Dolbeare signed a petition to the selectmen of Boston to fortify the Town of Boston “and its approaches,” which by extension looked to the western lands in the direction of Bedford Plantation. The Boylston family interests are notable given the choice of the name of Bedford for the town that would become Granville, MA because they also owned property in the town of Bedford, MA, still so named. The Boylston’s were “one of the wealthiest families in prerevolutionary Boston . . . Thomas Boylston, ran a thriving importing business and owned considerable property in Boston, Roxbury, Brimfield, and Bedford, Massachusetts.”²³

Interests of the proprietors in Bedford plantation and Bedford, Middlesex County

In 1740, the feasibility of placing a battery on Long Wharf was considered by Boston citizens’ committees, that included the painter John Smibert (1688-1751), brother-in-law to Belcher Noyes, an investor in the Bedford Plantation that became Granville. In 1741, the year of Daniel Rose’s bond, Smibert bought the eastern half, the Noyes side of his wife’s family home, as his own.²⁴ There may be a symbolic tie to the use of the Bedford flag from the town of Bedford, Middlesex County, MA and the military service provided by the men of Granville, MA. In addition to Bedford flag theories of origin related to the family of Cornet Nathaniel Page, the embowed/bent arm (holding a scythe) resembles a coat of arms used by a branch of the Mather family, the name meaning ‘mower’ or ‘husbandman’ – Atherton Mather was an original investor in Bedford plantation in 1715.

The embowed arm is also found on the family coat of arms of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville (1690-1763), after whom Bedford plantation was named when the town of Granville was incorporated in 1754. Carteret was Baron of Hawnes in Bedford County before becoming Earl Granville in 1744 and notably, the arms for the place called Granville in France, once associated with the Earl’s family, still bear an arm embowed, again suggesting a tie between Granville, MA and the Bedford flag of Middlesex County.

Daniel Rose’s choice of his settling lot and possible mapmaking skills

Daniel’s viewing of the area of Bedford, before he affirmed that he already lived there on his bond of 1741, indicates that when he determined where to establish his family he didn’t rely solely on surveyor Nathaniel Dwight’s field book notes that accompanied Dwight’s mapmaking to document the merits of each of forty-two proprietor’s lots in the 42,532 acre plantation.²⁵ It’s possible Daniel Rose had map-making skills that were gained while accompanying the Dwight survey expedition because there is a record of ‘Maps’ that Daniel Rose was to be paid for by Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville,²⁶

²³ Biographical abstract, s.v. “Mrs. Timothy Rogers (Lucy Boylston),” Museum of Fine Arts, Boston accessed at <https://collections.mfa.org/objects/34235>

²⁴ Richard H. Saunders, John Smibert Colonial America’s First Portrait Painter (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1995), 88, 104.

²⁵ Proprietors are listed in Wilson, 26.

²⁶ Dwight acknowledges the assistance of two chainmen Jonathan Worthington and Capt. Joseph Winchell without a mention of the Roses, which is not to say they didn’t accompany the surveyors. Map money due from Lebbeus Ball

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cousin to Daniel's wife Achsah Ball Rose. It has been noted that Daniel's brother David Rose was an "advance scout" for the Durham Company.²⁷ With the skills of scouting and mapmaking, first-hand knowledge of potential farmland in Bedford by Daniel and David Rose with the combined skills of scouting and mapmaking, would explain the high interest of their immediate family, their brothers' and parents' households, and about twenty more Durham extended family members and neighbors considering settlement in Bedford. The twenty six households of settlers from Durham, brought by Deacon David Rose, represented the largest number of families from one location settling in Bedford.²⁸ Daniel and David took a leadership role at Bedford, David as a selectman, and both signing a petition, along with twenty-seven other original settlers of Bedford, for authority to tax in 1749.²⁹

The deed accompanying Daniel Rose's Bond of May 22, 1741 and referred to in it, was of the same date as his bond; and contingent upon performance of the requirements to settle that were legislated by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1738.³⁰ It was signed by Sarah Dolbeare in advance of Daniel's completion of the requirements set forth in it, which differed in one respect from the printed template for the bond, by requiring that Daniel Rose build the house within twelve months, not three years, by May 1742 not September 1744.³¹ The deed stipulated the location of Daniel's homestead was in the northeast corner of the Dolbeare settling lot.³² He was required to build a house to measure at least eighteen feet square and seven foot high; be settled at Bedford by September 1744; and clear a certain amount of acreage, to receive 100 acres.³³ Daniel completed the conditions within the year and his deed was recorded on October 14, 1742.

The building of Daniel Rose's house would be facilitated by the saw mill that the proprietors declared was operating in Bedford by 1738.³⁴ Daniel Rose would be married in June of 1747 and it appears he had been living in Bedford for at least six years at the time of his marriage.

strongly suggests Daniel Rose could have provided maps for the major during the Revolutionary War. Debts due to the Estate of Daniel Rose, [September 6-7, 1790], 125-1:19. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889* at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:19&rid=60662341#>.

²⁷ "West Granville Cemetery, p. 27; "Main Road 1520, West Granville Cemetery," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed March 14, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/393>, Digital Collection, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁸ Jonathan and Abigail Rose are considered as coming from Durham after a brief residence in Enfield, before settling in Bedford. Wilson, 15. 27-28.

²⁹ Wilson, 37-38; on David as Selectman in 1754, 57.

³⁰ Wilson, 12.

³¹ Daniel Rose completed the building of his home within the required year; possibly because he had built some structure, perhaps a fort or home either before the 1738 survey, or before the spring of 1741, and already considered himself to be a resident of Bedford when he signed the bond. When Daniel had fulfilled the requirements, his deed for forty acres, not yet 100, was recorded on October 14, 1742. Agreement of August 7, 1741 for Deed from Sarah Dolbeare to Daniel Rose, Recorded October 14, 1742. Book M, p. 573, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³² The additional sixty acres to be acquired from the Dolbeare heirs, according to the bond, would be to the south and possibly west of that acreage.

³³ File name: 22 May 1741, Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate: Cover Transcription: Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford." Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

³⁴ Daniel and David's father, Jonathan Rose, originally of Durham and considered one of the Durham settlers, was briefly in Enfield, CT before settling at Bedford at what was known as his Saw Mill Lot. Wilson, 21, 28.

Two Brothers' Bonds of May 22, 1741 at Adjacent Settling Lots: 1738-1741

David Rose was also described as "of Bedford" on his deed of May 22, 1741, the same date, as his brother's; and appears to have begun living in Bedford sometime after January 1740 when he purchased 500 acres from proprietor Samuel Palmer and described himself as a resident of Springfield, not Bedford.³⁵ David Rose's deed wasn't recorded until April 29, 1743, indicating he took six months more time to build his home and clear the land than his brother Daniel, ten years younger.³⁶ David's deed from proprietors John Wendell, a merchant, and Josias Byles, a shopkeeper, both of Boston, was in a settling lot immediately east and north of Daniel Rose's house. David Rose's tract began at the southwesterly line, abutting the Dolbeare parcel that included his brother's choice of settling lot.³⁷

Brothers Daniel and David Rose appear to have lived as neighbors adjacent to each other; and while Deacon David Rose was building on the Wendell/Byles lot in 1741-1743, he could have lived in the Daniel Rose House, while his own was in progress and virtually within view. The timing of the 1741 bonds and deeds and their adjacent locations indicates the brothers Daniel and David worked together on the settlement of the central area of Bedford Plantation in the immediate vicinity of Daniel's home. The two homes of David and Daniel could have evolved as 'twin' gambrel roof versions of the same plan. Rose family genealogies give 1741 as the first date of Rose family settlement in Granville.³⁸

By the time of his will in 1790, David owned several tracts of land, and came to live north of the 'County Road' by his own description;³⁹ close to where a recent MHS Reconnaissance Report places his residence [and fort] across from the intersection of North Lane and Route 57, confirming he was just a short walk east from Daniel's house built in 1741. The brothers' adjacent settling lots formed a 200-acre nucleus to the west of where their family, including their parents, would settle in eastern Bedford. Their western core of settlement at a high elevation with a panoramic view, was a defensive post. On the maps of 1855, 1857 and 1870, the names of settling families from Durham continued to be in the immediate vicinity of the Daniel and David Rose settling lots. According to Granville historian Albion Wilson, Durham settlers included Amos Baldwin, and Ezra Baldwin, father and son.⁴⁰ The Ezra Baldwin home (1763) is due west of the Daniel Rose House.

³⁵ The Palmer lot was to the west in what is now Tolland, and the deed did not include the condition for building a house, but it did mention the presence of natural resources including water rights on the property. The purchase may have been intended for future transfer to family and more settlers. January 30, 1739/1740, Book L, 503, Registry of Deeds, Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³⁶ While building, David and Elizabeth suffered the loss of their three-year-old daughter Lucy Rose in September 1742; she was the first person buried at the West Cemetery, Granville Center; her sister Olive Tibbals was buried there in 1762; and her mother in 1775; Deacon David Rose was buried at what is now the West Granville Cemetery. See Granville Cemetery Inscriptions, 1910, 27, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/922> There is also record on a West Granville Cemetery Card that David Rose's home was "on top of East Hill, Elm Tree Lot" at "West Granville Cemetery, p. 27; "Main Road 1520, West Granville Cemetery," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed March 14, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/393>, Digital Collection, Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³⁷ May 22, 1741, Book N, p. 216 (1741), Registry of Deeds, Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³⁸ Specifically, Thrall states 1741 as the date Jonathan Rose settled in East Granville. Reprint of Walter Thrall (1862) in Walter Thrall, *Genealogy of the Thrall Family also of the Rose Family to the Year 1862* (Poultney, VT: Randall Brothers, 1890), 39 at <https://archive.org/details/genealogyofthral00thra/page/38/mode/1up/search/granville>

³⁹ David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rid=60662345#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*.

⁴⁰ Wilson, 27, 28.

Circa 1766: Liberty Hill east of the Daniel Rose House

Southeast of the Daniel Rose House and southwest of North Lane, Liberty Hill is marked on the 1794⁴¹ and 1870⁴² maps of Granville to designate the place where a liberty pole was raised to express colonial patriotism and independent thinking, an action that occurred in the American colonies as early as 1766 when a pole was erected in New York on May 21, to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act. At Granville, Liberty Hill was named because of that pole raising "on the other side of Valley Brook," according to Granville historian Albion Wilson.⁴³ An inscription on a circa 1910 photograph of Liberty Hill states the liberty pole, no longer extant, was placed for a flag during the Revolutionary War, which does not preclude an earlier act of celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766.⁴⁴ Liberty Hill appears to be just east of the 1738 easterly boundary of the Dolbeare lot where Daniel Rose settled upon his 100 acres and close to the westerly line of the Wendell and Byles settling lot where David built; and, thus, of immediate importance to the Rose family indicating their support of American interests.

Six Revolutionary War Soldiers of Granville at the Daniel Rose House

The Daniel Rose House was home to six men who served in the American Revolution: Daniel Rose III (1716/1717-1790) and all four of his sons who survived childhood, Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829),⁴⁵ Abner Rose (1751-1829), Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830), and Seth Rose (1762-1811) served their country and marched out from Granville. After his injury in action of July 1776 at New York resulted in lifetime lameness, Abner Rose could have recuperated and minimized his work as a farmer by starting a tavern, if one were not already operating at his father's home; and after the Revolution, Abner Rose held a Tavern License in 1784.⁴⁶ After Daniel Rose's death in 1790, the house was sold in 1794 by his heirs: his sons Daniel Rose, Jr., Abner Rose, Seth Rose; and his widow Achsah Rose. Revolutionary War veteran and blacksmith, Lt. Jacob Baldwin (c. 1764-1798) arrived in Granville from Connecticut in 1781, purchased the home and, his family continued running it as a tavern through 1799, following Abner Rose's precedent. The 'Abner Rose Tavern' is herein named for the first time, previously unrecognized on historic surveys.

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790), Granville: to the Siege of Boston; to reinforce the Northern Army at Ticonderoga

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790)⁴⁷ was the son of Jonathan Rose (1679 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT-1768 in Granville, Hampden, MA) and Abigail Hale Rose (1690-1793) who were married February 26, 1707 in Wethersfield, Connecticut.⁴⁸

⁴¹ See *Plan of Granville, surveyor's name not given dated November 1794*. Massachusetts Archives, Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

⁴² See "Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts," 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁴³ Wilson, 52.

⁴⁴ See Photograph, c. 1910, "East Hill and Liberty Hill," Granville Public Library Historical Room at Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d> and verso at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d>

⁴⁵ On Daniel Rose, Jr. service record, see "Granville Revolutionary War Soldiers," p. 5, *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1079> Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room from Albion Wilson, *History of Granville* referenced at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items?page=12>.

⁴⁶ Wilson, 338.

⁴⁷ Daniel Rose's date of death, June 20, 1790. Find a Grave date is variously recorded as January and June.

⁴⁸ On Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> On Jonathan and Abigail, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-3587> and Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor*,

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Jonathan was the son of Daniel Rose (1631 in Ipswich, Suffolk, England-1696 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT) and Elizabeth Goodrich Rose (1645-1711).⁴⁹ Family genealogies report the tradition that Jonathan was born in Scotland and state that he settled in East Granville in 1741 and was a deacon in the Congregational Church.⁵⁰ This 1741 date of Rose family settlement is now specifically supported, for the first time in print, by the date of the brothers' deeds supporting the date of the Daniel Rose House.

Daniel III married Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818)⁵¹ in Bedford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts on June 25, 1747,⁵² three years after the 1744 requirement of his 1741 Bond that a house be built and six years after Daniel built their future home. The place of their marriage at the town of Bedford, with the same name as the plantation that became Granville, illustrates one more link the settlers of Bedford plantation had with the Middlesex County town of the same name. Achsah was known among family and friends as 'Accy', 'Achsy', and 'Achsey' as her name appeared in church records. Achsah would give birth to eleven children in the Borning Room of the Daniel Rose House; seven entered the world during the French and Indian Wars.

Genealogical sources state Daniel Rose III was a: "Private in Capt. Lebbeus Ball's Co. of Minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's Co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also, company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775 . . . also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Dec. 22, 1775."⁵³

In April 1775, fifty-eight-year-old Daniel Rose III marched to Cambridge with the Granville Company of militia under the command of Captain Lebbeus Ball, in response to the Lexington and Concord alarm.⁵⁴ Having received word of the British expedition to confiscate arms and munitions stored by American colonists at Concord, the men left Granville with foreknowledge that the first blood of the Revolution had been shed. From an upstairs window facing east, not the traditionally defensive view to the west, Achsah Ball Rose could have watched her husband and their three eldest surviving sons Abner, Russell and probably Daniel, Jr. although he isn't listed in records, set out for Lexington. With Daniel, went his nephew David Rose II/Jr. (1736-1799),⁵⁵ the only son, and surviving child,⁵⁶ of Daniel's brother Deacon David Rose⁵⁷ who at age sixty-eight was ten years his elder.⁵⁸ and David and Daniel's younger neighboring brothers

Connecticut 1635-1891 (New York: The Grafton Press, 1903), Vol. 1, Chapter VII, p. 294 accessed 2/6/2020 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=336>

⁴⁹ Daniel Rose III, Find a Grave: Memorial No. 108333522 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/63178187/jonathan-rose>

⁵⁰ Thrall, 38.

⁵¹ Ibid., 39-40.

⁵² On marriage of Daniel Rose III to Achsah Ball see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> In Lincoln, also in Middlesex County as is Bedford where they were married, the architecture of the left wing of the historic Hartwell Tavern c. 1732-1733 exhibits a notable gambrel roof similar to the Roses' Granville home, but steeper with two adjacent shed roof dormers.

⁵³ On Daniel Rose III, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> citing (on birth) William Chauncey Fowler, History of Durham, Connecticut from the First Grant of Land in 1662 to 1866 (Hartford: Connecticut, Press of Wiley, Waterman and Eaton, 1866), 254 at <https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028842263#page/n259/mode/1up>

⁵⁴ Wilson, 64.

⁵⁵ On David Rose II, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071>

⁵⁶ Their daughter Olive Rose Tibbals (1742-1762) died about three years after her marriage in 1759 to John Tibbals in Granville. John Tibbals was mentioned in the 1790 will of David Rose.

On Olive Rose Tibbals see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-12917>

⁵⁷ After Lexington and the death of Elizabeth in September 1775, David married Constant (maiden name unknown). Their daughters, mentioned in his will dated 1790, were Lo(u)is and Elizabeth On Constant Rose, see

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071> Lemuel Haynes was attached to his foster mother Elizabeth and was greatly

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Elisha (1728-1814) and Justus (1723-1781) and their sons.⁵⁹ Biographical information directly from *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* is footnoted herein for documenting the military service of Daniel III, Daniel, Jr., Abner, Russell and Seth Rose.

Daniel Rose III Marches to Fort Ticonderoga, 1777

According to *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution*, after marching out to Lexington in April 1775, Daniel Rose III enlisted into the army April 29, 1775. He marched to Fort Ticonderoga in the summer of 1777, enlisting July 9, 1777, to reinforce the Northern Army and served as a Private in Capt. William Cooley's Company of Granville in Col. John Mosley's Hampshire County Regiment; he was discharged twenty days later, on August 12, 1777, documented as traveling 100 miles,⁶⁰ and likely returning at about the time his son Russell had a chance to come home to Granville from Ticonderoga.⁶¹

Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829)⁶² at Camp Mount Washington

Daniel III's namesake, Daniel Rose, Jr. served in the American Revolution.⁶³ There is no record of his marching to Lexington, and if not, he would have been the only one of the three eldest brothers, listed as serving in the Revolution, for

moved by her loss. Rev. Cooley mentored Haynes and wrote of his positive impressions upon hearing Haynes preach. See Timothy Mather Cooley, "Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes," (New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837), 40 at

https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=9hEUAAAAYAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA27&ots=QeNS9EMnzR&sig=5Wgl5wL5y_ouhFF0GhXZyvGz0BY0#v=onepage&q=death&f=false

⁵⁸ On David Rose born 13 September 1709 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT, and death on July 21, 1793 see <http://www.familycentral.net/index/search.cfm> Also see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071> Note date of death of 1795 is incorrect; should be prior to will proved in 1793. Website cites Stiles, Henry R. *The History of Ancient Wethersfield Connecticut*. The Grafton Press. New York, 1904, p. 590 and "Connecticut Births and Christenings, 1649-1906," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F74R-ST5> : 3 December 2014), David Rose, 13 Sep 1709; citing; FHL microfilm unknown. See Stiles, p. 590 accessed 2/6/2020 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=675> Some online genealogical sources don't list David as a son of Jonathan Rose and Abigail Hale Rose. The Deacon married Elizabeth Fowler (1705-1775) of West Springfield on November 10, 1734 in Hampden County, Massachusetts Bay Ibid. Also see Elizabeth Fowler Rose at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Fowler-9541>

and see Stiles, Vol. I, Chapter VII, p. 294 accessed 2/6/2020 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=336>

⁵⁹ Wilson, 64.

⁶⁰ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

⁶¹ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 574 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>

⁶² Daniel married Sarah Parker (1759-after 1800) in 1774 and had nine children, beginning almost a decade after their marriage, beginning in 1783 at the close of the Revolution, suggesting the war prevented them from starting a family. Family Search, The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints, 2018 accessed 9/6/2019 at

<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KHMN-61G/daniel-rose-jr.-1749-1829>

⁶³ Wilson, 323. Also see "Granville Revolutionary War Soldiers," p. 5, *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1079>

Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room from Albion Wilson, *History of Granville* referenced at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items?page=12>

whom there appears to be no precise record of service for the Lexington alarm.⁶⁴ He and his wife were married in 1774 and did not have children until after the war in 1783, indicating the toll of the war to their family life.

Daniel, Jr. served at Camp Mount Washington, Sept. 30, 1776, the highest point on the island of Manhattan at 'Fort Washington',⁶⁵ which was surrendered on November 16th to the British, including Hessian troops.⁶⁶ Before the battle, Daniel, Jr. had transferred by November 9th to North Castle in Westchester County.⁶⁷ It is not known if Abner, may have been transported to the Camp to recuperate after the Battle of Long Island, or if Daniel sought out his brother before winter, bringing the "good yarn stockings" and "one checked shirt" that Abner had requested while recuperating from his injury on the line.

Daniel Rose, Jr. marched with the Granville Company of Capt. Benjamin Barns in Col. David Moseley's Hampshire County Regiment to quell the mob at Northampton in 1782 along with Jacob Baldwin, who would purchase the Rose family home in 1794.⁶⁸

Abner Rose (1751-1829) at Prelude to Battle of Long Island 1776, West Point, Castle Island

The second oldest son of Daniel Rose III, Abner Rose was born in Granville in 1751 and died in Granville in 1829.⁶⁹ When Continental soldiers filed for pensions after 1814, affidavits had to be submitted to prove their service because the British burned the War Records at Washington, D.C. in 1814 during the War of 1812. As a result, the National Archives hold voluminous pension papers, for Abner Rose and other Rose family members, that were collected to prove service when he marched out to Lexington in 1775 and was an artilleryman in the Continental Army. Abner was injured when a recoiling cannon carriage rolled over his foot at a battery defending New York from the British fleet, in July 1776, prior to the Battle of Long Island, New York. Abner Rose was a pensioner from the time the War closed until his death in 1829, at which time Francis Stebbins, a relation of his wife Abigail, was by then living in Granville and was administrator of his estate, executed in Boston.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Wilson's list appears in Exhibit 1 herein. Wilson lists only one Daniel as marching to Lexington without specifying father or son. Wilson, 64.

⁶⁵ See, "Ross, Daniel (also given Daniel, Jr.). Receipt given to Benjamin Heywood Paymaster, 4th regt., dated Camp Mount Washington, Sept. 30, 1776, signed by said Ross and others belonging to Capt. Barns's co., for wages, etc., due prior to Jan. 1, 1776. *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 582 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=592&q1=Rose>.

⁶⁶ "Battle of Fort Washington," Military Wiki at https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fort_Washington

⁶⁷ Daniel Rose, Jr. was a Private in Capt. Thomas Barns's (5th) co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (5th) regt.; regimental return dated North Castle, Nov. 9, 1776 *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 582 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=592&q1=Rose>

Massachusetts Soldiers . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 568. at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

⁶⁸ Rose, Daniel, Jr. Private, Capt. Benjamin Barns's co., Col. David Moseley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; service, 6 days; company marched to quell the mob at Northampton June 12 and June 16, 1782; and was allowed horse rations. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co. State Printers, 1905), Vol. 13, 568 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

Daniel Rose, Jr. appears to have served at North Castle in Westchester County in 1776.; also, Private, Capt. Thomas Barns's (5th) co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (5th) regt.; regimental return dated North Castle, Nov. 9, 1776; also, company receipts for wages for Sept. - Dec., 1776." *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 582.

For more on Daniel Rose, Jr., see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁶⁹ On Abner Rose, son of Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11580>

⁷⁰ Abner Rose's estate executed in Boston by statement of Abigail Rose. July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and

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According to the Declaration of fact that Abner's widow Abigail Stebbins Rose (c. 1758- 1738) swore to in 1837, she was born in Springfield, MA.⁷¹ During the Revolution, the intentions for the marriage of Abigail and Abner were published in Springfield on October 28, 1780;⁷² and the couple was married in Springfield on February 8, 1781 by the Rev. Mr. Breck. Even after he was lamed due to being injured in battle at New York in July 1776, Abner continued to serve at West Point, Fishkill and Castle Island. Abigail did not remarry after Abner's death and was thus, due to marriage during the Revolution and no subsequent second marriage, eligible for a widow's pension when she applied for it in 1837, one year before her death. Abner and Abigail Rose did not have any children.

Abigail and Abner Rose and the Battle of Lexington 1775

Abner Rose served at Lexington in 1775, "going to Lexington" as remembered by his future wife.⁷³ According to Abigail Stebbins Rose in her affidavit, nearly six years before their marriage, she was "acquainted with the said Abner Rose at the Commencement of the Revolutionary War (1775) and well remembers his going to Lexington (April 19, 1775) and understood during the whole course of the War that he was a soldier therein in the Artillery."⁷⁴

Abner Rose: Artilleryman/'Matross' at the Siege of Boston, 1775-1776

After marching out to the Lexington alarm, Abner Rose enlisted April 29, 1775 for 45 days and before that enlistment would be up (about June 15), he again enlisted, specifically in the artillery, on June 1, 1775, sixteen days before the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought.⁷⁵ There is no mention of the battle in his pension papers and the inexperienced new enlistee may not have served on Breed's Hill or at Captain Samuel Trevett's battery overlooking the Mystic River, but was at the Cambridge side of Charleston Neck where most of the American artillery remained during the battle. There is a record

Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c. 1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, Fold 3: Full Docket, p. 1 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418692> Re: Stebbins, p. 8) at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

⁷¹ Abigail gives her age as 79. Ibid. p. 7 accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418704>

⁷² Ibid., pp. 8, 11 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418711>

⁷³ Ibid., p. 7 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418704> Also see Wilson, 64.

⁷⁴ Ibid., at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

⁷⁵ Abner Rose's service can be found in several entries under different spellings of his surname in *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13: "Rose, Abner, Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co. of Minutemen, which marched April 29, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 1 mo. 15 days; also, company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; reported enlisted into the artillery June 1, 1775; also, Matross, Maj. Thomas Pierce's co., Col. Richard Gridley's (Artillery) regt.; muster roll Dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted June 1, 1775; service, 2 mos. 5 days; also company return dated Roxbury Camp, Sept. 29, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Dec. 27, 1775; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from the three companies in Granville, as returned by Capt. Aaron Coe, Capt. John Hamilton, and Capt. William Cooley; residence, Granville; engaged for town of Granville; joined Col. Crane's regt.; term, 3 years; also Matross, Capt. Bryant's co., Col. Mason's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from June 13, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's co., Col. John Crane's (Artillery) regt.; muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Springfield; also return dated Springfield, Nov. 1, 1779, of matrosses belonging to Capt. Benjamin Frothingham's co., Col. Crane's regt., being part of the quota of Massachusetts for the year 1779, and who were entitled to the Gratuity from the State; above men certified as having enlisted for 3 years or during the war and as being in actual service at date of return; company stationed at Springfield." *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 565-566 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=575&q1=Rose>

For Major Thomas Pierce [Jr.] of Milton, MA. 'matross', see *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War...* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 1904), Vol. 12, 384 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651613&view=1up&seq=392&q1=Thomas%20Pierce>

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that Rose served in Major Thomas Pierce's Company that was formed up after Bunker Hill, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment.⁷⁶

Abner's brother Russell Ball Rose, who was not in the artillery, would arrive in Roxbury after the Battle of Bunker Hill in mid-June and participate in the Siege of Boston,⁷⁷ as would Abner and their father Daniel Rose III;⁷⁸

Enlisting as an artilleryman two weeks before the Battle of Bunker Hill, Abner Rose's service record as a 'Matross' -- an artillery soldier for cannon also provided with a musket -- began in the regiment under the command of Richard Gridley (1710-1796) who served in the French and Indian Wars and in the American Revolution.⁷⁹ In the early days of the Revolution, Gridley has been described as "key to the success of the patriots' first real tests at Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston . . ."⁸⁰

Abner's experience in the regiment of Major General Gridley, brought to his attention the officer considered to be "America's First Chief Engineer."⁸¹ Gridley's knowledge of fortifications was extensive. Masonic publications describing the work of the man who became a Master Mason in 1745, note, "it is to the skill and ingenuity of Richard Gridley America is indebted for the first cannon and mortars cast in this country;"⁸² and at his own forge by Massapoag Pond, Sharon, Massachusetts; howitzers and mortar were made for the Continental Army in 1776 and 1777, years after he had established a reputation as "a man of experience with siege work, having been involved in the capture of Fortress Louisbourg in 1745 as well as having served as a volunteer engineer during the French and Indian War under Amherst when the British again laid siege to Fortress Louisbourg in 1758 . . ."⁸³

⁷⁶ For Abner Rose, also see "Ross, -- Boston, Matross, Captain Edward Craft's co., Col. Henry Knox's (Artillery) regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance from Fishkill home, dated Jan. 10, 1777; said Ross credited with allowance for 11 days (220 miles) travel; order for payment of amount of abstract dated at Peekskill and signed by Maj. Gen. W. Heath. (Name appears twice on abstract.) *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 579 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=589&q1=Rose>

Abner Ross, Matross, Captain Bryant's Company; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to June 13, 1780; company stationed at West Point. [See Abner Rose] *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 580 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=590&q1=Rose>

⁷⁷ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W 5718, NARA M804, RG 15, Roll 2085, Fold 3:12 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153863>

⁷⁸ According to *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . , "Rose, Daniel [III]. Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co. of Minutemen, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Dec. 22, 1775." *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 567 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=577&q1=Rose>

Also see, "Rose, Daniel. Private, Capt. William Cooley's co., Col. John Mosley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 9, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 20 days, including travel (100 miles) home; company marched to reinforce Northern Army." *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

⁷⁹ Gridley commanded British artillery for the joint British and American campaign forces that, in 1745, captured Louisbourg, the French bastion threatening British interests on land and sea. Gridley' *Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisbourg* was engraved in 1746 by Boston mezzotinter and brother Master Mason, Peter Pelham (1696-1751).

⁸⁰ Steven M. Baule, "Richard Gridley: A Nearly Forgotten Patriot," *Journal of the American Revolution*, September 18, 2013, paragraph 1 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2013/09/richard-gridley-nearly-forgotten-patriot/>

⁸¹ "Commanders: Richard Gridley," U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at

<https://web.archive.org/web/20050404183705/http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/coe.htm#1>

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Baule, para 1; "Richard Gridley," Daniel T.V. Huntoon, *History of Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts* at <https://cantonmahistorical.pbworks.com/w/page/34431174/Richard%20Gridley>

The 1758 siege of Louisbourg followed on the heels of the massacre at Fort William Henry witnessed in 1757 by then sixteen-year-old Benjamin Barnes of Granville. In the months following the Battle of Bunker Hill, Gridley's work fortifying Dorchester Heights, in preparation for cannon brought, in late January 1776, by soon-to-be commissioned Colonel Henry Knox from the captured Fort Ticonderoga, would ensure the success of the Siege of Boston when British forces withdrew from the city on March 17, 1776.

Abner Rose Describes the Prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York 1776

On January 24, 1776, General Henry Knox arrived in Cambridge with 43 cannon and 16 mortars hauled over the snow overland from Fort Ticonderoga.⁸⁴ By the first week of March, the American army fortified Dorchester Heights placing British occupied Boston and its Harbor within their range. By St. Patrick's Day, March 17, British General Sir William Howe, head of British land forces, decided to evacuate Boston with his troops and fortify New York City as a base for British operations. Washington anticipated Howe's plan and moved the American army to New York. As the colonies moved toward signing the Declaration of Independence, Howe landed on Staten Island with about 10,000 men on July 2, 1776.

To support Howe's arrival, the 44-gun British navy ship *HMS Phoenix* was assigned to New York and anchored off Sandy Hook, New Jersey by June 5, 1776, with a small flotilla. In early July, the *Phoenix*, the 20-gun *HMS Rose* and the *HMS Greyhound* moved toward Brooklyn and anchored at Gravesend, Brooklyn. On July 8, the *Phoenix*, *Rose* and *Greyhound* moved upriver from New York City. On July 12, General Howe's brother Admiral Lord Richard Howe arrived with a large fleet of about 150 troop transports. That was the day, Abner Rose's life changed.

Days after the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, Abner Rose was under the command of Colonel Henry Knox, defending New York in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island. This appears to have been Abner's first documented action. He was positioned at the American defensive gun batteries of Fort Defiance at Red Hook. As the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix*, the 20-gun *Rose* and three smaller ships⁸⁵ sailed up the Hudson, Abner's battery was the first the enemy encountered. In the engagement of 12 July, a gun carriage recoiled prematurely, rolled over Abner's foot and split his leg to the calf. Rose described the fight in a letter home to his family in Granville – he wrote on August 17, the day after American retaliation against the same British warships.

The day following the 12 July battle, Colonel Knox wrote home, to his wife Sarah, about his six men lost by accidents and a number wounded July 12 – a record that included Abner Rose.⁸⁶

In his letter of August 1776 (Transcription below), Rose refers to the *HMS Phoenix*. On August 17, 1776, the day after the American forces attacked the *HMS Phoenix* and *Rose* with fireships, and caused the *Phoenix* to withdraw to waters back of Staten Island, Rose wrote home to Granville from his hospital bed in New York about what happened to him on July 12, 1776. Abner Rose's circumstances while recuperating in New York were due to change within days. Daniel Rose's second oldest son wrote home just as the American cause and Continental Army were facing battle ten days later:

⁸⁴ William Brian Phelon's family oral history included a recounting that Phelon oxen from the [Blandford] Granville farm helped to haul General Knox's cannon to Boston, as remembered by this writer, Corey Phelon Geske.

⁸⁵ See William Morgan, *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office: 1970), Vol. 5, pp. 2-213, 228, 383, 665, 895; and Ron Chernow, *Washington A Life*, Penguin Books, 2011, p. 238 as annotated in Wikipedia, s.v. '*HMS Phoenix*'.

⁸⁶ Henry Knox to his wife Sarah Knox, July 13, 1776 in Francis S. Drake, *Life and Correspondence of Henry Knox, Major-General in the American Revolutionary Army* (Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, 1873), 28-9.

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[Cover] To Mr. Daniel Rose att Granville New England

New York August 17 1776/Honoured Father & Mother after my Duty to you & love to Brothers & Sisters I gladly Embrace this Opportunity of writing a few lines to let you know that I am in a good State of health(.) Though it has been my fortune to be confined to my bed in the Hospital five weeks & have not Set my foot to the floor(.) But I expect in about 20 Days more to be able to walk about the Room if not sooner, on friday the 12 day of July I was at work Some Distance from the Battery we heard two guns fired but the flag was not hoisted. So we kept to our work and thought it was **no** Alarm till we had word to retire to our guns as soon as Possible. but [but] before we got their the Phenix & one frigate(s) 3 tenders were passing our Battery up the River it Being the first Battery they had to pass & all the guns moved out only the two I belongd too & a firing w (?) Seeing the Shiping would soon pass us we began to give our firing (illegible on crease) as we had man enough part of us went to the other gun & after Discharging it once we Loaded it again & charged the man to Syrunge it well for it had been Loaded Sometime & made him Syringe it the Second time after the gun was Loaded After the gun was fired I staped up to [crossed out] prime it and that instance the Cartridge took fire & the carriage rolled over my foot & split it open at the Bottom & tore the flesh off[from] the Calf of my Leg for 7[? smudged] or 8 inches but my leg is like to get intirely [Sons? illegible] Respect [?] has been sick but has got about [I can see it]. I want one checked shirt but (cross out) & cannot git good yarn stockings This from your Dutiful Son Abner Rose⁸⁷

More British reinforcements reached Staten Island through July until Howe's command reached 32,000 men including about 9,000 Hessian troops. From August 22-26, Howe landed 20,000 troops on Long Island; and on August 27, the American forces were outflanked at Brooklyn Heights suffering high casualties at the Battle of Long Island.

Although Abner Rose's letter of August 17th was written optimistically, the day after American galleys attacked *HMS Phoenix* and *Rose*,⁸⁸ forcing the *Phoenix* to withdraw to Staten Island, Abner would be moved, before he could walk around his hospital room, or face being taken a prisoner.

George Washington's headquarters was located at Brooklyn Heights until it was outflanked when the American forces lost the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. Washington saved the Army by retreating across the East River under cover of darkness August 29-30 to establish a headquarters at the lower tip of Manhattan Island between the North River to the west and the East River, both leading to the Upper Bay and Staten Island.

⁸⁷ Abner Rose at New York to Daniel Rose at Granville, MA, August 17, 1776 accessed at July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c.1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, p. 3, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418696>

⁸⁸ For map of area of operations at the East River, see "Plan of New York Island," 1776. New York Public Library Digital Collections at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-ee3b-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99> Also see "HMS Phoenix" at Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Phoenix_\(1759\)#cite_note-NDAR5-4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Phoenix_(1759)#cite_note-NDAR5-4) In 1774, Post Captain Wallace on the North American Station, was in command of the 20-gun *HMS Rose*, which was stationed off Rhode Island and strategically blocked American shipping. After Rhode Island declared independence in 1776, the colony's merchants petitioned for the establishment of an American – a Continental Navy -- the first ship commissioned being under the command of John Paul Jones. In 1776, Wallace's role in attacking American positions up the Hudson in association with the Battle of Long Island, resulting in Washington and the American forces leaving New York City, resulted in Wallace's knighthip.

Abner Rose's Artillery Experience

Abner Rose served under the major artillery commanders of the time: Brigadier General Henry Burbeck (1754-1848); Colonel John Crane (1744-1805); Major Benjamin Frothingham (1744-1809); Colonel Richard Gridley (1710-1796); and Brigadier General Henry Knox (1750-1806). If Abner Rose had artillery training before he enlisted in the artillery, it may have been in his family home. Evidence of cannon ports in the west-facing stone foundation of the Daniel Rose House, suggests that from his father he may have heard of, or seen, such defenses mounted in his own family home – an eight-pound cannonball was found by William Brian Phelon's neighbor, located to the west and downhill from the potential west-facing gun ports, which suggests they were functional.

Abner Rose served under (later) Brigadier General Henry Burbeck (1754-1848)⁸⁹ whose father William was highly knowledgeable of the defensive importance of Castle Island, the oldest continuously fortified military site in British North America.⁹⁰ Henry Burbeck's father William Burbeck was intensely loyal to the Massachusetts Commonwealth when the Revolution began⁹¹ and before the Revolution, had been a colonial officer who served Great Britain at Castle William in Boston Harbor. He was second in command in charge of ordinance at 'The Castle.' William became a Lieutenant Colonel in the American forces; and he and his son Henry are said to have made ammunition used at the Battle of Bunker Hill where Henry Burbeck served as Lieutenant, receiving his commission from Dr. Joseph Warren.⁹² Also known as 'Castle Island,' after it was evacuated and damaged by the British following the Siege of Boston in 1776, the 'Castle' where Abner Rose was called to serve, by a military aid personally showing up at his home, after his injury of 1776, was refortified by American forces under the command of Colonel Paul Revere, with whom Henry Burbeck had worked as a coppersmith before the Revolution.⁹³

Abner Rose, Revolutionary War Soldier sees years of more duty after Injury in action

Abner was carried from the frontline battery at New York and although lamed, would continue to serve in the artillery for three more years from 1777 through 1780 at various posts, including Fishkill (1776-1777) when the New York Provincial

⁸⁹ Henry Burbeck was a career artillery officer who commanded artillery during the American Revolution through the War of 1812 with a distinguished record of service; was a friend of George Washington, an original member of the Society of Cincinnati and recommended to Washington, the founding of West Point Military Academy. After seeing action at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, Henry Burbeck continued in the Artillery Corps under General Knox; and assumed command of a company of the 3rd Continental Artillery commanded by Col. Crane. The '3rd' marched with General Washington and the Continental Army from Valley Forge to New Jersey and fought at the Battle of Monmouth (June 1778); due to his injury and stationing at Castle Island, Abner Rose was probably not at Monmouth. Information from Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck Also see Henry Burbeck Papers at the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan at <https://clements.umich.edu/exhibit/henry-burbeck-papers/>

⁹⁰ After the War, it was reconstructed as Fort Independence. See The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Castle Island/Fort Independence" at <https://tclf.org/castle-island-fort-independence> and "Fort Independence," The Massachusetts Historical Society at <https://www.masshist.org/object-of-the-month/objects/fort-independence-2005-06-01>

⁹¹ According to the National Archives, "William Burbeck was a lieutenant colonel of the Continental Artillery Regiment (June 1775-May 1776) and was dismissed by Congress for "refusal to serve outside Massachusetts." See National Archives letters, To George Washington from Colonel John Crane, 16 March 1779, n. 4: Founders Online, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-19-02-0493> and General George Washington to John Hancock, 11, May 1776, n. 6 at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-04-02-0217>

⁹² Drake, Francis S., *Memorials of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts*, Boston, 1873, Page 246 as cited in "Henry Burbeck," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck

⁹³ *New London Day*, "Famous General of the Revolution Early Recollections of Brig. Gen. Henry Burbeck of New London," February 25, 1907, Page 7, Col. 1-2 as cited in "Henry Burbeck," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck

Congress moved to what was becoming the major supply depot for the American Army; West Point (January-June 1780); and Castle Island (several times, including 1782).

Records indicate that during the Revolutionary War, Abner Rose served in the 3rd Artillery Regiment, Continental Troops in Captain Benjamin Frothingham's⁹⁴ Company in a Battalion of Artillery commanded by Colonel John Crane (1744-1805).⁹⁵ Injured in New York in 1776, Rose applied for a pension and enlisted on June 13, 1777 for a three-year period; and he appeared on the Company's Muster Roll dated May 2, 1778 at Springfield, MA.⁹⁶ He was recorded as a Private of Artillery in the company commanded by Col. Crane in the Massachusetts line for two years.⁹⁷ A few months prior to Abner Rose's enlistment in June 1777, Crane had been promoted to colonel, in January of 1777 and given command of the 3rd Continental Artillery Regiment where he served for the rest of the war. Seeing much action, Crane's regiment included Abner Rose.

Crane was a veteran of the French and Indian War; active in the Sons of Liberty in Boston; and participated in the Boston Tea Party. Like the Rose family, after Lexington, Crane joined the Siege of Boston. He served as a captain of artillery and saw action at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775; and on December 10, 1775, received his commission as Continental Army major of the artillery regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Knox. Crane was wounded in action off the East River at Corlaer's Hook, also called Crown Point. In June 1783, Crane succeeded Knox as head of American artillery forces; in September 1783, he was promoted to brigadier general and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati from Massachusetts.

Abner Rose meets with John Hancock

Abigail Stebbins Rose documents a meeting of Abner Rose with recently elected Massachusetts Governor John Hancock in Boston concerning his discharge papers, close to the end of the War. At the time, Abner left Granville, they were married and she was living at the Daniel Rose House. In the statement she swore to, she noted that upon her marriage to Abner Rose in 1781, "they removed immediately to Granville and lived in the family of his Father."⁹⁸ Her spoken testimony of what happened to the newly married couple in the next two years, was documented above her mark (Transcription below):

"sometime after they were married, the said Abner Rose, then an Invalid, went again into the Service of the United States, and was stationed as a Guard at Castle Island at Boston, and continued there about six months— She is unable to state the year that he went, but thinks it was in 1782 and staid all summer. She thinks she heard

⁹⁴ Major Benjamin Frothingham (1744-1809) served in the French and Indian War; was wounded in the American Revolution; was a friend of General George Washington; and was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. See Geni,' a My Heritage Company' at <https://www.geni.com/people/Major-Benjamin-Frothingham/6000000012737504316>

⁹⁵ Abner Rose, Card Nos. 35064311 and 37171999, NARA Record Group 93, Roll 0042, Book Mark R4P.436786. Accessed August 14, 2019 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/10754225> from Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894-c. 1912, documenting the period 1775-1784. The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁹⁶ NARA MSS1, Record Group 93, Roll 0042, Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894-c. 1912 documenting the period 1775-1784. The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁹⁷ Abigail Rose's sworn statement about her husband Abner Rose's service during the American Revolution. July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" "Abigail (Abner) Rose," NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c. 1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418699>

him mention the name Burbank or Burbick as being an Officer with or under whom he served. She remembers his saying that he went to Gov. Hancock to get a discharge when he went away, and that the Gov. told him the Troops would all go soon and no written discharge was necessary.”⁹⁹

Abner Rose’s meeting with John Hancock at Boston close to the end of the Revolution has not previously been published or identified with the Daniel Rose House. Therefore, it appears there is a second connection of the house to John Hancock and the House referred to in the Granville Public Library’s Digital File Collection annotation to records for the Lt. Baldwin Tavern that state: “The property also bears the signature of John Hancock [Northampton Court House Records].”¹⁰⁰ A review of Northampton Records for the Baldwin family, cited elsewhere in the report, did not reveal the source of the reference to John Hancock’s signature.¹⁰¹ Abigail Rose’s testimony that Abner Rose met with Hancock, may establish the background for why Hancock’s signature has been associated with the house in file notes.

Abigail Rose’s declaration of fact about her husband, further mentions that she had affidavits from five individuals to “show his services subsequent to their marriage,” in the War of the Revolution; and “that she further states that she has in her possession and has hereto annexed a Letter which the said Rose wrote to his father while in the service of the United States,” and that he died on July 16, 1829 and that she had remained his widow ever since.¹⁰² The declaration is sworn to above the mark of Abigail Rose. She qualified for her widow’s pension and in so doing surrendered her cherished letter of 1776 from Abner Rose to his father Daniel and family at Granville, to the War Department; the letter is now available because of her application for her husband’s pension.

Rose again served at Castle Island protecting Boston, near the close of the War; and his recounting of that service was repeated in the affidavits of his fellow residents of Granville, Samuel D. Willcox, Lyman Baldwin, Luman S. Coe, and Theodore Goodwin. There were also affidavits by David Harger, a boarder at the time, and Jesse Rose of Granville.¹⁰³

Abner Rose’s service late in the war at Castle Island in Boston Harbor, was summarized by James Cooley, Justice of the Peace, to the Commissioner of Pensions:

“at the expiration of his (earlier enlisted period of) service, he [Rose] applied to the Government for a Pension as remuneration in consequence of a wound he had received in one of his legs while managing a field piece at New York. As his lameness was not very serious, he was allowed a small sum, and as he was a M(illegible) and could do garrison duty, he was retained in the service and liable to do duty whenever he should be called upon. At this time he became, ‘an enlisted soldier under a new engagement’ [underscored] and was soon required to render that service on Castle Island.”¹⁰⁴

⁹⁸ Ibid. 2

⁹⁹ Ibid., 2.

¹⁰⁰ See GRN, Exhibit II, in digital file for “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹⁰¹ Ibid. A review of Baldwin papers cited elsewhere in GRN 33, did not reveal Hancock’s signature, specifically the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁰² Ibid., p. 2.

¹⁰³ Affidavit, Jesse Rose, November 29, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . , p. 38 at

<https://www.fold3.com/image/14418765>

¹⁰⁴ Letter Jan. 6, 1838 from James Cooley, Justice of the Peace, Hampden County to Hon. S.E. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Case Files of Pensions . . . p. 31 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418751>

Justice Cooley's information was based upon an additional affidavit of David Harger who "lived in the family of Abner Rose at the time he performed the service at the Castle."¹⁰⁵ Harger boarded with the family at the time Rose went to obtain his pension and swore that when Abner returned he had not received a discharge, but would continue in the service "liable to be called upon to do military duty and expected that he should be called upon. I well remember that he was called upon by an officer or agent of the United States to go to Castle Island to do military duty in the artillery in the United States garrison on that Island. I well remember his going from home for that purpose after his marriage and was gone several months – that when he came home he said he was not discharged, that he went again, but I do not recollect how long he was gone the second time . . ."¹⁰⁶

An Affidavit was also forthcoming from Zina Willcox of Granville attesting that Rose served in the Revolutionary War; and he was aware of this fact, having lived with the Roses in 1812 and 1813, and Abner Rose residing in his (Willcox's) home at the time of his decease in 1829.¹⁰⁷ When he received his pension, Abner Rose was listed as an 'Invalid' due to his injuries suffered during the War. He died on July 16, 1829 and his last payment of record was the Fourth Quarter of 1829.¹⁰⁸

Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830) Crossing the Delaware with Washington; at the Battle of Trenton; and Valley Forge

Russell Ball Rose's service is detailed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*.¹⁰⁹ He served in the Continental Army as a personal aid to Captain, later Major, Lebbeus Ball (1738-c. 1806) and was called a 'waiter', a term also used in the British Army. As waiter to the Major, Rose was his right-hand man responsible for supplying Ball's equipment and expediting his commanding officer's daily regimen, even into battle, bearing arms in drill and in the field. The rank of Captain entitled an officer to be allowed one waiter and his responsibilities could include being dispatched to headquarters with requests for immediate needs of the company.¹¹⁰ The wife of Daniel Rose III, Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818), was first cousin to Captain Ball, which meant family served alongside family. After mustering out to the Lexington

¹⁰⁵ Letter Jan. 6, 1838 from James Cooley to Hon. S.E. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Case Files of Pensions . . . p. 33 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418755>

¹⁰⁶ Affidavit, David Harger, December 29, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, p. 37 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418757>
Also Harger states he continued to board at the Rose house when Rose went to Castle Island and that Rose was lame when he went to Castle Island, p. 39 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418767>

¹⁰⁷ Affidavit, Zina Willcox of Granville, MA, July 15, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . pp. 22-23 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418732>

¹⁰⁸ "Abner Rose," Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864: Index to Final Pension Payment Vouchers compiled 1818-1864. NARA Catalog No. 2733385; Footnote 10-001; Record Group 217; Roll: box03_00007 accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/250149598?terms=246,abner,rose>

¹⁰⁹ "Russell Rose, Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co. of Minute-men, which marched April 20, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also, company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Dec. 22, 1775; also, Private, Maj. Ball's co., Col. William Sheppard's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 1, 1777, to March 10, 1780; reported discharged March 10, 1780; also Capt. Ball's co. Col. William Shepard's regt.; muster roll for July and Aug., 1778, dated Camp at Providence; enlistment, during war; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Oct. 1778; also, Maj. Ball's co., Col. Shepard's (3d) regt., muster rolls for Nov. 1778, March and April 1779; dated Camp at Providence; enlisted Feb. 2, 1777. Also see Russell Rose. Corporal, Capt. William Cannon's co., Col. David Leonard's regt.; service, 70 days; company was drafted by order of General Court, marched to Ticonderoga May 6, 1777, and returned home July 14, 1777. Roll sworn to at Blandford and also at Westfield." *Massachusetts Soldiers...*, (1905), Vol. 13, 574 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>

¹¹⁰ John Rees, "War as a Waiter: Soldier Servants," *Journal of the American Revolution*, April 28, 2015 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2015/04/war-as-a-waiter-soldier-servants/>

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alarm in April 1775, according to the sworn affidavits filed with his pension papers, the service of Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830) was at Roxbury (town occupied during the Siege of Boston from April 1775 to March 1776); the Battle of Trenton (December 26, 1776), which meant he crossed the Delaware with Washington; and he survived the winter with the Continental Army at Valley Forge (December 19, 1777-June 19, 1778).

Russell Ball Rose's service was recorded as follows:

Pennsylvania Tioga County, (illeg) Personally appeared before me for a (illeg) one of the associate Judges in and for Tioga County aforesaid Russel Rose who upon his solemn oath declares and says that he was a soldier in the revolutionary war of the United States of America and inlisted under Capt. Libeus Ball & Col. ___ Danielson for six months and served the time out – cannot recollect the month or year of enlistment but it was just after the battle of Bunker Hill [June 17, 1775] – and was stationed at Roxbury. Afterwards inlisted for one year under the same Capt. Ball & Col. Arnold – served the time out and was discharged, but the discharge is lost – Some time after myself and two of my friends agreed to serve in the army three years each (illeg) no one – this was called the three year service one went and served one year and then I went and served the other two years, as the officers would not (accept ? illeg) of our friend as he had never been in service – joined the Army a[t] Valiforge [Valley Forge] near Philadelphia Was at the battle at Trenton – but cannot recollect the year . . . April 22, 1818 Russel Rose. The above named Russel Rose swore to and subscribed the above (illeg) my presence. Ira (illeg) Kilburn. A. Judge.

The above (illeg) me further states under oath, that his Col.'s name was Lenard instead of Arnold, and that he believed it was the mistake of the Judge in writing Arnold: this was the above mentioned one year service Massachusetts line. The next service two years was under the same Capt. Ball and under Col. Williams Shepherd – also Massachusetts line – was ("waiter" illeg.) to Capt. Libeus Ball nearly the whole of the two last years service. Russel Rose. Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept. D 1819 Ira Kilburn A. Judge.¹¹¹

According to the DAR in 1901, "Russell Rose was a minute man under Capt. Libeus Ball, Col. Timothy Danielson 1775; and served under the command of Col. William Shepard, 1776."¹¹² Col. Timothy Danielson (1733-1791) led the '8th Massachusetts Regiment. In July 1775, it became the 18th Regiment of the Army of the United States¹¹³ under Major General Artemas Ward's First Division, which served as General Washington's right wing. In his illustrious career that corresponded with Russell Rose's affidavit statement of service postings, Col. William Shepard (1737-1817) served as Lt. Col. of Col. Danielson's Minute Men's Regiment that responded to the Lexington alarm; was present at the Siege of Boston; was appointed Brigadier for Hampshire County in 1776; and was at Valley Forge.¹¹⁴ In 1775, Danielson did not

¹¹¹ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Fold 3:12, 14. For interpretation as 'waiter', see letter of July 19, 1932 (A.D. Miller to N.N. Willis Letter in response to latter's inquiry), Fold 3: 25, 26 (Letter, pp. 1-2).

¹¹² Sarah Hall Johnston, comp., *1901 Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, (Washington, D.C. 1912) Vol. 35 (34001-35000), 196 at <http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/Lineage Book by the Daughters of the American Revolution - Volume 35.pdf>

¹¹³ Frank A. Gardner, M.D. "Colonel Timothy Danielson's Regiment," *The Massachusetts Magazine*, (Salem, MA: The Salem Press Co., 1902), Vol. 2, April 1909, No. 1, 69, 72-73 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n151/mode/2up>

¹¹⁴ Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War A Compilation from the Archives, Prepared and Published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1898), 417 <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsol04mass#page/416/mode/2up>

Gardner (1909), 74 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n161/mode/2up>

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hesitate to write directly to Washington to speak up for Capt. Ball and his staff at Roxbury, when their quarters were being usurped for a tavern for the troops.¹¹⁵

Russell Ball Rose shared a surname with Washington. There appears to be no family relationship between George Washington's mother Mary Ball Washington and the descendants of Francis Ball of Springfield, MA, that included Russell's mother Achsah Ball and her first cousin Major Ball. With a memorable surname, Captain, later Major, Ball, was an officer known to General George Washington.¹¹⁶ Major Ball's service record and the distinctive scar that ran across the top of his head from a musket ball received, by some accounts in the Saratoga campaign in 1777 would have made him memorable. Following his wound in battle, his capture, escape and recapture, he received his promotion to Major on November 1, 1777.¹¹⁷

During the time Major Ball and Russell served at Trenton and Valley Forge, the Major gained the trust of Washington. This was indicated by his appointment as "Officer of the Day" a few months after Russell was discharged. In General Orders of 1780, Major Ball was noted as 'Officer of the Day' on two occasions, meaning that he and those of the remaining 60 men he first mustered for his Granville Company and who responded to the Lexington alarm in 1775,¹¹⁸ were responsible for security and provided the "Guard" for Washington's headquarters in New Jersey for twenty-four hours. On 24 August 1780, Major Ball was officer of the day in charge of the security of the camp and headquarters¹¹⁹ at Liberty Pole Tavern¹²⁰ at Tea Neck, New Jersey. "By General Orders," Major Ball and his men of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were appointed "For Guard."¹²¹

¹¹⁵ To George Washington from Colonel Timothy Danielson, 31 July 1775," *Founders Online*, National Archives, accessed September 29, 2019, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127>. [Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Revolutionary War Series, vol. 1, *16 June 1775–15 September 1775*, ed. Philander D. Chase. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1985, p. 200] at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127>

¹¹⁶ See David G. Ball, "The . . . Myth," The New England Ball Project at <https://www.newenglandballproject.com/ui15.htm>

¹¹⁷ According to his great grandson, Mr. Fred A.M. Ball, "He was severely wounded, captured and re-captured, and on recovery was promoted to major. Finally mustered out June, 1782." According to his biographer, "Major Ball had a conspicuous scar caused by a bullet along the top of his head." Rev. W.M. Beauchamp, S.T.D., *Revolutionary Soldiers of Onondaga County, N.Y.* (Syracuse, NY: The McDonnell Co., 1913), 166 at https://books.google.com/books?id=3sPAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA166&lpg=PA166&dq=Major+Lebbeus+Ball&source=bl&ots=vA9J-AUWdj&sig=ACfU3U2WpCav3HxM64v-03kOut4ntoAfcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj5pWO_dHnAhVOvFkKHapiCQgQ6AEwBXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Major%20Lebbeus%20Ball&f=false

¹¹⁸ Gardner, 70 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n153/mode/2up>

¹¹⁹ Index, George Washington Bicentennial Edition, *The Writings of George Washington from the original manuscript sources*, March 1944 at https://books.google.com/books?id=1pOaAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA35&lpg=PA35&dq=Captain+Lebbeus+Ball,+General+George+Washington&source=bl&ots=3HO6b-X_kV&sig=ACfU3U2T3G90yUWr_d8F_x5TQ7-ZC-3l2A&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjyrdV5c7nAhUJInIEHfmHAN4Q6AEwCnoECAUQAQ#v=onepage&q=Captain%20Lebbeus%20Ball%20General%20George%20Washington&f=false

¹²⁰ For Washington's Headquarters, see Letter from Washington to Henry Lee, 24 August 1780 *Founders Online*, National Archives at

<https://web.archive.org/web/20200107044357/https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03042>

¹²¹ General Orders, August 30, 1780, *The Writings of George Washington From the Original Manuscript Sources 1745-1799*, Vol. 19, ed. John C. Fitzpatrick (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1937), 476, at https://books.google.com/books?id=2TMOAQAIAAJ&pg=PA511&lpg=PA511&dq=Captain+Lebbeus+Ball,+General+George+Washington&source=bl&ots=dgH2DO-QR5&sig=ACfU3U1XIF6f0ThYrrxnHtwgfo_LLzwwLw&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjyrdV5c7nAhUJInIEHfmHAN4Q6AEwDnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Captain%20Lebbeus%20Ball%20General%20George%20Washington&f=false

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On September 11, 1780, at Steenrapia (now River Edge), New Jersey, Major Ball was again appointed for guard the following day, along with four other officers including Brig. Gen. [John] Glover.¹²² Ball's service appears to have merited his appointment on September 15, as a member of a Court of Enquiry¹²³ followed the next day by an order to relieve Major [James Randolph] Reid, the subject of the inquiry.¹²⁴ In September, Washington was receiving intelligence and balancing it against the movements of the British Army, and on September 13 he gave the standing order for Continental troops to prepare to march to Rhode Island if word of imminent attack by the British was given by Count de Rochambeau or the Chevalier de Ternay, or himself.¹²⁵

Major Ball's appointments at headquarters from August 24 to September 16, 1780 occurred during a major turning point of the Revolution when Washington's person was in high peril. On 23 September Major John Andre (1750-1780) was captured out of uniform behind American lines, hence considered as a spy, with incriminating documents upon him; and on 27 September 1780, Washington was issuing instructions to Major General Nathanael Greene to ensure the captured Major John Andre was housed in separate prisoner quarters from a Joshua Smith who was guilty in conspiring with the major and General Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point and the capture of Washington by the British.¹²⁶ Gen. John Glover with whom Major Ball was officer of the day in September would be on the board of investigation appointed by Washington to examine the evidence at Andre's trial; and Andre would be hung on October 2, 1780.

At this critical juncture of events, a momentous conference with America's new French allies was impending and on September 20-22, Washington would meet in Hartford, CT with the French General Comte Jean-Baptist de Rochambeau and French Admiral Charles Henri De Ternay to determine the future course of the war.

In family genealogy narratives c. 1901-1906, Russell Rose is listed as on the staff of George Washington at Valley Forge and this appears to have come from his daughter Rebekah Rose Packard (1795-1901),¹²⁷ who lived to be 106 years old.¹²⁸ Whether the connection to Washington was accurate or an exaggeration of the fact that Russell was at Valley

¹²² General Orders, September 11, 1780, *The Writings of George Washington*, Vol. 20, 31 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015011801001&view=1up&seq=89>

¹²³ General Orders, September 15, 1780, *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, 49.

¹²⁴ General Orders, September 16, 1780, *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, 63. Reid (1750-1789) served as a delegate (1787-1789) for Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress.

¹²⁵ "Sir: By a variety of Accounts received through different channels and which from the correspondence between them appear to be probably true, it would seem as if Your and Capt. Shaw's services maybe again called for, and in the course of a very few days, if not immediately. I wish You to keep the matter an entire secret; but at the same time that You will be in readiness to proceed to Rhode Island on the shortest notice, either from Myself, Count De Rochambeau, or the Chevalier De Ternay. I inclose a Letter for Captain Shaw to the same effect, which You will be pleased to forward to him. I am &c." Washington to Captain William Dobbs; same letter to Captain Daniel Shaw, September 13, 1780, *George Washington Papers*, Series 3, Varick Transcripts, 1775-1785, Subseries 3B, Continental and State Military Personnel, 1775-1783, Letterbook 13: July 15, 1780 - June 10, 1781 at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mgw/mgw3b/013/013.pdf>

¹²⁶ Washington to General Nathanael Greene, 27 September 1780, *George Washington Papers*, Series 3, Varick Transcripts, 1775-1785, Subseries 3B, Continental and State Military Personnel, 1775-1783, Letterbook 13: July 15, 1780 - June 10, 1781 at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mgw/mgw3b/013/013.pdf>

¹²⁷ DAR Member 34558 according to Margaret B. Harvey, *Real Daughters of the American Revolution* (Philadelphia, PA: Guarantee Printing Co., 1913). Also see Johnston (1901), 196.

¹²⁸ See obituary and picture of daughter of Russell Rose -- Rebekah Rose Packard (1795-1901) in "Wonderful Woman was Mrs. Packard," *The Times*, Philadelphia, PA, 5 May 1901, 8 at

https://www.newspapers.com/clip/41396147/the_times/ For "Russell Rose was promoted as an aid on the staff of Washington at Valley Forge," see George W. Merrick, "The Military Record," *Papers and Proceedings of the Tioga County Historical Society* (Wellsboro, PA: Agitator Print, 1906), 104, 106 at https://books.google.com/books?id=6o8wAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA106&lpg=PA106&dq=Russell+Rose,+aid+to+General+was+hington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=2dV5YZ7IS0&sig=ACfU3U2EsXjzw_a1uGyRca0qP5TFh0tvBw&hl=en&ppis=c&sc=oclc

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Forge, there is mention of his service at Valley Forge in his sworn pension affidavit, but without specific mention of having served on Washington's staff.¹²⁹

Russell's descendants maintained that he had been a member of Washington's Life Guard at Valley Forge.¹³⁰ According to Russell's affidavit, he was 'waiter' to Major Ball "nearly the whole of the two last years pf service. If this pertained to Major Ball's last days of service, then given that Major Ball resigned in late October 1780, that could place Rose's service as waiter from October 1778 to October 1780. Major Ball and Russell Rose were no doubt proximate to General Washington when serving as 'Guard' in August and September 1780. This may have been the basis for his daughter's assertions that her father was "promoted" on the staff of General Washington because as part of Major Ball's 'Guard,' in August and September 1780, Rose was connected to General Washington's immediate welfare.¹³¹

After more than three years of service in the Continental Army, Russell Rose was discharged by March 1780, in time to help plant the spring crops as farming at his father's place in Granville became increasingly difficult with the demand for militia to reinforce the Northern Army. Russell's eldest married brother Daniel was responsible for his own farm and family; Abner was stationed at West Point; and their youngest brother Seth was of age and would enlist in June.¹³²

Major Ball would find the situation on the home front at Granville equally critical. In his formal letter requesting the General to accept his resignation of command to see to his family's needs in 1780, he signed his name as "Lebs Ball;" and included his "Sincerest Wishes for your Happiness,"¹³³ strongly indicating that he personally knew General Washington quite well. He did share the surname of the mother of the Commander-in-chief and there was an impression that

[a=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHBd4Q6AEwCXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20Washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=ed0QAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA398&lpg=PA398&dq=Russell+Rose,+aid+to+General+was+hington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=nisTPpEfi4&sig=ACfU3U188YpEK4xOYmAiVtC4C1O0mUJfgQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHBd4Q6AEwCXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20Washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false) See Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, The American Monthly Magazine, (Washington, D.C., National Society of the D.A.R.), Vol. 9, July – December 1901, 397-398 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=ed0QAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA398&lpg=PA398&dq=Russell+Rose,+aid+to+General+was+hington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=nisTPpEfi4&sig=ACfU3U188YpEK4xOYmAiVtC4C1O0mUJfgQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHBd4Q6AEwCXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20Washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false>

¹²⁹ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Fold 3:12, 14. For interpretation as 'waiter' see letter of July 19, 1932 A.D. Miller to N.N. Willis Letter in response to latter's inquiry), Fold 3: 25, 26 (Letter, pp. 1-2).

¹³⁰ On a Sons of the American Revolution membership application for Charles Miller Rose in 1968, it was recorded that Russell Ball Rose was on Washington's Life Guard detail at Valley Forge, with reference to a publication, "A Brief History of The Rose Family in America: Honoring Those Men Who Served Their Country in War and Peace," by Mrs. Flora Ely Weld, Mansfield, PA, c. 1896. Charles Miller Rose, *Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2204/images/32596_242398-00570?usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK936&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=1062616

¹³¹ In 1776, a call went out from General Washington for what later became known as his Life Guard of select men from each regiment charged with defending the General, his baggage, the headquarters, its papers and cash, but Rose is not on that list either. Harry Schenawolf, "General George Washington's Body Guard and Life Guardsmen," *Revolutionary War Journal*, Nov. 5, 2013 at <http://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/george-washingtons-body-guard/>

¹³² On Russell Rose's March 1780 discharge, see *Soldiers and Sailors* . . . Vol. 12, 385; re: January 1780 discharge, see List of Massachusetts Troops, 1776-1783 Records of Military Operations and Service Officers and Enlisted Men, Vol. 3. NARA M853, RG 93, Roll 0014. Numbered record books include indexes, records of military operations and service, records of accounts, and supply records at National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/286762882?terms=war.us.russell.revolutionary.rose>

¹³³ "To George Washington from Lebbeus Ball, Camp [Wayne, New Jersey], 17 October 1780," *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03604>. Early Access Document at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03604>

remained in Granville that they were related, said to be third collateral cousins.¹³⁴ Major Ball served again during the Revolution, in the Granville militia in 1782 to quell the mob at Northampton,¹³⁵ an encounter that Sergeant Jacob Baldwin also marched out for in defense of the Massachusetts State Constitution. Through the end of the war, to provide for his family, Major Ball held a tavern license in Granville in 1781, 1782 and 1783;¹³⁶ the following year, Abner Rose, perhaps with his brother Russell's support, opened his tavern in their father Daniel's house.

The DAR records indicate Russell Rose "was allowed a pension in Tioga County, PA for three years actual service as private Massachusetts line. His widow Lydia received a pension in 1844."¹³⁷ Following Russell Rose's settling his family in Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, family genealogies note, "It is stated of Mr. ROSE that during President Monroe's administration, he went afoot to Washington D.C., to see why his pension had been withheld from him. On his arrival the officer in charge said he could not attend to his case until the following day, but Mr. Rose threatening to go to the President direct, he promptly rectified the matter, and the old veteran returned home as he had gone, arriving there none the worse for his long tramp."¹³⁸ The journey Russell Rose walked was about 230 miles each way in December 1819 at the age of 66. Family sources state: "at his death, June 1, 1830, he was one of the best-known men in the county. In politics he was originally a Federalist, and afterwards cast his fortunes with the Whig party. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church (they were among the founders of the church at Troy, PA)."¹³⁹ This was a tribute to Russell's uncle Deacon David Rose who founded the Baptist Church in Granville in 1790.¹⁴⁰

Seth Rose (1762-1811): Youngest Son of Daniel and Achsah Ball Rose, Reinforces Continental Army

In 1789, Seth Rose (1762-1811), the youngest son of Daniel Rose III, married Sarah (Bates) Rose (1752-1853) daughter of Nathaniel Bates (1745-1835) and Hannah (Church) Bates (1749-1840).¹⁴¹ He was twelve years of age at the time of the Lexington alarm in April 1775; his eldest brother Daniel, Jr. had married in 1774 and he and his wife may have lived at the family home until Abner married and brought home his bride in 1781; Seth may have been the last son left at home without homecomings interrupted by military service, in the six years, following Lexington, before he, too, enlisted.

¹³⁴ There appears to be no direct family relationship between George Washington's mother Mary Ball Washington and the descendants of Francis Ball of Springfield, MA, that included Russell's mother Achsah Ball and her first cousin Major Ball. See David G. Ball, "The . . . Myth," The New England Ball Project at <https://www.newenglandballproject.com/ui15.htm> For Lebbeus Ball identified as a third collateral cousin of George Washington, see Kathleen Clifford Ivory, "Lebbeus Ball: Granville's Churchill Ancestor," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 29, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1252>

¹³⁵ "Lebbeus Ball," *Participants in the Battles of Saratoga*, NYGenWeb Project, coordinated by Heritage Hunters of Saratoga County, NY at <http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlba.htm>

¹³⁶ Wilson, 338. Ironically, the idea for gaining income by managing a tavern may have come from the fact that at Roxbury during the Siege of Boston, (then) Captain Ball and his staff were going to be displaced from the house in which they had arranged billeting, for the sake of a tavern, but were supported in their protest by their commander Colonel Timothy Danielson who did not hesitate to write directly to Washington. To George Washington from Colonel Timothy Danielson, 31 July 1775," *Founders Online*, National Archives, accessed September 29, 2019, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127>. [Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Revolutionary War Series, vol. 1, 16 June 1775–15 September 1775, ed. Philander D. Chase. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1985, p. 200] at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127>

¹³⁷ Sarah Hall Johnston, comp., 1901 Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, (Washington, D.C. 1912) Vol. 35 (34001-35000), 196.

¹³⁸ Joyce M. Tice, Tri-Counties Genealogy & History, Sullivan Rutland Genealogy Project, Tioga County, PA at <https://www.joycetice.com/srgp/srgp6180.htm> Also, see Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153853>

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Wilson, 199.

¹⁴¹ On Seth Rose, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7090> On Sarah Bates Rose, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bates-7122> and Nathaniel Bates see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bates-8239>

Seth Rose is listed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution* and served in 1780 at age eighteen when he stood five foot, four inches tall, in Captain Aaron Coe's Company and in the regiment of Colonel John Moseley (1725-1780) of Westfield to reinforce the Continental Army.¹⁴²

According to WikiTree:

"Rose, Seth, Granville. Return of 3 and 6 months men raised in Hampshire Co. from (late) Col. Moseley's regt. by order of Brig. Gen. Danderson (Danielson), dated Hampshire Co.; Capt. Coe's co.; engaged for town of Granville; term, 6 months; also, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 11, 1780; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 4 in.; complexion, light; engaged for town of Granville; arrived at Springfield July 10, 1780; marched to camp July 11, 1780, under command of Ensign Bancroft; also, list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780; also, pay roll for 6 months men raised by the town of Granville for service in the Continental Army.¹⁴³

Washington thanks Oliver Phelps (living in Granville gambrel roofed home like Daniel Rose House) for supplying the Continental Army

Oliver Phelps (1749-1809), a Granville storekeeper, lived south of the Daniel Rose House in a gambrel-roofed home similar in architecture. It's possible he reached the attention of George Washington through Major Lebbeus Ball and Russell Ball Rose of Granville. Phelps had joined the Continental Army and marched out to Lexington."¹⁴⁴ "He left the service in 1777 and, relying on his experience as a merchant, became Massachusetts Superintendent of Purchases of

¹⁴² Wilson, 324. Seth Rose is also referenced in *Daughters of the American Revolution*, National No. 265056 for Katherine A. Keller. Family Bible cited in Ivy Greenberry Shirley, *Lineal Descent through Seth Rose (Sons of the American Revolution, National No. 69540) and Daniel Rose . . . Applications to the Sons of the American Revolution, November 3, 1947. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co. State Printers, 1905), Vol. 13, p. 575 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=585&q1=Rose> Seth Rose. Granville. Return of 3 and 6 months men raised in Hampshire Co. from (late) Col. Moseley's regt. By order of Brig. Gen. Danderson (Danielson), dated Hampshire Co.; Capt. Coe's co.; engaged for town of Granville; term 6 months; also, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve

¹⁴³ On Seth Rose, see WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7090> For further genealogical material on Seth Rose, see Ancestry.com at <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/seth-rose-24-2cqqt1> Seth Rose [Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) 59546] is listed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, 1891 Archives*. Vol, 13, p. 575; *Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Ancestor A098127* with Pension Ref. No. S*W5718 listed as serving with Capt. Coe, Ensign (Lemuel?) Bancroft, and Moseley. DAR genealogical information is for scholarly research only, see the *Daughters of the American Revolution* at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_member/?Action=full&National_Number=261907 of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 11, 1780; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 4 in.' complexion, light; engaged for town of Granville' arrived at Springfield July 10, 1780; marched to camp July 11, 1780, under command of Ensign Bancroft; also, list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780; also pay roll for six months men raised by the town of Granville for service to the Continental Army during 1780; marched July 1, 1780; discharged Dec. 17, 1780; service 5 mos. 22 days, including travel (100) miles home.

¹⁴⁴ Finding Aid, Oliver Phelps Papers, River Campus Libraries, University of Rochester at <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/AP54>

Army Supplies [in early 1781]. As a Deputy Commissary of the Continental Army; he came to know Robert Morris, chief financier of the American Revolution."¹⁴⁵

In Oliver Phelps' frequent communications directly with Washington, the dateline of his letters, was addressed from many locations, including Boston, Springfield and the town where he lived, "Granville," indicating Washington was certainly highly aware of the location of Granville and of the men in Granville who were furthering the American cause. Surviving letters between Washington and Phelps indicate the responsibility of Phelps' position as Deputy Commissary. In December 1780, Phelps was working to lay in a winter "Magazine" of salted beef barreled with "part of the Cattle forwarded alive" for the Continental Army.¹⁴⁶

With supplies reaching a low by spring 1781, Washington's request of April 16, 1781 to Phelps¹⁴⁷ resulted in Phelps response of 2 May. He had shown the General's timely letter, reaching him 30 April, to the General Court resulting in greater allocations of beef for the Army, and the expectation of forwarding "fifty head of Cattle" within three days, although he had also "been obliged to send a drove or two of live Cattle to Albany, for the relief of the western Garrisons—."¹⁴⁸

Phelps wrote from Granville in February 1781, responding to Washington's letter of 24 January, that it was his "opinion that the forwarding the live cattle had much better be done by an assistant of the Commissary General, whom I may have placed as near me as possible, and with whom I may advise as there shall be occasion—."¹⁴⁹ One of the men trusted by Phelps to deliver, either the fifty head directly to Washington's camp by May 5, or the droves of cattle sent earlier to Albany for the Continental Army, was Deacon Justus Rose (1723-1781), brother to Daniel Rose III. The Deacon was the father of Justus Rose, Junior (1760-1849) who wrote, "In the spring of 1781 our Militia Company was again called upon for a number of men to go into the United States Service – At the time, my father was absent on an expedition to the American Army with a drove of beef cattle."¹⁵⁰

Deacon Rose returned to Granville from the expedition in time to head north to bring back his son who had nearly died and was temporarily blinded from heat exhaustion on his march north to Ticonderoga. Deacon Justus Rose died a few weeks later, in September.

¹⁴⁵ "Oliver Phelps," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Phelps Morris' grandson Henry W. Morris served with Lt. Jacob Baldwin's son Lt. Russell Baldwin, sailing with a select group of officers on a dangerous voyage delivering an American built frigate to revolutionaries fighting for Greek independence in 1826.

Also see Finding Aid, Oliver Phelps Papers, River Campus Libraries, University of Rochester at <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/AP54>

¹⁴⁶ To George Washington from Samuel Osgood and Oliver Phelps, Springfield, MA, 15 December 1780, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04237>

¹⁴⁷ George Washington, Headquarters, New Windsor, New York to Oliver Phelps, April 16, 1781 at https://www.loc.gov/resource/mgw4.076_0850_0851/?sp=2 George Washington Papers, Series 4, General Correspondence, Manuscript/Mixed Material. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/mgw427779/

¹⁴⁸ To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Boston, MA, May 2, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-05610>

On forwarding "a very beautiful Ox to camp" [New Windsor, NY] for Washington's use, To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, 31 May 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-05924>

¹⁴⁹ Phelps also appears to have involved Dr. Josiah Harvey of Granville in commissary work.. To General George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Granville, MA, February 4, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04753>

¹⁵⁰ Justus Rose, Declaration, June 7, 1832, RG 15, NARA M804, Roll 2085. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153658>

According to information provided by Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley of Granville, for publication in 1855, because of Oliver Phelps' work as commissary, "for supplying provisions for the American Army, He received a letter from Washington as follows: 'The comfort and even the life of the American Army is owing to the seasonable supply of provisions from your hand, for which accept my grateful acknowledgments.'"¹⁵¹

Surviving letters indicate steady correspondence between Washington and Phelps through the period of the Northampton mob activity in June 1782 when Captain Benjamin Barns (future father-in-law of Olive's brother Charles) was captain of the Granville Company, in Col. David Moseley's third regiment of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, that marched out to quell the disturbance. The Granville men included Major Lebbeus Ball and Lt. Jacob Baldwin, future owner of the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Baker House.

Delivering thousands of barrels of salted beef and other provisions to the American army from New England, Phelps frequently stood up for the farmers of Massachusetts, well knowing the challenges facing them with manpower at a premium, and when necessary, offered advice to the Commander-in-Chief as to the best course of action, noting from Fishkill in June 1782, that it would be "extremely difficult for the Farmers to move such provisions by land in time of Harvest."¹⁵²

Rose Family at Fort Edward during the American Revolution

In 1838, Justus Rose (1760-1849) of Granville recorded service in the Continental Army at Fort Edward, west of Granville, MA (spring, 1777), prior to his second call to duty that resulted in his near death.¹⁵³

From Granville to Fort Ticonderoga

From the neighboring home of Deacon David Rose, Lemuel Haynes, serving as a Minuteman in 1774 and 1775, also marched to Lexington and Concord; and in 1776 to Fort Ticonderoga from where he returned with fever to recuperate in Granville by 1779.¹⁵⁴ Daniel Rose and his sons were brothers-in-arms with Haynes.

Lemuel Haynes joined the Massachusetts militia in 1774 before responding to the Lexington alarm in 1775, and is reported as having served in the Roxbury, MA camp during the siege of Boston. He wrote a poem "The Battle of Lexington," that resounded with the colonial effort to achieve liberty from the mother country, extending the American concept from the white to black population, claiming, "For Liberty, each Freeman Strives/As it's a Gift of God/And for it willing yield their Lives/ And Seal it with their Blood," believing:

¹⁵¹Citing Rev. Cooley in Josiah Gilbert Holland, *History of Western Massachusetts* (Springfield: Samuel Bowles, Co.) 1855), Vol. 2, 63.

¹⁵² To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Sheffield, MA, 19 April 1782," *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-08201>
To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Fish Kill, NY, 20 June 1782," *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-08742>

¹⁵³ On Justus' identity citing National Archives, Pension #R9007 see Find A Grave: Memorial No. 81618837 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/81618837/justus-rose>

¹⁵⁴ According to John Sallant, Haynes' service is annotated in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1900), 7:39, 227. See John Sallant, "Lemuel Haynes and the Revolutionary Origins of Black Theology, 1776-1801" (Center for the Study of Religion and American Culture: Cambridge University Press (1992) Online, 18 June 2018, Vol. 2, Issue 1, winter 1992: 79-102 at <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/religion-and-american-culture/article/lemuel-haynes-and-the-revolutionary-origins-of-black-theology-17761801/B46838F180A6BF88AD9E12B8FBFC455D>

"Liberty is equally as precious to a black man, as it is to a white one, and bondage is equally as intolerable to the one as it is to the other."¹⁵⁵

After Lexington, and the death of his foster mother Elizabeth Rose in September 1775; in 1776, Haynes wrote an anti-slavery sermon titled "Liberty Further Extended" that was among the first tracts to apply the intent of the Declaration of Independence to the abolition of slavery.¹⁵⁶ He penned, but did not publish, the tract on the extension of the concept of liberty to the condition of the enslaved black man. In Haynes' "Liberty Further Extended: Or Free Thoughts on the Illegality of Slave-keeping," he claimed:

Liberty is a jewel which was handed Down to man from the cabinet of heaven, and is Coaeval with his Existence. And as it proceed from the Supreme Legislature of the univers, so it is he which hath a sole right to take away: therefore, he that would take away a mans liberty assumes a prerogative that belongs to another, and acts out of his own domain.¹⁵⁷

In "Liberty Extended," Haynes insisted that the black man has an "undeniable right to his Liberty" and noted that in the American Revolution, "Men seem to manifest the most sanguine resolution not to Let their natural rights go without their Lives go with them."¹⁵⁸

By September 1776, Haynes may well have been aware of the life-threatening injury suffered by Daniel's second oldest son Abner Rose when a discharging gun carriage rolled over his foot and split the leg to the calf, leaving him lame for life, but alive. This Rose family experience in 1776 may have helped shape Haynes's thoughts on the sanguine cost of 'Liberty.

The Rose Family Interest in a Library

In his sermon "Liberty Further Extended," Haynes mentioned a pamphlet from Philadelphia that he had read that inspired some of his thoughts. "Some Historical Account of Guinea" was by a Quaker, Anthony Benezet (1713-1784), and was published in 1771. Although the source of Haynes obtaining the pamphlet is unknown, it is interesting to note that in the inventory of David Rose in 1793, there is mention of a share in a Library as, "1 Right of Books in a Library."¹⁵⁹ This was

¹⁵⁵ Christopher Cameron, "The Puritan Origins of Black Abolitionism in Massachusetts," *Historical Journal of Massachusetts* (Institute for Massachusetts Studies, Westfield State University) Summer 2011, Vol. 39 (1 & 2), 90n18, 93 at <http://www.westfield.ma.edu/historical-journal/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Puritan-Origins-of-Black-Abolitionism.pdf> Cameron cites Richard Newman, ed., *Black Preacher in White America: The Collected Writings of Lemuel Haynes, 1774-1833* (Brooklyn, NY: Carlson Publishing Inc., 1990), xix-xxv, 12, 15.

¹⁵⁶ Cameron, 90

¹⁵⁷ On Lemuel Haynes, see Ruth Bogin, "'Liberty Further Extended': A 1776 Antislavery Manuscript by Lemuel Haynes," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan. 1983): 85-105. Excerpt from Megan VanGorder, "'Liberty Further Extended': Or Free Thoughts on the Illegality of Slave-Keeping, Lemuel Haynes, 1776," *Amazing Grace How Writers Helped End Slavery*, 2014 at <http://slavenarrativeanthology.weebly.com/free-thoughts-on-the-illegality-of-slave-keeping.html>. Also see David Guidone, "'Liberty Further Extended': The Federalist Identity of Lemuel Haynes, America's First Biracial Minister," *Channels* 2019, vol. 4, No. 1: 31 at https://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/channels/vol4/iss1/2/?utm_source=digitalcommons.cedarville.edu%2Fchannels%2Fvol4%2Fiss1%2F2&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=PDFCoverPages

¹⁵⁸ Sallant (2003), 16n35.

¹⁵⁹ Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, page 2 of 4 pages; August 25, 1793; 125-2:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumelid=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rid=60662356#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records

likely the Durham Book Company, a social library, that David Rose belonged to, since his emigration from Durham CT (detailed below in next section on Lt. Baldwin Tavern).

Before Dolbeare Bond relocated, evidence indicated Abner Rose lived in the 'Baker House'

When Abigail Stebbins Rose, the widow of Abner Rose, filed for a widow's pension¹⁶⁰ because her late husband was a soldier of the Revolutionary War;¹⁶¹ the pension was awarded to her;¹⁶² and the information collected in 1838 documented her husband's life and has now become a tribute to his service. Because his papers as "an Invalid Pensioner" could not be found and "may have been destroyed by the fire in the War Dept. Nov. 1800 or by the British Invasion of Augt. 1814," extensive paperwork was required.¹⁶³

Several affidavits were filed to support her claim by Granville residents who knew Abner Rose. The only two of the five affidavits affixed to her declaration that specifically state the signer was then a "neighbor" of Abner Rose – were those of Samuel D. Willcox and Lyman Baldwin. They represented the two surnames immediately after and before, that is east and west, on the maps of 1855 and 1870, the names of Abner Rose and his brother-in-law Francis Stebbins' names in the 1800 Census. This indicated that Abner Rose lived in the house labeled 'L. Baker' in the West Granville National Register Historic District listing (underlined here for emphasis):

- (1) Samuel D. Willcox signed his affidavit on July 11, 1837, testifying "Abner was an invalid" and that as an invalid, "went to Guard on Castle Island several months. I have lived a neighbour to him ever since the war to the time of his decease."¹⁶⁴
- (2) Lyman Baldwin swore, at age 38, "I lived a neighbor to Abner Rose late of said Granville deceased" who "went to Castle Island about the close of the Revolution."¹⁶⁵

Tavern-keeping at the Rose House c. 1776-c. 1808

Two more affidavits supported the claim of Abner Rose's widow.

supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co14/60662356>

¹⁶⁰ "Abigail (Abner) Rose," NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c. 1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804, W. 15,276. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, 'Fold 3' accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418699>

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Abigail received the First Quarter Payment in 1838 and died January 3, 1838. Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864: Index to Final Pension Payment Vouchers compiled 1818-1864. NARA Catalog No. 2733385; Footnote 10-001; Record Group 217; Roll: box03_00007, 'Fold 3' accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/250149595>

¹⁶³ "Abigail (Abner) Rose," NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c. 1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms: Abner Rose, s.v., Abigail Rose, No. 12576, p. 28, Case Files of Pensions, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418745>

¹⁶⁴ Affidavit of Samuel D. Willcox, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . pp. 13-14, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418715> Also see Willcox additional Affidavit of July 15, 1837, p. 24, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418736>

¹⁶⁵ Affidavit of Lyman Baldwin, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 15-16, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418719>

- (3) A third affidavit signed by Luman S. Coe, stated he “was well acquainted with Abner Rose late of said Granville deceased and have often heard him (Abner) relate the fact of his being a soldier in the Service on Castle Island about the close of the War of the Revolution.”¹⁶⁶

Coe, the surname residing west of Baldwin, didn't state specifically that he was a “neighbor” of Abner Rose, suggesting the term ‘neighbor’ was being used in the 1837 affidavit process in the sense of what is now termed ‘next door neighbor.’

- (4) A fourth affidavit was filed by Theodore Goodwin, who at about age 70, states he “lived a neighbor to him (Abner) about 17 years” and was “acquainted with him 25 years” and “was at his house . . .”¹⁶⁷

On the 1830 Census, Goodwin is listed nine entries after Abner Rose, as the fifth different surname east of Stebbins; which indicates why Goodwin didn't call himself a “neighbor” in the affidavit. This added evidence to the concept that the affidavits were representing the nearest neighbors to Abner Rose.

The latter two testimonies by Coe, who “often heard” Abner Rose “relate the fact of his being a soldier in the Service at Castle Island;” and of Goodwin who was “at his (Abner's) house . . .” suggested a “tavern house;” before confirming evidence was located in Wilson, that the ‘invalided’ Rose ran a tavern house in 1784 before Jacob Baldwin's 1794 purchase. Baldwin's 1791 Tavern License could have applied to use of Rose house space before the Rose home was sold to Baldwin; and Abner Rose may have continued to help man the tavern after Baldwin's death in 1798.

The tavern would have provided the lamed Abner Rose with a means of support for his family. There was a Cider Mill on David Rose's neighboring land that supplied the tavern. Household inventories indicated cider barrels owned by Daniel and David Rose. As a tavern keeper, Abner was also in the position to relate to guests, his years of service and the nature of his injury in the War.

Restoration Evidence for the ‘Abner Rose Tavern’

In Sally Zimmerman's 1985 analysis of the house, the second-floor ballroom with its barrel-vaulted ceiling was noted as a reason for considering the house was once a tavern.¹⁶⁸ The GRN 33 Inventory for the house states, “it is one of the best examples of both home and tavern of eighteenth-century architecture remaining in the community today. The property lines remain in contact as they were in 1789 [1798] when Jacob died.”¹⁶⁹

During restoration of the house, William Brian Phelon discovered structural evidence in the east wall indicating the outline of a possible bar in the northeast corner of the front room; and based upon that and the history of the home's ownership, in 2017 had that corner restored as that of a late eighteenth-century cage-bar with rails that would accompany issuance of a tavern license.

- (5) A fifth affidavit to support Abigail Stebbins Rose's claim for a pension, was filed by a David Harger, a boarder, in the Abner Rose House. If not farm help, then Harger's self-described status as a ‘boarder’ would suggest the Rose home could have been a tavern with added income from boarders who may have paid in currency or in work on the farm.

¹⁶⁶ Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 17-18, ‘Fold 3’ at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418723>

¹⁶⁷ Theodore Goodwin, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 19-20 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418727>

¹⁶⁸ “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., Exhibit II at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

According to John O. Curtis in 2003, "... the known history of the Baldwin House . . . having served as a Tavern . . . is perhaps borne out by evidence for shelves and a small enclosure in the corner of the S.E. front room. These details would seem to argue for the previous presence of a small Tap Room or Bar from which potables were dispensed. At least the physical dimensions and the shelving of the 'back bar' survive to guide reconstruction if desired. The elevation would be, in part, conjectural, but there is good precedent available through study of other known examples."¹⁷⁰

Running a Tavern would make sense since Abner Rose's injury was to his foot and leg making farm work and livestock management more difficult, for him. This would place Abner Rose's tavern-keeping sometime between the year of his injury, August 1776 and his death in 1829. If not earlier, Abner Rose began his inn keeping days, by getting a Tavern License in 1784 and likely continued inn keeping or assisting with the tavern after Daniel Rose's death in 1790 and through Baldwin's ownership and his widow Lucy Baldwin's running of the tavern through a license of 1799.¹⁷¹

Review of Map Analysis re: Fort Rose

Survey of 1738 Marks a Structure at Location of Daniel Rose House

Specific to the period of 1738 to 1741, present-day mapping coordinates for the Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House appear to align to the location of the Baker House on the 1870 Granville map; and in turn the Baker House on that map aligns to a small round mark on a similarly scaled map of Bedford, drawn by surveyor Nathaniel Dwight in 1738, showing plantation proprietor John Dolbeare's lot at about the center of Bedford, where Daniel Rose would settle. On the 1738 map, a second similar round mark west of Dolbeare's settling lot of 1738, appears in present-day Tolland, once part of Bedford, and suggests these two marks may have been, or were planned, structures of a defensive nature, possibly the two forts said to be c. 1744 and 1745 – presumably the Bancroft and Rose – long associated with the area. Evidence of portals in the stonework of the west-facing foundation wall of the Daniel Rose House, suggests that defensive artillery may have been mounted in what is now the cellar.¹⁷²

Alignment of Digital Images: Fort Rose 1738 and Early Settlement by the Rose family

My alignment of digital images of the 1870 map to the 1738 survey appears to indicate that a structure existed in 1738 at the precise present location of the Daniel Rose House.¹⁷³ This suggests the house was one of those structures the General Court of Massachusetts recognized as "what are already built" in 1738.¹⁷⁴ The 1738 mark is very close to the area that has long been discussed as the site of David Rose's no longer extant fort, increasing the possibility that Daniel Rose's house was built upon a former fortified site. This appears to be the westernmost location of contiguous Rose family settling lots, suggesting that the Daniel Rose House marked the westernmost point for protection of the Rose family settling east of it, on what is now the County Road running east to Granville Center.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid., <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹⁷¹ Wilson, 338-339.

¹⁷² According to the MHC Reconnaissance Report, "In addition to the standard residences in the town, at least two forts were built in Granville. The first was constructed in 1744 by Samuel Bancroft, the second c. 1745 by Deacon David Rose. Deacon Rose's fort, also his residence, was built of stone. It is the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County." MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, Granville, MA, 1982, 5 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

¹⁷³ Applying available resources, alignment of digital images of the 1738 plan and 1870 Beers map was accomplished by reducing the maps to scale and aligning by eye after previously establishing a baseline of the 1870 map to present-day maximum opacity overlays with GPS coordinates. This showed that the Baker house mark on the 1870 map precisely aligned to the present location of the William Brian Phelon House. Future computer analysis is also recommended to advance this comparison.

¹⁷⁴ Wilson, 21-23.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

This was the area of the most concentrated purchase of land by Rose family members from two proprietors: the westernmost lot of proprietor John Dolbeare, a brazier at Boston, with whom Daniel made a Bond in May 1741; and adjacent settling lots from Jonathan Wendell, merchant and Josiah Byles, shopkeeper, by David in 1741 and their parents Jonathan (c. 1679-1768) and Abigail Rose (1690-1793) in 1743. Their brother John (1719-1788) and parents would build and settle to the east, John choosing a settling lot from proprietors Sarah and Nicholas Boylston in 1743. The National Register nomination for the John and Ruth Rose House at Granville indicates that by 1750, Daniel and David Rose and their brothers John, Sharon and Justus, and their parents Jonathan and Abigail were all living in Bedford.¹⁷⁵

The first settler in Bedford appears to have been Samuel Bancroft, arriving in 1735, before the General Court was petitioned by the proprietors to clarify the settlement of Bedford.¹⁷⁶ After the General Court established the guidelines for settlement of Bedford, requiring seventy families be settled there within three years, from January 1738, the survey and plan of Bedford was completed over the course of several months by Captain Nathaniel Dwight who certified it on November 12, 1738. The survey was doubtless done with an eye toward defense, based upon the legislation of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay in 1679 stipulating that the founding of a plantation required a petition be filed with the Governor and Council or the courts, with attention to the "Conveniency of habitation for security against Enemyes" and religious worship and the schooling of children.¹⁷⁷ The presence of fortifications would have been of high order in any such survey and would have added to the investment of the proprietors and confidence of the settlers.

View from 'Fort Rose' at Bedford Plantation

Daniel Rose built his home near the top of a rise on the west slope of Prospect Mountain with a vantage of the terrain to the west, as seen in a 1910 photograph that William Brian Phelon identified as showing his home with a wide prospect across farmland of the surrounding landscape and the Second Church of Christ Congregational.¹⁷⁸ Cleared lands and pastures in the 1910 photo show how the vantage could be achieved, a prospect now changed by new growth woodland.

The home of Daniel Rose III is in the immediate vicinity of where it is generally believed his brother Deacon David Rose's home was located. In 1845, David's house was considered to have been the first house built in Bedford.¹⁷⁹ Stonework, thought to be the remains of Deacon David Rose's stone fort, circa 1745, have been identified east of, and within a short walk of, the Daniel Rose House. Due to the construction of its west facing stone cellar wall, Phelon called the Daniel Rose House, 'Fort Rose.'¹⁸⁰ Although reports state a location for Deacon David Rose's first home and fort across from the

¹⁷⁵ On Boylston deed, see Book N, 503. On 1750 Petition of Proprietors listing 76 settlers in Bedford, see Wilson, 34-35. Bonnie Parsons and Betsy Friedberg, "John and Ruth Rose House," National Register Nomination, 2018; Sect. 8, 17.

¹⁷⁶ Wilson, 23.

¹⁷⁷ For General Court, see Wilson, 19-20.

¹⁷⁸ See c. 1910 photo, "West Granville Scenic View Looking East," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 26, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1055> (Upper) For slightly varied foreground angle for camera view more to SE, with photographer documentation on verso, see "West Granville Village," Courtesy of the Granville, Library, Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp65x> Also see view looking up to the house "West Granville from East Hill," *Granville History Digital Collection*, Circa 1910 accessed February 3, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp712>

¹⁷⁹ Alfred Minott Copeland, "Our County and its People," *A History of Hampden County, Massachusetts* (The Century Memorial Publishing Company, 1902), Vol. 3, 251 (Rev. Cooley's jubilee speech in Granville about Deacon Rose's home as the first), 258 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=GigWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA258&lpg=PA258&dq=Lemuel+Haynes,+Daniel+Rose&source=bl&ots=fjLRjUaTJM&sig=ACfU3U22IEhHzwJMJswo2A1UykVCOpDQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwinrLXGUl7nAhXw01kKHVVxCnI4ChDoATADEqQICBAB#v=onepage&q=Lemuel%20Haynes%2C%20Daniel%20Rose&f=false>

¹⁸⁰ According to the MHC Reconnaissance Report, "In addition to the standard residences in the town, at least two forts were built in Granville. The first was constructed in 1744 by Samuel Bancroft, the second c. 1745 by Deacon David Rose.

intersection of Route 57 and North Lane, it appears possible that some form of fortification could have evolved at David's brother Daniel's house, completed six months before his own, and that originally the brothers could have shared what is now the Daniel Rose House. This tenancy in common from a period of early construction, could have been defined by the two horizontal raised panels above the keeping room hearth that physically provided a hypothetical dividing line through the center of the structure that was stipulated in court documents of 1813 for the tenancy in common of two Baldwin brothers.¹⁸¹ Precedent for the Baldwin's arrangement may have been set in the same house by Daniel and David Rose when simultaneously settling on adjacent lots; Daniel and his sons; or Abner Rose and subsequent boarders.

Defensive gun ports suggested in the west cellar wall

The two-bay west elevation features a single window at the second story and an attic window directly above it with a clear view of the valley westward, quite possibly for defensive reconnaissance purposes. According to William Brian Phelon, in the west cellar wall:

The foundation of the Daniel Rose house (the house I own) is made of stone and contains what I believe to be two cannon ports which would fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft. In the eighteenth century this river would have provided a swift and relatively stealthy thoroughfare for raiders from the north. Based on physical evidence, there is a strong likelihood that Route 57 was originally part of a Native American footpath running east to west. With many steep sections and switchbacks, by 1780 Europeans had created a superior and relatively level east-west road 8 miles to the north (Massachusetts Route 23). The attached westward facing file picture was taken in about 1900 from the top of Prospect Mountain and shows the gambrel roofed Daniel Rose house on the right side. . . .

The holes, or cannon ports, in the foundation of the Daniel Rose house each measure 15" wide by 10" high with a bottom sill 30" off the basement floor. Although outside the terrain falls off sharply downhill to the west, the view of the outer surface of the foundation's western face is currently obscured by a pile of mortar rubble and stone that seems to have been created when material from the original stone center chimney was tossed out of the western facing second story window. Fortunately, the original fireplaces remain as the chimney was only "taken down" to about 12" above the second story floor.¹⁸²

According to Peter Payette of North American Forts.com in correspondence with W.B. Phelon:

The 1982 MHC town survey of Tolland states that the stone Deacon Rose house was long demolished, but the 1982 MHC town survey of Granville doesn't mention demolition. Both docs state a 1745 build as do two older regional histories 1879 and 1855. The 1879 history implied the house was in present Tolland, but everything else

Deacon Rose's fort, also his residence, was built of stone. It is the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County." MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, Granville, MA, 1982, 5 at

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

¹⁸¹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, Bibliography accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁸² William Brian Phelon, correspondence with Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, Dec. 27, 2013.

implied or stated the "2nd Parish" of Granville, which I assume is present West Granville. Is your house in West Granville? Is it built of stone, or at least on a stone foundation?¹⁸³

The answer to Mr. Payette's inquiry is 'yes' there is a stone foundation, as noted above by W.B. Phelon. Further detail was provided by William Brian Phelon:

In the westward facing foundation wall there are what appear to be two cannon ports each 15" wide and 10" high with a bottom sill 30" off the ground. Other evidence like a gun port over the front door, a level foundation wall across the front of the house to support a palisade, mortices in the front surface of the front posts (with pieces of broken off tenons and trunnels) and framing modifications to enclose a well support the theory this was a fort.¹⁸⁴

The foundation was described as unusual in the MACRIS records containing the 2003 report of John O. Curtis, who wrote:

Two architectural features are particularly noteworthy. . . The other architectural feature, although now missing, is readily defined by the explicit physical evidence that does survive in the form of mortises in posts across the front frame of the house and the survival of a stone foundation which defines the footprint of the porch. Porches on 18th century houses are as rare as the proverbial hen's teeth, and for the Baldwin House to have had a porch across the front, with a wrap-around to shelter the coffin door in the end, is, in my experience, unique. I know of no Massachusetts example.¹⁸⁵

A 2004 Town Report noted that "A potential historical site is Deacon David Rose's first house and fort against the Indians. Built of stone in about 1744, it is believed (according to Benjamin Jones' map of Granville in 1900, the Granville Public Library's Historical Room) to have been erected on the hill across from the present junction of North Lane and Rt. 57 in West Granville. When Jones drew his map in 1900, two stone pillars remained of the fort."¹⁸⁶

Daniel Rose House Inventories: Rose Family Cider Mill and Tavern

For purposes of recreating historic furnishings, complete inventories of the possessions in both brothers Daniel and David Rose's households in 1790 and 1793, respectively, are available for study,¹⁸⁷ as is Abner Rose's inventory after his death in 1829.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸³ Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, correspondence sent to William Phelon, Dec. 27, 2013.

¹⁸⁴ William Brian Phelon, correspondence with Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, Dec. 19, 2013.

¹⁸⁵ John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, March 24, 2003, p. 2 accessed in MACRIS, Granville Public Library.

¹⁸⁶ Open Space and Recreation Plan 2004, Town of Granville, MA, Section 4, 98 at

https://www.townofgranville.net/sites/granvillema/files/uploads/open_space_recreation_plan.pdf

¹⁸⁷ See Daniel Rose, Estate Inventory page 1 of 3, October 5, 1790; Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18); 125-1:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rlid=60662333#> and "An Inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of David Rose late of Granville decd," page 1 of ; <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:10&rlid=60662352#> and Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:13&rlid=60662355#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court.

Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org)

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-1-co11/60662333> and

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

Daniel Rose's 1790 inventory¹⁸⁹ included one Bible, livestock, and among other possessions two punch bowls, twenty pounds pewter, pepper, tobacco boxes, a tea cannister, "3 cyder barrels," 9 wooden bottles, and ten Chairs. Many items, particularly the number of punch bowls, suggest a Tavern on the premises. There was a Cider Mill on the adjacent property of Deacon David Rose, which provided the Rose tavern with a supply of cider.

Confirmation of the buildings use as a Tavern was found in Wilson for a 1784 Tavern License for Abner Rose in 1784, six years before Daniel Rose's inventory was taken.¹⁹⁰ Due to his wound at the New York battery, he likely began running a Tavern circa 1776. Abner's own last inventory (1829) included five punch bowls suggesting that because his father owned two bowls and David Rose's inventory showed two bowls,¹⁹¹ and presumably Abner owned one and succeeded to his father Daniel's two, he came to inherit and own all five by 1829. Added to census evidence of 1790, this suggests some of David's possessions could have been in the Daniel Rose House because Deacon David Rose was possibly living there from June 1790 to 1793.

Abner Rose, son of Daniel was the first to sign off on the appraisal and inventory of the estate of Deacon David Rose in 1793, which indicates the proximity of the location and the closeness of the brothers' families. In the 1790 Census, Abner Rose's name is heavily bracketed with the name of 'David Rose' on both sides of their names. There is also a listing for "David Rose, Jr." (1735-1812)¹⁹² quite apart from the Abner and David Rose bracketed names. The individual bracketed with Abner's name could have been Abner's uncle, Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), then age 81. This meant that in 1790, Abner was living, with his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose, in a tenancy arrangement under the roof of Deacon David Rose's own home (exact location near North Lane); or, after the death of his father Daniel Rose (1716/1717-1790), Abner continued to live in his family home and made room to accommodate the blind Deacon David Rose and perhaps his family, in his father's place. The Deacon noted his aging in his will of 1790.¹⁹³

There is also mention by David Rose in his will of 1790, of bequeathing "one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road, including the right that I have to the Cyder Mill on the same" to his wife.¹⁹⁴ This suggests an earlier place of residence, or anticipation of a change in residence; and places the home of Deacon David Rose north of the County Road, as was the home of Daniel Rose. The theory of Deacon David Rose living at the Daniel Rose House from 1790-1793 is supported by the bracketed names of David and Abner

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co10/60662352> and (Personal Estate)

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co13/60662355>

¹⁸⁸ Book 34, 443: (Abner Rose, no will; Inventory August 4, 1829), 9590; (Abigail Rose, no will, Grant of Administration, February 6, 1838), 9591. Springfield Office of Records, Department of Registry Office, Hampden County Probate Records.

¹⁸⁹ Daniel Rose Inventory, 1790 Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18), 125-1.12.

¹⁹⁰ Wilson, 558.

¹⁹¹ Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, page 2 of 4 pages; August 25, 1793; 125-2:14 at

[https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rld=60662356#)

[1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rld=60662356#](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rld=60662356#) Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889.

¹⁹² David Rose, Jr. was a private in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company according to "David Rose," West Granville Cemetery, at Find A Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82388058/david-rose>

¹⁹³ See "Deacon David Rose," Find A Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82388277/david-rose>

¹⁹⁴ David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 at [https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rld=60662345#)

[county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rld=60662345#](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rld=60662345#) Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized mages provided by FamilySearch.org)

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co3/60662345>

corresponding on the census with only one 'Daniel Rose' listed in Granville, presumably Daniel III's son and namesake Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829).¹⁹⁵

The cider mill located on the north side of the County Road, as were the homes of David and Daniel Rose, was convenient to supplying the Abner Rose Tavern at the Daniel Rose House. In David Rose's inventory of 1793, there were nine cider barrels counted, presumably at the Cider Mill; three barrels in his brother Daniel's inventory of 1790; and these were presumably inherited by Abner who also owned three barrels in his inventory of 1829.

Abner Rose renting room in his prior home from Heirs of Jacob Baldwin

The Daniel Rose House was sold in 1794 by Daniel's heirs: his sons Daniel Rose, Abner Rose and Seth Rose; and his widow Achsah Rose mentioned in the transfer of deed to Nathaniel Baldwin in 1794.¹⁹⁶

Tracing the home's ownership from the present day, the following can be determined based on a correlation of available maps and census reports. The series of names on the maps and in the census suggests that Abner Rose remained in his father's old home, to rent it, after the sale to Jacob Baldwin; and thereafter remained until he briefly roomed at the nearby home of Zena and his wife Sally Wilcox who looked after him. This rental occurred after Jacob Baldwin died in 1798 and his widow, left with six children, subsequently married again by 1805. Settlement of halves of the house for the elder sons of Jacob Baldwin may have been intended to provide for them to collect rent from boarders, like Abner, who continued to live on their (east/west) 'side' of the house and help with the running of the Baldwin Tavern, run through 1799.

Tenancy-in-Common

In 1813, the children of Jacob Baldwin received shares of his estate. The east side of the Baldwin house was designated for the use of Haman Baldwin and the west to his younger brother Dennis. The dividing line appears to have been a hypothetical legal line stipulated in court documents as running through the middle of the house. In everyday life, it could be visualized as extant between the two panels above the keeping room fireplace.

The arrangement of apportioning a mother and father's house for the family of the oldest son or other children was popular in Massachusetts. The use of this tenancy-in-common arrangement for the Baldwins in 1813 suggests it was a practice that had occurred in the house previously, possibly during the first years of settlement by David Rose and his brother Daniel; and again in 1790-1793 by David and his nephew Abner.¹⁹⁷ The architectural division produced by the two

¹⁹⁵ Daniel married Sarah Parker (1759-after 1800) in 1774 and the couple may have remained in the family home until the end of the war. They had nine children, beginning in 1763 at the close of the war, thereafter living elsewhere in 1790 as their family grew. Family Search, The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints, 2018 accessed 9/6/2019 at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KHMN-61G/daniel-rose-jr.-1749-1829>

¹⁹⁶ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, Bibliography accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁹⁷ This is suggested by the fact that Daniel Rose's estate folder included no mention of his real property, only a list of his personal property in a 1790 inventory following his death. However, the 1793 probate of the will of David Rose (died July 21, 1793) was included in the folder of Daniel Rose's 1790 personal property inventory; and David's estate included extensive real property holdings and half of a house on his north lot. After Daniel and David's brother Deacon Justus Rose (1724-1781) died, his widow Deborah married Aaron Spelman, whose first wife was a sister of Justus. Spelman was executor of David's will in 1790. See David Rose Estate: August 6, 1793 Aaron Spelman, Aaron Fairchild and Abner Rose bound regarding probate to take inventory: Aaron Spelman appointed Executor of David Rose's will with Inventory to be taken before November 6, 1793 and full accounting to be done before August 6, 1794; 125- 1:3 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:3&rld=60662325#> Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-

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panels above the keeping room fireplace would suggest the early arrangement of two brothers living in the same home at settlement, or a father and son's family thereafter. It was possibly continued during the residency of Daniel Rose when his son Abner married and his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose of Springfield came to live with Abner's family in 1781. Halving the keeping room space for two brothers, was legally achieved with the Baldwin family court settlement of 1813 (see next section on Lt. Baldwin's occupancy of the house)

In Boston, Dr. Nathaniel Williams (1675-1738), schoolmaster and physician, who bequeathed the western half of his family home, upon his wife's death, to Mary Williams Smibert (1708-after 1753), wife of painter John Smibert (1688-1751); and the eastern half to daughter Anne (1710-1790), who on March 3, 1736 married Dr. Belcher Noyes (1709-1785), physician, who that same year, was acting as one of the proprietors of land to the west known as Bedford Plantation.

The Williams house was divided east-west for three generations, the west side being the residence and shop for Mary William's grandfather and great-grandfather running a dry-goods store while the east side was traditionally occupied by married daughters. Seven years later, Smibert bought the eastern half, the Noyes side, at the time Daniel Rose was clearing land in Bedford plantation in accordance with his 1741 bond to the heirs of Dolbeare and Boylston of Boston.¹⁹⁸

1889. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-1-co3/60662325> Following the David Rose inventory due November 6, 1793, Lt. Jacob Baldwin purchased the Daniel Rose House from his heirs in May of 1794, which suggests that if the Deacon were living on the premises of Daniel's home in his last years, his occupancy would have pertained to one-half of the house, previously used by his late brother Daniel – the west side -- with the other half (east) leased to Abner Rose and his wife subsequent to the Baldwin sale, for the continued purpose of running a tavern (Baldwin's license was for the period of 1791-1799).

¹⁹⁸ Saunders, 88.

Map Evidence Provides Methodology for Establishing Baseline for Residency in the House

On the 1857 map of Granville, the house appears as that of 'F.G. Baker.' From west to east, the map reads:

1857: Baldwin, Miss Atkins, F. G. Baker and Wilcox.

The house appears on the 1870 Map of Granville as that of 'F. Baker,' hence the 'L. Baker' eponym appearing in the National Register District listing. The west to east sequence of the names (bold letters) on the 1870 map record places the house west of North Lane and reads:

1870: Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Baldwin, Atkins, F. Baker, Miss Wilcox, Perry, Atkins, **NORTH LANE.**

Census Evidence

The 1810 and 1820 Censuses were listed in alphabetical order and offer no order of location to the names of the householders.

On the 1830 Census, the order of names differs from the 1800 and 1790 censuses. Stebbins is followed by Clark, Adkins, Wilcox, Coe, Willcox, Adkins, Goodwin, Adkins, Hamilton and Baldwin with Coe and Baldwin subsequently noted.

The 1840 Census Granville Middle Parish census follows the basic east to west Wilcox-Stebbins-Atkins-Baldwin name series suggests an east to west recording of heads of household without numbering dwellings or families. It lists the surnames Ethan and Frederic Spellman followed by Samuel D. Willcox and Samuel W. Willcox, John Atkins, Samuel Curtiss, Theodore Goodwin, Cloe Stebbins, Nathan Atkins, Jeremiah Baldwin, William A. Bawldin, Armon Hamilton, Vincent Holcomb, Elisha F. Miner, John Kent (silversmith, 1850), Frederick R. Hodgekin (?), **Francis G. Baker,** Aaron S. Curtiss, Talcot Curtiss (silversmith, 1850) . . .¹⁹⁹ This suggests Francis G. Baker was living west of the Baldwin household in 1840, close to the Second Church and Curtiss relations of his mother Olive Curtiss Baker.²⁰⁰ This was within twelve months of the death of Abner Rose's widow Abigail Stebbins Rose in January 1839. Abigail's Stebbins family name is listed in the locale of the house, according to the 1840 Census order of households.²⁰¹ The precise date the Baldwin estate was settled and the house sold is unknown.²⁰² Soon after Abigail's death and the 1840 Census, c. 1845, the house came into the ownership of Francis Graves Baker.

The 1850 Census registering 1305 inhabitants in Granville, again offers the same consecutive series of names, presumably east to west. Wilcox is followed by Francis G. Baker, Chloe B. Stebbins (184) and William/Lyman **Baldwin.** The Federal Census of 1850 lists Sarah Wilcox (Dwelling 169, Family No. 179), Betsey **Wilcox** (Dwelling 170, Family No.

¹⁹⁹ Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: 186; Page: 142; Family History Library Film: 0014680 (NARA Microfilm Publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁰⁰ 1840 United States Census; Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: 186; Page: 142; Family History Library Film: 0014680 (NARA Microfilm Publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁰¹ The west to east sequence of the 1857 and 1870 map records concur with the name sequence of record for the 1800 United States Census, suggesting the census taker recorded the households in order of location. This was extrapolated to the census records (1830, 1840, 1850) that were not listed alphabetically (1810, 1820).

²⁰² There is a recorded date of c. 1820 for the Daniel Rose House reported in the West Granville National Register Historic District nomination, based on Assessor's Records, applicable names unlocated as of this writing. Cited in the 1985 Legacy Inventory, West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 7, p. 5; Data Sheet, 4. Massachusetts Historical Commission: MACRIS at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?Mhcl=GRN.G>

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180); followed by Francis G. **Baker** with Charity and Laura L. (Dwelling 171, Family No. 181; then John Hall (Dwelling 172, Family No. 182); Charity Atkins (Dwelling 173, Family 183); Cloe B. **Stebins** with Margaret and Cloe E. (Dwelling 174, Family 184). In the same Dwelling 184 as the Stebins family, is Family No. 185 (Goodrich Moore (Laborer) and Charlotte Moore, ages 26 and 22 respectively. Then follows farmer **William and Elizabeth Baldwin's** family including a Lyman Baldwin age 83 (?) in Dwelling 175, Family No. 186.²⁰³ This places the Stebbins family next door, and just east of, the Ezra Baldwin House and west of the Baker family. 'F.G. Baker' is shown living in the home marked on the 1855 County Map and the 1870 Beers, Ellis and Soule Map at what is now '1442' the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House.

The west to east sequence of the 1857 and 1870 map records concur with the name sequence of record for the 1800 U.S. Federal Census, suggesting the census taker recorded the households in order of location. Of note, is the fact that the maiden name of Abner Rose's wife, Abigail, was Stebbins thus relating 'Francis Stebbins' to the Rose household. In fact, Abigail Rose's Declaration of 1839 states Francis Stebbins was the executor of her late husband Abner Rose's will.²⁰⁴ The names underlined below indicate the same order sequence as the 1870 and 1857 maps and the names asterisked indicate those of the original 26 families who followed Deacon David Rose moving from Durham, Connecticut to Bedford, later Granville, MA in the 1740s. This group of Durham names appears to indicate the original settlers' area of initial purchase for Coe, Baldwin and Rose just west of North Lane where the site noted as that of the stone house of David Rose, is located.

1800: Rev. Joel Baker . . . Coe,* Baldwin,* Baldwin,* Abner Rose,* Francis Stebbins, Billy Willcox, Rufus Harvey, Samuel D. **Wilcox** . . . Atkins

The 1857 and 1870 maps and the 1800 Census, spanning the time period of 1800-1870, place 'Abner Rose' and Francis Stebbins in the place of 'F.G. Baker,' and in all cases of 1800, 1857 and 1870, the Baker and Rose households are located between the Baldwin and Willcox homes. This places Abner Rose in the home later identified as that of 'L. [cited as 'F.G.,'1855 map; 'F.,' 1870 map] Baker.'

Criterion for National Historic Landmark status

The Daniel Rose House represents the broad patterns of national settlement as communities were established with churches and schools built; and incorporated as townships at the edge of what was a wilderness thirty-five years earlier when the call to support a War of Independence to defend their homes and assert their rights interrupted already challenging lives. The Daniel Rose House was home to six Revolutionary War soldiers, a father and four sons at the time of the War; and a veteran soldier soon after the Revolution. In an exceptional state of preservation and with extensive documentation ranging from first-hand accounts to the reminiscences of family and friends, and detailed inventories of possessions, the Daniel Rose House accurately represents the homelife of the American colonist seeking independence as a colonial people went to war to attain their rights and liberties from Great Britain.

This endeavor of the highest order to achieve freedom from colonialism was expressed by Daniel Rose's brother Deacon David Rose's student, albeit growing out of indentured servitude, Lemuel Haynes in his poem "Lexington" in 1775 written after his own attainment of freedom at age twenty-one paralleled the colonial fight for liberty. As the child that was a

²⁰³ 1850 United States Federal Census, Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts: Roll: M432_318; Page 255A, Image 500. (Recorded August 5, 1850 by James M, Cooley 2nd, lawyer (first name listed on census for Granville and took census, recording each page beneath his name).

²⁰⁴ July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled c. 1800-c. 1912 documenting the period c. 1775-c. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

colony matured to become a nation, Haynes charged himself with the role of observer, commentator, soldier and preacher as he watched a nation's lifespan parallel his own. He applied the concepts of the Declaration of Independence to the condition of slavery in his "Liberty Extended," written while Haynes' extended family that he grew up with, lived in Granville near Liberty Hill where a Liberty Pole was raised in 1776 near the Daniel Rose House. The Daniel Rose House offers one of the strongest associations possible to the nationally significant days of the American Revolution that established the groundwork for the anti-slavery movement and, ultimately, the Civil War. The Daniel Rose House is significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 3 for its association with a family that represents an overarching ideal unique to the United States, a belief in the equality of mankind and the attainment of liberty as a natural right.

Appendix 1: Documentation

1741 Bond of Daniel Rose to Heirs of John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston, et. al., Boston

The Dolbeare Family Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society contain the bond for Daniel Rose III to the heirs of the late merchants John Dolbeare (1669-1740) and Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) of Boston to build "a Dwelling House" of certain dimensions, or larger, within three years of the date of the bond, and to clear six acres by the close of September 1744.²⁰⁵

Transcription of the Bond (Figure 1) is as follows (underlining indicates hand-written addition to printed form document):

Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.d May 22 1741 to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford

Know all Men by these Presents, That I Daniel Rose of a place called Bedford in the county of Hampshire & Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Husbandman am holden and stand firmly Bound to the heirs of John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston late of Boston in the County of Suffolk & Province of aforesaid in the full and whole Sum of *two Hundred Pounds* lawful Money, to be paid to the said Heirs to the which Payment, well and truly to be made to them the said Heirs their Executors, Administrator or Assigns, I the said Daniel Rose do hereby firmly bind and oblige myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this twenty Second Day of May Annoque Domini, 1741.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that If the above-bounden Daniel Rose shall build and finish a Dwelling House, of seven Feet Studd, and eighteen Feet Square at the least, on a Lot or parcel of Land containing one Hundred Acres, in a Tract of Land called *Bedford*, in the County of Hampshire, granted to the said John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston and others, by the Great and General Court of the said Province, on certain Conditions, which Hundred Acres is conveyed to the said Daniel Rose from the said Heirs by a Deed, bearing even Date with these Presents, under certain Restrictions and Limitations as by the said Deed may more fully appear, Reference thereto being had, and if the said Daniel Rose shall dwell in said House three Years after the last Day of *September* next ensuing, which will be *Anno* 1744 and Plow or bring too fit for mowing, and well Fence six Acres of the Hundred Acres aforesaid, so that the whole may be performed in the Time, which is required by the Great and General Court to be done by one of the seventy Families, to be settled within the Bounds of said *Bedford*, if

²⁰⁵ 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston from Daniel Rose, see Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society, Ms N-1127; no further information provided by the MHS re: Box No. located and accessed December 14, 2019.

so the said Daniel Rose shall do and perform, then the above-written Bond shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, in Presence of us, Ebend Pease Nathl Bancroft Junr Daniel Rose (Seal)
County of Hampshire & ct. Bedford May 22, 1741 Daniel Rose acknowledged the above written Instrument to be
his free act & Deed Before me, Samuel Mellon, Justice Peace²⁰⁶

Appendix 2:

Daniel Rose (1716/1717-1790) half-acre of property first sold to Jacob Baldwin, 1794

During the Revolution, the young blacksmith Jacob Baldwin (c. 1764-1798), is said to have arrived in Granville at age 17, from Connecticut in 1781, before beginning to buy land from Daniel Rose.²⁰⁷ He is described in the Census of 1790 as 'Ensign' and in later material as Lieutenant (see next section on Lt. Baldwin's occupancy of the house).

According to file information, Lt. Baldwin purchased small parcels of land prior to his major purchase of the Rose house and barn in 1794 before Jacob Baldwin acquired a Tavern license in 1791.²⁰⁸ Notably a deed survives for one half acre, purchased in late 1788 for land east of the Baldwin's east line and due west of the Rose property, that became the Baker House, located east of the Ezra Baldwin property on the 1857 and 1870 maps of Granville. The transcription is from a printed agreement template with the handwritten material underlined below:

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. KNOW YE, That I Daniel Rose of Granville in the County of Hampshire and Commonwealth of the Massachusetts yeoman— For and in consideration of the Sum of Six Pounds—Current Money of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to me in Hand paid before the Ensealing hereof by Jacob Baldwin of Granville in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid Gent —

The Receipt whereof I do herby acknowledge and am fully satisfied contented and paid, HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, do freely, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, release, convey and confirm unto him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, One certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in Granville abovesaid bounded as follows viz begining at the Southwest Corner of my land on the north side of the County road it being the Southeast corner of the s^d Baldwin Land thence East on the County road (4? illeg) rods thence northerly directly with my west line 20 rods thence west (4? illeg) rods to my west line thence southeasterly on my west line 20 rods to the Corner first mentioned to Contain one half acre of land —

To HAVE AND TO HOLD the before granted Premises, with the Appurtances and Privileges thereto belonging to him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever To his and their own proper Use, Benefit and Behoof

²⁰⁶ 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston from Daniel Rose, see Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society, MS N-1127; no further information provided by MHS re: Box No. located and accessed Dec. 14, 2019.

²⁰⁷ The MACRIS database for GRN 33 states "Jacob Baldwin soldier, blacksmith, innkeeper . . . Jacob Baldwin came to Granville in 1781 at the age of 17. He was the son of Isreal Baldwin of Branford, Connecticut. At the early age of 17 or 18 he entered the Revolutionary War to help defend the new nation. As records indicate he achieved rank of lieutenant while completing his duty. His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith. Shortly after in the same year a second one-half acre is purchased for his home lot. As records indicate he later acquired other parcels of land to add to his holding." MACRIS database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁰⁸ Town records indicate Baldwin "was a tavern keeper from 1791 to 1799. He died February 16, 1798 of putred [sic] fever leaving his wife, Lucy and five children." MACRIS database, Courtesy of Granville Public Library Historical Room.

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forever more And I the said Daniel Rose for myself – Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do Covenant, Promise and Grant unto and with the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, That before and until the Ensealing herof I am the true, sole, proper and lawful Owner and Possessor of the before-granted Premises with the Appurtenances. And have in my good Right, full Power and lawful Authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, release, convey and confirm the same as aforesaid; and that free and clear, and freely and clearly executed, acquitted and discharged of and from all former and other Gifts, Grants, Bargains, Sales, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Intails, Joyntures, Dowries, Thirds, Executions and Incumbrances whatsoever.

AND FURTHERMORE I the said Daniel Rose for myself Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby Covenant, Promise and Engage the before granted Premises with the Appurtances unto him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, to Warrant, Secure and Defend against the lawful Claims or Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3^d day of Nov in the Year of our Lord 1788—Sign^d Sealed and deliv^d in presence of us Tim^o Robinson Abigail Rose Daniel Rose and seal

Hampshire Co March 3, 1789 Then personally appeared Daniel Rose sign^d & seald to the within instrument (?) & acknowledge the same to be his free act & Deed. Before Tim^o Robinson Justice of the Peace

Rec^d Aug 12, 1789 and Recorded from the original.²⁰⁹

The Abigail Rose who witnessed the document for one-half acre of land in 1788 could have been, despite age, 90-year-old Abigail Hale Rose (1690-1793), widow to Jonathan and mother to Daniel. Her death was close in time to the deaths of her sons Daniel Rose III in 1790 and David Rose in 1793, about three years after his brother Daniel died.

Appendix 3:**Sale of the Daniel Rose III settling lot to Lt. Jacob Baldwin**

The heirs of Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) included his widow Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818); and sons Abner Rose (1751-1829); and Seth Rose (1762-1811) listed in the following deed of 1794.

Transcription of Deed Recorded May 16, 1794:

To all People to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that we Daniel Rose Abner Rose Seth Rose and Achsah Rose all of Granville in the County of Hampshire and Common Wealth of Massachusetts for and in consideration of the sum [of the sum] of two hundred pounds Currant money of the Common Wealth aforesaid paid to us by Jacob Baldwin of the same Granville Gentleman the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge have given granted bargained sold and forever quitclaim to the said Jacob Baldwin and assigns forever One certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Granville aforesaid and bounded as follows viz. south on the County road east partly on Sam^l D. Wilcox partly on the heirs of Samuel Coe late of Granville deceased and partly on Pitts land north on Ebenezer Baldwins land and west partly on Elihu Adkins land and partly on the said Jacob Baldwins land and to contain about twenty five acres of land be it more or less and to contain all the lands which Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased had possessed of said lands lands was mortgaged by the said Daniel Rose deceased in his life time to John Worthington Esquire to include (illeg. His?) third in said land which of right appertains to the said Achsah Rose widow and relict of the said deceased and we the s^d (said) Dan^l Abner Seth

²⁰⁹ Book 29, p. 534 Nov. 3, 1788, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hamden County, MA, first digitized Feb. 3, 2020.

and Achsah being the owners and possessors of the above described lands after redemption of the said Mortgage and have in our selves full power and lawful Authority to sell and dispose of said lands as above and do hereby sell release and quitclaim the same to the said Jacob his heirs and assigns forever together with the buildings and all the privileges appertaining to the same to be free and clear to him the said Jacob his heirs and assigns from any claim or demand of us or either of us forever In witness whereof we do hereunto set our hands and seals this sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety four. Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Isaac Snow Obadiah Cha (illeg) } Daniel Rose & seal

Abner Rose & seal

Seth Rose & seal

Achsah (X) ^{her} _{mark} Rose & seal

Hampshire Co May 8, 1794 personally appeared Daniel Rose Abner Rose Seth Rose and Achsah Rose signers and sealers to the within instrument and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed __ before me Josiah Harvey Just Pacis (illeg)

Rec^d May 16th 1794 and registered from the Original – J. Wm Pynchon Reg^d

The deed pertained to “all the lands which Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased had possessed of said lands. . .²¹⁰ in a mortgage that was subsequently paid.

A few months later, a survey of the Town of Granville was taken in November 1794 by an unknown surveyor. It was signed by Josiah Harvey and Samuel Rogers, Town Committee on May 23, 1795.²¹¹

Appendix 4:

Durham Settlers who followed Deacon David Rose to the Bedford Plantation (David Curtiss, grandfather to Olive Curtiss Baker; great-grandfather to Francis G. Baker who lived in the Daniel Rose House, is highlighted in gray);
Granville Militia who marched to Lexington (Daniel and David Rose household members highlighted in gray)

Excerpt from Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc.), 1954, pp. 27-28.

Amos Baldwin
 Ebenezer Baldwin
 Ezra Baldwin
 Benjamin Barnes
 Isaac Bartlett
 David Bates
 Jacob Bates
 John Bates
 John Bates, Jr.
 Nathaniel Bates
 Aaron Coe

²¹⁰ Deed, Rose to Baldwin, Book 31, p. 517 May 6, 1794, Registry of Deeds Springfield, MA. First Digitized 2015. Referenced, not illustrated or transcribed, in MACRIS file.

²¹¹ See Plan of Granville, Surveyor's name not given, dated November 1785. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

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Enoch Coe
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Samuel Coe
Aaron Curtis
David Curtis
Ebenezer Curtis
Roswell Graves
Stephen Hitchcock
Benjamin Parsons
David Parsons
Phinehas Robins
Dan Robinson
Noah Robinson
Timothy Robinson
John Seward
John Tibbals
and perhaps others.
Later came from Durham
Thomas Spelman (1756)
Israel Bartlett (1758)
Ezra Baldwin, Jr. (1764)
Jonathan Rose, after a few years' residence in Enfield, Connecticut.

63
Just when the report of this "battle" (April 19, 1775) reached Granville is not now certain, but it came, and it came soon, and the effect was elec-(64)trical. All farm work was held in abeyance. There was only one task to be done. That was to get the minute men started. It has been stated that they were on the road within twenty-four hours after the news of Concord and Lexington was received; but whether that is a fact or not, it is a fact that Capt. Lebbeus Ball got his company together with such equipment as was at hand and left Granville with his men on April 29, 1775, for Cambridge. The following list shows how much in earnest the people of Granville were. The list may not be complete, but it is the best obtainable.

Captain
Lebbeus Ball
1st Lieut.
Lemuel Bancroft
2nd Lieut.
Jesse Munson
Sergeants
John Stiles
Joel Bancroft
Benjamin Stow
Corporals
Elijah Stiles
Ebenezer Smith
John Cornwall
Jacob Bates
Fifer
Jonathan Forbs
Merrick Hitchcock
Privates
John Bancroft
Lemuel Haynes
Abner Barlow
Reuben Hickcox
Ebenezer Barlow

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George Hubbard
Linus Bates
Jesse Miller
Albert Black
Ephraim Munson
Richard Brown
Abner Rose
Amos Clark
Daniel Rose
Israel Coe
David Rose
Daniel Cooley
Elijah Rose
Ebenezer Curtiss
Gad Rose
Fenner Foster
Jonathan Rose
Peter Gibbons
Russell Rose
Ebenezer B. Gould
Eber Spelman
Asher Granger
John Wright
Seth Granger
Jeremiah Griswold
Stephen Wright

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Form Prepared by Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, Independent Historian

Pages 1-52 Contents Posted, 2020 at

Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2.1:37. March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Research Report at above link is dedicated to My Brother "Bill"
William Brian Phelon

Who Loved his Family and Our History

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See next section **A biographical study of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin and his sons from the American Revolution to the War of 1812**

**The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741
West Granville, MA**

**A biographical study of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin and his sons
from the American Revolution to the War of 1812**

The Abner Rose Tavern, 1784:

Becomes the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799

The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern

Jacob Baldwin was born in 1746 in Branford, Connecticut and moved to Granville, Massachusetts in 1781.²¹² The Daniel Rose House at 1460 [1442] Main Road has been traditionally referred to as 'The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern', purchased by Lieutenant Baldwin from the heirs of Daniel Rose III in 1794, thirteen years after Jacob arrived in Granville. The home's earlier Rose family history, establishing the date of the home at 1741, had been forgotten until William Brian Phelon's research in 2004 revealed the previously unlocated 1741 bond of Daniel Rose at the Massachusetts Historical Society.²¹³

This study follows up on the Daniel Rose House research and looks at the biographical background associated with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, a distant Rose family relation, who served during the American Revolution, marching with the Granville Company to defend the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1782. Known as Ensign, Sergeant and Lieutenant, he was well-respected in Granville where he ran a tavern beside his blacksmith forge; and was appointed to several town offices as Surveyor, Sealer of Weights and Measures and Tythiguan collecting a tithe for the church and clergy. This is also the story of his sons, two of whom served during the War of 1812. Denizen, his second oldest son, was a Master's Mate on board the *USS Peacock* in April 1814 when it defeated the British brig *Epervier* in action that resulted in a Congressional Resolution awarding the midshipmen of the *Peacock*, including Denizen, a Congressional presentation sword, that since that time has come to be known as one of the finest of such swords; he was killed in action aboard the *USS Peacock* later that year.

Lieutenant Baldwin's third oldest son, Russell, as an Acting Midshipman -- and later Lieutenant --, was present when the famous inspiring order "Don't Give Up the Ship" was given by his mortally wounded captain of the *USS Chesapeake* at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813; and sailed aboard many of the well-known vessels of the era, including three of the original six frigates, authorized by Congress in 1794, the year his father Jacob purchased the Daniel Rose House. Russell Baldwin was aboard the first "Frigate A", the *USS United States* (1797), named by President George Washington and commissioned on his birthday; the *USS Constellation* (1797) and the *USS Chesapeake* (1799). Their sister ship the *USS Constitution*, begun in Boston in 1794, launched in 1797, and now the oldest commissioned ship in the United States Navy and the oldest commissioned ship afloat in the world, is preserved in Boston at the Charlestown Navy Yard on the Boston Freedom Trail. For Jacob's sons who lived in the Daniel Rose House, the two portals for artillery pieces in the west cellar wall and the rails of the cage bar in their father's Tavern room, found counterparts at sea that can be

²¹² "Jacob Baldwin," File No. 1928, Granville Family Notes, Ben Jones and Hattie Moore before 1912, p. 52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1928>
For file notes from C.C. Baldwin's *Baldwin Genealogy* (1881), see Baldwin Family Papers, Folder 1, 17. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577> "Branford Vital Records 1644-1850," 10 citing Barbour Collection, Vol. 3, 109 at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/1034/images/VBMDUSACT1634_0003-0020?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK469&_phstart=successSource&pld=34044. *Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

²¹³ For quick reference outside the prior research recorded on these Continuation Sheets, which largely replicates the material in the following source -- see Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2," 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Hereafter, Phelon Geske, PART 2. Continuation sheets 53 on, are from a document intended for posting, to summarize all research to date.

visualized as like the now preserved gun-ports on and below decks and the spindles in cabin doors of the *Constitution*, particularly in the vicinity of the officers' dining quarters.²¹⁴

The Daniel Rose III House, home to six Revolutionary War soldiers, and the next generations

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) and his wife Achsah Ball Rose (1735-1818), called 'Accy' pronounced as 'Achsy', had eleven children,²¹⁵ nearly twice the number that Jacob Baldwin and his wife Lucy had at the time they ran a tavern (1794-1799) in the same house, which may explain why the Baldwin Tavern had room for more seating of patrons. The military service during the American Revolution of Daniel and Achsah's four sons living in Granville: Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829), Abner Rose (1751-1829), Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830), and Seth Rose (1762-1811) is documented in *The Daniel Rose House PART 2*.²¹⁶ Additional information about their military service and the use of the house as the Abner Rose Tavern as per a license issued in 1784 to Daniel's son Abner, appears below.

Daniel and Achsah Rose's eldest son Eber was born June 20, 1748 and appears to have left Granville before the American Revolution, moving to Newbury, MA where he married an Elizabeth Green (1762-1828) on November 23, 1780.²¹⁷ Eber and Elizabeth named several of their children after Eber's family in Granville, including his mother, Achsah, and his brothers, Abner and Russell.²¹⁸ In the 1800 Census, Eber and Elizabeth were living in Newburyport with four

²¹⁴ For comparison to gun ports at the Daniel Rose House, see *USS Constitution* Museum, America's Navy, at https://www.google.com/maps/@42.3725343,-71.0567716,3a,90y,218.28h,81.45t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sAF1QipNslUZMT4dcqjIP09lum_HM7gUqTJncuDomD_yI!2e10!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en; and for similarities of doors near dining quarters to 'cage bar', see <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.3725112,-71.0567452,3a,25.8y,343.19h,79.86t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sAF1QipMjSm2vnwt5CMqH7hBtZ9XZk1NBoNz3JuMh3761!2e10!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en>;

²¹⁵ For children (with twins Louisa and Elizabeth named as one child) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> For 'Accy' and 'Achsy' spelling, see *Town Minutes and Earmarks, with Births, Marriages, and Deaths* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40369_266024_0001-00028?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=8a1b48777d0e9095edfd9c5bb558d1a6&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK758&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=10938506 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook).

²¹⁶ Further documentation of the service of Abner Rose, Daniel Rose III, Daniel Rose, Jr., Russell Rose and Seth Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2, passim, in addition to references from *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* herein annotated.

²¹⁷ They were married by the Rev. Samuel Spring in Newburyport and the record reads 'Ebenezer' with a superscript in the same handwriting, "shoud be Eber." See Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook) at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40143_270403_0001-00019?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=7cb3ab3018e376bc66bebb362c0538c7&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK856&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=3452019 'Eber Rose' at Wikitree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11578> On Newburyport marriage, November 23, 1780, see *Vital Record Transcripts* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/41254_265572-00842?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=70721f0ee5dd7db0a45197410a8fb764&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK746&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=80780411 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

²¹⁸ Their children were Eber born Feb. 13, 178- (d. 1801); Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1781; Hannah, b. April 8, 1791; Louisa, b. Aug. 16, 1793; Louisa, b. July 22, 1803; Lucinda, b. July 6, 1789; Marcy, b. April 27, 1792 d. September 7, 1793); Marcy, b. Jan. 24, 1795; Mary b. Feb. 7, 1788; Russell, b. Nov. 26, 1796; and Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1786. Newburyport Births, 337 at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/41254_265572-00337?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=43fa8ffbd9faa0cb89f4321c46eb13a6&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK782&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=80767971 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

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children, two boys and two girls under ten years of age.²¹⁹ In 1805, Eber may have been the 'Ebenezer Ross' who was a laborer in Jarvis Row, Boston, which ran from Newbury (now Washington Street) east with the street name changed to Norfolk Place in 1828.²²⁰ Eber Rose died in 1816.²²¹

The Rev. Eber Rose Butler (1827-1901) was Eber's grandson, born to his daughter Mary Rose Butler (1788-1878) who married Nathaniel Butler (1795-1853), a farmer, sailor and mason (stone/bricklayer) on April 18, 1818, the eve of what became known as Patriot's Day. Their marriage was the first in Boston solemnized by the Rev. John Pierpont, D.D. (1785-1866), a former merchant who became a poet and minister, soon to be appointed to the Congregational and Unitarian Hollis Street Church, becoming nationally recognized as an educator, abolitionist and advocate for temperance, running for governor of Massachusetts in the 1840s.²²² Daniel Rose III's great-grandson Eber Rose Butler was a businessman whose successful New York firm Butler & Rutter was the original inventor of bronze knobs and locks for doors in America before he returned to Boston in 1880 and became the highly respected minister of the Warrenton Street Chapel where a stained glass window after Millet's 'The Sower' was dedicated to his memory in 1906. In 1889, Rev. Butler became the pastor of two Unitarian churches in Revere and Beechmont, MA.²²³ He was a Free Mason and member of numerous prohibition organizations.²²⁴

Births at Daniel Rose House Borning Room, 'Fort Rose', during the French and Indian Wars

In 1986, Leona Clifford who recorded on paper the oral history she heard and her family's experiences, related a story of a baby being born to the David Rose family, during the night without a candle lighted because of fear of an Indian attack.²²⁵ Perhaps this was the story of Deacon David Rose's wife Elizabeth Fowler Rose (1705-1775) who, records show, gave birth to one surviving child at Granville in June of 1742 when the Daniel Rose House was nearly completed and its deed about to be recorded in October while David's nearby house would not be recorded until April 1743. Elizabeth's child could have been born in her brother-in-law Daniel's home, adjacent to David's home-under

²¹⁹ 1800 United States Federal Census; Census Place: Newburyport, Essex, Massachusetts; Series: M32; Roll: 14; Page: 341; Image: 182; Family History Library Film: 205613. Ancestry.com. 1800 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

²²⁰ The Boston Directory [1805], (Boston: Edward Cotton, 1805), 107 at

<https://archive.org/details/bostondirectory00inbost/page/106/mode/2up?q=Rose>

²²¹ Eber Rose died on December 23, 1816 at age 69 and was interred in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, Boston. His age coincides with Eber of Granville's birthday; in answer to query at Wikitree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11578> His son named 'Eber' died in Newburyport in 1801.

²²² Arthur Wellington Brayley, *Schools and Schoolboys of Old Boston . . . from 1636 to 1844* (Boston: L.P. Hager, 1894), 180 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=tNc-AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA180&lpg=PA180&dq=Eber+Rose,+Boston&source=bl&ots=ggJQmXlcrq&sig=ACfU3U3qV6Y0IKIDTq-vR6jjqeMD5w7fQg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8GSz3sAhXJVN8KHXCyB4sQ6AEwEnoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=Eber%20Rose%2C%20Boston&f=false>, Also see *Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts Town and Vital Records (1620-1988)* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40902_264016_0151-00052?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=4de1a4f109a67a8de16c9a970ba6f84e&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK789&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pld=8434644 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

²²³ Rev. Eber Rose Butler's papers are at the Andover Harvard Theological Library. See Charles Bowdoin Fillebrown, *The Family of Rev. John Butler* (Private Circulation, 1908), 10 at https://books.google.com/books?id=BPo6AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=Eber+Rose,+Boston&source=bl&ots=mhJ7Eb8IQD&sig=ACfU3U2ZL7KfAmAZ7cvtOf_X-2VN6EiHww&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8GSz3sAhXJVN8KHXCyB4sQ6AEwE3oECAYQAg#v=onepage&q=Eber%20Rose%2C%20Boston&f=false

²²⁴ For picture and biography of Rev. Eber Rose, see Brayley, 180-181.

²²⁵ File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*, February 1986, Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

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construction.²²⁶ Or, the story could have applied six years later, when Elizabeth may have helped deliver her sister-in-law Achsa Rose and Daniel's firstborn, without daring to risk candlelight in Daniel and Achsa's home.

At their high elevation in Granville, the westernmost of the Rose family homesteads, the Borning Room window of the Daniel Rose House on the western slope of Prospect Mountain, faces west, placing its occupants (without blackout curtains), at risk from an enemy's distant vantage point. Daniel and Achsa's first child, Eber was born in late June 1748, shortly after a peace treaty was agreed to between Britain and France (April 30, 1748), signed as the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (October 18, 1748) that ended King George's War (1744-1748) the third of the four French and Indian Wars in British North America. However, by the terms of the treaty, Fort Louisbourg captured through the major effort of Massachusetts Bay colonists, was returned to the French, setting the stage for the fourth war, known in British North America as the French and Indian War (1754-1763) during the Seven Years War *waged in Europe*.

Six children were born in the Daniel Rose House during the fourth war: Enos born April 11, 1755, died November 9, 1759; Marcy the "first" born February 22, 1757, died 1765; Achsa born December 29, 1758, died September 25, 1759; two daughters who appear to have been twins, having the same birthdate in different sources: Louisa and Elizabeth (1760-1822) born August 1, 1760; Elizabeth married Stephen Murray; they had nine children, two named after her siblings Eber and Louisa; and she died in Rutland, VT, July 24, 1822. Seth was born in 1762. Daniel and Achsa's fifth daughter Marcy (1766-1829) was born March 28, 1766, married Micah Adams of Medway, MA before 1791 and had six children.²²⁷

The Daniel Rose House was called 'Fort Rose' by owner William Brian Phelon, who observed (2013):

"In the westward facing foundation wall there are what appear to be two cannon ports each 15" wide and 10" high with a bottom sill 30" off the ground. Other evidence like a gun port over the front door, a level foundation wall across the front of the house to support a palisade, mortises in the front surface of the front posts (with pieces of broken off tenons and trunnels) and framing modifications to enclose a well support the theory this was a fort." The ports "could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft."²²⁸

²²⁶ David and Elizabeth's son David Rose Jr. (1735-1812) was born in Connecticut; their daughter Olive Rose Tibbals (1742-1762) was born in Granville on June 19, 1742 and her three-year-old sister Lucy died three months later. At the time, David Rose was building his home to complete it before April 1743 when his deed was recorded, which indicated he had fulfilled the requirement to build a house as set forth in his settlement bond of 1741.

²²⁷ Louisa and Elizabeth, each with a birth record of August 1, 1760 in different sources: Louisa is listed in *Granville Births, Vital records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (Boston, Mass.: NEHGS, 1914), 73; and Elizabeth Rose Murray is listed at https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/elizabeth-rose-24-1qtsl?geo_a=r&geo_s=ca&geo_t=us&geo_v=2.0.0&o_iid=41014&o_lid=41014&o_sch=Web+Property+Massachusetts,Town+and+Vital+Records,+1620-1988. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. For Marcy Rose Adams, wife of Micah, married before 1791, who died at Medway, MA in 1829, age 64; and their surviving daughter Nabby, three daughters and two sons who died 1791-1808, see *Vital Records of Medway, Massachusetts, to the 1850* (Boston: Pub. by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-record fund, 1905), 15, 285, 286 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t5v701036&view=1up&seq=290&q1=Micah%20and%20Mercy>.

²²⁸ William Brian Phelon, Correspondence 2013, cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:43-45. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Also see below, David Rose Fort and residence site within minutes of the Daniel Rose House. Supporting the 'Fort Rose' theory was evidence noticed by John O. Curtis (2003), former Director of the Curatorial Department at Old Sturbridge Village, "Two architectural features are particularly noteworthy. . . The other architectural feature, although now missing, is readily defined by the explicit physical evidence that does survive in the form of mortises in posts across the front frame of the house and the survival of a stone foundation which defines the footprint of the porch. Porches on 18th century houses are as rare as the proverbial hen's teeth, and for the Baldwin House to have had a porch across the front, with a wrap-around to shelter the coffin door in the end, is, in my experience, unique. I know of no Massachusetts example." See "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Barse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

The Abner Rose Tavern sets a precedent for the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern

In 1784, Abner Rose, son of Achsah and Daniel Rose III, was listed as a Tavern Keeper holding a regular Innkeeper's license and operating out of his father's home. Abner Rose may have continued running the tavern²²⁹ under the tavern license held by Jacob Baldwin in 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794 the year Jacob purchased the Daniel Rose House. Thereafter, Jacob Baldwin held a license in 1795, 1796, and 1797. Abner may have pitched in to run the tavern after Jacob's death in February 1798, because Jacob's widow Lucy Baldwin "promptly" renewed the license in her name in 1798 and 1799. Lucy kept the Tavern running until she married again in December 1799 when she and, presumably, all of her six children then left Granville for her second husband's home in Hartford, CT.²³⁰

Jacob Baldwin, born 1746, a distant Rose Family relative and descendant of blacksmiths

Although some biographical file notes for Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin of Granville, state he was seventeen years of age at the time he arrived at Granville, placing his birth date at c. 1764, his actual birth date as the (therein) stated son of Israel Baldwin (Jr.) of Branford, was October 2, 1746. This indicates Jacob was about age 35 when he arrived in Granville in 1781.²³¹ Neither the birth dates of 1746 or c. 1764 would be appropriate to an age of '40' at death in February 1798 as recorded in the West Granville Congregational Church and cemetery records, thus presenting the three various dates given for Jacob Baldwin's birth, with '1746' as the accepted date herein.²³²

Based on the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, Jacob Baldwin of Granville, was born in Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut on October 2, 1746. He was the son of Israel Baldwin (1721-1767) and Lydia Frisbie (1720-1767) who were married on December 27, 1744 by Reverend Jonath[a]n Mer[r]jick.²³³ Jacob Baldwin's father 'Israel II' was known as 'Israel of Bear Place'²³⁴ and was the son of Deacon Israel Baldwin (1694-1765) of Branford and Dinah Butler (1799-1801) who married on December 10, 1718 in Branford, Connecticut.²³⁵ Jacob Baldwin was also called "Jacob of Bear Place" by his great-grandson John Russell Sampson in 1897.²³⁶

²²⁹ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:40-41, 47, 49n164, 54. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²³⁰ Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1954), 291, 338-339.

²³¹ "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room. Jacob Baldwin's life dates c. 1764-1798, based on the MACRIS file information, appeared in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:54. When the 1985 file was prepared, the last two digits of '1746' may have been transposed as '1764'.

²³² The church cemetery records (death at age 40) suggest a birth date of c. 1758. "Granville Deaths," Massachusetts Vital Records Project, 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml Also see "West Granville Cemetery," File #1924" West Granville Burials and Notes 001," 3 (of 34) at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924>

²³³ "Branford Vital Records 1644-1850," p. 10 citing Barbour Collection, Vol. 3, 109. *Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

²³⁴ Charles Candee Baldwin, *The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1888* (Cleveland, Ohio: The Leader Printing Co., 1881), 326 (beginning at 304) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=LYoJAAQBAJ&pg=PA304&lpg=PA304&dq=Deacon+George+Baldwin+married+Deborah+Rose&source=bl&ots=Lu5T2LGu0q&sig=ACfU3U2LeuN4TYcBDNeTzhNHPeNaKCwp0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwib2sbq9-3pAhVhl3IEHbXTB-8Q6AEwB3oECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Deacon%20George%20Baldwin%20married%20Deborah%20Rose&f=false> Hereafter cited as Baldwin (1881).

²³⁵ On death of Israel Baldwin in 1765, see *Find a Grave*, memorial page for Deacon Israel Baldwin (13 Dec 1694–25 Jul 1765), Find a Grave Memorial no. 18348367, citing Congregational Church Cemetery, North Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, USA ; Maintained by Jan Franco (contributor 46625834) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/18348367/israel-baldwin> and https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2007/184/18348367_118356993698.jpg On place of marriage at Branford, see

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According to the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, the senior Israel was a 'husbandman', the eighteenth-century term for a free farmer and landowner, who joined the church before 1715; became a deacon before 1745 and was Town Clerk in 1748 and "perhaps other years."²³⁷ Deacon Israel Baldwin (Israel I) was the son of, and Jacob was the great-grandson of, George Baldwin (1662-1728) and Deborah Rose (1671-1754) who were married in 1689 at Branford, Connecticut.²³⁸

George Baldwin was the son of John Baldwin (c. 1619-c. 1681) of Milford, CT and Mary Bruen Baldwin (c. 1634-1670).²³⁹ John Baldwin was a blacksmith, who was "in those days, held in high esteem," because blacksmiths practiced a trade of honor that was sought out by towns. The blacksmith could be invited by a township to establish residency therein, as John Baldwin was, in fact, invited in 1675 to move from Fairfield, CT by the people of Guilford, CT to practice his trade in that town; and in 1676 was given a half-acre near the Guilford town green for his shop.²⁴⁰

Recorded as a deacon in 1715, George Baldwin followed his father's trade as a blacksmith and "left an enormous estate."²⁴¹ George Baldwin's great-grandson Jacob Baldwin, described in the Granville Public Library Historical Room MACRIS files as a blacksmith based upon that occupation mentioned in a deed c. 1788, appears to have followed the trade of his great-great-grandfather John Baldwin and his great-grandfather George Baldwin, rather than his father Israel II's primary occupation as farmer.²⁴²

Deborah Rose Baldwin (1671-1754) was the daughter of Deacon John Rose (1642-1722) of Branford and Phebe Ives (1642-1682). The Deacon was the son of John Rose (1619-1683)²⁴³ who was brother to Daniel Rose (1631-1711).²⁴⁴ Daniel was father to Jonathan Rose (1679-1768) of Wethersfield, Connecticut who built his home circa 1743 at 'Bedford

Dowling Family Tree, Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=jonathan&n=rose&oc=2>

²³⁶ "John Russell Sampson," SAR Membership 7092, 1897. Vol. 36, *U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Hereafter cited as Sampson, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1897.

²³⁷ Baldwin (1881), 312.

²³⁸ On George Baldwin, see WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Baldwin-4343> On Deborah Rose, daughter of Deacon Jonathan (not spelled John) Rose (1642-1722), see Baldwin (1881), 304 and Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=deborah&n=rose&oc=2>

²³⁹ See "Mary Bruen Baldwin," WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bruen-216> Baldwin (1881), 304 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=LYoJAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA304&lpg=PA304&dq=Deacon+George+Baldwin+married+Deborah+Rose&source=bl&ots=Lu5T2LGU0q&sig=ACfU3U2LeuN4TYcBDNeTzhNHPeNaKCwp0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwib2sbq9-3pAhVhl3IEHbXTB-8Q6AEwB3oECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Deacon%20George%20Baldwin%20married%20Deborah%20Rose&f=false>; Mrs. John Russell Sampson, *Kith and Kin. Written, at their Urgent Request, for the Children of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Sampson By Their Mother* . . . (Williamsburg, VA: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1922), 73. Hereafter cited as Sampson (1922).

²⁴⁰ On additional reason for the blacksmith favorably viewed in a community because area politics were more easily discussed among neighbors at the blacksmith's shop, see Baldwin (1881), 411*n8.

²⁴¹ Baldwin (1881), 304; Sampson (1922), 73.

²⁴² According to the biography of Jacob Baldwin in GRN 33, "His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith." This would have been a deed before that of Nov. 3, 1788. Also see Baldwin (1881), 411*n8. "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁴³ On John Rose's removal to Branford from Wethersfield, see Stiles, Henry R. *The History of Ancient Wethersfield Connecticut*. The Grafton Press. New York, 1904, 589-590 accessed 2/6/2020 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=675> Also see John Rose (1618-1683) and his son Deacon John [not spelled 'Jonathan' as in Baldwin (1881), 304] Rose (1642-1722) at Find a Grave, respectively at Memorial Number: 166094502 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/166094502/john-rose> and Memorial Number: 166126114 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/166126114/john-rose>

²⁴⁴ On Daniel Rose, see Geni.com website at <https://www.geni.com/people/Daniel-Rose/6000000002653666883>

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Plantation', later Granville. Jonathan of Granville was first cousin to Deborah's father Deacon John Rose and was father to Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) who, in 1741, built his home – *The Daniel Rose House* -- in Granville. In 1794, Lieutenant Baldwin would purchase the home of Daniel Rose III, second cousin to Jacob's great-grandmother, Deborah Rose.

Jacob Baldwin arrives in Granville, 1781

Jacob Baldwin is first documented as living in Granville, Massachusetts in 1781. According to the Baldwin family genealogy, "Jacob, b. Oct. 2, 1746" conveys land in 1781, presumably in Branford, to his older half-brother Israel Baldwin (1721-1787), "describing himself as late of Branford, and then of Granville, Hampshire County, Mass."²⁴⁵

Sergeant Jacob Baldwin's Military Service in 1782, after arriving in Granville

After his arrival in Granville in 1781, Jacob Baldwin's service as a Sergeant in the militia is recorded by the Daughters of the American Revolution,²⁴⁶ based on his entry in *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (1896), which reads:

Jacob Baldwin. Sergeant, Capt. Benjamin Barns's co., Col. David Moseley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; service from June 12 to June 17, 1782, 6 days' marched to quell the mob at Northampton."²⁴⁷

Before Jacob Baldwin moved to Granville about 1781, Captain Benjamin Barns (1741-1834) was a 2d Corporal in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company of Granville, Col. Timothy Danielson's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775 and enlisted May 6, 1775, according to *Soldiers and Sailors* . . . Daniel Rose, his sons Russell Rose and Abner Rose and their cousin David Rose II/Jr. (1736-1799) and Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the free black man who had been brought up from infancy and resided at the David Rose household, also served as privates in Captain Ball's company when it set out for Boston.²⁴⁸

Captain Barns was at Roxbury, October 6, 1775 and December 22, 1775, during the Siege of Boston as were Daniel Rose, his sons Abner and Russell, and the men of Granville.²⁴⁹ Moseley also served as 2d Lieutenant, in Captain Aaron Coe's 5th (Granville) Company in Colonel John Moseley's third Hampshire County regiment; with the Northern Army; in Captain William Cooley's (Granville) Company; and in other companies raised to reinforce the Continental Army. The year after Jacob Baldwin moved to Granville, Captain Barns was the Captain, of the Granville Company, in Colonel David Moseley's Hampshire County third regiment in 1782.²⁵⁰

Colonel David Moseley (1735-1798) commanded the third regiment of Hampshire County Massachusetts troops in 1782; and earlier in the American Revolution led a company of militia at Fort Ticonderoga in 1776; and "served under Colonel John Moseley in the Burgoyne campaign, fighting at Saratoga to witness the defeat of British General John Burgoyne.

²⁴⁵ On deed from Jacob to Israel Baldwin, see Baldwin (1881), 326.

²⁴⁶ Ancestor A005277, Daughters of the American Revolution Descendants Search at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_descendants/?action=list&MyPrimary_Seqn=1052856&MyLineage_Count=1&Preview=Yes

²⁴⁷ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=563&q1=Boldwin>. Jacob Baldwin is listed in Captain Barns' Company in Wilson, 319. Also see File #2327 Revolutionary War Soldiers, Granville," *Granville History Digital Collection* pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2327>

²⁴⁸ Alfred Minot Copeland, ed., "Our Country and Its People," A History of Hampden County [(Boston):The Century Memorial Publishing Company, 1902], Vol. 3, 258-259 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=i_ISmusdkiQC&q=Moseley#v=snippet&q=Moseley&f=false

²⁴⁹ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13-16. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²⁵⁰ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=699&q1=Boldwin>

Biographies record that "From his diary: '24 day of Sept. 1777. I went to Saratoga in the alarm of the militia; General Burgoyne was delivered into our hands a Prisoner of War the 17th day of October 1777. I returned home the 19th Day of October from the Camps.'"²⁵¹

Sergeant Jacob Baldwin's Spontoon and Spurs from the American Revolution

Jacob Baldwin's record as Sergeant is reflected by the fact that a "Spontoon & pr. Spurs, presumably a 'Sergeant's Spontoon' was listed in his estate inventory of June 12, 1798 wherein he is described as "Lt. Jacob Baldwin." His estate also included the clothing and weaponry of a soldier, including "3 Soldiers Coats" and "a Hanger, Gun and bayonet."²⁵² The 'Hanger' was used to mount the gun on the wall of his home, originally built by his distant relation Daniel Rose III.

A spontoon was a type of pike, with a shaft, usually of wood and roughly five feet in length headed by a spear-type ornate device of forged steel that could be used in troop formation against cavalry. By orders of General George Washington, issued at Valley Forge, on December 22, 1777, junior officers of the Continental Army were required to be armed with a functional spontoon as an identification of office and standard sidearm on the battlefield.²⁵³ As a blacksmith and a sergeant, Jacob could have forged the iron or steel head of his own spontoon.

When Jacob Baldwin joined other officers of Captain Barn's Company when it marched from Granville to Northampton, he left with Daniel Rose III's son, Daniel Rose, Jr. who rode on horseback.²⁵⁴ Because Jacob Baldwin held the rank of Sergeant at the time, he also would have ridden horseback, as strongly suggested by the 'spurs' that were in his estate inventory twelve years later. He would have worn one of his soldier's coats, and armed with his gun, have carried the symbol of rank, his five-foot pike, the 'spontoon' he owned at the time he died.

In 1782, the quelling of the mob at Northampton was essential to the stability of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. In the spring of 1782, Yale graduate and former Congregational minister Samuel Ely (1740-1795) travelled throughout

²⁵¹ "About Col. David Moseley," Geni at <https://www.geni.com/people/Col-David-Moseley/6000000002369969796> For compass carried by Col. Moseley, also see *The History of the Celebration of the Two-Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Westfield*. . . 1919 (Concord, New Hampshire: The Rumford Press, 1919), 26.

²⁵² Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, *Recorded June 4, 1799, Records Book R 19, Box 8-1:60-62* at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

²⁵³ "Spontoon," Accession No. 71258, "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War," Division of Military History and Diplomacy, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian at <https://amhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/collection/object.asp?ID=703>

²⁵⁴ Rose, Daniel, Jr. Private, Capt. Benjamin Barns's co., Col. David Moseley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; service, 6 days; company marched to quell the mob at Northampton June 12 and June 16, 1782; and was allowed horse rations. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co. State Printers, 1905), Vol. 13, 568 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose> Hereafter, *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13. Daniel Rose, Jr. appears to have served at North Castle in Westchester County in 1776. See also, "Ross, Daniel (also given Daniel, Jr.). Receipt given to Benjamin Heywood Paymaster, 4th regt., dated Camp Mount Washington, Sept. 30, 1776, signed by said Ross and others belonging to Capt. Barns's co., for wages, etc., due prior to Jan. 1, 1776; also, Private, Capt. Thomas Barns's (5th) co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (5th) regt.; regimental return dated North Castle, Nov. 9, 1776; also, company receipts for wages for Sept. - Dec., 1776." *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . , (1905), Vol. 13, 582 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=592&q1=Rose>

Hampshire County, Massachusetts spreading the word to revoke the State Constitution of 1780 and replace it, due to escalating taxes contributing to economic setbacks. Ely received a judicial warning for his actions. But, in April, a mob of laborers and farmers from the hill towns descended on Northampton and demanded cessation of the courts. The local Northampton militia turned back the rioters, and Ely confessed to his part, was fined for fomenting rebellion, and jailed for six months.²⁵⁵

However, the Northampton riots were renewed in June when the mobs broke Ely out of jail. Hampshire County militia were ordered to retake Ely "in Support of Government against those Insurgents who Endeavor'd to Overturn it;" and after negotiations with the mob, three hostages from the mob were jailed until Ely was returned to authorities. But, the hostages then refused to leave the Northampton jail. Twelve hundred Hampshire County militia stood up against the armed mob that descended upon Northampton to free their fellow mob members.²⁵⁶ The militia included Captain Benjamin Barns' company in Colonel David Moseley's regiment, "that Marched to Quell the Mob att Northampton on the 12 and 16 Day of June, 1782."²⁵⁷ Jacob Baldwin was one of the men from Granville who marched with Captain Barns' company.

Ensign Jacob Baldwin of the Congregational Church, Granville, 1790

In 1790, Jacob Baldwin was listed as an Ensign in three records. He is addressed as 'Ensign' when recorded as "Surveyor" in the "records of the Town Meetings" of Granville, MA for March 8, 1790;²⁵⁸ listed with the rank of 'Ensign' in the Census of 1790 with a household of seven;²⁵⁹ and is recognized as 'Ensign' in the Congregational Church record of July 5, 1790 reporting the death of 'Fannie', at age 5 y 8 mo., the daughter of "Ens. Jacob."²⁶⁰

For more on Daniel Rose, Jr., see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²⁵⁵ The Northampton 'mob' was part of a series of riotous actions escalating in 1787 when "Mr. Shay" detained two Granville men in Granville Center (Wilson, 135) in 1787; and four thousand rebellious troops led by American Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Shay, unsuccessfully attempted to capture the U.S. Arsenal at the Springfield, MA armory and were controlled by State and local militia. It has been argued that the years of riots and Shay's Rebellion brought attention to a call for amendments of the Articles of Confederation, concerning Federal and state authority; and "acted as a catalyst for the Constitutional Convention." *Leonard Richards, Shay's Rebellion: The American Revolution's Final Battle. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003) as cited in "Shay's Rebellion," Wikipedia at* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-upenn.edu-5

²⁵⁶ Van Beck Hall, *Politics Without Parties, Massachusetts, 1780-1791* (London: Henry M. Snyder & Co., Inc., University of Pittsburgh Press, 1982), 188 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ibVgwyYBHIwC&pg=PA188&lpg=PA188&dq=Northampton,+MA,+mob,+June+1782&source=bl&ots=7kQPmGoph-&sig=ACfU3U0IaJ22BRKPTMn8LoTaOFMiCLODg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwingJzrr8HrAhVBmeAKHRF8BLgQ6AEwEXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Northampton%2C%20MA%2C%20mob%2C%20June%201782&f=false>

²⁵⁷ Henry M. Burt; Silas W. Burt, *Early Days in New England. Life and Times of Henry Burt of Springfield* (Springfield, MA.: Clark W. Bryan Company Printers, 1893), 595-596.

²⁵⁸ George Livesay Van Deursen, M.D., National Number 17429, Application for Membership Sons of the American Revolution, March 10, 1905, Vol. 88. *U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Hereafter cited as Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

²⁵⁹ Original record of rank and first name is almost illegible. Year: 1790; Census Place: *Granville, Hampshire, Massachusetts*; Series: M637; Roll: 4; Page: 228; Image: 264; Family History Library Film: 0568144 at https://www.ancestryheritagequest.com/imageviewer/collections/5058/images/4440869_00264?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=10a6038b9572fdf174581d546280f9a9&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK430&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pid=65671

²⁶⁰ Recorded as "Fanny", July 6, 1790 in the West Granville Cemetery. See "Granville Deaths," Massachusetts Vital Records Project, 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml from Vital

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, 1798

In the Baldwin family genealogy of 1881, Jacob Baldwin's rank of 'Lieutenant' is mentioned, citing an inventory associated with the 1798 administration of his estate: "In this inventory, he is called Lieutenant."²⁶¹ The inventory of June 12, 1798 was recorded June 4, 1799.²⁶² This Baldwin genealogy reference to the 1798 estate inventory became the modern source for Jacob Baldwin's rank as Lieutenant and is accessible today in Hampshire County Probate Records, herein attached.

Following the accessible 1881 Baldwin family genealogy referring to Jacob Baldwin as a Lieutenant in his estate inventory papers of 1798-1799, the applications for membership to the Sons of the American Revolution, prepared by Lt. Jacob Baldwin's great-grandsons provided information concerning Jacob's rank as Lieutenant, that wasn't included in *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (1896).²⁶³

John Russell Sampson (1850-1907) of Charlottesville, VA, the son of Rev. Dr. Francis and Caroline Dudley Sampson was a descendant of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin's eldest daughter Mary, also known as 'Polly', who was born about 1789.²⁶⁴ Within months of the publication of *Soldiers and Sailors* . . ., Sampson indicated on his application of February 13, 1897 to the Sons of the American Revolution that he believed Jacob's rank of Lieutenant (noted in the Baldwin family genealogy of 1881) was achieved during the Revolution or "afterwards."²⁶⁵

George Livesay Van Deursen, M.D. (1867-1937) was a "physician at Lowell, MA" whose name was listed in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal in 1917; and was a Freemason initiated in 1901.²⁶⁶ Dr. Van Deursen was the brother of Lucy Van Deursen Dilley (born 1864) who was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Brother and sister were descendants of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin's youngest daughter Lucy born August 6, 1797; and were the children of

Records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850 (Boston, Massachusetts: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1914). Also see "West Granville Cemetery," File #1924" West Granville Burials and Notes 001," 3 (of 34), *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924> Courtesy, Granville Public Library.

²⁶¹ Baldwin (1881), 326.

²⁶² Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, *Recorded June 4, 1799, Records Book R 19, Box 8-1:60-62* at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61> Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. Online database. AmericanAncestors.org. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

²⁶³ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=563&q1=Boldwin>. Jacob Baldwin is listed in Captain Barns' Company in Wilson, 319. Also see File #2327 Revolutionary War Soldiers, Granville," *Granville History Digital Collection* pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2327>

²⁶⁴ Sampson (1922), 36. *Find a Grave* memorial page for John Russell Sampson (15 Jun 1850–14 May 1907), Find a Grave Memorial No. 104176646, citing Maplewood Cemetery, Charlottesville, Charlottesville City, Virginia, USA ; Maintained by Ray Isbell (contributor 47188697) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/104176646/john-russell-sampson> "Polly =Mary," Traditional Nicknames in Old Documents, Wikipedia accessed August 20, 2020 at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Traditional_Nicknames_in_Old_Documents_-_A_Wiki_List

²⁶⁵ Sampson, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1897.

²⁶⁶ Dr. Van Deursen was listed as admitted to the profession by Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in 1917. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (July 5, 1917), 26. For Masonic affiliation see Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons Membership Cards 1733–1990. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/5061/images/41264_B132596-1083?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pid=318792 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

Reverend Russell Dudley Van Deursen (d. 1867), son of Peter Van Deursen who married Lucy Baldwin, the daughter of Jacob and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin.²⁶⁷

Dr. Van Deursen stated on his membership application to the Sons of the American Revolution, dated March 1, 1905, that for his great-grandfather Jacob Baldwin, "The record in 1790 refers to him as 'Ensign' and in 1795 as 'Lieutenant'," referring to the records of the Town Meetings of Granville for March 8, 1790 and March 9, 1795, respectively. According to Dr. Van Deursen, the latter date marked the appointment of 'Lieutenant' Jacob Baldwin to the town office of "Surveyor" and "Sealer of Weights and Measures" in Granville.²⁶⁸ In another, second reference to Jacob Baldwin, dating to 1795, Jacob Baldwin appears in county records (unseen) as holding a Tavern License as an Innkeeper; and it is not known if his rank of Lieutenant appeared in that record.²⁶⁹

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin as "Sealer of Weights and Measures," 1795

The office Jacob Baldwin held in Granville, of "Sealer of Weights and Measures" still exists in Massachusetts towns today, according to Title XV, Chapter 98, Section 35 and Chapter 295 of the General Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.²⁷⁰ The 'Sealer' is responsible for working "to provide a balance in daily commerce" by checking (other than today's fuel) products that were also checked during the eighteenth-century, such as the net weight and pricing of food sold in stores.²⁷¹ As a Tavern Keeper and blacksmith, Jacob Baldwin was in the business of checking weights and measures on a daily basis for his own livelihood; and his appointment indicates the community's trust placed in his judgment.

Jacob Baldwin's inventory of 1798 includes "Scales," and "13 tin pans and measures," the entries reading more like household items for measuring spices or foodstuff in the keeping room than devices for community-wide measure, but could have helped provide that service.²⁷² His inventory also included a pair of steelyards that were transportable balances on a rod for measuring weights, whereby "one arm carries at its extremity a heavy bob and pointer, the latter

²⁶⁷ Emma C. Brewster Jones, comp., *A Record of the Descendants of William Brewster of the 'Mayflower'* (New York: The Grafton Press, 1908), Vol. 2, 718-719 Republished by Forgotten Books, 2016 at

file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Temp/TheBrewsterGenealogy15661907_10829858.pdf

²⁶⁸ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

²⁶⁹ Wilson, 338.

²⁷⁰ "Section 35" is "Comprehensive weights and measures enforcement in small towns, certification of sealers and deputies" requiring in "Section 35. (a) The mayor of each city and the selectmen of each town of more than 5,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants shall establish a comprehensive weights measures enforcement system, subject to annual review by the director . . ." The 191st General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at

<https://malegislature.gov/laws/generallaws/parti/titlexv/chapter98/section35>

²⁷¹ Sealer of Weights & Measures," City of Gloucester, Massachusetts at <https://gloucester-ma.gov/257/Sealer-of-Weights-Measures> Also see "Sealer of Weights and Measures," Westford, MA at <https://westfordma.gov/324/Sealer-of-Weights-Measures> ; Weights and Measures, Westfield, MA at <https://www.cityofwestfield.org/239/Weights-Measures>

²⁷² Abner Rose's inventory, twenty years later, also includes "13 tin pans," (see below) likely the same 13 tin pans, further suggesting he was living in the Daniel Rose House after Jacob's death. In the Baldwin inventory, within two lines of the measures, there's an entry for "Spice Mill, Choping [Chopping] Knife Scales & toster [toaster]." Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, *Box 8-1:60-62* at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:62>. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

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moving along a scale affixed to the stand and serving to indicate when the beam is in its standard position," that likely reflected his role as "Sealer of Weights and Measures" for the town of Granville.²⁷³

Jacob Baldwin as Town Surveyor in Granville, MA, 1783-1795

Today, Jacob Baldwin is listed in DAR records as 'Surveyor' in the town of Granville in 1783, based on a DAR publication of 1947 listing Massachusetts town officers.²⁷⁴ Prior to the 1947 DAR publication, the 1922 DAR entry for Lucy Van Deursen Dilley, notes Jacob Baldwin's role as 'Surveyor':

"Gr-granddaughter of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe, his wife. Jacob Baldwin (1746-98) was surveyor in the town of Granville, Mass., where he died. He was born in Branford, Conn.²⁷⁵

Lucy Van Deursen Dilley's record and that of the 1947 DAR publication appear to be based on the March 10, 1905 Membership Application of Mrs. Dilley's brother Dr. Van Deursen who recorded from the records of Town Meetings at Granville, the offices held by Jacob Baldwin from 1783 to 1795, as previously listed herein. Included was Jacob's appointed office to collect tithes, a percentage, traditionally one-tenth, of income for support of the church and clergy, most likely for the recently constructed and nearby Second Church of Christ Congregational in the Middle Parish (West Granville):

"he was chosen "Surveyor," March 19, 1783;" Tythiguan, March 15, 1784;" "Surveyor, March 8, 1790;" Surveyor," and "Sealer of Weights and Measures," March 9, 1795."²⁷⁶

The eighteenth-century surveyor in a township was often 'Surveyor of Highways' meaning the person charged with clearing the roads and, in some towns, charging a toll to pass through those roads.²⁷⁷ Or, if a more literal translation were applied to the job description, the 'surveyor' could have been given the task of actually creating or overseeing the survey and map of the land of the township, especially when chosen to be 'Surveyor' at about the time the Massachusetts' legislature's 1794 act required each township to submit a survey completed within the past seven years. Following the completion of the required survey of Granville in November 1794, Jacob Baldwin was appointed 'Surveyor' on March 9, 1795 and that survey was signed by the Town Committee of Granville on May 23, 1795 during his term.

²⁷³ A steelyard is "A balance consisting of a scaled arm suspended off center, a hook at the shorter end on which to hang the object being weighed, and a counterbalance at the longer end that can be moved to find the weight." "Steelyard," *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, Fifth edition (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, 2016, 2011 cited in *Your Dictionary* at <https://www.yourdictionary.com/steelyard>

²⁷⁴ DAR Source: *Town Officers 1775-1783 of thirty-three towns in Massachusetts* (Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, 1947), Part 1, GRC, S1, Vol. 328, p. 151 at <http://library.nehqs.org/search~S0?/Xofficers+of+33+towns&SORT=DZ/Xofficers+of+33+towns&SORT=DZ&extended=0&SUBKEY=officers+of+33+towns/1%2C2014%2C2014%2CB/frameset&FF=Xofficers+of+33+towns&SORT=DZ&2%2C2%2C>.

²⁷⁵ See entry for Lucy Van Deursen Dilley, National Member No. 61579 and her daughter Mrs. Edna May Dilley Stearns, National Member 61580 in the *Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C., Press of Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1922), Vol. LXI, 198-199 at https://books.google.com/books?id=7HgZAQAIAAJ&pg=RA1-PA198&lpg=RA1-PA198&dq=Lucy+Van+Deursen+Dilley,+jacob+baldwin&source=bl&ots=N_T2uZ_f6Y&sig=ACfU3U30qVw6OrZak9KLM5bToze0UMfctg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMx_3MqfXqAhWuIXIEHe-xB4UQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lucy%20Van%20Deursen%20Dilley%2C%20jacob%20baldwin&f=false

²⁷⁶ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

²⁷⁷ "Roads and Travel in New England 1790-1840," Teach U.S. History.org at <http://www.teachushistory.org/detocqueville-visit-united-states/articles/roads-travel-new-england-1790-1840>

Jacob Baldwin's possible role in the actual job of mapmaker or 'surveyor', prompted by the 1794 act of the Massachusetts legislature, suggests he could have been the unknown, or a contributing, surveyor responsible for the anonymous November 1794 *Plan of Granville*, signed by Josiah Harvey and Samuel Rogers, of the Town Committee on May 23, 1795.²⁷⁸ The Committee's approval occurred one year after the heirs of Daniel Rose sold their house and property to Jacob Baldwin. Daniel Rose may have had mapmaking skills that he could have taught, before his death in 1790, to his younger neighbor Jacob Baldwin. The Rose to Baldwin deed was recorded on May 16, 1794, just six months before the undated anonymous survey, which carefully details the highway in front of the Rose-Baldwin House.²⁷⁹

In 1794, Baldwin may have been assisted by Colonel David Moseley with whom he served to 'quell the mob at Northampton' in 1782. In Westfield, where he was born, Moseley "was the first public surveyor of the town. His royal commission is still preserved by his descendants, and also his compass, used in running town and division lines. His book shows the 'Two Hundred Acres lying on the Symsbury Road,' laid out by him for Jacob Wendell, Esq., of Boston."²⁸⁰

On the 1794 plan, along the County Road at the location of the Jacob Baldwin Tavern, there is a break in the dashed line of the County Road. There are two more breaks, one west of Baldwin's, presumably in the location of the Ezra Baldwin House (1763) and one east at the northwest corner of North Lane (referred to as 'County Road to Blandford' on the 1794 Plan) close to and across from the location believed to have been that of the David Rose House and fort (c. 1745).²⁸¹ David Rose's home lot has been placed in the vicinity of North Lane and South Lane No. 2, within sight of his brother Daniel's home farther west.²⁸² From the recollections of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes in 1833, it would appear that a newer

²⁷⁸ Dr. Josiah Harvey was recommended as Justice of the Peace by the three Granville Selectmen writing to Governor John Hancock in 1791. Plan of Granville, Surveyor's name not given, dated November 1794. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

²⁷⁹ There is a record of 'Maps' that Daniel Rose was to be paid for by Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville, cousin to Daniel's wife Achsah Ball Rose. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:10. Also see Deed, Rose to Baldwin, Book 31, p. 517 May 6, 1794, Registry of Deeds Springfield, MA. First Digitized 2015. Referenced, not illustrated or transcribed, in MACRIS file. For deed illustrated and transcribed, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: Appendix 3, 56-57; 2.3: Figure 60. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²⁸⁰ "About Col. David Moseley," Geni at <https://www.geni.com/people/Col-David-Moseley/6000000002369969796>

²⁸¹ Believed to be "built of stone in about 1744" on the hill across from the junction of Route 57 and North Lane on Benjamin Jones' map of 1900 (Granville Public Library Historical Room), when two stone pillars still remained, according to the Open Space and Recreation Plan 2004, Town of Granville, MA, Section 4, 98, 159 (Map) at https://www.townofgranville.net/sites/g/files/vyhlif4471f/uploads/open_space_recreation_plan.pdf Referenced in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:46. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

On "at least two forts were built in Granville," Samuel Bancroft's in 1744 and secondly, Deacon David Rose's fort built of stone c. 1745, "the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County," see MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 5 at

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

²⁸² The Daniel Rose House appears to have been fortified with a stone foundation containing two portals that Bill Phelon believed to be two cannon ports "which could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft" (Bill Phelon, 2013) cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:3, 42-44. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> The Daniel Rose House was built in 1741, west of David Rose's home completed thereafter with David's deed recorded in April 1743, indicating his home had been built. According to Ms. Clifford, David Rose "lived in the area of North and South Lanes in West Granville." The site long believed to be that of David Rose's home, then covered with brush, was pointed out to Leona Clifford when a child, in the elm tree lot at the top of East Hill. File #1645: Leona Clifford, "Long Ago Days" (Part 3 of 4), February 1984. By Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990) originally published in *the Granville Country Caller* at

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'framed . . . mansion' home for David Rose was built sometime about 1770 when Haynes, born in 1753, was old enough to help build it; and that it was located at the break in the roadway, seen on the 1794 map.²⁸³

The 1794 'break' in the County Road is particularly lengthy in front of the Baldwin Tavern, suggesting more headway for coaches, carts and horses, and a possible interest on the part of the map maker in that location, particularly if he owned the house as did Jacob Baldwin, who was also surveyor of highways, responsible for keeping those roads clear.

The County Road line was likely interrupted to designate the ownership of the roadway by the Roses. David Rose's will of 1790 suggests his home was north of the County Road and states "one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road . . . said parcel of land called or known by my North home lot –"²⁸⁴ The inventory of David Rose's estate also stipulates land "partly on the County Road and containing about sixty acres it being all his home lot on the south side of the County Road . . . (underlined herein)."²⁸⁵

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864> Also see File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), January 1988 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865> re: "A very large elm then standing sentinel over the whole area at the corner of now Rte. 57 and South Lane #2. As a child I could still see a ridge around a small square spot that I was told many times, marked all that was left of that original home. . . One story tells how the family dared not have a light burning one night when a new baby arrived for fear of Indians. However it is pretty certain Granville had no Indian troubles. It was mostly if anything, a hunting ground for them. Still the house was built mostly of stone as fortification." Also, Leona A. Clifford wrote about the "last ruins of the old stone block house which they built for protection from the Indians" on Liberty Hill, opposite Bill Heino's place. File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), February 1986 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

²⁸³ In 1833 (during the last illness of Rev. Joel Baker), the Rev. Lemuel Haynes returned to Granville at the age of 80 to preach at the Second Church of Christ Congregational where he had served as pastor forty years previously. It was the Church where Rev. Lemuel Haynes preached from 1781 to 1786; in 1785, he became the first black man to be ordained in minister in the United States. He revisited those he had known, who would have included Abner's widow, Abigail Rose, then living at the Daniel Rose House according to census data. According to Haynes' biographer, Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, "he spent several days in visiting from house to house. . . In company with N. Cooley, Esq., he visited the old mansion . . . (where David Rose lived). Opposite to it there had previously been a dwelling-house adapted to the condition of settlers in the forest; the first story being built with stones, as a defence from the attacks of Indians, and the second of durable logs. Mr. Haynes said to his attendant, "IT WAS THE INTENTION OF MY MISTRESS AND MYSELF TO RAISE THE HOUSE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TEMPERANCE, WITHOUT STRONG DRINK." Pointing to a huge stone in the chimney, he said, "I assisted in raising that stone, and in placing it where it now lies." He adverted to the broad, antique fireplace, where he plied his evening studies by firelight. He took a last look at the chamber which he occupied as his study after he commenced preaching the gospel. He walked over the fields which he had cleared, and ploughed, and reaped for many years." Timothy Mather Cooley, *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes* (New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837), 267. It appears the Elizabeth Rose (d. 1775) did not wish for those helping to build the 'new' house, at what was sometimes called a 'cutting frolic', to be served liquor.

²⁸⁴ Deacon David Rose bequeathed "one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road [Route 57], including the right that I have to the Cyder Mill on the same" to his wife. See David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 in <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rid=60662345#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Also referenced in Phelon Geske, PART 2.5:12-13 of 26.

²⁸⁵ See David Rose Estate Inventory, 125-2:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:11&rid=60662353#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Also, Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 19 of 26.

After the State Resolves 1794, May Sess, c 101 required each town to submit a survey map made within the past seven years for the purposes of a state map – it would be compiled by Osgood Carleton and published in 1802.²⁸⁶ The 1802 map included changes in scale made to the 1794 map; and a slight rotation of the 1802 map is needed for comparisons and alignments to the 1794 map, the earlier 1738 Dwight Survey and later nineteenth century maps of Granville.

A plan of Granville noting “The heights . . . almost turn the brain,” 1794

The 1794 plan was completed with skill, yet it appears likely the surveyor wasn't highly experienced at map making. The distances of the 1794 map don't align with the 1738 Dwight Survey that does align with nineteenth-century maps and present-day geologic surveys. In one description of the area in the township “usually called the grand valley,” which many old-timers believe led to the name of ‘Granville’ (rather than the Earl of Granville), the surveyor wrote that “the heights on each side are steep precipices that almost turn the brain ~~brain~~ to look up them & in most places inaccessible.”²⁸⁷ This handwritten description, twice writing the word ‘brain’, sounds like the thoughts of a local surveyor, possibly Jacob Baldwin, who completed the task for his own community rather than for pay in more than one location.

Although no surveyor's compass or sextant was inventoried in Jacob Baldwin's estate, a “Silver Watch” was listed. A good watch with a second hand was used by surveyors to determine latitude and bearings. A silver watch was carried by Meriwether Lewis during the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803, specifically for mapping purposes; Lewis also learned how to use a sextant before the journey began.²⁸⁸

Jacob Baldwin arrives in Granville, 1781-1787

During the American Revolution, Jacob Baldwin arrived in Granville from Connecticut in 1781, before beginning to buy land from Daniel Rose, seven years later in 1788, after the American Revolution and after his marriage and first child Heman Baldwin was born about 1787.²⁸⁹

Circa 1785, Jacob appears to have married Lucy Sharpe, also spelled without the ‘e’ as ‘Sharp’ (c. 1762-1833 Winsted, Litchfield County, CT).²⁹⁰ Jacob Baldwin's wife Lucy Sharpe was noted for her beauty, based on her portrait still held by

²⁸⁶ Plan of Granville, Surveyor's name not given, dated November 1794. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

²⁸⁷ Ibid.

²⁸⁸ Prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition, map making advisors in constant communication with Thomas Jefferson, recommended a small box be carried containing three necessary map-making instruments: “a good sextant, a well-made watch and an artificial horizon to measure latitude and longitude.” Meriwether Lewis owned a silver pair-case watch. See Silvio A. Bedini, Smithsonian Institution “The Scientific Instruments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,” *Great Plains Quarterly*, Winter 1984, 57, 69. Digital Commons at University of Nebraska – Lincoln at <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2810&context=greatplainsquarterly>

²⁸⁹ The MACRIS database for GRN 33, Exhibit II states “Jacob Baldwin soldier, blacksmith, innkeeper . . . Jacob Baldwin came to Granville in 1781 at the age of 17. He was the son of Israel Baldwin of Branford, Connecticut. At the early age of 17 or 18 he entered the Revolutionary War to help defend the new nation. As records indicate he achieved rank of lieutenant while completing his duty.” “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33 Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁹⁰ Record of the Baldwins' marriage and the birth of their first children have not been located. See Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

the family in 1922.²⁹¹ Their first child 'Heman,' sharing the Biblical name of Jacob's brother in Branford, was born about 1787.²⁹²

Jacob Baldwin, Blacksmith, purchases land in Granville with peat for blacksmithing, 1788

According to MACRIS file information, Jacob Baldwin purchased small parcels of land prior to his major purchase of the Rose house and barn in 1794: "His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith. Shortly after in the same year a second one-half acre is purchased for his home lot. As records indicate he later acquired other parcels of land to add to his holding."²⁹³ Those records appear to refer to the inventory of the real estate in Jacob Baldwin's estate, which included the "Tibbals lot," the "Mountain Lot," the Pynchon lot," and the "Wood lot."²⁹⁴

The MACRIS files also indicate that the same 30 acres of land belonging to Daniel Rose III and sold to Jacob Baldwin, remained intact through 1985: "The property lines remain in contact as they were when Jacob died."²⁹⁵

Jacob Baldwin, not identified as a blacksmith in the deed, purchased his second one-half-acre, from Daniel Rose on November 3, 1788, recorded August 12, 1789.²⁹⁶ Both of these half-acre purchases (first deed identifying Jacob as a blacksmith, not yet located); and particularly the second-half-acre of land (deed located),²⁹⁷ east of Ezra Baldwin's east

²⁹¹ The book *Kith and Kin* by Mrs. John Russell Sampson derives its basic genealogy from the Baldwin family genealogy and writes of Jacob Baldwin's marriage: "His wife was Lucy Sharpe, the widow [by her second marriage] of Joseph H. (sic, should be W for Whiting.) Seymour, whose beautiful portrait hangs in the home of her great-granddaughter [Emma], wife of Judge [George L.] Christian." Parenthetical notes added herein. See Sampson (1922), 72-73 at https://books.google.com/books?id=WXgJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlxco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0u9Dc6u3pAhVCIHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false

Judge George Llewelyn Christian was the husband of Emma Christian, mother of Frank Gordon 1895-1958, grandmother of Evelyn Carney Christian 1939-2019. See <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28544946/frank-gordon-christian>

²⁹² Jacob's brother Heman named his first born son, 'Jacob,' second born 'Heman'; and his daughter was named 'Polly' as was Jacob's daughter Mary. Baldwin, 350. Also see Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=heman&n=baldwin>

²⁹³ "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁹⁴ *April 7, 1812, Court certified Appraisal of homestead and buildings on land containing 30 acres for Jacob Baldwin, Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Box 8-1:17* at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:17> and Box 8-1:18 at

[https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:18)

[1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:18](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:18) *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

²⁹⁵ "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁹⁶ For Jacob Baldwin moving to Granville in 1781 during the American Revolution and purchasing land after the Revolution, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:54-55. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> transcribing the Rose to Baldwin deed from Book 29, p. 534, Nov. 3, 1788, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hamden County, MA, first digitized Feb. 3, 2020.

²⁹⁷ Baldwin-Rose Deed transcribed in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: Appendix II, 54-56. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

line and due west of the Rose property, may have included part of the bog presently north of the Daniel Rose House. Bog peat, also known as 'turf' could be cut and dried to provide fuel for Baldwin's blacksmith forge.²⁹⁸ This nearby resource may also have been an additional reason for Daniel Rose III to settle and build his homestead in this location in 1741.

At his death in 1798, the inventory of Jacob Baldwin's forge at Granville included two bellows, two anvils, eight hammers, three sledge (hammers); five pairs of (forging) tongs, thirteen chisels, blacksmith punches, pincers, and vices, 30 pounds of steel and 40 pounds of iron.²⁹⁹

Blacksmithing as a reason for Jacob Baldwin's interest in 'heath' noted on 1794 Survey

An additional fact adds to evidence suggesting that the November 1794 anonymous survey of Granville could have been completed by Jacob Baldwin. The map's descriptive text notes a "considerable part" of the town was "heath covered with hemlock & other green woods," and that "the valleys are fruitfull producing corn." This is written in longhand across the map, east of the West Parish Meeting House in the area of the Daniel Rose House, purchased by Baldwin in 1794. According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, a 'heath' represents "an extensive area of rather level open uncultivated land usually with poor coarse soil, inferior drainage, and a surface rich in peat or peaty humus."³⁰⁰ A bog would be an area of such humus. Although Granville was not listed in surveys prior to 1867 of towns in Massachusetts with fossil-fuel producing peat bogs, the studies did indicate that "not a town in the State can be named where more or less peat does not exist."³⁰¹

Jacob & Lucy Baldwin as Tavern Keepers (1791-1799) with blacksmithing and innkeeping establishment following Abner Rose's Tavern, 1784

Jacob Baldwin acquired his first Tavern license in his own name in 1791.³⁰² In 1794, he purchased the Daniel Rose House and the Baldwin family ran a tavern at that location with licenses through 1799. The Daniel Rose House became known as the 'Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern.' Business at the tavern and the blacksmithing income were supportive of each other. While blacksmith work was done, a horse or ox shod, by Jacob Baldwin, the rider or owner could obtain a drink or meal at the tavern when waiting. And a patron at the tavern, might decide to have their horse shod sooner rather

²⁹⁸ "Peat: the Forgotten Fossil Fuel," National Geographic Resource Library at <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/peat-forgotten-fuel/print/> Also see Thomas Hooker Leavitt, "Facts about peat as an article of fuel," (Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1867), Appendix 293 from University of Michigan Library at

<https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moa/AEL3989.0001.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext>

²⁹⁹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798. Box 8-1:61-62 at

[https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61)

[1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61) *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³⁰⁰ "Heath." *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster accessed August 20, 2020 at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/heath>

³⁰¹ Leavitt, 110-112 at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moa/AEL3989.0001.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext>

On increasing awareness of peat swamps for the most part in eastern Massachusetts counties, see Edward Hitchcock, *Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts* (Northampton: J.H. Butler, 1841), 145-146 at

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54509890#page/163/mode/1up>

³⁰² Town records indicate that Baldwin "was a tavern keeper from 1791 to 1799." "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

than later. Stage coaches and local wagon traffic could also stop for any needed blacksmith work and then visit the tavern while waiting; or bring overnight guests for available innkeeping rooms.

Jacob Baldwin's blacksmithing establishment increased patronage at the tavern, roughly doubling that provided in years past by Abner Rose. This is indicated by the comparative amount of tableware, punch bowls, volume of barrels, and number of chairs in the Rose and Baldwin inventories, suggesting the increased number of meals and drinks for more patrons.

Precedent for the Daniel Rose House operating as a tavern had previously been set by Revolutionary War artilleryman or 'matross' Abner Rose who, about the autumn of 1776, returned from his service in the Continental Army, to his father Daniel's home in Granville, with what could have been a life-threatening injury. A few days after the Declaration of Independence was signed, during the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, Abner was stationed at the first American battery on the Hudson to oppose approaching British warships. During action, an overheated gun carriage recoiled unexpectedly rolling over and splitting his foot up to the calf, leaving him lame for life. In 1784, Abner Rose applied for a Tavern license, which is not to say he may not have run an establishment before and after that year due to his injury.³⁰³

Abner Rose had begun his innkeeping days, possibly even before he obtained a Tavern License in 1784; and likely continued innkeeping or assisting with the tavern after Daniel Rose's death in 1790. Abner may have helped run the tavern through Baldwin's ownership and that of his widow Lucy Baldwin who ran the tavern after Jacob's death in 1798, through a license of 1799, prior to her second marriage in December of that year.³⁰⁴ Abner Rose's estate still included five punch bowls in 1829, one more than Jacob Baldwin possessed in 1798, which suggests that Abner continued to assist with a tavern in proximity to the Daniel Rose House/Jacob Baldwin Tavern, and may have rented room, or worked in exchange for a room, in his family's former home for the most part of the next thirty years.³⁰⁵

Baldwin Tavern c. 1798 with twice the seating of the Rose Tavern

Daniel Rose's 1790 inventory³⁰⁶ included two punch bowls, twenty pounds pewter, pepper, tobacco boxes, a tea cannister, "3 cyder barrels," 9 wooden bottles, and ten Chairs. In David Rose's inventory of 1793, there were nine cider barrels counted, presumably at the Cider Mill in which he owned a share; the three barrels in his brother Daniel's inventory of 1790 were presumably inherited by Abner who also owned three barrels in his inventory of 1829.³⁰⁷

Abner Rose's inventory also included 13 chairs (three more than his father owned), 13 tin pans (the same number of tin pans owned by Jacob Baldwin in 1798), two tea pots, one tea kettle, two dozen plates, one pewter platter, "tumbly & wine glasses," and 6 glass bottles,³⁰⁸ indicating the seating of about one dozen patrons during Abner's tavern-keeping days before, and possibly after, selling his father Daniel's home to Jacob Baldwin.

³⁰³ Wilson, 338. Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13, 41, 46-48. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁰⁴ Wilson, 338-339. Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:43, 47. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁰⁵ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48; 51-52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁰⁶ Daniel Rose Inventory, 1790, 125-1.12. Hampshire County, MA Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 8 of 26 in Daniel and David Rose Inventories. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁰⁷ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:46, 48. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁰⁸ *Inventory of Abner Rose Estate, recorded September 8, 1829*. Book 34, 443: [Abner Rose, no will; 9591; Abigail Rose, no will, Grant of Administration, Feb. 6, 1838: 9590]. Springfield Office of Records, Department of Registry Office,

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

The estate inventory of Jacob Baldwin taken in June 1798 indicates a greater number of customers at the inn than Abner Rose's inventory suggests for his father's home, or for the period that he may have continued to help at the Baldwin Tavern. Jacob's estate included "2 platters, 50 plates, 4 pots;" "2 1/2 setts teacups;" "4 punch bowls," and for hot beverages, one coffee pot, two "kittles," one tea kettle, and "one Brass kettle."³⁰⁹ Guests at the Jacob Baldwin Tavern could find "5 Windsor Chairs & 6 dining chairs" in addition to "18 chairs," which indicated seating for nearly thirty patrons with plates to feed fifty, about double the capacity of Abner Rose's establishment.

Following the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory entry of a 'Silver Watch', the same line immediately included annotations linked by fluid volume measurements: 7 H^{hds} [Hogsheads], 14 Bbls [barrels], 30 gall. Wine," followed on the next line by "30 Gall. Rum" . . . and an additional entry of a cask. Prior to 1824, each hogshead held 63 gallons of wine or cider; the hogshead was a large wooden barrel that measured forty-eight inches long and thirty inches in diameter at the head.³¹⁰

The appraised value of the tavern's potations was more than half the value of Jacob Baldwin's 'Mountain Lot' apart from the homestead lot. His yoke of oxen, cart and sleigh would have assisted in the transfer of the barrels into the cellar for storage. At the time of his death in 1798, counting the cask, there was close to 1,000 gallons, or more, of rum, wine and cider or ale on the premises.³¹¹

Jacob Baldwin, West Granville Cemetery

The Congregational Church records indicate Jacob Baldwin died at age 40 of "putred fever" on February 16, 1798.³¹² His age at death on the stone appears to be '40' as recorded in church/cemetery records.³¹³ Based on his birth date of 1746 in the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, Jacob died at age 51.

Hampden County Probate Records, MA. Now available at

https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/9069/images/007705681_00164?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=465a1e89ff3a57dbd1d1ecb8f3051a6b&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK643&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pid=6738639. *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Massachusetts; MA. Probate Court (Hampden County); Probate Place: Hampden, MA. Ancestry.com. Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Massachusetts County, District and Probate Courts.

³⁰⁹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, Box 8-1:61-62 at

<https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61>

Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³¹⁰ A barrel represented about 32 gallons; a Hogshead of Madeira could represent 45-48 gallons; beer, cider 54 gallons; brandy 56-61 gallons; an English wine cask prior to 1824, 63 gallons. See 1911 *Encyclopedia Britannica* at

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Hogshead

See "Hogshead," Wikipedia, 2020 at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hogshead> and "Barrel (unit)," Wikipedia, 2020 at

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrel_\(unit\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrel_(unit))

³¹¹ *The American Instructor: or, Young Man's Best Companion*, 1770

<https://archive.org/stream/2554018R.nlm.nih.gov/2554018R#page/n83/mode/2up> cited in "How Much Cider is That?"

Pommel Cyder Blog, February 10, 2014 at <https://pommelcyder.wordpress.com/2014/02/10/how-much-cider-is-that/>

³¹² "Granville Deaths," 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml Death recorded (no source given) as May 1, 1798 at Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy-michael&nz=dowling&p=jacob&n=baldwin&oc=3>

³¹³ File #1924: "West Granville Burials and Notes 001.pdf," 3. *Granville History Digital Collection* pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924>

Also see File # 1928, Family Notes Ben Jones and Hattie Hall Moore before 1912001.pdf, 52 at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1928>

The Six Children of Lucy and Jacob Baldwin of Granville

According to court documents, at his death, Jacob Baldwin left six children and his wife Lucy. Sixteen months later, she was appointed guardian to "six children," on June 4, 1799.³¹⁴ In the 1798-1799 early administration of Jacob Baldwin's estate, his widow and all six children are named:

May 1, 1798, adm. Is given of his estate there to his widow Lucy, and June 4 [1799], she is guardian, children (824) Heman, b. about 1787; (825) Polly, about 1789; (826) s. Dennis, about 1791; (827) Russell, about 1793; (828) Fanny, about 1793; and (829) Lucy, about 1797. In this inventory, he is called Lieutenant. A division of the estate was made April 20, 1813, and the widow had then m. Joseph W. Seymour.³¹⁵

While she was still resident in Granville, on May 1, 1798, Lucy was named administrator of Jacob's estate; and on June 4, 1799, she became the court appointed guardian to their six children. The ages of Jacob's heirs, were: Heman, aged 12 years; Polly, aged 10 years; Dennis aged 8 years; Russell aged 6 years; Fanny aged 4 years; and Lucy aged 2 years.³¹⁶ After Lucy's marriage in December 1799 and removal to Hartford, other guardians, who were residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were appointed for the minor children with the consent of each filed with the court when each attained the age of fourteen, until settlement of their father's estate.³¹⁷

³¹⁴ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, June 4, 1799, Box 8-1:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:14>. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Note "five children" are noted in the MACRIS database, possibly referring to a document (unseen) dating to after the October 1814 death of Denizen Baldwin. "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³¹⁵ Baldwin (1881), 326.

³¹⁶ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate: Lucy Baldwin appointed as Administratrix, May 1, 1798, Box 8-1:26; as guardian to "six children," June 4, 1799, Box 8-1:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:14> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³¹⁷ Lt. *Jacob Baldwin Estate: Guardianship of Heman Baldwin then age fourteen, living in Hartford, coming before Justice of the Peace Josiah Harvey to choose Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:24 (October 31, 1803); Elihu Adkins allowed to be guardian to Heman Baldwin, Box 8-1:12 (February 7, 1804); Request by Elihu Adkins for Heman's one-sixth of the estate to be held in in severalty, Box 8-1:15 (January 20, 1808); Guardianship for Dennis Baldwin aged fourteen by John Phelps, Gent. of Granville, Box 8-1:42 (September 2, 1805); 56 (October 1, 1805); for Russell Baldwin aged fourteen by John Phelps, Box 8-1:22 (January 7, 1808); guardianship of Fanny who turned age 14 on September 1, 1809 by Deacon Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:45 (June 21, 1810); Recording Jacob Baldwin's children and their appointed Guardians as residents of Massachusetts: John Phelps, guardian of Dennis and Russell Baldwin; daughter Mary Baldwin (of age); Elihu Adkins, attending for Heman Baldwin (of age) and also guardian of Fanny. Box 8-1:52 (July 16, 1811) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:52> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).*

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

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By February 11, 1813, it was expected that the estate would be settled and apportioned to the six children as heirs, precisely one year to the day that the youngest of the six surviving children had filed guardianship papers, having reached the age of fourteen.³¹⁸ Court papers appraising the value of the buildings and homestead containing 30 acres for purposes of its future sale, were signed on March 25, 1812; April 7, 1812 and July 25, 1812, with the settlement appearing to have occurred about April 19, 1813.

The estate settlement warrant of April 20, 1813; was finalized May 7, 1813; and outlined the division of the house and land, beginning with halves of the house and land divided between the two oldest sons Heman and Dennis Baldwin, with each of the six heirs receiving an equal apportionment equivalent to \$294.³¹⁹

It would appear the homestead was not sold in May 1813 and may have been occupied by Abner and Abigail Rose, up until the latter's death in 1839, before the Baker family purchased the home in the mid-1840s.³²⁰

Heman Baldwin was born about 1787 (died 1873); Mary was born about 1789 (date of death unknown); Dennis was born August 22, 1791;³²¹ and Russell was born about 1793 (died 1832?).³²² Jacob and Lucy's second daughter named Fanny, born about 1795, appears to have been named after his first daughter 'Fannie'/Fanny, who died in 1790, according to Church records that also mention an unnamed daughter, apparently Lucy, born to Jacob and Lucy on August 6, 1797, about six months before her father died.³²³

In her book, *Kith and Kin* (1922), widow Mrs. Russell Sampson wrote for her children:

"Jacob and Lucy Baldwin had six children: 1. Heman, who removed to Richmond in 1815. Many descendants: Lyons, Sweets, Kendalls, Wards, Tabbs, Kents, Dickinson . . . 2. Mary . . . your great-grandmother, Mrs. Dudley.

³¹⁸ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Guardianship of Lucy Baldwin, aged fourteen, by Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:35, (Feb. 11, 1812); 39 (Feb. 11, 1812); determination of administration Box 8-1: 37 (Feb. 11, 1812); and sale, Box 8-1:46-47 (February 11, 1812) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:47> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³¹⁹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Hampshire County Probate Records, Box 8-1: 17 (April 7, 1812), 18 (valued at \$2,435 on March 25, 1812), 33 (July 25, 1812); 28-31 (Dec. 31, 1812, Jan. 7, 1813, [30] April 19, 1813); 1-6 (warrant apportioning estate, April 20, 1813, May 7, 1813) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?pageName=8-1:6&volumeld=33926> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³²⁰ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48.

³²¹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Hampshire County Probate Records: John Phelps Appointed Guardian for Dennis Baldwin at age fourteen, September 2, 1805, Box 8-1:42 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?pageName=8-1:42&volumeld=33926> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³²² Based on the Appointment paper of Lucy Baldwin as Guardian, June 4, 1799, genealogist C.C. Baldwin computed the children's ages. He refers to Mary as 'Polly' and omitted inclusion of Denis Baldwin's precise date of birth testified to in his specific guardianship appointment of 1805 (see above). Baldwin (1881), 326.

³²³ Congregational Church Records, "Granville Births," 14 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_B014.shtml

3. Dennison killed in battle on U.S. man of war 'Peacock' October 10, 1814. 4. Russell, died unmarried in Gainesville, GA. 5. Fanny married Jesse Read. 6. Lucy married George Van Deursen."³²⁴

Francis Baldwin Read (August 1, 1795-January 1, 1875) was "Fanny," who married Jesse Read (as noted by Mrs. Sampson) on August 9, 1821, and they had six children.³²⁵

There appears to be an error in Mrs. Sampson's writeup: Lucy married Peter (not George) Van Deursen; they were the parents of George Van Deursen. A century later, of the two direct descendants of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin who applied for and became members of the Sons of the American Revolution, John Russell Sampson was the great grandson of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin's eldest daughter Mary also known as 'Polly'; and George Van Deursen was the great-grandson of their youngest child, Lucy Baldwin.

Lucy Baldwin remarries, 1799

According to Congregational Church records, Jacob's widow Lucy married Joseph Whiton/Whiting Seymour (1762-1815) of Hartford on December 22, 1799 in Granville.³²⁶ Joseph Seymour was the son of Captain Zebulon Seymour and Ann Marsh Seymour of Hartford; and Joseph may have served as a corporal and sergeant in the Fourth Connecticut Regiment.³²⁷ Joseph Seymour was recently a widower in 1798. He was first married to Louisa Warner (1760-1798);³²⁸ and in 1790 he was the head of household in Hartford, CT with two children, a boy and girl.³²⁹

In the Census of 1800 for Hartford, Joseph W. Seymour was listed as head of a household comprised of three young boys (identified herein as Dennison Baldwin, Russell Baldwin and a third young boy) and four girls under the age of ten (Lucy Baldwin and Fanny Baldwin and two more female children); one male age 10 to 15 (Heman Baldwin); two girls ages 10 to 15 (Mary also known as Polly Baldwin and possibly a daughter of Joseph Seymour); amounting to a total of ten children of whom six were the children of Jacob Baldwin (named above in parentheses) and four the children of Joseph W. Seymour. Counting the two parents and one young lady between the ages of 16 and 25, possibly an older daughter of Joseph Seymour, a young relative, or a servant, the household of Joseph W. Seymour numbered thirteen in 1800.³³⁰ A son, future merchant seaman Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847), was born to Lucy and Joseph in 1804.³³¹

³²⁴ Sampson (1922), 73 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=WXqJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+Granville,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0u9Dc6u3pAhVCIHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false

³²⁵ "Francis Baldwin Read," Find a Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72825273/frances-read>

³²⁶ Lucy Baldwin (c. 1762 Granville, MA-1833 Winsted, Litchfield, CT) remarried December 22, 1799 to Joseph Whiton/Whiten/Whiting Seymour (January 8, 1762 Hartford-September 7, 1815 Hartford) of Hartford. See "Granville Marriages," Massachusetts Vital Records 1620-1988 Project, 95 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_M095.shtml

³²⁷ "Joseph Seymour," Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894 - c. 1912, documenting the period 1775 - 1784 NARA M881, RG 93, Roll 251 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20766538>

³²⁸ Lucien C. Warner and Mrs. Josephine Jenung Nichols, *The Descendants of Andrew Warner* (New Haven, CT, The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1919), 708.

³²⁹ 1790; *Census: Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut; Series: M637; Roll: 1; Page: 403; Image: 604*; Family History Library Film: 05681. Ancestry.com. 1790 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

³³⁰ "Joseph W. Seymore," Year: 1800; Census Place: Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut; Series: M32; Roll: 1; Page: 264; Image: 146; Family History Library Film: 205618.

³³¹ Regarding the son of Joseph Whiting Seymour and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin, see Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

Joseph Whiting Seymour was head of a household of eleven children and supported his family with his work as a 'joyner' -- a 'joiner' was a carpenter -- in Hartford in 1799, the year he married the beautiful Lucy Seymour.³³²

The Sons of Jacob Baldwin serve in the United State Navy

Two of the sons of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin of Granville, who were born in Granville and lived at the Daniel Rose House, served in the United States Navy during the War of 1812. An interest in naval operations may have developed early in their lives. Abner's Rose's recounting of his injury during the prelude to the Battle of Long Island in July 1776 may have prompted Denizen and Russell Baldwin to have an interest in going to sea. Families with an attachment to the sea had previously lived in Granville.³³³ The Baldwin brothers' younger half-brother Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847) was a merchant seaman.³³⁴

It has been said that there were about 90 soldiers in the War of 1812 from Granville.³³⁵ To be remembered with those soldiers and sailors were the Baldwin brothers. Although living in Hartford and New York, after leaving Granville, they continued to be heirs of their father's home, not yet sold by mid-1813 when they were serving in the United States Navy.

In October 1813, the year their father's estate was apportioned by the court and the United States was engaged in the War of 1812, Denizen Baldwin was a Master's Mate at the age of 23; he would be killed in action in October 1814 in one of the most popularized battles of the war. In May of 1813, his younger brother Russell Baldwin at about age 20, was a Midshipman who, on June 1, 1813, would fight in the Battle of Boston Harbor when the dying captain of his ship would give his last order, honored in Navy history, "Don't give up the ship." Russell would receive his commission as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1826.

Baldwin family interest in Granville continues after 1813

The precise date that the Baldwin home was sold is as yet undetermined, but census data indicates Abner Rose continued to live in the vicinity of the Daniel Rose House, possibly renting room in the house, or working in exchange for board, with a possible life tenancy, with his wife Abigail³³⁶ and her relative Francis Stebbins until close to Abner's death in 1829.³³⁷ Abigail died in January 1839; her Stebbins family name is listed in the locale of the house according to the 1840 Census order of households.

³³² Frank D. Andrews, comp., *Directory for the City of Hartford for the year 1799* (Vineland, New Jersey: Privately Printed, 1910), 24 at <https://archive.org/details/directoryforcity00andriala/page/24/mode/2up?q=Seymour>

³³³ The 1760 inventory of the estate of George Lason of Granville included a sea chest, eight sea books and a quadrant and Leona A. Clifford observed that "he could have been a sea captain"? File #1645, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 3 of 4), November 1983, Originally appearing in the *Granville Country Caller*, Granville Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³³⁴ Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

³³⁵ Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 1 of 4), May 1983, Originally appearing in the *Granville Country Caller*, Granville Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/863> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³³⁶ *Abigail Stebbins of Springfield was married to Ab(e)ner Rose on February 8, 1781 by the Rev. Robert Breck of Springfield. Abigail was born October 8, 1757, the daughter of Ebenezer Stebbins (1733-after 1766) and his wife Hannah Day Stebbins (1733-1767) who were married 13 June 1754. See <https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2495&h=14982573&tid=&pid=&queryId=53f1dbed095e2fc40ed7e13364b615d7&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK708&phstart=successSource> Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*.*

³³⁷ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48; 51-52. Francis Stebbins, like Abigail Stebbins Rose, was from Springfield; he married Chloe Bates of Granville in Granville in 1796. Francis and Chloe's son Francis Ball Stebbins was born in Springfield in

Soon after Abigail's death and the 1840 Census, the house came into the ownership of Francis G. Baker, before he was listed at that location on the 1850 Census and on the 1855 and 1857 Hampden County maps of Granville.³³⁸ There is a recorded date of c. 1820 for the Daniel Rose House reported in the West Granville National Register Historic District nomination, based on Assessor's Records cited in the 1985 Legacy Inventory; yet the precise name associated with that date is as yet unlocated during this study.³³⁹

Following the War of 1812, there was a period of extreme hardship and pauperism in Granville, worsened by frosts every month during the 'summerless' year of 1816 when crops didn't ripen and people depended on small birds to survive.³⁴⁰ Any effort to sell the Baldwin home following the court settlement of Lt. Jacob Baldwin's estate in late 1813, may have been delayed due to these hard times.

Francis Graves Baker (1804-1881) was a farmer and the son of the Rev. Joel Baker, minister of the Second Church Congregational of Granville for thirty-six years, the longest pastorate in the church history. Francis and his wife, the former Charity Tinker of Granville, and their young daughter Laura S. Baker, born about 1835, moved into the house sometime between 1840 and 1850, about the time Francis' widowed mother Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) died, based on the order of households in the census records.³⁴¹ Francis' daughter became a school teacher and in 1835, when his daughter was born, he monetarily supported the building of an Academy School in Granville, erected in 1837 that drew students from surrounding towns to its classes.³⁴²

Master's Mate Denizen Baldwin (August 22, 1791- October 10, 1814), Killed in Action, U.S. Navy

Jacob Baldwin's sons Denizen and Russell both served in the War of 1812, which Russell alone survived to also serve in the Second Barbary War. The brothers are not listed in Albion Wilson's history of Granville, as Granville men serving during the War of 1812, because they moved with their mother to Hartford, Connecticut after her remarriage in 1799, but in 1812, their specific property rights to inheritance of their father's home were still awaiting the day that their youngest sibling attained the age of fourteen. Their specific apportioned rights were first set forth by the court in April of 1813.³⁴³

Jacob Baldwin's great grandson George Van Deursen's membership application to the Sons of the American Revolution in 1905, mentioned Jacob Baldwin's second and third oldest sons Denizen and Russell. Dr. Van Deursen noted that he had in his possession a letter from Denizen to his mother, written May 18, 1814, that was -- until the muster roll of the *USS Peacock* just located because of his statement -- the only known record of Denizen's service. According to Dr. Deursen:

1799; and it appears that the couple were living with Abner and Abigail Rose, according to the 1800 Census; and for subsequent years. *Francis Stebbins was active in the affairs of Granville, serving on a committee that wrote to President Thomas Jefferson requesting suspension of the Embargo Act of 1808; and represented the Town of Granville at the state constitutional convention of 1820 (Wilson, 82, 85).*

³³⁸ County Map: "Granville Map, 1855," with Hand-printed Inset of West Granville. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1227> ; H.F. Walling, Map of Hampden County, Massachusetts 1857 at 'Old Maps' website at <https://shop.old-maps.com/massachusetts/towns/hampden-co-ma-1857-town/granville-massachusetts-1857-old-town-map-custom-print-hampden-co/> Also see Phelon Geske, 49-50.

³³⁹ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 7, p. 5; Data Sheet, 4.

Massachusetts Historical Commission: MACRIS at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?Mhclid=GRN.G>

³⁴⁰ Wilson, 84.

³⁴¹ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:48-51.

³⁴² Wilson, 254.

³⁴³ Wilson 328-329. Denizen Baldwin isn't listed as having been killed in the War of 1812, in Minot, 249.

“Dennis (or Denizen as he signed himself) and Russell (after whom my father was named) were both in the Navy during the War of 1812. Denizen was on board the ‘*USS Peacock*’ when she captured the British Sloop of War ‘*Epervier*’ May 2, 1814 [sic, April 29, 1814] and assisted the First Lieut. of the ‘*Peacock*’ in taking the prize into Savannah. I have this from an autograph letter written to his mother from Savannah, May 18, 1814, but cannot find his name in the Naval records. His brother ‘Russell Baldwin, was Midshipman May 7, 1813 [sic, May 17, 1813], Lieutenant Jan 13, 1825 [sic, April 28, 1826], re’d April 25, 1832 [sic, last letter before death is dated April 22, 1832].”³⁴⁴

Master’s Mate Denison/Denizen Baldwin: *USS Peacock* defeats *HMS Epervier*, 1814

The 22-gun sloop *USS Peacock* was named in honor of the American defeat of the British brig *HMS Peacock* the previous year by Captain James Lawrence, whom Russell Baldwin would sail with in June 1813.³⁴⁵ Commissioned c. 1813-1814, the *USS Peacock* sailed from New York March 12, 1814 to deliver naval supplies at St. Mary’s, Georgia; and on a patrol off Cape Canaveral, Florida, April 29, encountered the recently launched (December 1812) British 18-gun brig *HMS Epervier* (*Hawk*) of “equal force.” After forty-two minutes action, the *Peacock* defeated the British ship.

Immediate repairs at sea on the *Epervier*, prevented her from sinking³⁴⁶ from the 45 holes in her hull, twenty within twelve inches of the waterline, above or below, taking on five feet of water. According to Captain Lewis Warrington of the *Peacock*, the *Epervier* was ready to sail by nightfall due to the “great exertions” of the prize crew.³⁴⁷ With only sixteen men from the *Peacock* to sail the prize,³⁴⁸ including Denizen Baldwin, the *Epervier* was placed under command of First Lieutenant John B. Nicolson (1783-1846). The prize ship arrived at Savannah within two days³⁴⁹ and was refitted and put into the American service as the *USS Epervier*.

The first Lieutenant whom Denizen Baldwin assisted and mentioned in his letter to his mother, was Nicolson who brought the *Epervier* into Savannah as a prize, despite significant damage during the battle, complicated by the fact the *Peacock* had to decoy additional British ships intent on retaking the American prize. When captured by the American sloop-of-war, the *Epervier* was carrying nearly \$120,000 in specie, and in addition to that sum, the sloop itself was valued at roughly half that amount upon sale as a prize.³⁵⁰ In 1828, Nicolson would be promoted to Captain and be nominated by President

³⁴⁴ Concerning the records of Jacob Baldwin’s two sons in the United States Navy, Van Deursen added, “(These facts in regard to the two sons, are given here, merely as a matter of record and as showing the unfailing loyalty of the family.)” Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

³⁴⁵ “*USS Peacock* vs. *HMS Epervier*,” Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/art/exhibits/conflicts-and-operations/the-war-of-1812/uss-peacock-vs-hms-epervier.html>

³⁴⁶ Captain Lewis Warrington Letter to Navy Department, April 29, 1814 in Exhibit C, 17 cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the Epervier and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors.* April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74 at Hereafter, *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain . . . 1848.* <https://books.google.com/books?id=T2tHAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA10-PA1&lpg=RA10-PA1&dq=what+did+captain+and+crew+do+with+proceeds+of+the+epervier?&source=bl&ots=BZxCB1Rh6F&sig=ACfU3U33sMqNcVHK3rnURdz5CLj2dwXHDw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjN3q3lxsjrAhV-gnIEHdUPAFs4ChDoATAEegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q=epervier&f=false>

³⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Exhibit C, 17.

³⁴⁸ James Barnes, *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1896), 191 reprinted by Project Gutenberg, 2018 at <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/57889/57889-h/57889-h.htm>

³⁴⁹ John B. Nicolson, Letter to William Jones, Navy Department, May 1, 1814, Exhibit D, 18. cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain . . . 1848.*

³⁵⁰ Extract from American State Papers. Exhibit I, 21 cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain . . . 1848.*

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Martin Van Buren to serve on the Board of Navy Commissioners. As one of the Navy's senior officers, Nicolson would be known by the courtesy title of 'Commodore'.

In view of Denizen Baldwin's letter of May 18, 1814, from Savannah, to his mother, concerning assisting Lieutenant Nicolson to sail the prize ship *Epervier*,³⁵¹ it appears Russell Baldwin met Lieutenant Nicolson and years later *would consider, then Captain, Nicolson a good friend, writing to him in 1830 for support of his plans to obtain furlough to see the southern and western United States and Texas.*³⁵²

Leaving the prize ship *Epervier* to be refitted in Savannah, the *Peacock* set out on its second cruise after being commissioned, with its twenty-two, thirty-two pounder carronades (cast iron cannons) and two twelve pounders. It deployed to the Grand Banks, the coasts of Ireland and Spain, returning from the West Indies to New York, having captured fourteen merchantmen, sinking or scuttling them as necessary.³⁵³ Five months after the capture of the *Epervier* and its cargo of specie, the *Peacock* arrived in New York on October 29, 1814.

Sadly, according to Baldwin descendants, Denizen Baldwin would be killed in action on October 10, 1814,³⁵⁴ nineteen days short of reaching port in New York and four months after he wrote the letter (owned by Dr. Van Deursen who stated the letter was signed 'Denizen Baldwin' as in the estate papers) to his mother. Modern chroniclers have stated that news of the *Peacock's* victory, "spread along the American coastline" celebrating the fact "that Warrington had won the day by defeating one of the finest ships in the British navy. Soon he was the toast of every pub and tavern from Massachusetts to Georgia."³⁵⁵

Accounts of the sea battle between the *Peacock* and *Epervier* were printed immediately. An account in the form of a letter of William Jones (1760-1831), Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, transmitted three letters of Capt. Lewis Warrington relating to the capture of the *Epervier* by the *Peacock*, published in Washington City on October 10, 1814.³⁵⁶ Eleven days later, Congress approved a resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington, of the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and to the sailing master, of the said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the

³⁵¹ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

³⁵² Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain John B. Nicolson, February 2, 1830. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0060, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636325621>

³⁵³ "USS *Peacock*," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Peacock_\(1813\)#CITEREFFarr1950](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Peacock_(1813)#CITEREFFarr1950)

³⁵⁴ USS *Peacock* (I), From NavSource Online: "Old Navy" Ship Photo Archive at <http://www.navsource.org/archives/09/86/86518.htm>

³⁵⁵ For the observation that when first sailing from Great Britain the crew had bragged that the *HMS Epervier* would capture an American ship comparable to, or greater than, its own size, see Alan Flanders, "Shipyard Commander was Hero in War of 1812," *The Virginian-Pilot*, December 29, 1995 at <https://scholar.lib.vt.edu/VA-news/VA-Pilot/issues/1995/vp951229/12290750.htm> and James Barnes, *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1896), 191 reprinted by Project Gutenberg, 2018 at <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/57889/57889-h/57889-h.htm>

³⁵⁶ United States. Navy Department, Letter from The Secretary of the Navy Transmitting The Official Account of the Capture of the British Sloop of War *Epervier*, by the United States' Sloop *Peacock*, commanded By Captain Lewis Warrington, on the Twenty-Ninth April Last. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, October 10, 1814. Printed by Roger C. Weightman, 1814.

officers and crew, in the action with the British brig *Epervier*, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed. Approved October 21, 1814.³⁵⁷

According to the Resolution of Congress on October 21, 1814, Master's Mate Denizen Baldwin (d. October 10, 1814), ranking on the Muster Roll of the *Peacock*, after the Sailing Master and Surgeon's Mate and before three other Master's Mates and three Midshipmen, would have qualified to receive a sword from the President of the United States, James Madison, in testimony of gallantry and good conduct in the action with the British brig *Epervier* on 29 April 1814. One of the presentation swords inscribed with the name of Thomas Greeves, Master's Mate listed after Denizen Baldwin on the September 1813 Muster Roll of the *Peacock*,³⁵⁸ has been acknowledged as "quite possibly the finest Congressional Presentation sword of its type that has ever been brought to light."³⁵⁹

The captain of the *Peacock* was Lewis Warrington (1782-1851).³⁶⁰ For the *Peacock's* victory, Commander Warrington received the Congressional Gold Medal and a gold hilted sword from the State of Virginia. In years to come, he would serve temporarily as Secretary of the Navy.

Letters of Administration for Denizen Baldwin, 'Mariner', 1814

Following his death, Denizen's possessions were handled by his elder brother Heman Baldwin in New York.³⁶¹ In the letters of administration, Denizen's name was spelled as he signed it in his letter to his mother of May 18, 1814, as stated by Jacob's great-grandson, Dr. Van Deursen who had the letter in his possession in 1905.³⁶²

³⁵⁷ *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain*. . . 1848. Exhibit N, 24 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=T2tHAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA10-PA1&lpg=RA10-PA1&dq=what+did+captain+and+crew+do+with+proceeds+of+the+epervier?&source=bl&ots=BZxCB1Rh6F&sig=ACfU3U33sMqNcVHK3rnURdz5CLj2dwXHDw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN3q3lxsjrAhV-gnIEHdUPAFs4ChDoATAEegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q&f=false>

³⁵⁸ Dennizen Baldwin (spelled with two 'n's') appears as Master's Mate on a typescript copy of a list of "Officers of the *Peacock*, (in action with the *Epervier*) April 29, 1814. (Resolution of Congress October 21, 1814)"; as does Thomas Greeves listed as a Midshipman. *Peacock* ZC Ship file, at the Navy Department Library. For this information, I am grateful to Dennis Wilson, Head of Reference Section, Navy Department Library, Naval History and Heritage Command, correspondence of October 22, 2020.

³⁵⁹ The blade has the etched presentation: THOMAS GREEVES Jun'r, MIDSHIPMAN, EPERVIER CAPTURE 29TH, APRIL 1814." Michael Simen's Historical Antiques, War of 1812 Congressional Presentation Sword at <https://www.historicalarms.com/revolutionary-war-swords-artifacts-for-sale/war-of-1812-sword-congressional-presentation.html>

³⁶⁰ He is believed to have been the illegitimate son of Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Virmeur, vicomte de Rochambeau (1755-1813), the son of Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau (1725-1807) who arrived in Newport, Rhode Island in July 1780 with 7,000 French troops that would join the Continental Army in the defeat of the British at Yorktown in October 1781. The vicomte met Rachel Warrington, mother to Lewis, when he was stationed in Williamsburg during the winter of 1781-1782 following the Battle of Yorktown. "Rachel Warrington her Encounter with Rochambeau Created Scandal in Williamsburg," Jamestown Settlement & American Revolution Museum at Yorktown at <https://www.historyisfun.org/learn/learning-center/colonial-america-american-revolution-learning-resources/american-revolution-essays-timelines-images/people-of-the-revolution/rachel-warrington/>

³⁶¹ "Heman Baldwin, a brother of Denizen Baldwin, late of the city of New York Mariner deceased," appointed administrator," *Letters of Administration (New York County, New York), 1743-1866; Vol 012, 270, December 30, 1814. New York. Surrogate's Court (New York County); New York, New York.*

³⁶² Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

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In his letters of Administration, Denizen was referred to as 'Mariner', a title applying to a seaman responsible for navigation.³⁶³ This may explain Denizen Baldwin's responsibilities upon the *Peacock* under the command of Lewis Warrington.

Although there are no surviving naval records that Dr. Van Deursen could discover, or that existed online prior to this study,³⁶⁴ extensive research during the writing of this paper revealed, with the assistance of the archival department at the National Archives and Records administration, a Muster Roll from the *USS Peacock* for September 26, 1813 to March 9, 1814 that lists Denizen Baldwin.

Denizen Baldwin, spelled Denison Baldwin on the *Peacock's Muster Roll*, was listed as a Master's Mate, apparently selected from among other Midshipmen; and also considered a Sub-Lieutenant or a Master's Mate in the navigator's branch.³⁶⁵ He was the ninth name listed, eight names after Commander Lewis Warrington and immediately after the Surgeon's Mate. Denison was entered into the muster roll of the *Peacock* on October 3, 1813 and appeared on board October 4, 1813.³⁶⁶

These new discoveries were prompted by Denizen Baldwin's family retaining his letter of May 18, 1814 to his mother Lucy Seymour describing his assistance, praised by First Lieutenant John B. Nicolson, in assisting in sailing the *Epervier* to Savannah; his brother Heman Baldwin's description of Denizen as a 'Mariner' in the estate papers; and his brother Russell Baldwin's friendship with Captain Nicolson. These facts strongly suggested Denizen was close to a midshipman

³⁶³ John Bouvier, *A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States*, 1856 cited at <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Mariners>

³⁶⁴ NARA has a muster roll/crew list for June 4, 1814 in RG 45: Naval Records Collection and Library, entry 68 Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls for US Navy Vessels for the *USS Peacock*. I am grateful to Ms. Kim Y. McKeithan, Archives Specialist, A1 Reference Branch Archival Operations - Washington, DC, NARA for that record, as per correspondence of October 20-21, 2020. The logbook/journal of the *Peacock* for 1814 is in RG 45: Naval Records Collection and Library, entry 608 Logs and Journals Kept by US Naval Officers, March 1776-June 1908, item 31. The records are held here at the National Archives in Washington, DC and should be studied for reference to Denizen Baldwin's service. See Appendix L – Inventory of the Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, RG 45. National Archives and Record Administration at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library/appendix-l-inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library.html> Also see Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Appendix M, entry "31. Journal Kept on Board the U.S. Sloop *Peacock*, Commanded by Capt. Lewis Warrington. Apr. 1-Aug. 31, 1814. 1 vol. 1 in. Photostatic copy taken from original in possession of Rear Adm. James H. Oliver, September 1927. There are no entries for May 4-June 4, 1814 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library/appendix-m-inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library.html>

³⁶⁵ "Between 1800 and 1890 "mate" was also the naval rank now known as sub-lieutenant – master. By the first years of the 19th century, the prefix "master's" was dropped for passed midshipmen, to distinguish them from master's mates in the navigator's branch. In 1861 the rank of mate was renamed sub-lieutenant. Citing C.F. Walker, C.F. *Young Gentlemen: The Story of Midshipmen from the XVIIth Century to the Present Day*. London: Longmans, Green (1938), 188 in "Sub-Lieutenant," Wikipedia at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sub-lieutenant> and "Mate (Naval Officer)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mate_\(naval_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mate_(naval_officer))

In the Royal Navy, Master's mates were experienced seamen, and were usually selected from the ranks of the quartermasters, who they supervised, or from the ranks of midshipmen who wanted more responsibility aboard ship. Master's mates were allowed to command vessels, walk the quarterdeck, and mess with the other warrant officers." See Master's Mate," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master%27s_mate

³⁶⁶ I am grateful to Mrs. Kim Y. McKeithan, Archives Specialist, A1 Reference Branch, Archival Operations – Washington, D.C. for locating the Muster roll for the *USS Peacock* for September 26, 1813 to March 9, 1814, NARA T829, RG 45, entry 68 Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls for US Navy Vessels, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C., correspondence of October 20-21, 2020.

rank aboard the *USS Peacock*, a newly discovered fact found when the Muster Roll of the *Peacock* came to light. If he had survived the deployment, Denizen would have been a recipient of a sword from Congress.

Denizen's knowledge of navigation may have begun before he reached the age of eight in 1799, from the early tutelage of his father Jacob Baldwin who appears to have been responsible for, or contributed to, the drawing of the Plan of Granville in 1794 as the town's appointed 'Surveyor.'

Profiles in heroism for Baldwin brothers: in militia, their father Jacob Baldwin -- and in naval battle, Abner Rose

As the sons of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, Denizen and Russell Rose saw, at an early age, the weapons of war owned by their father. As an Ensign, their father would have carried the flag in front of the men of the Granville Company of militia that served in the third regiment of Hampden County. The 'Spontoon' as a symbol of Jacob Baldwin's rank of Sergeant in the Company, was in their home with their father's gun in its 'hangar' according to his estate inventory. Together with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin's spurs, these symbols of the American Revolution were a part of their daily lives as young children.

It is to be hoped that Abner Rose and Baldwin family neighbors learned of the well-publicized American victory of the *Peacock* and Denizen Baldwin's part in it. The young Denizen had helped settle a score he may have learned of, before the age of eight, from Abner Rose who had fought the British on the Hudson River, from a New York battery. Lamed for life, Abner paid a high personal price for his patriotism. As a young boy helping out in the Baldwin Tavern while his father Jacob was at his forge, Denizen may well have heard Abner Rose describing the naval event that changed his life when his gun battery fired on three British ships before the Battle of Long Island in 1776.

Before the close of 1814, news of Denizen's ultimate sacrifice may have reached Granville and his one-time guardian John Phelps,³⁶⁷ Justice of the Peace. Thoughts of the Baldwin family were still very real: the Jacob Baldwin Tavern was sold by the family sometime after the estate was divided among the heirs, on the paper of court decrees, in 1813, at which time the court's directive stipulated that the west side of the keeping room and house were for the use of Jacob Baldwin's second oldest son Denizen Baldwin.³⁶⁸

Finally, in 1848, following Congressional action, it was determined that the officers and crew of the *Peacock* were to be awarded the full value of their prize and the determination published under the title of *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy, (in Behalf of Himself and the Officers and Crew of the U.S. Sloop of War Peacock); Praying That the One Half of the Proceeds of the Epervier and Goods Which Went* which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors.³⁶⁹ It is to be hoped that Denizen's family may have received his portion of the prize proceeds.

³⁶⁷ John Phelps was born in Westfield and graduated from Harvard in 1787; he is also referred to as the 'High Sheriff of Hampden County'. He built his home in 1790 next to the Village Green and west of the Church in West Granville; practiced law and taught the law to others. Entry 22, Granville Bicentennial Tour Guide Book 1854.pdf, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1292>

³⁶⁸ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Guardianship Paper for Denizen Baldwin, Page 8-1:42; Paper endorsed "This to be returned with the advertisement," and verso, Sale of the Estate by court order July 25, 1812, Box 8-1:32-33 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:33> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

³⁶⁹ *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain* . . . 1848.

The Ships sailed by the Baldwin brothers

The sea battle that Denizen Baldwin fought in the victorious *Peacock* to defeat the *Epervier* was popularized in American prints. In 1816, Boston engraver Abel Bowen (1790-1850) published popular prints engraved after the painting of the *Peacock* and *Epervier* in action, by English born American marine painter Thomas Birch (1779-1857).³⁷⁰

Bowen also engraved copper plate images of other American ships, including those that Russell Baldwin sailed upon, notably the *USS Guerriere* and *Java*, each named for one of the *USS Constitution's* victorious naval battles during the War of 1812.

Russell Baldwin served on the 55-gun *United States* (1797), the 38-gun *Chesapeake* (1797), and the 38-gun *Constellation* (1797) three of the original six frigates in the United States Navy authorized by Congressional passage of the Naval Act of 1794, as was their sister ship the *USS Constitution* that Bowen engraved circa 1813. The *Constitution* begun and launched in Boston in 1797 and victorious August 19, 1812 off the coast of Nova Scotia, capturing the British ship *Guerriere* in the War of 1812,³⁷¹ offers a look today at the war ships Russell Baldwin sailed; and is the oldest commissioned vessel in the United States Navy, afloat at Charleston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Russell Baldwin (c. 1793-1832), U.S. Navy: served from 1813 to 1832

At about the time of his father Jacob Baldwin's estate settlement and apportionment of April 20, 1813 was finalized May 7, 1813, Russell Baldwin officially entered the naval service on April 17, 1813; and was listed May 9 on the *USS Hornet*, as a 'Captain's Clerk', an appointment attributable, in part, to his fine handwriting, recognized by the *Hornet's* captain, James Lawrence. As master commander of the *Hornet*, Lawrence had been responsible for the *Hornet's* record of being the first U.S. Navy ship to capture a British privateer in the War of 1812 (the *Dolphin*, July 1812), and defeating *HMS Peacock* on February 24, 1813.³⁷² The Captain's Clerk was a "junior "civil officer" in the Navy who had a decent command of the English language, could copy the captain's out-going letters in a "fair round hand," and maintained files of all his employer's correspondence."³⁷³

The *Chesapeake* arrived in Boston for refitting on April 9, 1813, and her captain asked to be relieved of command. On May 20, two months after his promotion to captain, Captain James Lawrence, formerly of the *Hornet*, took command of the *Chesapeake*;³⁷⁴ and within three weeks of entering the naval service, Russell was transferred to the *USS Chesapeake* to continue to serve with Captain Lawrence. On June 1, 1813, the *Chesapeake* sailed out of Boston Harbor into battle with the waiting 38-gun *HMS Shannon*.³⁷⁵ It appears due to Russell's handwriting continuing as Captain's Clerk

³⁷⁰ "Peacock & L'Epervier," Aquatint, by Thomas Birch. Acquisition No. PAD5849 by Thomas Birch, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London at <https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/110000.html> and <https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections.html#!csearch:authority=agent-2484;browseBy=maker;makerFacetLetter=B>

³⁷¹ "U.S. Frigate Constitution: wood engraving circa 1813 by Abel Bowen. Stuart P. Feld, *American paintings & historical prints from the Middendorf collection: a catalogue of an exhibition* (1967), Metropolitan Museum of Art cited in The Met: Watson Library Digital Collections at <https://libmma.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15324coll10/id/34672>

For view of Constitution under sail today, see CDR Tyrone G. Martin, USN (Ret.), "The Captain's Clerk," *USS Constitution*, Library of Congress Online Historical Collection at http://captainsclerk.info/special_photos/connst-2.html

³⁷² "USS Hornet (1805)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_\(1805\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_(1805))

³⁷³ CDR Tyrone G. Martin, USN (Ret.), "The Captain's Clerk," *USS Constitution*, Library of Congress Online Historical Collection at <http://captainsclerk.info/clerk/clerk.html>

³⁷⁴ *USS Chesapeake (1799)*, Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Chesapeake_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Chesapeake_(1799))

³⁷⁵ Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll, *Hornet 1812-1913*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0099, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department 1803-1859*, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624395467>

on the *Chesapeake*, that he was “under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence,” as he described his position on the *Chesapeake* when writing to the Secretary of the Navy after the battle.³⁷⁶

Russell Baldwin on the *USS Chesapeake*: “Don’t Give Up the Ship,” 1813

Just three weeks after the May finalization of the apportionment of his father’s estate and while Jacob Baldwin’s homestead in West Granville still belonged to his children, Russell Baldwin was an acting Midshipman “under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence,” aboard the *Chesapeake* commanded by Captain James Lawrence (1781-1813). Russell Baldwin fought in the Battle of Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813. Seventy-one of the crew were killed in action, at the last, fighting hand-to-hand on the quarterdeck, to honor the orders of their mortally wounded captain, remembered for his dying words, “Don’t give up the ship.” Captain Lawrence’s words would become a mainstay order for the United States Navy.

With the surviving crew taken prisoner, it is not known how Russell came to reach Boston by mid-1813, *following the capture of the Chesapeake on June 1*, but he may have been ‘exchanged’, a word he uses, in lieu of the modern phrase ‘transferred’, in his request for orders sent to the Secretary of the Navy from New York on July 3, 1813 at the command of Commodore William Bainbridge whom he reported to in Boston. Russell requested permission of the Commodore to go to New York where he had ‘friends’.³⁷⁷ His brother Heman Baldwin first arrived in New York about 1811 when he was listed as a merchant at 31 Oliver; and in 1813 was working as an accountant on Orchard living on Stanton.³⁷⁸

When Russell reported to Commodore William Bainbridge (1774-1833), the Commodore was a national hero, having served as Captain of the *Constitution*, defeating *HMS Java* on December 29, 1812, off the coast of Brazil where he ordered the *Java* destroyed. After the War of 1812, in 1814-1815, the United States built and commissioned the 44-gun frigate *Java*, named after Bainbridge’s victory and Russell would assemble a crew for it under the orders of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, with whom he would sail on the *Java* and join the Mediterranean Squadron.

***USS John Adams*: Carries Peace Commissioners to negotiate Treaty of Ghent to end War**

On January 25, 1814, Russell Baldwin, received his official notice, and ‘secured a warrant’ as a “Midshipman, retroactively effective to May 1813, in the Navy of the United States;” he was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the *USS John Adams* at New York.³⁷⁹ The order came from Secretary of the Navy, William Jones (1760-1831). Appointed by President James Madison, Jones’ leadership from January 19, 1813 to December 1, 1814 as Secretary was of key importance to the United States Navy’s success in the War of 1812; and has been called “instrumental in creating the U.S. Navy that stunned Britain’s Royal Navy in the War of 1812.”³⁸⁰

³⁷⁶ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.

³⁷⁷ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.

³⁷⁸ Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register and City Directory for the Thirty-Eighth Year of American Independence (New York: David Longworth, July 4, 1811; July 5, 1813), 13; 60 at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/a6b5e0b0-1c12-0137-c965-65632a4f87b0/book#page/71/mode/1up>

³⁷⁹ Warrant to Russell Baldwin from Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, January 25, 1814. Appointments . . . Miscellaneous Records of the Navy Department, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0382 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624530177>

³⁸⁰ Joseph F. Callo, “William Jones - Secretary Who?” from *Military History*, November 2012, cited in History Net at <https://www.historynet.com/william-jones-secretary.htm>

Baldwin's warrant as a Midshipman, tracking him for a commission, arrived with a copy of "the Navy rules and regulations, a copy of the uniform and requisite oath." The orders befit the ship he was assigned to, the *USS John Adams*, named for the second President of the United States. Following World War I, a DAR publication described John Adams (1735-1826) as "always a devoted and intelligent advocate of a navy" who "was responsible for compiling or framing "The 'Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies,' the source or basis . . . of all subsequent "Articles for the Government of the Navy," . . . adopted by the Continental Congress on November 28 1775 . . ." ³⁸¹

The *John Adams* was undergoing repairs at Boston when the War of 1812 began and was rushed to New York for completion. Due to the British blockade and a shortage of crew, the ship was in laid-up status until early January 1814, days before Secretary of the Navy William Jones sent orders to Russell Baldwin. The *John Adams* sailed out of New York under a flag of truce carrying to Europe the American peace commissioners Henry Clay (1849-1852), the Senator from Kentucky and Speaker of the House of Representatives who, with President James Madison, led the country into the War of 1812; and Jonathan Russell (1771-1832), the Rhode Island born, Brown University graduate who would be appointed to diplomatic positions by Madison and who would in 1824 support Clay in his run for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams (in charge of the American commission at Ghent). The *John Adams* arrived in Norway, April 14, 1814; and the treaty would be negotiated and signed at Ghent, Belgium on Christmas Eve, 1814, ending the two-and-one-half year war, and effectively opening diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain for centuries to come.

After Clay and the commissioners negotiated a peace, the ship departed for the United States on September 5, 1814 carrying dispatches, framing the Treaty of Ghent that would end the war by the close of the year. ³⁸² In addition to the official dispatches that the *John Adams* would carry, was a letter dated August 18 from the former President's son John Quincy Adams in Ghent to his mother Abigail Smith Adams, describing the negotiations for a treaty and beginning with "The *John Adams* is to sail from the Texal (North Holland in the Netherlands) on the 25th: of this month . . . I employ the last moments that will be left me previous to . . . departure . . . writing to you." ³⁸³

Lt. Jacob Baldwin of Captain Benjamin Barns' Granville Company in Colonel Moseley's Regiment during the American Revolution

The service records of Lt. Jacob Baldwin's two sons Denizen and Russell Baldwin in the U.S. Navy have apparently influenced Baldwin family members from 1902³⁸⁴ to 1922³⁸⁵ to misinterpret that, in addition to serving in Captain Barns'

³⁸¹ Charles Richard Williams, "The History of Discipline in the Navy," Reprinted from United States Naval Proceedings: Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine (Philadelphia: Daughters of the American Revolution, November 1919), Vol. 53, No. 11, 658-659 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=8n0mQAAlAAJ&pg=PA658&lpg=PA658&dq=continental+navy,+american+revolution,+john+baldwin&source=bl&ots=fltxfulxzn&sig=ACfU3U3bekd139gDSdcvyo-Wq77rIPrX8g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0s4bQ8fTpAhUASzABHenwB8w4Ch>

³⁸² "USS *John Adams* (1799)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_John_Adams_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_John_Adams_(1799))

³⁸³ From John Quincy Adams to Abigail Smith Adams, 18 August 1814," *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-03-02-2577> and

<https://founders.archives.gov/?q=John%20Quincy%20Adams%20to%20Abigail%20Adams%2C%201814&s=1111311111&sa=&r=45&sr=>

³⁸⁴ Jacob's great-grandson John Russell Sampson's 1897 *Sons of the American Revolution* application mentions Jacob Baldwin was a Lieutenant, but not in the U.S. Navy, that was added to Sampson's entry in the 1902 SAR Register. Louis H. Cornish, comp., *A National Register of the Society Sons of the American Revolution* (New York: Andrew M. Kellogg, 1902), Vol. 1, 274. Mention of Jacob's service as a Lieutenant in the Continental Navy, is continued in Mrs. Sampson's *Kith and Kin*, 72-73.

³⁸⁵ Jacob's great grandson, Dr. Van Deursen completed his 1905 *Sons of the American Revolution* application, stating Jacob was one of the first five or six officers who received Commissions in the Navy with his name appearing Oct. 10,

Granville Company and Col. Moseley's Regiment of militia, Lt. Jacob Baldwin served in the Continental Navy. The records of the Daughters of the American Revolution have and continue to, recognize that Lt. Jacob Baldwin of Granville served in the militia during the American Revolution, not the Navy.

The basis for Dr. Van Deursen's statement was the Congressional record of October 10, 1776 listing twenty-six officers including a Lieutenant [J.] Baldwin with only a first initial, not the Christian name of Jacob. Later Congressional records and newspapers refer to Lieutenant Baldwin as [J.] and 'John' Baldwin.³⁸⁶ To further this research, the American Philosophical Society digitized the diary of Dr. James Hutchinson for the first time. It reveals the doctor's handwriting matches transcripts now available, naming 'John' Baldwin as the Captain of the *Wasp* who rescued Dr. Hutchinson carrying the first dispatches from Benjamin Franklin in France to John Hancock and the Continental Congress. Captain John' Baldwin was a gentleman whom Hutchinson had previously met.³⁸⁷ No further information is available concerning the life dates or family history of Lt. John Baldwin. To date, no Navy records have confirmed the name of Jacob in conjunction with the appointment of Lieutenant Baldwin of the *Wasp*.

During the period 1902-1922, the publication of the Baldwin family's believed association of one of the first officers commissioned in the Continental Navy with the Lt. Baldwin Tavern also may have contributed to preservation of the home during the early twentieth-century.

Social patterns contributed to a high state of Preservation for the Daniel Rose House

The Daniel Rose House was recommended for further action toward the National Register by a review of 1985 prior to its listing in the West Granville National Register Historic District in 1991. On April 1, 1985, the annotated comments of Sally Zimmerman, Preservation Specialist, then of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, later with Historic New England inquired as to who the owners of the house, after Jacob Baldwin, were; and "how did it survive so well?"³⁸⁸

1776 as Lieutenant Commandant, ship *Wasp* of eight guns. See Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905; George Livesay Van Deursen, Lowell, MA, 1905, National Number 17429, *Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Register of Members April 19, 1907 and Records of their Revolutionary Ancestors ...* (Springfield, MA: The F.A. Bassette Company, 1907), 122. Van Deursen's sister Lucy Dilley's DAR membership cites Jacob Baldwin's service in Captain Barns' company and Col. Moseley's regiment, with no service in the Navy. There is no mention in the 1922 DAR *Lineage Book* in which Mrs. Dilley's entry first appears, nor in the DAR's present-day data bank, that her great-grandfather Jacob Baldwin served as Lieutenant in the Continental Navy. "Lucy Van Deursen Dilley," National Member No. 61579 and her daughter "Mrs. Edna May Dilley Stearns," National Member 61580 in the *Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C., Press of Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1922), Vol. LXI, 198-199.

³⁸⁶ Dr. Van Deursen's source was the about to be published, *Journals of The Continental Congress 1774-1779* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), Vol. 6, October 10, 1776, p. 861 at

<ftp://digitalpreservation.gov/pub/drstaff/lawmaking/JnlContCong/PDF-files/Jnl-Cont-Cong-v06.pdf>

³⁸⁷ I am grateful to the American Philosophical Society for digitizing Dr. Hutchinson's diary for the first time to further clarify this research. Hutchinson wrote: "the *Wasp*, commanded by John Baldwin, a gentleman I had previously been acquainted with. I welcomed him on board . . ." Captain Baldwin put his first lieutenant and two of his best seamen on board our ship, and as I had dispatches of importance from Dr. Franklin and others in France, he proposed taking me on board the *Wasp* and landing me at the first convenient place that I might proceed to Philadelphia express; I approved this plan and prepared for going on board the *Wasp* . . ." *James Hutchinson Diary*, February 26, 1777-March 16, 1777. Mss. B H97d.1. The American Philosophical Society at <https://search.amphilsoc.org/collections/style/pdfoutput/Mss.B.H97d.1-ead.pdf>

³⁸⁸ Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, April 1985. GRN 33: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Granville grew from a population of 682 in 1765 to 1,176 in 1776; in 1790, there were 1,974 residents in Granville, which was 400 more than Springfield with 1,574 residents. In 1800 Granville had “Only three less people than Springfield, which had 2,312 to Granville’s 2,309 . . . Granville’s population was half that number in 1900.”³⁸⁹ Preservation of the house may be partly attributable to periods of vacancy, noted in MACRIS files in 1985; and evident in twentieth-century photographs of the house.³⁹⁰

Heritage of Military Service to Country contributed to a high state of Historic Preservation

An ongoing community respect for the home’s heritage is evidenced by its popular name, “The Jacob Baldwin Tavern.” It was also the settling homestead of Daniel Rose, brother to Deacon David Rose; and the home of six Revolutionary War soldiers, with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin as the sole Revolutionary veteran largely associated in modern times with the house, until William Brian Phelon’s research in 2004. The Rose family answered the alarm for Lexington and Concord, April 1775; enlisted in the artillery before the Battle of Bunker Hill; participated in the Siege of Boston, 1775-1776; fought in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York in July 1776; crossed the Delaware with Washington in December 1776 to fight at Trenton; wintered at Valley Forge with the Continental Army in 1777-1778; and met with John Hancock in Boston near the close of the American Revolution.³⁹¹

The Home Front at Bedford, then Granville, during the French and Indian Wars

Events in the history of Granville that could have, and may have, been long associated with the home yet lost to time, included Leona A. Clifford’s story published in 1986, about a David Rose family child who was born one night without a candle lit because of fear of Indian attack.³⁹² The event could have occurred during the French and Indian Wars. The Borning Room window of Deacon David Rose’s brother Daniel Rose’s, nearly adjacent, home faced westward, the direction from which an enemy could be expected to come; and from its high elevation on the western slope of Prospect Mountain Daniel’s home commanded a defensive view of the surrounding terrain. Possible portals in the west-facing cellar wall support the concept that the house acted as a fortification during early settlement of Granville, as suggested by William Brian Phelon in 2004, who called his home, ‘Fort Rose’. Six of Daniel and Achsah Rose’s children were born during the French and Indian Wars – their firstborn in 1748 during King George’s War; and if Ms. Clifford’s 1980s story about a Rose family birth was ever once attached to the house, then it’s interesting to note, that electricity was never added to this room, perhaps in admiration and remembrance of the Rose family’s pioneering courage.

Women’s history at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House celebrated in Preservation on the National scene

More women’s history has been attached to the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House through the legacy of the third owner Francis Graves. Baker (1804-1881). A needlework bedspread c. 1797-1798 made by his mother Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) became a source of needlework design in America for the century after its Centennial, through the 1970s when it was

³⁸⁹ *The Sunday Springfield Republican*, September 13, 1903, cited in ‘Bits of old New England, Granville’s West and Center’ West Village’s Resurrection,” Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Long Ago Days (Part 4 of 4), February 1986. Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*. *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed September 26, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

³⁹⁰ “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³⁹¹ See Phelon Geske, PART 2, passim, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁹² File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, “Long Ago Days,” (Part 4 of 4), Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*, February 1986, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

celebrated in templates for needleworkers; and researched in Granville by historian Helena (Mrs. Joseph) Duris at the Granville Public Library.³⁹³

Olive's bedspread was owned by Francis while he lived at the house from mid-1840 at about the time of his mother's death, up to about 1870, and was once part of the home furnishings belonging to the estate of his father Rev. Joel Baker (1768-1833) of the present West Granville Congregational Church. Francis' daughter, Laura Baker Wells, gave the spread, before its Centennial, in 1897, to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association in Deerfield, Massachusetts where her father went to live with her and her husband in 1870. The Association, supported by Laura for many years, opened their Memorial Hall Museum in 1880; Olive's spread was photographed on display at the Museum c. 1904-1905. In part, because of its display, Olive Curtiss Baker's needlework was sketched and became an inspirational piece for Deerfield's Society of Blue and White Needlework, representing the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in America, and in 1897, Olive's design long cherished in Granville, was used by the Deerfield needleworkers to create a bedspread that, with its associated curtains, was one of their most expensive projects for their most celebrated commission for Phoebe Apperson Hearst, wealthy mother of newspaperman William Randolph Hearst.³⁹⁴

The Granville needlework, once at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House, was thus publicly associated with Mrs. Hearst while she was serving in the Mount Vernon Ladies Association as Vice Regent for California and provided funding for the restoration of the Mount Vernon home of George Washington. Her support underwrote installation of Mount Vernon's first electrical system in 1891; the drainage of a nearby mosquito swamp; restoration of the wharf, and the construction from 1894 to 1901, of a seawall to protect the estate for half a mile along the Potomac River. Mrs. Hearst's interest in preservation was notable because "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was the first national historic preservation organization and is the oldest women's patriotic society in the United States. Its pioneering efforts in the field of preservation set an important precedent and have served as a model for many."³⁹⁵ The Baker quilt is researched in detail in the next section titled *West Granville Needlework at the F.G. Baker House inspires historic Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement*.

Military Records of the Tavernkeepers: Lt. Jacob Baldwin follows example of the Abner Rose Tavern

Those who opened taverns in Granville during the latter half of the eighteenth century followed the example of the first tavern keeper in Granville who was issued a license in 1755 to conduct business "in his house." Granville tavern keepers and 'victualers' ran the business in their own homes in addition to their primary occupation be it farming or blacksmithing, as in the case of Jacob Baldwin.³⁹⁶ To supplement family income during the American Revolution and the years immediately thereafter, taverns in Granville were opened in the homes of those who were serving, or had served in the military. Two of those men who held tavern licenses during the war, Oliver Phelps and Lebbeus Ball, are documented as having direct lines of communication with George Washington; and by war's end, in 1784 Abner Rose had met with John Hancock in Boston. Historically, there was a certain prestige associated with the tavern keepers of Granville.

³⁹³ Margery Burnham Howe, *Deerfield Embroidery Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts* (Deerfield, Massachusetts: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1976), 121-127 with pattern templates. During preparation for Mrs. Howe's book, see Mrs. Sheldon J. Howe to Mrs. Helena Duris, May 8, 1974, drawing appended to letter about Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt with heart pattern. For Howe Letter to Duris, May 8, 1974; more of their correspondence; and Letter with notes from Helena W. (Mrs. Joseph) Duris (Granville Historical Room) to Mr. and Mrs. Gustave H. Suhm (Westfield), October 22, 1981 see "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

³⁹⁴ Suzanne L. Flynt, *Poetry to the Earth The Arts & Crafts Movement in Deerfield* (Deerfield: The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 2012), 68.

³⁹⁵ "Phoebe Apperson Hearst," George Washington's Mount Vernon at <https://www.mountvernon.org/preservation/mount-vernon-ladies-association/their-legacy/phoebe-apperson-hearst/>

³⁹⁶ Wilson, 289.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

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Oliver Phelps moved to Granville in 1771 and opened a store in the former Rev. Jedediah Smith home, a gambrel-roofed residence very much like the Daniel Rose House, with a similar front entry door surround. While a merchant and commissary for the Continental Army, Phelps opened his tavern in 1778 "in his house" creating a place of meeting for the men of Granville and those he worked with, to arrange delivery of beef to the Army. From Granville, he spoke out on behalf of the farmers, urging Washington not to impress cattle from the population, or the result would be famine.³⁹⁷ After he was first appointed to supply the Army in 1776, Phelps' tavern opening of '1778' marked the first year that Phelps became town clerk in Granville, holding that office for a period of nine consecutive years from 1778 to 1786.³⁹⁸ Phelps would become "a prominent businessman and was involved in state and national politics. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Assembly, a State Senator, and a member of the Massachusetts Governor's Council,"³⁹⁹ before becoming known for his large land purchases.

When Major Lebbeus Ball formally wrote his request for resignation to Washington in October 1780, he gave his reason as having to better support his family. Following his letter of resignation in 1780, Major Ball served again in the Granville militia in 1782 to quell the mob at Northampton;⁴⁰⁰ an encounter that Sergeant Jacob Baldwin also marched out for to defend the Massachusetts State Constitution. After his letter to Washington and through the end of the Revolutionary War, Major Ball held a tavern license in Granville in 1781, 1782 and 1783.⁴⁰¹

Russell Rose was discharged by March 1780, following three years of service, in time to plant the spring crops at his father's farm in Granville;⁴⁰² Russell would leave Granville and move to Connecticut, marry his first wife Phoebe Orvis (1753-1786) and after her death, marry Lydia Orvis (1764-1857) of Litchfield, Connecticut. They moved to Tioga County, Pennsylvania; their daughter Rebekah Rose Packard who would live to be 106 years old, dying in 1901 was born in 1795;⁴⁰³ Abner Rose, artilleryman and matross, received his tavern license in 1784, but his business likely slackened due to an outbreak of smallpox in Granville in 1784-1785.⁴⁰⁴

In 1794 when Lt. Jacob Baldwin, a blacksmith by trade, purchased the Daniel Rose House, there were six taverns in Granville, including his own. Granville historian Albion Wilson observed that taverns were where, "public opinion was in large measure formed ... Those who kept taverns were the most progressive and prosperous citizens of the community."⁴⁰⁵

³⁹⁷ For Oliver Phelps' House, see Addenda C and "Smith-Phelps House, 1757," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/578>

To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Granville, MA, February 4, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04753>

³⁹⁸ Wilson, 131, 316.

³⁹⁹ Marian S. Henry, "The Phelps-Gorham Purchase, From American Ancestors," *New England Historic Genealogical Society*, February 25, 2000 at <https://web.archive.org/web/20140227102401/http://www.americanancestors.org/the-phelps-gorham-purchase/>

⁴⁰⁰ "Lebbeus Ball," *Participants in the Battles of Saratoga*, NYGenWeb Project, coordinated by Heritage Hunters of Saratoga County, NY at <http://saratoganygenweb.com/batiba.htm>

⁴⁰¹ Wilson, 338.

⁴⁰² On March 1780 discharge, see *Soldiers and Sailors* . . . Vol. 12, 385; re: January 1780 discharge, see List of Massachusetts Troops, 1776-1783 Records of Military Operations and Service Officers and Enlisted Men, Vol. 3. NARA M853, RG 93, Roll 0014. Numbered record books include indexes, records of military operations and service, records of accounts, and supply records at National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/286762882?terms=war.us.russell.revolutionary.rose>

⁴⁰³ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W 5718, NARA M804, RG 15, Roll 2085, Fold 3:22 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153873>

⁴⁰⁴ Wilson, 338 (license), 74.

⁴⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 289, 338.

Lt. Jacob Baldwin at Granville and his sons continue legacy of American Independence

Lt. Baldwin's legacy as a soldier of the American Revolution resulted in his name associated with the Daniel Rose House, referred to in years to come as 'The Jacob Baldwin Tavern', a place name that may have contributed to its state of preservation. In addition to his militia service in the Granville Company, the military service of his Granville-born sons in the U.S. Navy, added to the Baldwin family legacy. Jacob's second-oldest son Denizen Baldwin, Master's Mate (an officer), fought in one of the most popularized American naval victories in the War of 1812 and in 1814, the year he was killed in action, merited what has since been called the finest Congressional presentation sword known.

Jacob Baldwin's third oldest son acting Midshipman, later Lieutenant, Russell Baldwin was aboard the *USS Chesapeake* when the command "Don't give up the ship" was given by his mortally wounded captain in the Battle of Boston Harbor. Russell survived the battle and would sail three of the first six frigates of the United States Navy, the *USS United States*, the *Constellation* and the *Chesapeake* – the sister ships to the *USS Constitution*, all authorized by Congress with the Naval Act of 1794. He served in the Mediterranean and Pacific Squadrons of the U.S. Navy; and met former and future governors and senators of the United States who served as Secretaries of the Navy. He was an officer on ships with diplomatic missions, delivering peace commissioners to Europe to sign the Treaty of Ghent to end the War of 1812; carrying the American minister to Russia in 1818; and participating in a dangerous mission off the record books in 1826, sailing with a representative of the Greek revolutionary government, to deliver a frigate that helped revolutionaries achieve independence for what is now modern-day Greece.

Possible Masonic Lodge at Rose-Baldwin House adds to historic significance for Preservation

Jacob Baldwin's military record in Granville is recorded as a Sergeant, Ensign and Lieutenant; and it is not known if he were a Freemason in point of the fact that officers of the American Revolution were often associated with Freemasonry.⁴⁰⁶ It has been observed that "Masonry was widespread over the colonies in 1776. There were 110 Lodges at that time and fifty military Lodges. Masonry grew during the Revolutionary period and for several years afterwards. There were several causes for the growth of Masonry during this period. The influence of Washington and his support must have been a factor in that growth."⁴⁰⁷

Evidence suggests the second-floor Ballroom of the house was used as a Masonic meeting room, a center for a growing community's social and political activity, prior to 1808, which may have helped preserve the house in future. During early restoration work, William Brian Phelon discovered blue paint in the broken ceiling plaster that had fallen to the floor from the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the upstairs Ballroom of the Rose-Baldwin- Baker house. The walls of the southwest Bedchamber, on the second floor, also evidenced blue paint on the gambrel ceiling plaster above the two-board horizontal wood dado. Although blue paint was the most popular paint color of the late eighteenth-century,⁴⁰⁸ the

⁴⁰⁶ There were "81 General Officers in the Continental Army, and 33 or 41% of them were Freemasons," as stated in Sandy Macmillan, "How many of George Washington's Generals were Freemasons," Scottish Rite Blog, Hamilton Valley of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Canada, February 22, 2018 at <https://www.hamiltonvalleyscottishrite.com/Miscellaneous/Blogs/February-2018/How-many-of-George-Washington%E2%80%99s-Generals-were-Free>

⁴⁰⁷ Mike Wyant, Scottish Rite Blog, Hamilton Valley of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Canada, February 27, 2017 at <https://www.hamiltonvalleyscottishrite.com/Miscellaneous/Blogs/February-2018/How-many-of-George-Washington%E2%80%99s-Generals-were-Free>

⁴⁰⁸ Jessica Parker Dockery, Master of Historic Preservation Thesis, "Pre-1850 Paint in Historic Properties: Treatment Options and Processes," (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 2005), 19, Table 2 at https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/dockery_jessica_p_200505_mhp.pdf

discovery of blue paint in the second-floor ballroom space soaring to a twelve foot height, suggested it may have been a Masonic meeting room with a blue painted ceiling.⁴⁰⁹ The ceilings of Masonic lodges still feature the color blue.⁴¹⁰

Guidelines for Masonic meetings, stated lodges should meet in the upper story of houses, in keeping with New Testament references to the meeting places of Christ and his disciples; and that "The ceiling should be lofty, to give dignity to the appearance of the hall, as well as for the purposes of health . . ." ⁴¹¹ When John O. Curtis of Old Sturbridge Village toured the house in 2003, he noted that barrel-vaulted ceilings reportedly improved acoustics.⁴¹² A two-board dado along the walls shows that there was once a bench under the windows of the Ballroom.⁴¹³ During restoration of the room, William Brian Phelon removed plaster and wood blocking the original doorway from the ballroom to the front stair landing, indicating original access to the ballroom from the front entry.

Shortly after Jacob Baldwin's family ran a licensed tavern from 1794 to 1799, records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts indicate Daniel Gillet was the first master of the Mount Pleasant Lodge of Masons started in West Granville on June 13, 1808; "when the officers were being installed there were 150 brethren present" on June 21, 1809; meetings were held in the large ballroom on the top floor of the Gillet home located on Beech Hill Road, northwest of the Village Green until the Lodge adjourned in 1832.⁴¹⁴ The Baldwin and Gillet ballrooms met the 'upper room' Masonic criteria for a meeting place. It appears the Mount Pleasant Lodge adjourned when surviving veterans and pensioners of the American Revolution, and their widows were becoming fewer in number. Abner Rose, veteran of the Revolution, died in 1829 and his surviving widow Abigail died ten years later, in January 1839.

Home to artilleryman who served with Deputy Grand Master of Masons, the U.S. Army's First 'Chief Engineer'

As the home of six Revolutionary War veterans, including Abner Rose and Jacob Baldwin who each applied for Tavern licenses, there is an increased likelihood that the house was once a center of Masonic interests in the community,

⁴⁰⁹ In the Grand Lodge Minutes, 24th June 1727, the perspective for painting the ceiling of a Masonic Lodge, blue was given: "Our ancient brethren met on hills . . . blue, the color of the sky, is that of all celestial attributes for which Masons strive." Cited from Short Talk Bulletin, July 1934, Masonic Service Association of North America, Masonic Dictionary.com at <http://www.masonicdictionary.com/blue.html>

⁴¹⁰ James Downing, "Masons trying to rebuild membership," *Sentinel and Enterprise*, Fitchburg, MA, October 9, 2006 at <https://www.sentinelandenterprise.com/2006/10/09/masons-trying-to-rebuild-membership/> For blue sky/cloud iconology, see Lentz, Flo; Lester, Chad E. (Edited by DAHP Staff), National Register Nomination Form, Masonic Lodge, 1924 Auburn, Washington, Documented May 2015, 4 at https://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/MasonicLodge-NR%20nom_FINAL.pdf For blue lodge rooms, see Jenkins, Candace; Lonergan, Edmond P., National Register Nomination (1983), Springfield Masonic Temple (1926), Sect. 7, 1 at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?Mhclid=SPR.3733>

⁴¹¹ "Upper Chambers;" "Lodge Room, Albert G. Mackey, *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* (Philadelphia: McClure Publishing Co., 1917), 966-967; 538.

⁴¹² John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA Letter of March 24, 2003 to Ernest W. Sattler, p. 2. "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>, Courtesy of the Granville Library Historical Room.

⁴¹³ Phelon Geske, PART 2.4: Figs. 63-67. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Citing Exhibit I, "Ballroom" description in MACRIS data sheets for GRN 33, March 1985 at "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁴¹⁴ Entry 24, *Granville Bicentennial Tour Guide Book 1854.pdf*, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1292>

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primarily before the Mount Pleasant Lodge was started; because one hundred and fifty Masons from the surrounding area, attended when that lodge's officers were installed in 1808.

Abner Rose's military background suggests he may have been a Mason. After he marched out in response to the Lexington alarm, he enlisted April 29, 1775 for 45 days and before that enlistment would be up (about June 15), he enlisted specifically in the artillery on June 1, 1775, sixteen days before the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought.⁴¹⁵ There is no mention of the battle in his pension papers and the inexperienced new enlistee may not have served on Breed's Hill or at Captain Samuel Trevett's battery overlooking the Mystic River, but was at the Cambridge side of Charleston Neck where most of the American artillery remained during the battle. There is only a record that Abner Rose served in Major Thomas Pierce's Company that was formed up after Bunker Hill, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment.⁴¹⁶

Abner's brother Russell Ball Rose, who was not in the artillery, would arrive in Roxbury after the Battle of Bunker Hill in mid-June and participate in the Siege of Boston,⁴¹⁷ as would Abner and their father Daniel Rose III;⁴¹⁸ In Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment, Abner was directly involved in building the fortifications, overseen by Gridley, to receive cannon that would be brought back from Ticonderoga by Henry Knox, to be mounted at Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston in January 1776.

Richard Gridley (1710-1796) became a Master Mason about 1745; and his brother Jeremiah, or 'Jeremy' Gridley, Esq. also attended meetings of the Grand Lodge of the Society of Free Masons in Boston. Jeremiah was the Grand Master of Masons in "all of North America" (1755-1767); after Jeremy's death, Richard became Deputy Grand Master until 1787.⁴¹⁹

Richard Gridley served in the French and Indian Wars and in the American Revolution. Masonic publications have stated, "it is to the skill and ingenuity of Richard Gridley America is indebted for the first cannon and mortars cast in this country;"⁴²⁰ and at his own forge by Massapoag Pond, Sharon, Massachusetts; howitzers and mortar were made for the Continental Army in 1776 and 1777, years after he had established a reputation as "a man of experience with siege work, having been involved in the capture of Fortress Louisbourg in 1745 as well as having served as a volunteer engineer during the French and Indian War under Amherst when the British again laid siege to Fortress Louisbourg in 1758. . ." ⁴²¹

Gridley's knowledge of fortifications was extensive; he commanded the British artillery for the joint British and American campaign forces that captured the French bastion at Louisbourg that had threatened British interests on land and sea; and his map *Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisbourg* was engraved in 1746 by Boston mezzotinter and brother Mason, Peter Pelham (1696-1751). In the early days of the American Revolution, Gridley has been described as "key to

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=585&q1=Rose>

⁴¹⁵ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 12, 384; Vol. 13, 565-566, 579 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=575&q1=Rose>

⁴¹⁶ For Abner Rose, also see "Ross, -- *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 579, 580 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=589&q1=Rose>

⁴¹⁷ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W 5718, NARA M804, RG 15, Roll 2085, Fold 3:12 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153863> cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:30, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁴¹⁸ For Daniel Rose III, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13-15 and *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 567, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=577&q1=Rose>

⁴¹⁹ Melvin Johnson, *The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America* (Washington, D.C. Masonic Service Association, 1924), 306-308.

⁴²⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴²¹ "Richard Gridley," Daniel T.V. Huntoon, *History of Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts* at

<https://cantonmahistorical.pbworks.com/w/page/34431174/Richard%20Gridley>

the success of the patriots' first real tests at Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston . . .⁴²² Major General Richard Gridley is considered to be "America's First Chief Engineer."⁴²³

In the months following the Battle of Bunker Hill, Gridley's work fortifying Dorchester Heights, in preparation for cannon brought in late January 1776 by soon-to-be commissioned Colonel Henry Knox from the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, would ensure the success of the Siege on March 17, 1776 when British forces withdrew from Boston. Serving at the Siege of Boston, were Daniel Rose III and his two sons Abner Rose; and Russell Rose.⁴²⁴

Christmas week, 1775 at Roxbury Camp, Daniel, Abner and Russell Rose received their 'Bounty Coats' (or the equivalent in money), the wool thigh-length uniform coats that were of a tobacco brown color with pewter buttons, each impressed with the number of their regiment.⁴²⁵ While they served in Roxbury, Henry Knox brought tons of armament down from Fort Ticonderoga on oxen sledges through Blandford, ten miles north of the Daniel Rose homestead in West Granville, then east to Westfield where Knox fired one of the cannon for an assembled crowd. Oral history in the Phelon family states that oxen from the family farm (then in the Blandford area before the Phelon move to Granville) helped pull General Knox's cannon. The Abner Rose and later Jacob Baldwin Tavern was not far from the route that became known as the Henry Knox Trail, for the expedition historians refer to as the "Noble Train of Artillery."⁴²⁶

Abner Rose's record as a 'Matross', artilleryman with experience serving in Gridley's regiment, strongly suggests he may have taken an interest in the benevolent society of Free Masons to which many of his officers and brothers-in-arms belonged; and that those fellow Masons frequented his tavern in 1784; and would continue to attend meetings at that same location when the house belonged to Jacob Baldwin.

Forty of Gridley's eight-inch howitzers were contracted for at Fort Ticonderoga in 1777.⁴²⁷ Russell Rose appears to have been promoted to Corporal when he was sworn in at Blandford or Westfield and served for 70 days that summer of 1777, in Capt. William Cannon's Company of Col. David Leonard's Regiment, marching to Ticonderoga, May 6, 1777. But from 2 July to 6 July, after a short siege, the American forces abandoned the fort, taking their sick, many suffering from smallpox, and retreated from British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne and his greater number of forces. As hostilities increased in the Mohawk Valley during the summer of 1777 and Hampshire militiamen were needed to reinforce the Northern Army, Daniel Rose III served as a Private in Capt. William Cooley's Company in Col. John Mosley's Hampshire County Regiment, enlisting July 9, 1777; he was discharged twenty days later on Aug. 12, 1777, documented as traveling

Steven M. Baule, "Richard Gridley: a Nearly Forgotten Patriot," *Journal of the American Revolution*, September 18, 2013 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2013/09/richard-gridley-nearly-forgotten-patriot/>

⁴²² Baule, paragraph 1.

⁴²³ "Commanders: Richard Gridley," U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at

<https://web.archive.org/web/20050404183705/http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/coe.htm#1>

⁴²⁴ For Russell Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:28-34 and *Massachusetts Soldiers...*, (1905), Vol. 13, p. 574 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>

⁴²⁵ Concerning recreation of bounty coats by Minute Man National Historical Park in 1991, see Henry M. Cooke IV, "The Massachusetts Bounty Coat of 1775" at <https://arnoldsmarch.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Bounty-Coats.pdf>

⁴²⁶ On Westfield, see Susan Ware, *Forgotten Heroes: Inspiring American Portraits from Our Leading Historians* (Portland, OR: Simon and Schuster, 2000), 24 cited in "Noble Train of Artillery," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noble_train_of_artillery

⁴²⁷ "Richard Gridley," Daniel T.V. Huntoon, *History of Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts* at <https://cantonmahistorical.pbworks.com/w/page/34431174/Richard%20Gridley>

100 miles,⁴²⁸ and likely returning at about the time his son Russell had a chance to come home to Granville from Ticonderoga.⁴²⁹

Rose family stories about the Revolution may have interested travelers and guests at their tavern ideally located on the main County Road when Abner Rose held an innkeeper's tavern license in 1784. Abner's interest in and knowledge of artillery, perhaps prompted by the presence of the apparent portals in the west-facing cellar wall of the Daniel Rose House (as noted by William Brian Phelon in 2004) provided narratives that were heard by neighbors, as testified to sixty years later in an affidavit submitted to support his widow's pension;⁴³⁰ and well may have attracted travelers to his tavern, which became Jacob Baldwin's.

With the opening of Oliver Phelps' tavern in his home in 1778 on Barnard Road, the Rose, and later the Baldwin family, had a precedent for a tavern operated in a gambrel-roofed building very much like their own; and local patrons who had business with Phelps during the Revolution, supplying the commissary of the Continental Army, may have been quite comfortable visiting a familiar floor plan.

The Headstone of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin

Jacob Baldwin is buried in the West Granville Cemetery,⁴³¹ a few minutes west of his house. An acre of land was given by Ezra Baldwin (1734-1827) for this cemetery in 1787.⁴³² His grave is marked by a white marble stone cut with a rounded semi-circular top at center flanked at its diameter by short horizontal notches outward cut to concave arches curving downward to scrolled edges encompassing roundels. The upper part of the stone frames a Neo-Classical urn and swag motif. There is no mention of Jacob Baldwin's military rank, nor any obvious Masonic emblems.

The inscription reads: "In memory of/Jacob Baldwin/ Who died ...day... 1798/Aged 40 years followed by the verse: "Life How Short" written vertically, one word per line, opposite "Eternity How Long." The two columns of verse, three words each, are set off, down the center of the stone, by two right facing and two left-facing open parentheses, back to back, creating two '3s', the second '3' reversed and both sets inscribed close enough to create a stylized diamond at their center.⁴³³ The two 3s formed by these brackets, as well as the six words bracketed, may have referenced the number of six children left fatherless at Jacob Baldwin's death. He would be buried near his seventh child, five-year-old Fanny who had died in 1790, shortly after the Census of that year recorded Jacob and Lucy with their seven children.

⁴²⁸ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

⁴²⁹ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 574 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>

⁴³⁰ Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 17-18, 'Fold 3' at

<https://www.fold3.com/image/14418723> cited in Geske, PART 2.1:39, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁴³¹ Marble stone, third row, east of the Main Drive. See Richard N. Stacy, President, Signed List of Burials of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution in Granville, Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, November 14, 1929 at https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2019/22/57045434_e5a50aca-ccca-4456-906d-58f7ffdaabd5.png

⁴³² File #1646, Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), "Long Ago Days" (PART 4 of 4), January 1988. Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁴³³ Lieut. Jacob Baldwin (2 Oct 1746–16 Feb 1798), Find a Grave Memorial no. 57045434, citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA, USA ; Maintained by Perry W. Caldwell (contributor 47042396) accessed at *Find a Grave* at https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2010/225/57045434_128180790303.jpg.

Potential symbolism of Jacob Baldwin's stone and Granville's letter to John Hancock

Four stylized diamonds are inscribed on the stone of Deacon Ezra Baldwin (1706-1782) in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut,⁴³⁴ the town from which Deacon David Rose brought twenty-six families to settle Granville. Due to either the stonemason's art or the family's wish, the stylized diamond on Jacob Baldwin's gravestone in West Granville, within a short walk from his home, may represent a Masonic reference to the 'diamond', which Freemasons viewed speculatively when polished as the mind of the educated person versus the unpolished and unchiseled diamond representing the uneducated mind. The stylized diamond upon Jacob Baldwin's stone, may stand as a tribute to his character and "duty to God and man" in view of the perfect diamond as the "summit" of knowledge.⁴³⁵

Diamonds were inscribed on the Congressional presentation swords, said to be the finest known, received by the officers and midshipmen of the *USS Peacock* that Jacob Baldwin's son Denizen served upon and would have received from Congress and the President of the United States, had he not been killed in action in 1814.⁴³⁶

The stylized number '3' created by the two parentheses encompassing the three words 'Life How Short' on Jacob Baldwin's stone, is a device similar to that on a letter addressed to Governor John Hancock by three Selectmen of Granville, MA on January 15, 1791,⁴³⁷ seven years before Jacob Baldwin died. Their names were bracketed within a large

⁴³⁴ Today, the form is called a 'superellipse' viewed as like a four-armed star with concave (inwards-curved) sides. For two vertical and two horizontal inscribed diamonds, see *Find a Grave*, database and images memorial page for Ezra Baldwin (1 Dec 1706–26 Mar 1782), Find a Grave Memorial no. 22048237, citing Old Durham Cemetery, Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut, USA at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22048237/ezra-baldwin>

⁴³⁵ For polished and unpolished stone symbolism in a Massachusetts lodge, see James Downing, "Masons trying to rebuild membership," *Sentinel and Enterprise*, Fitchburg, MA, October 9, 2006 at <https://www.sentinelenterprise.com/2006/10/09/masons-trying-to-rebuild-membership/> For Masonic philosophy, see "Chisel" Albert G. Mackey, *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* (Philadelphia: McClure Publishing Co., 1917), 181 at https://books.google.com/books?id=A2ZMSSStxzW8C&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=encyclopedia+of+freemasonry,+diamond,+Albert+Mackey,+Mason&source=bl&ots=Na3-HNoslmsig=ACfU3U28oTygg26NS3yKgWy_2vRe2HTXsQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiH6Ja1nZHgAhWLhOAKHQmgDQE6AEwDnoECA0QAQ#v=onepage&q=diamond&f=false

⁴³⁶ See sword with blade etched for another midshipman, in recognition of the EPERVIER CAPTURE 29TH, APRIL 1814" at Michael Simen's Historical Antiques, War of 1812 Congressional Presentation Sword, <https://www.historicalarms.com/revolutionary-war-swords-artifacts-for-sale/war-of-1812-sword-congressional-presentation.html>

⁴³⁷ For Town Selectmen, 1788-1790, see Copeland., comp., "Our Country and Its People," 254. The signers, Amos Baldwin, Lemuel Bancroft and James Hamilton were three of five selectmen in addition to Clark Cooley and Josiah Harvey, holding that office from 1788 to 1790. David Robinson, Town Clerk (1787-1796) did not sign the letter; in 1791, James Hamilton was Granville's representative in the General Court (Wilson, 316, 317); there is "no record" of Selectmen for 1794 (Wilson, 311). Josiah Harvey (1745-1807) studied and then practiced medicine in Granville from about 1768 until his death; and his son Rufus Harvey practiced medicine from about 1791 to 1817 (Wilson, 334). Circa 1800, Harvey performed the duties of Justice of the Peace for Hampshire County for several years. At a town meeting at Granville, on 11 July 1774, Dr. Harvey was among six others who were appointed "a committee to inspect the debate subsisting between the mother country and the inhabitants of America." Among the spirited and patriotic resolutions which were reported by the committee at a subsequent meeting of the townspeople, and unanimously adopted, were the following: "That the inhabitants of His Majesty's Province, and the other Colonies in America, are justly entitled to all the rights, liberties and privileges that the inhabitants of Great Britain are entitled to." According to Harvey family history, beginning in 1775, he served as a Surgeon's Mate and on April 1, 1778, was appointed Surgeon of the 4th Mass. Regt. [See "Hist. Reg. of Officers of the Continental Army," p. 212.]; he also served in the Commissary Department of the American army, and was engaged for some time in procuring from Massachusetts farmers pork, beef and other supplies for the troops."

parenthesis written with a calligraphic flourish to approximate the number '3'. Of the three Selectmen, Amos Baldwin (1744 Durham, Middlesex County, CT-1836 Granville, MA; buried in the West Granville Cemetery), was the brother of Ezra Baldwin (1737 Durham, Middlesex County, CT-1824 Granville, MA) who gave the land for the Cemetery in 1787 and lived east of the cemetery and due west of Jacob Baldwin's home. Jacob Baldwin served in Captain Benjamin Barns' company with Amos Baldwin, Jr. during the Revolutionary War.⁴³⁸

Masonic dictionaries emphasize that the ancients viewed the number '3' as the "most sacred of numbers;" for Freemasons, the ternary was "the most sacred of all the mystical numbers;" and in all the degrees of Freemasonry, there are three principal officers.⁴³⁹ This Masonic precept is repeated by the total of 'three' (of the five) Selectmen of Granville (one being Josiah Harvey being recommended as Justice of the Peace) who wrote to Governor Hancock to request a second Justice of the Peace for the growing town. Hancock was a Mason, becoming a member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston in October 1762. In contrast to the 1791 letter regarding town government, a 1796 document for the election of a pastor for the First Church of Christ, Granville at the east meeting house, included two brackets written without resemblance to the number 'three', to enclose the three names of men appointed to transact the business of the church.⁴⁴⁰

The '3' calligraphy found in the 1791 letter of the Selectmen of Granville suggests Freemasonry existed in Granville prior to the Mount Pleasant Lodge (1808); and evidence of blue pigment in the ceiling plaster of the upper ballroom of the Rose-Baldwin House indicate it may well have been a meeting place for a lodge that included Revolutionary War veterans in Granville.

High Character of emigrants to Granville

The 1899 Harvey family genealogy describes the 1767 move to Granville of Josiah Harvey recommended to Governor John Hancock in 1791 by the Selectmen of Granville as the town's next Justice of the Peace. The Harvey genealogy states Josiah relocated to Granville, as one of those emigrating from Haddam and Durham, CT who "aided much to give Granville a good name:"

He worked on his father's farm in East Haddam, and attended the town school as opportunity offered, until he was twenty-one years of age, and then he decided to locate in Granville, Hampshire (now Hampden) county, Mass., many of the early settlers of which town, a few years before, had emigrated from Haddam and the adjoining town of Durham, Conn., and had "aided much to give Granville a good name." Accordingly, therefore, in 1766 Josiah Harvey went to Granville, where he purchased a small tract of land and began life for himself as a farmer.⁴⁴¹

The concept of emigrants who added to the good name of Granville, recurs in recounts of Durham settlers moving to Granville, and one of the reasons adding to their high character has been cited as the positive influence of a library in Durham called 'The Book Company of Durham'.

Oscar Jewell Harvey, *The Harvey Book giving the genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey* (Wilkesbarre, PA: Privately printed, E.B. Yordy & Co., 1899), 102-103 at

https://archive.org/stream/harveybookgiving00harv/harveybookgiving00harv_djvu.txt

⁴³⁸ Wilson, 319.

⁴³⁹ "Three," Mackey (1917), 928, 929.

⁴⁴⁰ "Church Records 1757-1821," First Church of Granville, February 11, 1796 at <http://nehv-viewer.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/#/content/Granville/viewer/Church20Records2C2017571821/32>

⁴⁴¹ Harvey, 101.

Rose family brings to Bedford/Granville their 'Right to Books' in the first town library in the colony of Connecticut at Durham

The influence of Durham heritage in Granville is evident in the inventory of David Rose in 1793, where there is mention of a share in a Library as, "1 Right of Books in a Library," referred to in the Daniel Rose House documentation of March 2020.⁴⁴² Research now reveals the Library referred to in David Rose's will was the Book Company of Durham, believed to be the first town library in the colony of Connecticut. Granville Historical Room file notes (possibly by Helena Duris) mention Ezra Baldwin (1706-1782) of Granville was one of the original subscribers to the library.⁴⁴³

Apparently, David Rose was also a subscriber, remaining a shareholder after leaving Durham and making his bond to build in 'Bedford' in 1741.⁴⁴⁴ This meant that Deacon David Rose had access to books from Durham, that could be read by members of his household, which included Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the first black minister ordained in America; and David's brother Daniel Rose at his nearby home that David may have lived in while building his own home in 1741-1743.⁴⁴⁵

Library helped give "high character to emigrants from Durham," led by the Rose Family

Established in 1733, the Book Company of Durham was "the second oldest proprietary library founded in America, and the first in New England," and grew from its initial eight subscribers, paying 21 shillings apiece, extending to shareholders outside Durham, including the President of Yale College in 1793, the year of David Rose's death and estate inventory recording his share. In 1788, the subscribers voted to purchase more books to "especially promote the true principles of Christian piety, virtue and good manners among all," and a recent history of the Company further notes:

In Fowler's *History of Durham*, the author states that "it was this Library that helped to make the voice of Durham potent in the legislature for sixty years. It was this Library that helped to refine the manners of the people, and which gave their high character to the emigrants from Durham."⁴⁴⁶

Among the twenty-six families brought by David and Daniel Rose to 'Bedford', the Rose family shared in the Library that gave "high character to the emigrants from Durham." By 1821, Granville's "Third Social Library" was in existence; and with the particulars of its first two social libraries unknown, perhaps a share such as that owned by David Rose in 1793, constitutes a clue to the identity of the first of those libraries.⁴⁴⁷ In its early years, the Durham Library was primarily

⁴⁴² On Lemuel Haynes potential use of the library, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: 38n128; on Inventory see Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 2 of 26 in Daniel Rose and David Rose Inventories. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Or, see Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, August 25, 1793; 125-2:14; p. 2 of 4 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumelId=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rlD=60662356#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org)

⁴⁴³ The clue to the Library that was listed in the 1793 inventory of David Rose's estate, was located in the 'Baldwin Family Folder, Part 1', with notes possibly by Helena Duris. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁴⁴⁴ "Baldwin: Family Folder, Part 1," page image 6. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577>

⁴⁴⁵ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:12, 47. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁴⁴⁶ Edward H. Hinman, "The Book Company: Durham's First Library," *The Middletown Press, August 12, 1983* reprinted by the Town of Durham at <https://www.townofdurhamct.org/content/27536/27544/27604/27616/27637.aspx>

⁴⁴⁷ Wilson, 269.

located in ministers' homes, the pastors being clerks and record keepers for the library, and was largely comprised of religious volumes that could be read in Granville, when borrowed, indicating a strong community interest in religious texts that could have translated into the architectural features of Rose family homes.

Symbolism of 'The Bedford Settlement Door Surround'

Some Masonic Lodges are entered through two sets of double doors.⁴⁴⁸ The Masonic importance attributed to double doors suggests potential religious imagery offered by a double-leaf door at a dwelling place, such as that at the entrance of the home built by Daniel Rose in 1741. The double-leaf door would give further iconic importance to the entry had it been used as a Masonic meeting place by Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, prior to the use of the Gillett House in Granville in 1808 as a Masonic Lodge.

The downward angled lintel of the front door surround produces an architrave with mitered angles that can be viewed as two virtual arrows, left and right, pointing down to the stone doorstep. This offers the possibility that the double-leaf door can be viewed, left (west) and right (east), as a behavioral standard and compass for the husband and wife resident in the household. This dual-entry tradition is evident in early nineteenth-century Methodist churches that stipulated men and women entered through separate doors (west and east, respectively) to rows of divided pews, in a meeting house.⁴⁴⁹

The angled architrave brings attention to the eight-panel door evidenced in early Granville Library file photos of the house and photos from William Brian Phelon, dated June 2001, largely followed in the design of the door that Bill Phelon reconstructed on site.⁴⁵⁰ The number of eight panels may refer to the eight blessings offering models of behavior derived from Christ's Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:3-12). Although the number 'eight' was scarcely used in Masonic thought; Masons identified the number with the law of nature that all men are equal; and in Christian architecture, '8' was identified with the Sermon on the Mount.⁴⁵¹ About forty miles southwest of Granville, the main entrance of the South Canaan Congregational Church, Litchfield County, Canaan, CT, built in 1804, features the "original eight-panel double doors . . ." with eight panels per leaf, suggesting a similar mnemonic referencing the Sermon on the Mount. Setting off the potential symbolism of the door "flanked by fluted pilasters," is "an entablature composed of a frieze decorated with triglyphs," as a reminder of the number '3' also important to Christian iconography.⁴⁵² At the South Canaan Church, the number '8' recurs in the eight over twelve pane window immediately above the entrance; and at the Daniel Rose House, the two second floor Ballroom east-facing windows are twelve over eight as is the only second floor window facing west in the southwest second floor Bed Chamber.

The angled effect of the lintel above the pilasters surrounding the front door also appears in the angled frieze of the entablature at the home of Daniel's brother, the John and Ruth Rose House (c. 1743) in Granville, which features a single

⁴⁴⁸ For two sets of double doors, to enter the lodge, see Lentz, Flo; Lester, Chad E. (Edited by DAHP Staff), National Register Nomination Form, Masonic Lodge, 1924 Auburn, Washington, Documented May 2015, p. 4 at https://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/MasonicLodge-NR%20nom_FINAL.pdf

⁴⁴⁹ Geske, Corey Phelon (Historian) and Betsworth, Jennifer (NY SHPO), National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Hauppauge Methodist Episcopal Church (1806) and Cemetery, Hauppauge, Suffolk County, New York, National Register # 100005484 (August 27, 2020), Sect. 7:4 (pew dividing board); 8, 5 (separate entrances).

⁴⁵⁰ The double-leaf doors reconstructed in 2017 closely follow the original, with elongated upper and lower panels and square center panels at the lock height. Two panels per door above the lock are in keeping with the original door panel configuration (see file photos and photographs by William Brian Phelon, June 2001). Two bulls eye glass panes were added to the upper panel area to admit light to the front entry hall.

⁴⁵¹ "Eight," Mackey (1917), 274. Referencing the large number of eight-sided Chapter Houses, of English cathedrals, reflecting the eight beatitudes, see "Octagon," Mackey (1917), 615.

⁴⁵² Cluett, Bruce; Herzan, John, ed. (NR Coordinator), National Register Nomination Form, South Canaan Congregational Church (1804), Litchfield County, Canaan, CT at https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/83001272_text

eight-panel door; and in the splayed pilasters of the door surround surmounted by lights, at the Smith-Phelps House, 1757, owned by Oliver Phelps after he moved to Granville in 1771.⁴⁵³ Including the Daniel Rose House, these three homes represent the oldest three original houses of the early settlement of 'Bedford Plantation' (in West Granville and Granville) built from 1741 to 1757 and therefore, the door surround design is herein called 'The Bedford Settlement Door Surround'.

It is the angled molding of the surround that draws attention to, and offers meaning to, the eight panels of the double-leaf entry door. All three homes were owned by leading members of the church: Deacon David Rose's brothers Daniel and John; and the Smith-Phelps House owned by the Reverend Jedediah Smith (1726-1776) who was the first minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational of Granville from 1756 to 1776, suggesting the architectural details of the door surround carried religious meaning for the Granville community.

The Biography of Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, United States Navy, son of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, after the War of 1812: The Russell Baldwin Letters of 1813-1832, continued . . .

Baldwin finds *USS Java* crew for Captain Oliver Hazard Perry in the Second Barbary War, 1815

While the United States was engaged in the War of 1812, lasting through the peace signed at Ghent in late December 1814, piracy against American shipping and the holding of American crews for ransom, increased in the Mediterranean with the encouragement of the British. The piracy problem had caused the First Barbary War in 1801-1805; and in 1815, with the continuing loss of merchant vessels, the United States entered into the second of two 'Barbary Wars' so called because the Barbary Coast states were considered those North African regencies of Tripoli, Tunis and Algeria in the Ottoman Empire. The Second Barbary War was also known as the Algerian War and helped put an eventual end to piracy against American vessels.

As the United States built ships and assembled crews for them to serve in the Mediterranean Squadron to guard American interests, Russell Baldwin came to the attention of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry (August 23, 1785 – August 23, 1819). One reason for their introduction, may have been Baldwin's service on the *USS Chesapeake* at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813. Perry was a good friend of Captain James Lawrence, under whom Baldwin served as an acting Midshipman on the *Chesapeake* when Lawrence gave his dying command, "Don't give up the ship." Months later, Perry named his flagship the *Lawrence* at Lake Erie, and hoisted a personal flag sewn with Captain Lawrence's command upon it, proving victorious at the Battle of Lake Erie, September 14, 1813.⁴⁵⁴

⁴⁵³ For John and Ruth Rose House see entry description in Parsons, Bonnie with Friedberg, Betsy, National Register Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, National Register Form, June 18, 2018, Section 7, p. 5 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/959> For Smith-Phelps House, see *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/578>

In GRN 33, the Daniel Rose House was noted for the fact that "the door surround of splayed pilasters and rectangular lintel is similar to the door treatment . . ." of GRN 94, the Smith-Phelps House, dated to 1757, west of South Lane and east of Crest Lane. According to GRN 94, it was the home of Rev. Jedediah Smith, the first minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational of Granville from 1756 to 1776. Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room. Cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:6n17. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁴⁵⁴ A replica of the flag is at Memorial Hall, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The original is at the Naval Academy Museum. For "the timeless message 'Don't Give up the Ship' on the Battle of Lake Erie Flag" that "Commodore Oliver Perry hoisted . . . aboard *Lawrence* one hundred days after Captain James Lawrence spoke the

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In late 1814, Captain Perry ordered Russell Baldwin to New York to assemble a crew for his squadron.⁴⁵⁵ On December 8, 1814, Baldwin wrote from New York to Secretary of the Navy, William Jones to confirm the order from Perry to conduct a 'Rendezvous',⁴⁵⁶ a recruiting station to enlist men in the United States Navy and find a crew for Perry's squadron.⁴⁵⁷ With Jones' departure from the position, *Baldwin needed to send a second request to obtain confirmation from Jones' successor and protégé Benjamin Homans, Acting Secretary.*⁴⁵⁸ *Baldwin signed each of his letters of Dec. 8 to Jones and Dec. 14th to Homans with a calligraphic flourish approximating a sword, perhaps honoring his brother Denizen's service recognized by the Congressional Resolution that awarded a Presentation Sword to Denis' fellow midshipmen aboard the Peacock, as passed by Congress in October when Denizen was killed in action.*

Built in Baltimore and not completed until 1815 after the War of 1812, the 44-gun frigate *Java* was named after the British frigate captured and destroyed by the *USS Constitution* under the command of Captain William Bainbridge in the War of 1812.⁴⁵⁹ By July 1815, Russell had brought in at least two drafts of men when, on July 21, he informed Perry, then in Baltimore superintending the completion of the *Java*, that he had located forty-five more men in New York for the crew, some from Russell's previous deployment on the *John Adams*, but not as many 'Seamen' as in his last 'draft'.⁴⁶⁰

The arrival of "A Cartel," the humanitarian return of prisoners to the United States in a 'cartel' ship under a flag of truce for that purpose, was noted by Baldwin in a postscript of July 25, 1815. *Having been a prisoner of war after the Battle of Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813, Baldwin met with the returning American prisoners of war, offering them the opportunity to again serve. In his postscript to Perry, Baldwin wrote: "A Cartel arriv'd last evening with 278 prisoners (letter damaged) number of whom I have already (damaged: seen) And I hope soon to be able to send on another draft"⁴⁶¹ of seamen. The aim was to meet the crew complement of 400 men.*⁴⁶²

The *Java* departed from Baltimore on August 5, 1815, sailing into Annapolis, Hampton Roads and New York for spars, improved rigging, better carriages for the main deck guns; and crew members, many of whom Russell Baldwin had

words as he lay dying aboard *Chesapeake* on 1 June 1813," see Ginger Doyle, "Memorial Hall Then," *Shipmate*, September 2003 at https://usnamemorialhall.org/index.php/Memorial_Hall

Also see Paulette Dininny, "A Flag Bears Witness: Don't Give Up the Ship," *Pennsylvania Heritage Magazine* Volume XXXVIII, Number 4 - Fall 2012 at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/pa-heritage/flag-bears-witness-dont-give-up-the-ship.html>

⁴⁵⁵ In New York, Russell would not have had the opportunity to see any friends in the Granville militia called up for service from mid-September to mid-November 1814, to defend the city of Boston against the British. Wilson, 329.

⁴⁵⁶ *Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to William Jones, Acting Secretary of the Navy, December 8, 1814. Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884, NARA M148, RG 45; Roll 0013, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636011926>*

⁴⁵⁷ Trevor K. Plante, comp., "Records Related to Naval Service," Reference Information Paper 109: Military Service Records at the National Archives (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Administration, 2009), 20 at <https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/ref-info-papers/rip109.pdf>

⁴⁵⁸ *Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Benjamin Homans, Acting Secretary of the Navy, December 24, 1814. Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884, NARA M148, RG 45; Roll 0013, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636011847>*

⁴⁵⁹ "USS Java (1815)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_(1815))

⁴⁶⁰ The Russell Baldwin Letters at the Clements Library were digitized for the first time for this research. I am grateful to Terese Austin at the Clements Library for facilitating the digitization process. *Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, July 21, 1815, page 3 of 3.* Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

⁴⁶¹ *Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, July 21, 1815, page 3 of 3.* Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

⁴⁶² "USS Java (1815)," Wikipedia at [http://3decks.pbworks.com/w/page/916110/USF%20Java%20\(1815\)](http://3decks.pbworks.com/w/page/916110/USF%20Java%20(1815))

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selected in New York. On October 3, 1815, Russell is listed on the *Java* muster roll.⁴⁶³ The *Java* then sailed to Newport, Rhode Island to complete the crew complement. The frigate departed Newport on January 22, 1816, ordered to the Mediterranean to serve in the Second Barbary War. It left "in the face of a bitter gale. At sea one of her masts snapped with ten men upon the yards, killing five."⁴⁶⁴

"From 1816 to 1817, Perry commanded the frigate *Java* as part of the Mediterranean Squadron"⁴⁶⁵ under Commodore William Bainbridge, whom Russell had met and received orders from in Boston in July 1813. Baldwin would sail under Captain Perry's command aboard the *Java*:

"*Java* was off Algiers in April 1816 where Perry went ashore under a flag of truce and persuaded the dey of Algiers to honor the treaty which he had signed the previous summer but had been ignoring. Next she visited Tripoli with *Constellation*, *Ontario*, and *Erie* to show the strength of the United States. Then, after a cruise in the Mediterranean stopping at Syracuse, Messina, Palermo, Tunis Gibraltar, and Naples, the frigate returned to Newport early in 1817 and was laid up at Boston."⁴⁶⁶

Baldwin on *USS Constellation* -- and *USS United States* on recommendation of Cmdr. Perry

In addition to his letter of July 21, 1815, two more letters from Russell Baldwin to Commodore Perry, survive in the collection of Perry Papers at the University of Michigan. From on board the *Java*, Baldwin wrote to Perry on September 13, 1816. Understanding that the *Java* was soon to return to the United States and choosing not to return to America on the *Java*, Baldwin formally requested an introductory letter from Perry to Captain John Shaw of the Frigate *United States* to obtain a situation on that frigate.⁴⁶⁷ On October 22, 1816, he again wrote to Perry, concerning the forwarding of his equipment during his transfer between ships.⁴⁶⁸ The transfer in October appears to have been to the *Constellation* for a few weeks before she returned to Hampton Roads and before his transfer to the *USS United States*.

Baldwin is listed on the muster roll of the *USS Constellation* on October 20, 1817⁴⁶⁹ and January 11, 1817,⁴⁷⁰ then under the command of Captain Shaw. According to the Muster Roll of the *Java*, Baldwin was transferred to the *United States* on

⁴⁶³ "USS *Java* Muster Roll," *Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library*, 1803-1859. NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0107 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624387455>

⁴⁶⁴ Alexander Slidell MacKenzie, *Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry* (Akron, Ohio: J.K. Richardson & Son, 1910), 318-324 at <https://archive.org/stream/commodoreoliver00mack#page/318/mode/2up/search/Java> Also, "USS *Java* (1815)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_(1815))

⁴⁶⁵ Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan at https://clements.umich.edu/eadadd/perryo_contributors.pdf; Finding Aid at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsead/umich-wcl-M-1391per?view=text>

⁴⁶⁶ Mackenzie, 335. "Java," Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/j/java.html>

⁴⁶⁷ Endorsed "Java September 13, 1816. Mid^s Russell Baldwin Requesting a letter to Capt. Shaw of the Frigate *United States* applying for a situation." Russell Baldwin, *Java*, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, September 13, 1816. Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

⁴⁶⁸ Russell Baldwin to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, October 22, 1816. Russell Baldwin Letters, Russell Baldwin sailed the *USS Constellation*, listed on the muster roll January 11, 1817; and October 20, 1817, before the *Constellation* returned to Hampton Road in December 1817.

⁴⁶⁹ October 20, 1817, Muster Roll, *Constellation* 1814-1820 Muster Rolls, NARA T825, Record Group 45; Roll 0086; Fold 3, at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/624392142>

⁴⁷⁰ January 11, 1817, Muster Roll, *Constellation* 1814-1820 Muster Rolls, NARA T825, Record Group 45; Roll 0086; Fold 3, p. 117 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/624392169>

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January 10, 1817.⁴⁷¹ The transfer he had hoped for, would be the result of his request for a letter of introduction to Commodore Shaw from Commodore Perry, in September 1815, in hopes of a situation on the *United States*.⁴⁷² He was listed as a Midshipman on the frigate *United States* under the command of Captain Shaw during 1817.⁴⁷³

Irish born Commodore John Shaw (1772-1823) was highly regarded by his men and would be buried in *Christ Church Burial Ground at Philadelphia, where Benjamin Franklin and signers of the Declaration of Independence were buried. The verse on Shaw's stone reflects the character of a captain whom Russell Baldwin wished to, and specifically requested to, serve with:*

In Memory of John Shaw

Late a captain in the Navy of the U.S.

For courage and humanity

Discipline without rigor

Skill with good conduct

Integrity above suspicion

And honour without a blemish,

He gave to the world a noble spectacle

Of a man who without patronage raised

Himself among men of the highest merit

To be the first rank in the service of

His adopted country

Enjoying the confidence of the Government

Beloved in a rare degree by those

Under his parental command and

Blest with friends of kindred worth and feeling.

He died as he lived

Without fear and without reproach

On the 17th day of September 1823 aged 50 years⁴⁷⁴

From 1817 to 1818, Russell Baldwin served under the command of Captain Shaw on the 36-gun Constellation and then on the 55-gun *USS United States*, two of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794 signed by President George Washington. The first of six, "Frigate A," was named the *USS United States* by Washington and commissioned on the President's birthday in 1797. The *USS United States* was the first ship in the United States

⁴⁷¹ Java Muster Roll, *Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library*, 1803-1859; NARA T829; Record Group 35, Roll 0107, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624387481>

⁴⁷² See "USS *United States*," at Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_\(1797\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_(1797)) For image of the *USS United States* (1797-1861) under full sail, see engraving after a drawing by Master William Brady, USN. Copied from the Kedge Anchor. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command Photograph. Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhnc-series/nh-series/NH-01000/NH-1016.html>

⁴⁷³ *Register of the Navy for the year 1818* communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy, January 21, 1818, Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/register-of-the-navy/1818.html> Listed as a Midshipman on the *Guerriere* in the *Register of the Navy for the Year 1819* communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 5, 1819 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/register-of-the-navy/1819.html>; Listed as a Midshipman on the frigate *Guerriere* in *The Register of the Navy for the Year 1820 . . .* at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/register-of-the-navy/1820.html>

⁴⁷⁴ "John Shaw," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shaw_\(naval_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shaw_(naval_officer))

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Navy. The *Constellation* was the second, launched on September 7; and the *Constitution* was the third, launched on October 21, 1797.⁴⁷⁵

USS Constellation to USS Guerriere carrying the American Minister to Russia, 1818-1819

Russell Baldwin was transferred from the *United States* back to the *Constellation* heading for America; he was in Boston by May 1818 before the *United States* returned to Hampton Roads in May of 1819. On May 7, 1818, he was ordered by Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Crowninshield (1772-1851), former State Senator and member of the House of the State of Massachusetts (later serving again in the Massachusetts House and as a U.S. Congressman from the state), to report to Boston to sail on the *Guerriere* built in 1814.⁴⁷⁶ The muster roll of the frigate *Constellation* at Gibraltar mentions that Midshipman Baldwin was transferred to the *Guerriere* on May 30, 1818, following orders.⁴⁷⁷

With experience on diplomatic missions, carrying two peace commissioners, under a flag of truce, to Europe on the *USS John Adams* to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, Midshipman Baldwin served on the *USS Guerriere*, commanded by Captain Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825), from 1818 to 1819 on another diplomatic mission.

Russell Baldwin served on the *Guerriere* when the frigate was recommissioned under Captain Macdonough on April 22, 1818; sailed July 24, 1818;⁴⁷⁸ and carried George Washington Campbell (1769-1848), former Senator from Tennessee and United States Secretary of the Treasury, recently appointed the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, to Kronstadt, Russia, disembarking the minister and his family on September 17, 1818 before cruising the Mediterranean. On July 26, 1819, the *Guerriere* departed the Med for Norfolk, Virginia, arriving October 4, 1819. Russell Baldwin is listed on the Navy Registers of 1819 and January 6, 1820 as a Midshipman on the frigate *Guerriere*.⁴⁷⁹ At the Norfolk Navy

⁴⁷⁵ See "USS United States," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_\(1797\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_(1797))

For the *USS United States* "launched on May 10, 1797, and commissioned on February 22, 1797," see "Original six frigates of the United States Navy, Wikipedia at

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_six_frigates_of_the_United_States_Navy Mrs. Elizabeth P. Custis, step granddaughter of George Washington gave a print of the American victory of the *United States vs. the Macedonian* (October 30, 1812), engraved in 1813 by Benjamin Tanner after Thomas Birch [and another print of the *USS Constitution vs. HMS Guerriere* (August 19, 1812)] to her friend 'Mrs. Lear' in 1915, who may have been related to Tobias Lear (1762-1816), formerly Washington's personal secretary and "a resident of the District of Columbia during the War of 1812" according to an inscription on Accession No. 84-166-B at the Naval History and Heritage Command, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhnc/our-collections/art/exhibits/conflicts-and-operations/the-war-of-1812/uss-united-states-vs-hms-macedonian/uss-united-states-vs-hms-macedonian0.html>

⁴⁷⁶ Entry of order of May 7, 1818 signed 'BWC', Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, for Midshipman Russell Baldwin "to proceed from New York to Boston and report to Commodore Bainbridge for duty on the U.S. Ship *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas McDonough." *Miscellaneous Records of the Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0383, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574804>

⁴⁷⁷ Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll of the *Constellation*. *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0086, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624392198>

⁴⁷⁸ The Commodore Thomas Macdonough Papers (1815-1825) at the Library of Congress include his "Journal of the U.S. Frigate *Guerriere*" dating from 25 April 1818 to 5 August 1819, recording the activities of the ship and its crew; including drawings of shorelines, lists of crewmen, and accounts of shipboard expenses. The second volume of Macdonough material includes a *Letterbook* containing copies of Macdonough's outgoing correspondence from 3 July 1815 to 13 October 1825 with a break from between 10 March 1820 and 22 January 1822. I am grateful to Bruce Kirby, Reference Librarian, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress for searching for possible correspondence from Macdonough to Russell Baldwin in response to Baldwin's letter of 25 April 1821 (typescript at The Lilly, University of Indiana, see below).

⁴⁷⁹ Listed as a Midshipman on the *Guerriere* in the *Register of the Navy for the Year 1819* communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 5, 1819 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1819.html> Listed on the Register of the Navy for the Year 1820 Communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 6, 1820, Naval Command and

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Yard, the *Guerriere* became a school-ship during the next seven years, for training midshipman before a naval academy was established at Annapolis in 1845.⁴⁸⁰

About four years earlier during the War of 1812, after Macdonough's victory at the Battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814, the United States gained control of Lake Champlain, the British retreated to Canada; and Macdonough was promoted to the rank of Captain and awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. At the British surrender, Macdonough received the respect of the enemy, for he treated prisoners humanely and returned their swords to the defeated British officers.⁴⁸¹

Russell Baldwin entrusted to present sword on behalf of *Guerriere* crew to Captain Macdonough

Noting Macdonough's memorable allowance for British officers to retain their swords at their surrender at the Battle of Plattsburgh, the crew of the *Guerriere* honored Macdonough by subscribing 300 guineas to the purchase of a sword for their captain, following their deployment to Russia and the Med. The fund and all arrangements were entrusted to Baldwin, in whose management the crew "left the business entirely," and on April 25, 1821, Russell wrote to Commodore Thomas Macdonough at Middletown, CT, concerning the sword and his wish to present it to him:

Sir: About the time of your leaving the Mediterranean for the U.S. the ship's company of the *Guerriere*, being duly impressed with a sense of their obligation to you for the solicitude you ever evinced for their comfort and happiness, with their characteristic liberality subscribed the sum of three hundred guineas to be applied to the purchase of a sword to be presented to you as a memento of their regard & esteem.⁴⁸²

Baldwin offers to pay a sum comparable to his inheritance toward the Commodore's sword

The sword purchased by the crew of the *Guerriere* was especially made in England, then at peace with the United States, which resulted in the difficulty of requiring a duty when shipped to New York. Baldwin presented the case to the Captain:

After consulting with General Swartwout upon what steps should be taken, he suggested to me the propriety of stating to you the circumstances attending the case, adding there could be no doubt but that Congress would remit the duty upon its meeting.

Should you feel disposed to authorize me to pay the duty on your account, I will do it with much pleasure & do myself the honor of delivering it to you agreeably to the wish of the ship's company, they having left the business entirely to my management, and, in the ensuing winter, will hand a petition in behalf of the crew to the representative of this city praying Congress to authorize the collector to refund the amount of duty . . .

Heritage website at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1820.html>

⁴⁸⁰ "USS *Guerriere*," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Guerriere_\(1814\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Guerriere_(1814))

⁴⁸¹ "Thomas Macdonough," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Macdonough#Roosevelt

⁴⁸² I am grateful to Sarah McElroy Mitchell at The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana for locating the typescript copy and arranging for its digitization for the first time. Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Thomas Macdonough, Middletown, Connecticut, April 25, 1821. Typescript. War of 1812 Mss., The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. See entry at <http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?brand=general&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213&chunk.id=VAC1213-02243&startDoc=1> Also see Finding Aids at http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?doc.view=entire_text&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213 and <http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?brand=general&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213&doc.view=print>

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Baldwin's consultation extended to General Jacobus Swartwout (1734-1827), a Brigadier General in the Continental Army under George Washington, who worked with many Founding Fathers and was a delegate to New York's convention for ratification of the U.S. Constitution. According to Baldwin's letter, Swartwout had immediately addressed the Secretary of the Treasury and felt there "could be no doubt but that Congress would remit the duty upon its meeting." Russell offered to advance the 250 or 300 dollars toward the duty, with the approval of Macdonough. The amount would have reminded Russell of his inheritance from his father Jacob Baldwin's estate, as one of the six children each receiving \$294, according to the court apportionment of 1813.

The high regard in which the crew of the *Guerriere* in 1818-1819, held their captain reflects the later opinion of Theodore Roosevelt in his book the Naval War of 1812, first published in 1882. Roosevelt wrote that Macdonough's victory at the Battle of Plattsburgh, in September 1814, demonstrated his:

"personal prowess . . . already . . . shown at the cost of the rovers of Tripoli, and in this action he helped fight the guns as ably as the best sailor. His skill, seamanship, quick eye, readiness of resource, and indomitable pluck, are beyond all praise. Down to the time of the Civil War he is the greatest figure in our naval history. A thoroughly religious man, he was as generous and humane as he was skillful and brave; one of the greatest of our sea-captains."

— Theodore Roosevelt, 1882⁴⁸³

USS Franklin, Flagship of the Pacific Squadron, 1820-1821

Five years after the 74-gun *USS Franklin* was built in 1815 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Russell Baldwin sailed on the *Franklin* in 1820-1821⁴⁸⁴ when it was the flagship of the Pacific Squadron; and a decade later wrote from the *Franklin* in 1831 at the time she was listed as 'in ordinary' under service and repair.⁴⁸⁵ The *USS Franklin* of 1815 was the third ship named after statesman Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) born in Boston, who moved to Philadelphia when young and as a Founding Father of the United States, worked tirelessly as Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; furthered the young American Navy and supported naval operations led by John Paul Jones against mainland Great Britain during the American Revolution. An image of the figurehead of the *Franklin* has been preserved.⁴⁸⁶

When Baldwin sailed on the *Franklin* in the Pacific Squadron, there were no United States ports in the Pacific and the squadron operated out of storeships to provide supplies, and depended upon local ports in Hawaii and along the Pacific coast.⁴⁸⁷ Baldwin referred to his service in the Pacific in a letter, written from his home port of New York City, to Smith Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy in January 1823, beginning with "The voyage to the Pacific Ocean on which I was

⁴⁸³ Theodore Roosevelt, *The Naval War of 1812*, Project Gutenberg, October, 2005 [EBook #9104] at

<http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/9104/pg9104-images.html>

⁴⁸⁴ *Listed as a Midshipman on the Franklin in the Register of the Navy for the Year 1821 Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 19, 1821, Naval History and Heritage Command at*

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1821.html>

⁴⁸⁵ "*Franklin III (Ship of the line), 1815*" Naval History and Heritage Command at

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/f/franklin-iii.html>

⁴⁸⁶ For image of the *Franklin*'s figurehead at the Naval History and Heritage Center, see Catalog Nos. 115215 at

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-115000/NH-115215.html> and Cat. No. NH115219 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-115000/NH-115219.html>

For photo of painting portraying the *Franklin*, when *Rounding Portovenere, near La Spezia, Italy*, c. 1819, Courtesy of Mr. E. Wheeler Barto, see NH53940 at the Naval History and Heritage Command,

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-53000/NH-53940.html>

about sailing when I last had the honor of speaking with you in this city." In the same letter, he requested permission to apply for his certificate of captaincy and placement upon the list of candidacy for promotions. He made the request by letter because the examinations for certificates took place while he was at sea.⁴⁸⁸ He would receive his appointment as a Lieutenant from New York in 1826.

Baldwin's Naval career provided him with the opportunity to meet historical personages

As an officer of the United States Navy, Baldwin had the opportunity to meet important figures in history, on at least one occasion documented in his correspondence. Notably, he met several of those who served as Secretary of the Navy. Prior to the above letter to Smith Thompson (1768-1843), it appears from the context that, about 1819, he had personally met Thompson who was appointed by President James Monroe and served as Secretary of the Navy from January 1, 1819 to August 31, 1823; Thompson became a Supreme Court Associate Justice from 1823 until his death.

Baldwin would meet Thompson's successor Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842) in Washington, D.C. on June 20, 1825.⁴⁸⁹ Appointed by President James Monroe, Southard served as Secretary of the Navy from 16 September 1823 to 4 March 1829, continuing under the administration of John Quincy Adams; he would become Governor of New Jersey in 1832.

Also evidenced in his correspondence, during his Naval career, Baldwin met or served with all three of the United States Navy commodores Bainbridge, Chauncey and Shaw, of the Mediterranean Squadron in which he sailed during the Second Barbary War. Years previously, he had met Commodore William Bainbridge in Boston in 1813;⁴⁹⁰ and he served with Commodore John Shaw in the *Constellation* and *United States* in 1816-1817 in the Mediterranean Squadron; and was selected by Commodore Isaac Chauncey then in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to serve on a board of court martial in New York in 1831.

Russell Baldwin would serve as an officer on ships carrying United States diplomats, notably in 1814, aboard the *USS John Adams*, carrying the American peace commissioners Henry Clay (1849-1852), the Senator from Kentucky and Speaker of the House of Representatives who, with President James Madison, led the country into the War of 1812; and Jonathan Russell (1771-1832), the Rhode Island born, Brown University graduate who would be appointed to diplomatic positions by Madison and who would in 1824 support Clay in his run for the Presidency.

Russell met and served with famous naval heroes Oliver Hazard Perry in 1814-1816 known for flying his personal flag with Captain James Lawrence's last words "Don't Give Up the Ship" at the Battle of Lake Erie in 1814; when those words were delivered by the mortally wounded Captain James Lawrence, Russell was an acting Midshipman and Captain's Clerk to Lawrence aboard the (*Hornet* before transferring to the) *Chesapeake*.

Russell Baldwin served with Commodore Thomas Macdonough in 1818-1819 aboard the *Guerriere*, that carried George Washington Campbell (1769-1848), former Senator from Tennessee and United States Secretary of the Treasury,

⁴⁸⁷ *USS Franklin* (1815); "Pacific Squadron," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Franklin_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Franklin_(1815))

⁴⁸⁸ *Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson, Jan. 22, 1823. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus.* NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0030, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636049028>

⁴⁸⁹ *Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus.* NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837516>

⁴⁹⁰ *Russell Baldwin, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. From Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 0012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.*

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recently appointed the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, to Kronstadt, Russia, disembarking the minister and his family on September 17, 1818.

And in 1826, on a mission completed during his furlough, he would meet K. A. Kontostavlos (spelled with a 'C' by *The New-York Evening Post*), a representative of the Greek government who oversaw the construction of the vessel *Hope*, later named *Hellas*, when the American officers, including Baldwin, safely delivered the frigate to the authorities of the Greek Independent government.

Sailing to South America, 1823

Seven months after requesting he be placed on the list of candidates for promotions in January 1823, Baldwin wrote again to the Secretary of the Navy, Thompson on July 11, 1823, reporting "on my return to this country from South America."⁴⁹¹ The deployment to South America appears to have been about six months, substantially shorter than Baldwin's service in the *Franklin* of more than two years (1820-1821), and was also under the auspices of the Pacific Squadron. The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, delivered in December 1823, stated:

. . . it is to be further remarked that the *Franklin* ship of the line, and the schooner *Dolphin* of twelve guns, are still in the Pacific ocean, where they have remained for more than two years, under the command of Captain Stewart. By the presence of this force on the coasts of Chili and Peru depredations on our growing commerce have been, in a great degree, prevented, and respect for our interests and flag secured. Captain Stewart will return to the United States in the course of this winter, or early in the ensuing spring; and in the place of the *Franklin* it is proposed to substitute the frigate *United States*, and the *Peacock* sloop of war, of eighteen guns. Such a division of the force, it is believed, will more extensively protect the flag and commerce of the United States . . .⁴⁹²

Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, 1826

On May 4, 1826, Russell received news of his commission, dated April 28, 1826 as a Lieutenant.⁴⁹³ He received his appointment from New York where he had established his residence in the city where his brother Heman Baldwin worked as a merchant and accountant.

On June 18, 1822, Russell was furloughed for twelve months;⁴⁹⁴ and on August 11, 1823 was furloughed for twelve more months.⁴⁹⁵ Baldwin was anxious to return to sea, or to travel on his own, requesting leaves of absence to follow his own goals and interests of national 'honor', beginning in 1825. To continue to receive orders, Baldwin notified Samuel L.

⁴⁹¹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, July 11, 1823. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0031, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636055938?terms=russell,baldwin>

⁴⁹² *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1823, December 2, 1823*. Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/a/secnav-reports/1823.html>

⁴⁹³ Russell Baldwin, *Appointments* . . . United States Navy, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574400>

⁴⁹⁴ Russell Baldwin, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574090>

⁴⁹⁵ Russell Baldwin, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574153>

Southard, the Secretary of the Navy that his place of residence was the city of New York as of June 21, 1825;⁴⁹⁶ and on the same day requested that Mr. Southard put into writing “the leave of absence that which you were pleased yesterday to render to me verbally.⁴⁹⁷ He was listed as a Lieutenant on furlough during 1826, in the Navy Register.⁴⁹⁸ Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842), appointed by President James Monroe, served as Secretary of the Navy (1823-1829), continuing under the administration of John Quincy Adams; he would become Governor of New Jersey in 1832.

A dangerous voyage upholding American “Honor” in company with grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence in support of the Greek War of Independence, 1826

On September 15, 1826, Russell Baldwin, requested a six month leave of absence “before I could again reach the United States” to accompany Lt. Francis H. Gregory (1789-1866), in the ship *Hope*.⁴⁹⁹ Gregory’s career would span from the War of 1812 to the Civil War (then a Rear Admiral). Three days later, on September 18, 1826, Baldwin’s leave was approved by Secretary Southard.

Baldwin’s forthright letter gives a clue to the fact that the voyage on the *Hope* could carry international implications and prove dangerous, as he carefully worded his request for the authorization of the Navy Department:

I take the liberty of soliciting leave of absence for the purpose of accompanying Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory in the ship *Hope*. I presume sir, that six months would elapse, even should no accident occur to cause an unexpected delay, before I could again reach the United States. Should granting this request *be compatible with the views of the Department* (italicized herein), it will add a further obligation, to those, I am already under for indulgences which have been granted me.⁵⁰⁰

Concerning *Hope*: Request for dependable Officers clues into dangerous mission, 1826

Lieutenant Gregory’s letters of August to September 1826, indicate that he forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, a record of leaves of absence for three men, apparently, a hand-picked reliable group of officers he believed capable of a special operation. Baldwin’s letter of September led to Gregory’s letter of August, which offered a second indication of a voyage employing some secrecy. On August 31, 1826, Gregory first requested a leave of absence, or furlough, to leave the United States for six months, without any description of the purpose of his voyage and no mention of the ship *Hope*, as Baldwin had done;⁵⁰¹ on September 25, 1826, Gregory enclosed copies of the approved leaves of absence for “Lt.

⁴⁹⁶ Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837531>

⁴⁹⁷ Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837516>

⁴⁹⁸ Listed as Lieutenant (on furlough) Register of the Navy for the Year 1827 Communicated to the Senate January 3, 1827 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1827.html>

⁴⁹⁹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 15, 1826. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636042884>

⁵⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁵⁰¹ Francis H. Gregory, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, August 31, 1826. *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042714>

Baldwin, Lt. H. Smith; and Mr. Breckeridge.⁵⁰² Notably, Lt. Gregory would mention Lieutenant Baldwin first, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, when hand-picking officers under his command to deliver the frigate *Hope*, built in New York, to Greek independence revolutionary authorities.

'Lt. Baldwin' was listed first of the three, possibly due to his service under the command of Gregory's father-in-law, the late Commodore John Shaw (1773-1823) to whom Baldwin was introduced by a letter from Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Baldwin served under Shaw, aboard the *USS United States* in the Med. In fact, Midshipman Russell Baldwin was on the Muster Roll of the *USS Constellation* at Gibraltar, listed after 'Captain John Shaw' and (his son-in-law)'Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory', all three appearing on board October 22, 1817. Baldwin and Gregory had served together, hence Gregory's confidence in his abilities.⁵⁰³

Baldwin had prior experience as a Midshipman on diplomatic missions: first, carrying two peace commissioners, under a flag of truce, to Europe on the *USS John Adams* to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814; and later serving on the *USS Guerriere* under Captain Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825) from 1818 to 1819 on another diplomatic mission to deliver the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg in Russia.

The first week of October, Gregory added an additional request for a fourth man, Henry Morris, to join their band of brothers. Henry W. Morris (1806-1863), appointed a Midshipman in 1819, became a Lieutenant in 1828, and was later a Commodore in the United States Navy. He was the grandson of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.⁵⁰⁴ On September 3, 1826 and again on September 19, Henry Morris requested authorization for a leave of absence to sail on board the unnamed ship commanded by Lt. Gregory and stated that he was already doing duty aboard the vessel.⁵⁰⁵

On October 9, 1826 on the eve of anticipated sailing of the *Hope*, Morris wrote to the Secretary, appending a requested authorization expressing Gregory's wish that Morris sail on the *Hope*.⁵⁰⁶ Naval records include a letter from Gregory, dated October 9, 1826 requesting that Morris accompany the cruise on furlough.⁵⁰⁷ The letter from Gregory had to be sent, according to the express direction of Mr. Hay of the Navy Department, to the Secretary, as indicated in Morris' letter of the same day on the eve of departure. Morris wrote that he would consider the presence of Gregory's letter forwarded to the Secretary to suffice as permission to sail because he would be departing before a response could be obtained. This letter was a third clue that the voyage was time sensitive.

⁵⁰² Francis H. Gregory, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 26, 1826. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042999>

⁵⁰³ Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll of the *Constellation*, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0086 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624392198>

⁵⁰⁴ See "Commodore Henry W. Morris," Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-66000/NH-66691.html> and Commodore Henry White Morris, at Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100010555/henry-white-morris>

⁵⁰⁵ Henry W. Morris, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 19, 1826. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042925>

⁵⁰⁶ Henry W. Morris, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 9, 1826. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636043095>

⁵⁰⁷ Francis H. Gregory, New York Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 8, 1826. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636043097>

In 1821, the Greek War of Independence, also known as the Greek Revolution, was begun against the control of the Ottoman Empire and lasted through 1830, leading to the formation of modern Greece.⁵⁰⁸ American shipping became subject to attacks by Greek pirates. A squadron built around vessels that included the *USS Constitution* and representing “the strongest U.S. Navy force in the world,” was sent in 1825, under Commodore John Rodgers, to protect American shipping in the Mediterranean, escort American merchantmen, visit Greek ports and negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Empire, but short of the latter being signed, the squadron was withdrawn in 1826.⁵⁰⁹

On the afternoon of October 16, 1826, the frigate *Hope* with Russell Baldwin aboard sailed from New York City for the Mediterranean.⁵¹⁰ It was one of two frigates ordered by the Greek revolutionary government in 1825 to be built in New York City. Cost overruns resulting in arbitration over the costs, resulted in only one ship sailing for Greece; and if it had not, the New York papers declared: “Such a blow would probably have annihilated and hastened the concluding agony of a country more interesting than any other to the scholar, the philanthropist, and the Christian —”⁵¹¹

The *Hope* was placed in the care of the arbitrators from July 27, 1826 to September 1; and on the eve of release, August 31, Gregory sent his request for a leave of absence outside the United States to the Secretary of the Navy. The *Hope* was to leave with “less than half of a full crew and provisions for six months;” its departure was announced by mistake in the New York papers on October 10 (the same day Henry Morris wrote the Secretary of the Navy that he had anticipated sailing). A pamphlet describing the ship’s arbitration was left with a Boston newspaper, to be published when the *Hope* was at sea. However, the piece was published hours prematurely in Boston and was picked up by the New York papers while the ship was still in the harbor and the editor surmised she would depart that day, October 16. New York newspaper articles reported the view that the *Hope* was built from funds “devoted to the cause of liberty,” in a context examining a matter of American “national character,” and “honor of the country.”⁵¹²

Discovery of details regarding the selection of officers for the unofficial voyage of the *Hope*

The details surrounding the organization of the expedition to deliver the *Hope* to Greece and the implied political position of support for Greek independence that was held by the officers accompanying Captain Gregory, have not been widely known. Academic literature reviewing the U.S. Navy’s official and actual position in the Mediterranean regarding the Greek War of Independence, has studied the attitudes of U.S. sailors, midshipmen, and civilian humanitarians within the parameters given the U.S. Navy following a national commitment to neutrality and maintaining America’s isolationist policy supported by the Monroe Doctrine.⁵¹³ What has been acknowledged are the parallels seen by Americans, between their own and the Greek Revolution for Independence. For example, a Greek general and an admiral in the Greek

⁵⁰⁸ “Greek War of Independence,” Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_War_of_Independence

⁵⁰⁹ Peter M. Swartz, “U.S.-Greek Naval Relations Begin: Anti-Piracy Operations Begin in the Aegean Sea,” (Alexandria, Virginia: CNA (Center for Naval Analyses) Center for Strategic Studies, June 2003) posted at Naval History and Command Center, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/us-greek-naval-relations-begin.html>

⁵¹⁰ Quoting H. D. Sedgwick, September 21, 1826, New York in “*The Greek Vessels*,” *New-York Evening Post*, October 16, 1826, p. 2 at https://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn83030385/1826-10-16/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=08%2F01%2F1826&index=0&date2=05%2F31%2F1827&words=hope+Hope+hopes&to_year2=1827&searchType=advanced&sequence=0&from_year2=1826&proxdistance=5&page=1&county=New+York&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=%22Hope%22&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=range&SearchType2=prox5

⁵¹¹ Ibid.

⁵¹² Ibid.

⁵¹³ Elizabeth George, “Through the Eyes of Sailors and Citizens: How Sailors on the *USS Constitution* Viewed the Greek Revolution,” Bridgewater State University *Undergraduate Review* (2012), Vol. 8:34 at https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1210&context=undergrad_rev

Revolution were described by one Marine aboard the *USS Constitution*, that they visited in the Mediterranean, “in the same revered way that Americans described George Washington in his participation in the American Revolution,” and:

Ironically, as the United States formulated its isolationist policies, Americans from all over the country expressed interest in the Greek Revolution. Many Americans, having recently fought their own war for independence, sympathized with Greece’s struggle for liberty and began to take action to support the Greeks. Americans formed benevolent societies to help raise money and supplies for the Greeks, wrote poems and essays in support of Greece and liberty, named newly formed American towns after Greek cities, and constructed buildings that imitated Greek architecture.⁵¹⁴

The support of the *Hope* expedition by Lt. Russell Baldwin, whose father Lt. Jacob Baldwin served in the Revolutionary War; and the involvement of Midshipman Henry W. Morris, grandson of Robert, signer of the Declaration of Independence, places the parallel between American and Greek independence as the open belief and commitment of those officers serving with Captain Gregory. Moreover Lt. Baldwin had sailed with, and no doubt met, American peace commissioner Henry Clay, on the *USS John Adams* in 1814, delivering the diplomat to Europe to negotiate the end of the War of 1812; and Clay, among other politicians openly called for Americans to support the Greek cause as a moral duty.⁵¹⁵

My search for an unusual mission that required clearance to “be compatible with the views of the Department” associated with leaving the United States in a ship named *Hope*, as Lt. Russell Baldwin wrote to the Secretary, leading to the subsequent discovery of the names of the officers supporting the Gregory expedition, was due to earlier research conducted during the restoration of William Brian Phelon’s first historic home (prior to moving to Granville and purchasing the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House) in East Setauket, New York, a shipbuilding community within a short distance of New York City where the *Hope* was built.⁵¹⁶

Sailing a vessel “devoted to the cause of liberty” without manifest or neutrality bond

During construction of the *Hope*, it was given out that the ship was being built for the government of Peru. The armament would be shipped as cargo. The necessity of an immediate departure after release from arbitration in September 1826, was so pressing that the frigate left without a neutrality bond. According to the *New-York Evening Post* of October 30, after the *Hope* departed New York:

⁵¹⁴ Ibid. 37, 34 citing Edward Earle, “American Interest in the Greek Cause, 1821-1827,” *The American Historical Review* 33, No. 1 (1927): 27-43.

⁵¹⁵ Ibid., 34. See Henry Clay, “The Grecian Struggle for Independence,” *Speech on the Greek Revolution, 1824* from *The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 1843* in Stedman and Hutchinson, comps. *A Library of American Literature: An Anthology in Eleven Volumes*. 1891. Vol. IV at <https://www.bartleby.com/400/prose/746.html>

⁵¹⁶ When restoring and replacing the sills of his ‘Jayne House’ c. 1785, a short walk from the harbor’s shipbuilding industry, Bill Phelon preserved numerous artifacts from beneath the floorboards of the front parlor. Notably, broken ironstone china shards of the mulberry-shaded transfer ware pattern that we identified as ‘Cyprus’ by the English manufacturer Davenport dating to 1829, suggested the Jayne family was interested in the Greek Revolution supported by the people of Cyprus, many of whom provisioned, supported, fought and died for Greek independence. Research identifying the shards, led to an understanding of the interest in, and potential support of, Greek independence in 1820s New York. Although the Jayne family was known for their Loyalist position during the American Revolution, the ‘Cyprus’ shards in the family home named after, and later belonging to, Brewster Jayne (1818-1894), grandson of a renowned Tory, suggested an enduring support of American liberty; additional research by this writer has indicated that far from a Loyalist position in occupied Long Island, the outspoken Tory, William Jayne II, Brewster’s grandfather, appears to have participated in Washington’s Culper Spy Ring, secretly supporting the American cause during the Revolution. The Jayne family ‘Cyprus’ shards were featured in an exhibition “The Anatomy of a Restoration Circa 1785” curated by William Brian Phelon and Corey Phelon Geske at the Emma S. Clark Memorial Library, Setauket, New York in 1993 and, again, in 1994.

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The worst yet remains. This frigate is forced to traverse the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in a situation to which no vessel was ever before exposed. She has no register, nor any document to manifest her national character; and I know, that on this account Mr. Contostavios will not venture, unless in case of absolute necessity, to speak any ship of war, or to enter any port between this and Greece.⁵¹⁷

K. A. Kontostavlos (spelled with a 'C' by *The New-York Evening Post*), a contributor to the controversial pamphlet context that was to be published after the ship was at sea, was a representative of the Greek government, and on board the *Hope* when it departed New York. *The New-York Evening Post* article was a harbinger of trouble to come; and no doubt the first newspaper articles caused rumors to circulate among the crew that the ship's virtually non-extant papers were not in order, a good reason why the pamphlet credited to Kontostavios, was to have been published after the ship put to sea, to prevent the crew knowing about it.

The officers faced off two mutinies. "The crew attempted to murder both the Captain (Gregory) and the Greek government agent (Kontostavios) in a scheme to sell the vessel in Columbia;" they failed; and the ship was delivered to Nafplion, a seaport town in the Peloponnese peninsula of Greece, about November 26, 1825. A second attempt by the crew to sell the vessel to the Ottoman-Egyptian army was put down by the Greek Admiral Andreas Miaoulis with thirty local mariners.⁵¹⁸

Three men return from the voyage of the *Hope* and come aboard the *USS Ontario*, 1828

Russell Baldwin's voyage on the *Hope* in late 1826 exceeded the expected six months, although his mission was completed within that time frame. Muster rolls indicate that his voyage outside the United States lasted sixteen months from October 1826 to February 1828 when he returned to New York from delivering the *Hope* to Greece. Upon boarding the *USS Ontario* in December 1826, he served in the Mediterranean Squadron.

The muster roll of the *USS Ontario* records three men, numbers 320, 321 and 331 representing Lieutenant Jno. H. Smith, Midshipman Henry W. Morris and Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, three of the four men whom Captain Francis H. Gregory especially requested to accompany him on the voyage of the *Hope*. Apparently, the men had become separated during the delivery of the ship to the Greek revolutionaries. Smith and Morris made their appearance aboard the *Ontario* from Salimas (Greece), on Christmas Day, December 25, 1826; and Russell Baldwin arrived two days later on the 27th from Aegina (Greece). Aegina was the island headquarters of the Greek revolutionary authorities, located in the Saronic Gulf about 36 miles, or a two-day sail on the *Ontario*, from Salamis and due east of Nafplion where the *Hope* was delivered.⁵¹⁹

The three Americans, together with other reliable American crew members, boarded the *Ontario* shortly before Ioannis Kapodistrias (1776-1831) was elected the first head of state (1827-1831) of independent Greece. Sometimes anglicized as John Capodistrias, he is considered the founder of the modern Greek state and "architect of Greek independence . . . after touring Europe to rally support for the Greek cause, Kapodistrias landed in Nafplion January 7, 1828 and arrived in Aegina on January 8, 1828,⁵²⁰ two weeks after Russell Baldwin left the island. Baldwin is noted in the *Ontario*'s muster roll

⁵¹⁷ H.D. Sedgwick, Post-Script to the Second Edition of Mr. Sedgwick's Vindication, *New-York Evening Post*, October 30, 1826, p. 1 at https://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn83030385/1826-10-30/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=08%2F01%2F1826&index=1&date2=05%2F31%2F1827&words=Hope+hope&to_year2=1827&searchType=advanced&sequence=0&from_year2=1826&proxdistance=5&page=1&county=New+York&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=%22Hope%22&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=range&SearchType2=prtox5

⁵¹⁸ "Greek Frigate *Hellas*," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_frigate_Hellas

⁵¹⁹ "Aegina," Wikipedia at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegina>

⁵²⁰ "Ioannis Kapodistrias," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ioannis_Kapodistrias

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as disembarking on February 29, 1828 in New York. Morris received a special notation that he returned in the brig Romulus of Boston.⁵²¹

The USS Ontario returned to New York from an extended deployment in the Med, on February 20, 1828; and a few days later, from on board the Ontario in New York, Russell Baldwin wrote to the Secretary of the Navy on March 3, 1828, to acknowledge the approval of a requested and well-earned leave of absence.⁵²²

In October 1828, Baldwin traveled from New York to Washington City (D.C.) to comply with an order to report to the *Guerriere*;⁵²³ but on reaching the capital a week later on October 31, *requested the Secretary to countermand the order to permit him to attend to urgent matters of a personal nature. His request was granted and he was relieved on November 1, 1828.*⁵²⁴

Request for furlough to see southern and western states, Texas, Mexico & northern lakes

American naval histories indicate that after the War of 1812, the peace established in 1815 continuing during the 1820s, meant that the "U.S. Navy was at peace until the Mexican-American War in 1846 and served to combat piracy in the Mediterranean and Caribbean seas."⁵²⁵ At the same time, "The great trade expansion in the 1820's and 30's had caused an increase in naval activity for support purpose."⁵²⁶ As the American Naval presence in the Mediterranean was firmly established and the nation was not at war, ships were pulled out of service for refitting or broken up and young officers, in port on standby, awaited orders, promotions and commands at the decision of the Navy Department and the Secretary of the Navy. If a leave of absence or furlough were requested within the United States, the Secretary of the Navy was constantly kept informed of the whereabouts of the officer should they be needed.

Russell Baldwin had business in Louisiana in 1829, that was requiring his presence a year later, as he explained in a letter of February 2, 1830. Although he did not mention it, his wish to explore the southern United States may have increased because his brother Heman Baldwin had moved from New York City to Richmond, Virginia in 1815;⁵²⁷ and their half-brother, merchant seaman Captain James Madison Seymour, also was interested in, and would be, living in the

⁵²¹ Muster and Pay rolls *USS Ontario, 1827. Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library, 1803-1859.* NARA T829, RG 45, Rolls 0065, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624155093>

⁵²² Russell Baldwin, *USS Ontario*, New York, Letter to Samuel Southard, Secretary of the Navy, *March 3, 1828.* Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus.* NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636342740>

⁵²³ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 22, 1828. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus.* NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0053, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353755>

⁵²⁴ Russell Baldwin, Washington City, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 31, 1828. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus.* NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0053, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353975> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353976>

⁵²⁵ "History of the United States Navy," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Navy

⁵²⁶ "Initial Uniform Standardization: 1830 to Civil War," History of U.S. Navy Uniforms 1776-1981, Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/h/history-of-us-navy-uniforms-1776-1981.html>

⁵²⁷ Sampson (1922), 73 at https://books.google.com/books?id=WXgJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+Granville,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlxco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0u9Dc6u3pAhVCIHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false

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southwest United States. Seymour was married in December 1829 in Wilmington, North Carolina; would travel from Galveston to New Orleans in 1834; and apply for a land grant in Texas the following year.⁵²⁸

Baldwin's letter of February 2, 1830, written from New York was to Captain John B. Nicolson whom his late brother Denizen Baldwin had helped to deliver the *Epervier* to Savannah in 1814. Baldwin considered Nicolson a friend and requested the captain's support for his efforts to obtain Secretary John Branch's approval of his plans for "visiting the southern and western states of our union . . . to visit west Florida, Alabama, Louisiana – ascent the Mississippi & Ohio rivers, visit the great northern Lakes and thence to this city (New York) . . ." He would be seeing the lakes immortalized by the commodore under whom he had served in the Mediterranean -- Oliver Hazard Perry. Russell wanted to view Lake Erie where Perry had become famous, flying his own personal flag, "Don't Give Up the Ship," specially made for the Battle of Lake Erie, in honor of his friend Captain Lawrence with whom Russell's brother Denizen had served when that last command was given in 1814. And, Russell Baldwin would see another Great Lake of the North, shared by the name of the vessel *USS Ontario* that had rescued him from the island of Aegina in 1826:

I have never yet had an opportunity of visiting the southern & western States of our union, & I have a great desire to do so for the purpose of beholding for myself, what I have often read of with admiration, as well as to visit my sick friend with whom I traveled the last season for the purpose of securing a sum of money which is now in jeopardy in Louisiana, I am anxious to avail myself of the present moment, provided it in no way interfere with the views of the Executive. Under my present leave of absence I do not feel authorized to go so great a distance from the seat of Government – I therefore take the liberty of requesting you to do me the favor, to ask the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, whether my taking this journey has his full acquiescence – I will report myself from time to time as he may be pleased to direct – It is my wish to visit west Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, ascend the Mississippi & Ohio Rivers, visit the great northern Lakes & thence to this city which will occupy from three to four months- I take a liberty Sir in putting you to this trouble . . .⁵²⁹

A year later, on February 17, 1831, Baldwin was in Washington City and wrote from the Capital to the Secretary of the Navy requesting a leave of absence of nine or twelve months "to visit the Southern & western sections of the United States, Texas and Mexico, for the purpose of acquiring commercial knowledge."⁵³⁰

The Secretary at this time was John Branch (1782-1863) appointed by President Andrew Jackson. Branch was previously governor of North Carolina 1817-1820; would move to Florida in the mid-1830s and become the last territorial governor of Florida (1844); his background coincided with Russell Baldwin's interest in that part of the Union. Baldwin must have

⁵²⁸ See "Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847) marriage to Mary Caroline Avery in Wilmington, NC on December 11, 1829 at Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage,

<https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

⁵²⁹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain John B. Nicolson, February 2, 1830 page 1 of 2. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0060, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636325621> In his letter, Baldwin mentions that he planned to continue in the service and 'upon the books of Purser Chew', using a phrase that popularized the name of Thomas Chew (1777-1846), a purser in the Navy, beginning in 1809, in charge of muster rolls, payrolls, and provisioning. Chew was on board the *USS Constitution* when the ship defeated *HMS Guerriere* and received a Congressional Silver Medal for that service in battle; and he was aboard the *Chesapeake*, as was Russell's brother Denizen, when Capt. Lawrence gave his last command, "Don't Give Up the Ship" at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813. Although Chew resigned from the Navy in 1821, his name, apparently, continued in the lexicon of officers. See "Purser Thomas J. Chew," *USS Constitution Museum* at <https://ussconstitutionmuseum.org/item-category/purser-thomas-j-chew/>

⁵³⁰ Russell Baldwin, Washington City, Letter to John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, February 17, 1831; Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0065, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636328398>

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received about six months leave, because on March 3, 1831, he wrote to Secretary Branch, advising him that he was sailing for Mobile, Alabama in the packet ship *St. John*;⁵³¹ and by September 7, 1831, he had returned to New York City where he was on furlough.⁵³²

On September 13, Lieutenant Baldwin wrote to Branch's successor, the next Secretary of the Navy, Levi Woodbury (1789-1851). Appointed by President Andrew Jackson, Woodbury was the former Governor of New Hampshire (1823-1824); Senator (1825-1831) from the state; and in future would be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Baldwin advised Woodbury that he had reported to Commodore Isaac Chauncey as per the Secretary's order of September 7.⁵³³ Baldwin was called upon to be a member on a board of court martial at the request of its President Isaac Chauncey.

Born in Black Rock, Connecticut, Commodore Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840)⁵³⁴ was about twenty years older than Baldwin; and had been appointed a lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1798, the year Russell's father Jacob Baldwin had died. When Commodore Chauncey commanded the Mediterranean Squadron in 1816-1818⁵³⁵ Midshipman Baldwin was serving on the *USS Java* under Captain Perry; the *Constellation* under Captain Shaw; the *United States* under Captain Shaw; and the *Guerriere* under Captain Macdonough. Commodore Chauncey returned for a tour of duty after 1824, as Commandant of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn (where he had also been placed in charge in 1807). It was at the Navy Yard, that Lt. Baldwin, came to the attention of the Commodore who would request that Baldwin serve on a board of court martial.

Baldwin was on the *Franklin* in 1831 when the ship was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in ordinary for repair and maintenance, a far cry from the time when Baldwin sailed her as the flagship of the Pacific Squadron in 1820-1821. Eager to travel and relocate from New York, he had a plan mapped out and wrote from his desk on board the *Franklin*, on November 10, 1831, requesting more furlough time, of twelve months, to move to Georgia and see the mainland United States, stating, "It is not my wish to be out of the reach of orders, should my services be necessary, but to reside near Gainesville in the State of Georgia."⁵³⁶

⁵³¹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, March 3, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0066, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636327307>

⁵³² Russell Baldwin, Muster and Pay Rolls, Miscellaneous Records of the United States Navy, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0152 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624408626>. Also see Lieut. Russell Baldwin, Muster and Pay Rolls, *Miscellaneous Records of the United States Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0152 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624408644>

⁵³³ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, September 13, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0030, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636335614>

⁵³⁴ Commodore Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840) was "the commanding naval officer on the New York Station" from 1819 to 1820; and "in November 1820 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Navy and served in this capacity for four years. On 29 December 1824 he again assumed command of the New York Navy Yard (Brooklyn) and Station and continued in that position until 1834 when the President again appointed him a commissioner of the Navy Board from the 5th of June 1833. Commodore Chauncey remained on this duty until his death, serving the last three years of his life as President of the Board. He died 27 January 1840 at Washington, DC and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery." See "Isaac Chauncey," Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/z-files/zb-files/zb-files-c/chauncey-isaac.html>

⁵³⁵ "Commodore Isaac Chauncey, USN (1772-1840), Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center at <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/OnlineLibrary/photos/pers-us/uspers-c/i-chaunc.htm>

⁵³⁶ Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 10, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333540>

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Lt. Russell Baldwin's services were determined necessary and from the Franklin, he again wrote to the Secretary on November 18: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your order, directing me to report myself in person on the 30th inst. to Com. Isaac Chauncey as a member of a court martial of which he is President."⁵³⁷ Two days before he was due to report to the Commodore, he accepted a furlough that was granted, contingent upon completion of the duties assigned by the board.⁵³⁸

Although a furlough of three months was granted November 24, 1831;⁵³⁹ the Secretary's letter indicated a lack of knowledge of Baldwin's recent 'unofficial service' in the Mediterranean delivering the ship *Hope*; and with the intercession of his New York Congressman, Lt. Baldwin's furlough was extended by the Secretary, on December 9, 1831, for nine months more.⁵⁴⁰ Baldwin had his year to see the United States. It was the last year of his life.

The duties of the court continued through December 31, 1831 and in a letter of January 28, 1832, after a severe illness, on the eve of a cholera epidemic that would hit New York that summer, Lt. Baldwin advised the Secretary of his plans to leave New York for Augusta, Georgia on February 1st, 1832.⁵⁴¹ On April 22, 1832, Russell Baldwin notified Secretary Levi Woodbury of a change of address from Augusta, Georgia to the Rives Post Office in Hall County, Georgia, the same county where Gainesville was located.⁵⁴² It was Russell Baldwin's last letter to the Secretary of the Navy. His cause of death is unknown; it was reported as occurring on May 9, 1832, some reports state April 29, seven days after his letter. In May, the *Columbian Centinel* newspaper reported that Lieutenant Russell Baldwin died on May 9, 1832 at Murrayville, Georgia at the age of 38; and on July 4, 1832, the *Centinel* included mention that United States Navy Lieutenant Russell

⁵³⁷ Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 18, 1831. "Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333732>

⁵³⁸ Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 28, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333894>

⁵³⁹ Secretary Levi Woodbury's initial response to Baldwin's request reflected no knowledge of Baldwin's participation in delivering the frigate *Hope* to Greece and Baldwin appears subsequently to have contacted his Congressional representative (House of Representatives for the City of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce (1830); later Chairman of Ways and Means (1835), and Foreign Affairs) to set the record right and thus acquired leave as he requested. Russell Baldwin, November 24, 1831. Appointments . . . *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0391, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624556501>

⁵⁴⁰ Reference made by the Secretary to the Congressional representative through whom additional leave was requested. Russell Baldwin, December 9, 1832 (sic: should be 1831), Appointments . . . *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0391, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624556511>

⁵⁴¹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, January 26, 1832. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0072, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636357876>

⁵⁴² Russell Baldwin, Rives Post Office, Hall County Georgia Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, April 22, 1832. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0074, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636344694> "Rives Post Office was located northeast of Dawsonville and east of Shoal Creek in the vicinity of McKee. The post office was discontinued in 1896 and the mail was routed to the McKee Post Office." History of Dawson County, Georgia, 91 at <http://www.georgiaracinghof.com/docs/Dawson%20County%20History%2010-31-2014.pdf>

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Baldwin was born in Massachusetts.⁵⁴³ Letters of Administration were granted his brother Heman Baldwin on June 8, 1832.⁵⁴⁴

The journey from Augusta northwest to Gainesville was approximately 146 miles by road. Located in Hall County, Murrayville was ten miles farther west of Gainesville; Rives Post Office (near today's McKee, GA) was about twenty miles farther west of Murrayville and closer to the great forests that still stand in Georgia, the state known at the time of the Naval Act of 1794 to provide the best living (evergreen) oak timber necessary to the building of frigates.⁵⁴⁵ The southern live oak is now the official state tree of Georgia. Live oak grows primarily along the coast of southern Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, some of the locations Russell Baldwin mentions – live oak could be curved to shape the hull of a ship.

Red and white oak growing taller and straighter could provide the planking for a ship. The Rives Post Office in Hall County, Georgia was east of Shoal Creek in an area of numerous streams subject to flooding; and was an area of oak forests. Murrayville was not far from today's Dawson Forest (primarily pine); and the Rives Post Office farther north suggests Russell Baldwin's route headed toward what is now the Chattahoochee National Forest, historically with old growth oak forests.⁵⁴⁶

It may well be that Russell Baldwin employed a guide to scout out timber stands, that he could invest in, to build ships at the time of his death. He may have remembered that when he was a child, his father, Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin knew well the woods and trees and heath of his homestead land and of his 'Mountain Lot' and "Wood Lot' inherited by his children,⁵⁴⁷ for he was Surveyor of the town of Granville, Massachusetts.

⁵⁴³ *The Columbian Centinel* of May 9, 1832 reported Lieutenant Baldwin's death at Murrayville, GA; and on July 4, 1832 reported his death – as a native of Massachusetts -- as occurring at Hall City, GA. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also reported as dying April 25, 1832. See General Navy Register, 38. Fold3, *Navy and Marine Corps Officers, 1775-1900* (/title/895/navy-and-marine-corps-officers-1775-1900 :accessed June 7, 2020), database and images, <https://www.fold3.com/title/895/navy-and-marine-corps-officers-0>

⁵⁴⁴ Letter of Administration granted to Heman Baldwin for Russell Baldwin. New York County, Letters of Administration Index, 1743-1875 (Barber Collection), Liber 30-108-0.

⁵⁴⁵ The frigates authorized in 1794, were built in 1797 with "the most durable materials available for construction . . . primarily white pine, longleaf pine, white oak, most importantly, southern live oak. Live oak was used for framing as it was a strong, dense, and long-lasting wood weighing up to 75 lb. per cubic foot when freshly cut. The live oak tree grows primarily in coastal areas of the United States from Virginia to Texas, with the most suitable timber found in the coastal areas of Georgia near St. Simons. This desire for live oak was the primary cause of delays in the frigates' construction." See "Original Six Frigates of the United States Navy," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_six_frigates_of_the_United_States_Navy

⁵⁴⁶ Old Growth Oak Forests in North Georgia at <https://markgelbart.wordpress.com/2013/06/25/old-growth-oak-forests-in-north-georgia/>

⁵⁴⁷ Land apportionment to Russell Baldwin in Jacob Baldwin, Estate Apportionment, April 20, 1813, Box 8-1:3-4 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:3> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

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**West Granville Needlework at the F.G. Baker House inspires historic
Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement**

**The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741
West Granville National Register Historic District, Massachusetts**

Introduction

The history of a quilt treasured for nearly 150 years at Deerfield, Massachusetts by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association (PVMA), began in West Granville, Massachusetts, circa 1797-1798. Dyed green, it was made entirely of wool by Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) whose unique design "Quilted in Elaborate Patterns" of a tree of life-type vine extending from a central heart and winding up to a large rose compassed by a pyramidal edged border, was inspired by the material culture seen in her everyday life at Middle Parish, later West, Granville, Massachusetts. In turn, her motifs inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement that became known throughout America. For the first time, Olive's pattern is documented herein as made in Granville, Massachusetts, not Durham, Connecticut as previously believed; and her design sources are traced to Granville's heritage, documenting the date of workmanship as completed after her marriage in 1797 to the Rev. Joel Baker of the Second Church, Granville.

During the mid-nineteenth century, Olive's granddaughter Laura Baker Wells grew up in West Granville at what is now the Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, built in 1741 and purchased about 1845 by Olive's son Francis Graves Baker. There, the quilt was housed for many years. After Laura married in 1860 and moved to her husband's family home in Deerfield, she was joined a decade later, by her father and her family's quilt was then donated to the PVMA, the first historical society founded (1870) in western Massachusetts. The quilt was given possibly as early as 1873 and certainly before 1886 when it was listed in the first PVMA catalogue of their collection exhibited at Memorial Hall Museum in a colonial 'Bedchamber'. The Deerfield venue appears to have been the first ongoing period bedroom installation in a museum opened to the public in America and possibly in the world.

As part of the Memorial Hall Museum collection curated by the PVMA, Olive's quilt came to be studied and sketched by the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework, a village-wide cottage industry, founded in 1896. Exemplifying the American Arts and Crafts Movement, the Society followed the tenets of handwork and craftsmanship professed in England by writer and social thinker John Ruskin and textile designer William Morris, in counterpoint to the Industrial Age. Olive's quilt design provided inspiration to the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement. The Society preserved Olive's pattern on paper, reinterpreting it to adapt it for needlework projects and to circulate among interested parties to promote orders.

In Washington, D.C., the design was admired in 1897 by Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the mother of newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst. The wealthy Mrs. Hearst commissioned a bed set in the colonial tradition with an adaptation of Olive's quilted bedspread design accomplished in white and indigo-dyed linen threads embroidered on white linen in a color selection exemplifying the name of the Society founded the previous year.

Accomplishing their goals of documenting and perpetuating historic needlework designs, the Society's work marked a revival of Olive Curtiss Baker's Granville pattern on its centennial anniversary 1798-1898. Their interpretation and preservation of a colonial woman's design for Mrs. Hearst's commission, was detailed in a newspaper article published in Chicago in 1897. That same year, the Society began exhibiting in Deerfield, their embroidered adaptation of Olive Curtiss Baker's design and continued to exhibit it at other venues in New England and New York until the set was delivered to Mrs. Hearst in 1899.

Outside Deerfield, Olive Curtiss Baker's original quilt may have been exhibited at The Society of Arts and Crafts at Minneapolis, in 1903, along with a selection of needlework by the Deerfield Society of Blue and White, which also adapted

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Olive's motifs, including a unique heart, to other projects including a cushion design exhibited at Rochester, New York that same year. The quilt's possible appearance, maker unmentioned, in Minnesota was reported in *The Craftsman* monthly magazine of Gustav Stickley, a furniture maker of Syracuse, New York and a leader of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. A few months after Stickley's magazine recounted the exhibition of a colonial quilt that "attracted much attention," Stickley's *Craftsman* featured an article about the Deerfield Society; and the following year, the PVMA photographed Olive's quilt on exhibit in the "Colonial Bedroom" at Memorial Hall Museum, continuing the first ongoing period bedroom installation in a museum, in the United States.

Years later, for the nation's Bicentennial that was also the 200th anniversary of the birth of Olive Curtiss Baker, the quilt's maker, Margery B. Howe began to write a book. A friend and next-door neighbor of Society co-founder, Margaret Whiting, Mrs. Howe built upon Ms. Whiting's manuscript of 1930 to write *Deerfield Embroidery Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts*, published by the PVMA in 1976. During her research, Mrs. Howe found that an old trunk at Memorial Hall contained a roll of four yard-square paper patterns by the Society adapted from Olive's quilt, and a watercolor drawing of the heart design, labeled "Olive Curtiss, Granville, Mass. 1798." Mrs. Howe reached out to the Historical Room at the Granville Public Library, and Olive Curtiss was traced to her marriage in Granville, to the Rev. Joel Baker, the paternal grandparents of Laura Baker Wells, the donor of the quilt. In her book, Mrs. Howe provided readers with her own needlework patterns traced after the Society's adaptation of Olive's design elements, focusing on the central heart.

The popularity of the Granville pattern echoes the timeless values evidenced in the iconology of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt design that speaks to the birth year of its maker, 1776; and the period of its workmanship fourteen years after the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution. From its medium of wool from the sheep of Granville meadows, signifying the role of Olive's husband, Rev. Baker, ministering to his proverbial flock on the eastern edge of the Berkshire hills, to the hue of green, alluding to his bride's name, bespeaking the traditional color associated with 'Hope' and the 'olive branch' of peace, the pattern speaks to a new order of peace, *novus ordo seclorum*, a *New Order* for the Ages and for a new nation.

Gift to Deerfield owned at the Rose-Baldwin-F.G. Baker-Phelon House

Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt made circa 1797-1798 in Middle Parish, now West Granville, Massachusetts, was at the Daniel Rose House built in 1741 when the home was owned by Olive's son Francis Graves Baker from about 1845 to 1870. The quilt was given by his daughter, Laura Lee Baker Wells, to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association (PVMA) in Deerfield, Massachusetts, perhaps as early as 1873 when Laura and her husband participated in the earliest activities of the PVMA,⁵⁴⁸ and certainly before 1886⁵⁴⁹ when the quilt was listed in the PVMA's first catalog and exhibited at their Memorial Hall Museum in a "primitive Bedchamber" setting.⁵⁵⁰ The Association, one of the area's earliest preservation groups and the first historical society in western Massachusetts, was founded in Deerfield in 1870 and first opened their Memorial Hall Museum in 1880.

⁵⁴⁸ "1873, 1878" *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1870-1879* (Deerfield, MA: The Association, 1890), Vol. 1, 152, 396. "1898," *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1890-1998* (Deerfield, MA: The Association, 1901), Vol. 3, 472.

⁵⁴⁹ Suzanne L. Flynt, *Poetry to the Earth: The Arts & Crafts Movement in Deerfield* (Deerfield, MA: The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 2012), 68. Hereafter, Flynt.

⁵⁵⁰ The Baker quilt was exhibited in the Main Hall with "the attempt at reproduction of [a] primitive Bedchamber," listed as Item 615, "Woolen Bed Quilt" donated by "Mrs. Laura Wells." *Catalogue of the Relics and Curiosities in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Mass., U.S.A. Collected by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1886), 70, 80 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t6zw1mw6g&view=1up&seq=92>

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At the Memorial Hall Museum, the “ancient bed-room” that the PVMA planned for in 1878,⁵⁵¹ became known as a “primitive Bedchamber” and was one of three period rooms installed in 1880. Olive’s quilt was exhibited at Deerfield, possibly as early as 1880; certainly in 1886 and again in 1904 through at least 1908, based on catalog and photographic records.⁵⁵² Today, the PVMA continues to care for the quilt.

In 1904, the “primitive Bedchamber” venue and its central furnishing, a bedstead dating to the second half of the eighteenth century, was moved from the third floor of the Memorial Hall Museum to another room called the ‘Colonial Bedroom’. Olive’s quilt, of an age appropriate to the bed, was first photographed about 1905-1906 when exhibited in the “Colonial Bedroom.”⁵⁵³

The Baker quilt was photographed again in 1907; this time, folded on the right side of the bed (with a second bed covering on the left) beside a cradle, with two chairs and a warming pan added to the setting. The photographic light contrasts demonstrate how the interior design of the room, and the photograph itself, as works of art, allowed for comparison of Olive’s three-dimensional raised quilted floral motifs with the two chests flanking it: to the left side, one painted, and at the head of the bed, a Hadley Chest of ornate deep-cut wood carving (proved in 1935 to have been) made in the vicinity of Deerfield and Hadley. The room and its photograph served to inspire more arts and crafts in the fields of painting, carving, and furniture making,⁵⁵⁴ under the auspices of the Deerfield Society of Arts and Crafts organized in 1901, and renamed the Society of Deerfield Industries in 1906, contemporary to the photographs.⁵⁵⁵

The Baker quilt exhibited at the PVMA’s Memorial Hall Museum, first in the “primitive Bedchamber” of 1886 and then in the “Colonial Bedroom” reinstalled in 1904, was part of the first ongoing museum installation of period rooms, first opened in 1880, intended for public exhibition in the United States,⁵⁵⁶ and very possibly, the world:

“It is a little humbling to museum professionals to acknowledge that the farmers of the Connecticut River valley developed a period-room approach a generation before the curators of America’s major cultural institutions.

⁵⁵¹ “1878,” *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1870-1879* (Deerfield, MA: The Association, 1890), 442 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uva.x004203225&view=1up&seq=446&q1=bed>

⁵⁵² The chamber was photographed near the end of the nineteenth century with another bed covering. This was close to the time the Baker quilt may have appeared in the Minneapolis exhibition of 1903. On the “ancient bed-room” annotated in PVMA Proceedings, 1878; and illustration of another bed set with patterned fabric and matching curtains, see J.P. Spang III, “Preservation project: Deerfield’s Memorial Hall,” *Antiques*, August 1968, 207-208.

⁵⁵³ The photo appears to have been taken c. 1905-1906, after the pink toile bed curtains, pulled back on the bedstead, were gifted to the Museum in 1905. I am grateful to Mr. Ray Radigan, Curator, Memorial Hall Museum for the date the curtains were gifted. The pink curtains were gifted one year after the “Colonial Bedroom” was installed in 1904, according to Spang, using furnishings (the bedstead) from the earlier ‘primitive Bedchamber.’

⁵⁵⁴ Spang, 208. Spang’s article in *Antiques* includes the later photo (1907) of the “Colonial bedroom” with Olive’s quilt shown (listed as No. 3 in the 1908 PVMA *Catalogue*), on the right half of the bed, a tufted light-colored bedspread (No. 5) on the left side, and the pink toile bed curtains (No. 4) contrasting with the green color of the quilt in a possible seasonal scenario. No. 5 “A Tufted Bed Spread, 1800” was donated by Mrs. Nettie Eddy, of Conway, Massachusetts” This was the birthplace of the Rev. Joel Baker of Granville, Laura Baker Well’s grandfather, and may indicate an additional effort on the part of Museum curators to group a shared heritage of needlework with family connections to one Massachusetts town – Conway, MA. See *Catalogue of the Collection of Relics in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Gathered and Preserved by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1908), 138.

⁵⁵⁵ Flynt, 12.

⁵⁵⁶ Spang, 208.

Memorial Hall's installations predate even such early European ones as those at the Swiss National Museum in Zurich (1893) and the National Museum in Munich (1894).⁵⁵⁷

Olive's quilt was described in the 1908 Museum catalog as "No. 3 "Woolen Bed Quilt. Quilted in Elaborate Patterns" with the donor listed as "Mrs. Laura (Baker) Wells."⁵⁵⁸ Born in Granville and living in Granville at the time of her marriage in 1860, twenty-four-year-old Laura Baker Wells (1835-1913) was a schoolteacher.⁵⁵⁹ When married, she moved to her husband's family home, the old Wells House, in Deerfield and took an active interest in village activities – "she loved young people and they loved her;" was an "avid reader" participating in weekly library meetings; followed the sports events of the Deerfield Academy; sang in the choir; and supported the PVMA as a member for many years.⁵⁶⁰

Baker quilt inspires Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework

Because of Laura Baker Wells' gift, her grandmother's needlework became an inspirational piece for the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework (1896-1926), a cottage industry founded in 1896 by two women Margaret Whiting (1860-1946) and Ellen Miller (1854-1929)⁵⁶¹ who had attended the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League in New York during the 1880s before moving with their families to Deerfield by 1895. They encouraged Deerfield women to work with their hands to produce a quality needlework result that only then could be given the Society's seal of the letter D embroidered inside a flax wheel; and provide an additional income for village families over the course of thirty years.

Whiting and Miller built upon a portfolio created by Ellen's mother, Mary Miller, whose sketches recording colonial embroidery patterns in the Memorial Hall Museum, for the sake of posterity, were termed a "labor of love and patriotism."⁵⁶² Their idea for the Society of Blue and White developed in response to John Ruskin's call for getting back to a pre-industrial age and celebrating fine handicrafts and the integrity of materials and workmanship. They engaged the interest and skill of Deerfield women in their project, which was one of America's earliest Ruskinian cottage industries.

Whiting and Miller's effort expanded throughout the village to fabric weaving, basket weaving, iron and woodwork, furniture, photographs and paintings by men and women as the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement flourished and became known across America, extending to the neighboring towns of Greenfield and Montague, which in turn urged craftsmen in their nearby towns to join their effort.⁵⁶³

⁵⁵⁷ Suzanne L. Flynt and Timothy C. Neumann, "Memorial Hall Museum," Special Supplement: Antiques at Historic Deerfield, *Antiques Magazine*, March 1985, 685.

⁵⁵⁸ I am grateful to Mr. Ray Radigan, Curator, Memorial Hall Museum for bringing my attention to the *Catalogue of the Collection of Relics in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Gathered and Preserved by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1908), 138.

⁵⁵⁹ *1860 United States Federal Census*. Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Page: 481; Family History Library Film: 803504 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

⁵⁶⁰ Mary Williams Fuller, "Laura Baker Wells," Annual Meeting 1914, *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1912-1920* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1921), [Vol. 6, 116](#) Laura may have encouraged gifts to the PVMA from Baker family relatives. The PVMA received the remnants of the spectacles belonging to her great-grandfather Deacon Joel Baker of Conway that were exhibited in the Main Hall of Memorial Hall in 1908. Item 277 from Dennis Stearns of Conway. *Catalogue of the Collection of Relics in Memorial Hall, Deerfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Gathered and Preserved by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1908), 123.

⁵⁶¹ Flynt (2012), 28, 30.

⁵⁶² Citing a description in *The Sun* (New York), 1898 in Flynt, 59.

⁵⁶³ Flynt, 41.

The Deerfield needleworkers simplified Olive's original design. For instance, the Society substituted short leaves instead of the rose buds, either side of the two roses to the left and right of Olive's heart, an adaptation that illustrates the statement in the Society's brochure, that they did "not copy or reproduce these old embroideries," but "true to the historical tradition," produced "original works in the style of the period."⁵⁶⁴

The Society patterns were used by the needleworkers of the Society of Blue and White for reinterpreting Olive's design and interesting prospective parties in commissioning work. In 1897, Olive's design long cherished in Granville, was used by the Deerfield needleworkers to create a bedspread that, with its associated curtains, was one of the Society's earliest and most expensive projects and because of the importance of the client, was publicized across the United States.

Granville quilt pattern, once in F.G. Baker House, admired by preservationist of Washington's Mount Vernon

The Granville design was admired by one of the wealthiest women in America, who, at the time of her commission to Deerfield in 1897, was active in the preservation of the Mount Vernon, Virginia home of First President George Washington, a fact that reinforced the Deerfield Society's efforts to preserve the handcrafts of eighteenth-century needlewomen. In years to come, that fact also may have added to the preservation of the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House (1741) in Granville, where Laura Baker, the donor of Olive's quilt, grew up.

In 1897, Olive's pattern was the focus of the newly founded Society's major commission from Phoebe Apperson Hearst (1842-1919), philanthropist and suffragist. Mrs. Hearst was the widow of George Hearst (1820-1891) businessman, miner and Senator from California (1886, 1887-1891); and mother to William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951) who developed the nation's largest newspaper chain and was a member, from New York, of the House of Representatives (1903-1907).

Phoebe Apperson Hearst was one of the richest women in the world, and in 1897, after seeing Olive Curtiss Baker's design adapted by the Deerfield Society, placed her order, at the cost of \$1,000, for a colonial bedspread, with coordinating bed curtains and head cloth, for her Washington, D.C. home, as initially reported June 10, 1897 in a *Chicago Daily News* article based on Margaret Whiting's notes.⁵⁶⁵ Later, Ellen Miller wrote in the Greenfield, MA papers that the set was intended for the Hearst mansion called *Hacienda*, under construction in Pleasanton, California and completed in 1899; Mrs. Hearst's commission⁵⁶⁶ would be one of the most expensive received by the Society of Blue and White.

It's not known whether the Deerfield commission was installed at any of Mrs. Hearst's homes; she did give the set to her niece Anne Apperson Flint (1878-1967) on the occasion of her marriage in 1903. The bed set was used in the home of 'Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall Flint' in New Haven, Connecticut for fifty years until 1954 when Anne Flint donated the Deerfield needlework counterpane and curtains to Memorial Hall Museum and the set was hung at the Frary House.⁵⁶⁷

For the Hearst bed set commission of 1897, linen from Paris was used;⁵⁶⁸ and sufficient progress made for the bedset to be exhibited by the end of the year in Deerfield.⁵⁶⁹ Because Mrs. Hearst's *Hacienda* was not completed until 1899, the Society was free to exhibit their work, which they did on several occasions, notably at the Slater Memorial Museum in Norwich, Connecticut in June 1898; the Martha Goulding Pratt Memorial in Deerfield in August 1898; and the Flushing, New York home of suffragist Eliza MacDonald in November 1898,⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁴ From a Society of Blue and White Needlework brochure cited in Flynt, 84.

⁵⁶⁵ Howe, 123.

⁵⁶⁶ Flynt, 70; 68n52 (on payment of \$1,000); see Flynt 217n59 (on commission said to be for Mrs. Hearst's niece).

⁵⁶⁷ Flynt, 70n59.

⁵⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 75-76n97.

⁵⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 69n56.

⁵⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 69.

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The Granville needlework, once at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, was publicly associated with Mrs. Hearst while she was serving in the Mount Vernon Ladies Association as Vice Regent for California and provided funding for the restoration of the Mount Vernon home of George Washington. Her support underwrote installation of Mount Vernon's first electrical system in 1891; the drainage of a nearby mosquito swamp; restoration of the wharf, and the construction from 1894 to 1901, of a seawall to protect the estate for half a mile along the Potomac River. Mrs. Hearst's interest in preservation was notable because "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was the first national historic preservation organization and is the oldest women's patriotic society in the United States. Its pioneering efforts in the field of preservation set an important precedent and have served as a model for many."⁵⁷¹

The Deerfield Society reinterpreted Olive's pattern in blue and white for a bedcover that would be accompanied with curtains, as it was originally inventoried in Olive's Granville home. Today, at Old Deerfield, the original needlework of Olive Curtiss Baker, wife of Reverend Joel Baker, pastor for thirty-six years at West Granville, is preserved by the PVMA; and the commission for Mrs. Hearst, as completed by the Society of Blue and White, is displayed at the Frary House of Historic Deerfield.

The Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement received the attention of readers of the *Chicago Daily News* on June 10, 1897, in an article written from Margaret Whiting's notes⁵⁷² focusing on one masterpiece of late eighteenth-century design, the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt. Unnamed in the article, Olive's work received high praise in a tone of admiration that claimed, "Nothing could be better or more individual than this fine and simple design:"

Now and then the society finds a design so good in its quality that nothing remains to be done but make a careful study of the choice of stitches which shall best develop its excellence. This is the case of a bedspread (just ordered by Mrs. Hearst for her Washington house), which was drawn by a young girl in 1794 [note herein: for a later date see below] as a part of her bridal outfit. All the parts of the pattern, central ornaments and border, spring by a series of complicated yet bold curves from a heart at the foot, while the main figure terminates in a great rose at the top of the spread. Nothing could be better or more individual than this fine and simple design, but its value was nearly lost, in the original, by the means the needlewoman took to develop it: the society will copy the design exactly, but with a careful consideration of the best manner of displaying its richness of invention in the choice of material and needlework.⁵⁷³

The Society of Blue and White exhibited by invitation, meaning "it was exempt from jury."⁵⁷⁴ Their work was publicized by Gustav Stickley, a leader of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. Twice in 1903, Stickley's *Craftsman* Magazine mentioned Deerfield. In March 1903, *The Craftsman* reported details of the third exhibition given by The Society of Arts and Crafts of Minneapolis, at which Deerfield's exhibition was described as: "a choice collection of that Society's blue-and-white needlework," with the additional comment that: "A Colonial bedspread, in this last department, attracted much attention, both on account of its age and its queer workmanship."⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁷¹ "Phoebe Apperson Hearst," George Washington's Mount Vernon at <https://www.mountvernon.org/preservation/mount-vernon-ladies-association/their-legacy/phoebe-apperson-hearst/>

⁵⁷² Howe, 123.

⁵⁷³ "WORK IN BLUE AND WHITE: Descendants of the Puritans in Deerfield, Mass. Discover a Ready Sale for Colonial Designs ARTISTIC HANDS COPY THE STITCHES Long-Hidden Counterpanes and Sofa Cushions Dragged to Light and Imitated," *Chicago Daily News*, June 10, 1897. I am grateful to Joshua Mabe, Newspaper Librarian, Chicago Public Library, for making it possible for me to read this article. Referenced in Howe, 123.

⁵⁷⁴ Flynt, 74n84.

⁵⁷⁵ Katherine Louise Smith, "An Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Minneapolis," *The Craftsman*, March 1903, Vol. 3, No. 3, 377. Digital Library for the Decorative Arts and Material Culture, University of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Digital Collections at <http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/DLDecArts/DLDecArts-idx?type=turn&entity=DLDecArts.hdv03n06.p0066&id=DLDecArts.hdv03n06&isize=M>

For more on the exhibit, see

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Although there were other bed coverings in Memorial Hall Museum that could have qualified as “colonial” for the Minneapolis exhibition, this description strongly suggests it was the unique quilted workmanship of Olive Curtiss Baker’s design of 1798, that “attracted much attention,” for it was the design source for the widely publicized expensive order placed by Mrs. Hearst and gifted to her niece that very same year, 1903. Exhibition of the Baker quilt in 1903, could have responded an observation made in 1902 when the Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework was complemented in the publications of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, because in Deerfield, “The modern work not only reproduces the best of the old objects, such as bedspreads, pillow covers and the like, but adapts the interesting old designs.”⁵⁷⁶

In November 1903, Stickley’s *Craftsman* again brought the Deerfield’s Arts and Crafts Movement to readers’ attention, this time in an article of several pages with illustrations of Society members at work embroidering and weaving.⁵⁷⁷ One image included the Society embroiderers Maria Stebbins, Florence Birks, and an unidentified woman, working on a coverlet adapted from a pattern for bed furnishings c. 1770 by Massachusetts needleworker, Sarah Packard Snell (1737-1813).⁵⁷⁸

The Baker quilt represented inspiration for the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in its earliest days, within a year of the founding of the Society of Blue and White. Offering the tangible solidity of a conceptual heritage, it gave impetus to the Society’s successful launch. Seeking to preserve the handcraft and values of the past in a modern industrialized world, the Society and its work ethic exemplified the Arts and Crafts Movement in America. “The Society was featured in numerous national exhibitions and publicized in magazines and newspapers throughout its thirty-year history.”⁵⁷⁹

Gustav Stickley’s *Craftsman* magazine of 1903 heralded Deerfield’s work stating, “Deerfield is sending all over the country beautiful things . . . to bring back something of lost poetry to the earth,” the last four words inspiring the title of the

“Exhibit is a Success – Display of Arts and Crafts Work Attracted Many,” *The Minneapolis Journal*, January 26, 1903, 9 at <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045366/1903-01-26/ed-1/seq-9/>

Also see pamphlet reproduced in Alice Bourland Coy, “Bibliography of the Arts and Crafts Movement in America,” Thesis, Bachelor of Library Science, University of Illinois, June 1904. The quilt was located in the fifth category “Embroideries and Textiles,” in *The Third Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society of Minneapolis, Minnesota*, January 19 to January 24, 1903, 83, no page number (image of promotional pamphlet without itemization of objects exhibited) at file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Temp/5962622_opt.pdf

⁵⁷⁶ Sylvester Baxter, “The movement for village industries,” *Handicraft* (Boston: The Society for Arts and Crafts, October 1902), Vol. 1, No. 7, 135-147 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=xIY_AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA145&lpg=PA145&dq=Sylvester+Baxter,+%5BThe%5D+movement+for+village+industries+%5BHandicraft+Oct.+1902,&source=bl&ots=ZUUMYQXnK0&sig=ACfU3U19-fZTzfkUxj4o1DfjH-zPHEEkTg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwieqK76k5fuAhVCT98KHxW7ANsQ6AEwBXoECBIQAg#v=snippet&q=Granville&f=false

⁵⁷⁷ Mary Pratt, “From Merton Abbey to Old Deerfield,” *The Craftsman*, November 1903, Vol. 5, No. 2, 183, University of Wisconsin Decorative Arts Digital Collections-at <http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/DLDecArts/DLDecArts-idx?type=turn&entity=DLDecArts.hdv05n02.p0083&id=DLDecArts.hdv05n02&isize=M>

⁵⁷⁸ On Snell, see Flynt, 72. For identification of needleworkers in photograph, see Flynt, 58. Photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, 1902. For needleworkers’ image, see Jane Pratt, “Merton Abbey to Old Deerfield,” *The Craftsman*, November 1903, Vol. 5, No. 2, 184 Courtesy University of Wisconsin Decorative Arts Digital Collections at

<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/DLDecArts/DLDecArts-idx?type=turn&entity=DLDecArts.hdv05n02.p0084&id=DLDecArts.hdv05n02&isize=M>.

⁵⁷⁹ Deerfield Society of Blue and White Needlework, commission after Olive Curtiss Baker quilt. Coverlet, HD 69.1208, Historic Deerfield at

<https://museums.fivecolleges.edu/detail.php?museum=all&t=objects&type=all&f=&s=Keturah+Baldwin&record=7>

recent book by Suzanne L. Flynt who was Curator of the Memorial Hall Museum for thirty-five years, before her retirement in 2017.⁵⁸⁰

The year after the Minneapolis exhibition and Stickley's coverage, the 'Colonial Bedroom' was installed in 1904 (Figure 1) at Memorial Hall Museum by the PVMA on Deerfield's Memorial Street. The room featured Olive Curtiss Baker's bedspread made in 1797-1798 marking the years Deerfield Academy was established in 1797 and the first part of Memorial Hall was erected in 1798.

The first name of Olive Curtiss Baker evident in the quilt design

Olive Curtiss Baker (c. 1776-1844)⁵⁸¹ was born about 1776,⁵⁸² in Granville where her father served in the militia in September 1776. Olive's name could have been influenced by her birth date circa 1776, a year after a petition, that came to be called the Olive Branch Petition. Adopted by the Continental Congress on July 8, 1775, the Petition appealed to King George III in a last effort to avoid war with Great Britain. By September 1775, the King refused to receive the petition and it was rejected by the British government. A year later, on July 4, 1776 of Olive's believed birth year, American independence was marked with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Olive's name held forth the hope for peace that did not come in 1776; it would arrive after the American Revolution.

In Massachusetts, the olive branch was a widely disseminated symbol. For years, *The New-England Chronicle* was headed by an image of a dove with a leafy and fruited olive branch in its beak, particularly appropriate to its August 31,

⁵⁸⁰ I am grateful to Mr. Ned Lazaro, Curator of Textiles, Historic Deerfield for bringing Ms. Flynt's research on the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt to my attention. Suzanne L. Flynt, *Poetry to the Earth: The Arts and Crafts Movement in Deerfield* (Easthampton: Hudson Hills Press, 2012), 67-68, 217n54, passim.

⁵⁸¹ The death of 'Mrs. Baker' was published in *The Hartford Times*, December 7, 1844. From Newspapers and Periodicals. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. Ancestry.com. *U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704-1930* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014 at https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=50015&h=187957&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=7853

⁵⁸² Olive's birth date is estimated based on her age of '68' given in church records at the time of her death in November 1844. See "Granville Deaths," *Vital Records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*. Boston: Stanhope Press for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1914), 176 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t13n2bb6t&view=1up&seq=178&q1=Joel%20Baker>

For record that Olive was born c. 1781 in Granville, MA, citing *The Phelps Family of America and their English Ancestors by Judge Oliver Seymour Phelps and Andrew W. Servin*, Vol. I, Eagle Publishing Co., 1899 & p. 301, FHL 1036571 item 1, see "Pedigree Resource File," database, <i>FamilySearch</i> entry for Olive Curtiss; file (2:2:2: MMSL-H2V), submitted 10 May 2011. Note: An Olive Curtis born October 20, 1776 in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, MA was the daughter of Esther Phinney Curtis and Barnabas Curtis (see Family Search.org at

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/family-trees/results?q.birthLikeDate.from=1775&q.birthLikeDate.to=1776&q.givenName=Olive&q.surname=Curtis>

On the same Olive, daughter of Barnabas, baptized November 10, 1776 in Brockton, Massachusetts and married to Seth Kingman, see Brockton Births, *Vital Records of Brockton, MA to the end of the year 1849*, The Massachusetts Vital Records Project, 38 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Plymouth/Brockton/Images/Brockton_B038.shtml The Brockton records appear to be the source of the incorrect 10 November 1776 birth date given at Family Search.org at

<https://www.familysearch.org/home/nli-discovery?givenName=Olive+Curtis&surname=Baker> and *Find a Grave*, database and images, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926353/olive-baker>, memorial page for Olive Baker (10 Nov 1776–17 Nov 1844), Find a Grave Memorial no. 71926353, citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA. For listing that Olive was born in 1776 at Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut (no source given), see "Olive Curtiss," Ancestry Library at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/44530631/person/6215834417/facts?_phsrc=PUK999&_phstart=successSource

1775 issue publishing the content of the Petition.⁵⁸³ In 1768, a tract supporting liberty and a need for revolution, by William Bollan (c. 1710-1782) the former London based agent (1746-1762) to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, featured a frontispiece showing a Britannia-type figure in the role of *Libertas*, or Liberty,⁵⁸⁴ holding an olive branch in her right hand and a liberty cap on a staff (*hasta*) in her left hand.⁵⁸⁵ *Libertas* holding the woolly liberty cap in her distaff hand -- that traditionally held the mass of fiber when 'distaff' spinning -- encouraged peaceful dissent in the form of home industry among American women who supported colonial Non-Importation Agreements modeled after that signed by Boston merchants on August 1, 1768, effective January 1, 1769. This boycott of British goods and textiles opposed the Townshend Revenue Act (June 1767) that imposed more duties on goods sent to America. *Libertas* incentivized home industry one hundred years before the Arts and Crafts Movement would revitalize the needlework patterns of an increasingly independent America.

Although it is not known if Olive or her parents saw the *Libertas* olive branch imagery, New England ministers, with access to Bollan's pamphlet and preaching that resistance to tyranny was a religious duty, be it in a military sense or active cottage industry, included Rev. Elizur Goodrich (1734-1797) of Durham, Connecticut who married Olive's parents in 1770. Rev. Goodrich was known for accumulating "a library which was regarded as the largest and most complete ever brought into the colonies on private account."⁵⁸⁶ Durham's social library was open to those in Granville who owned a share in the 'Durham Book Company', a social library housed, at various times, in the homes of Durham ministers.⁵⁸⁷ One female student of Rev. Goodrich went on to teach needlework and draw patterns for bed sets in 1793, although the known motifs associated with her students do not appear to be similar to Olive's.⁵⁸⁸

⁵⁸³ "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty," Philadelphia, August 16, 1775 in *The New-England Chronicle: or, The Essex Gazette* [Cambridge. (Mass.): Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, August 24-31, 1775], Vol. VIII, No. 370, Massachusetts Historical Society at http://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item_id=953&pid=2&br=1 and http://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item_id=953&mode=large&img_step=1&pid=2&br=1

⁵⁸⁴ Frank H. Sommer, "The Metamorphoses of Britannia," *American Art: 1750 - 1800 Towards Independence* in association with an exhibit at Yale University Art Gallery (New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1976), 43.

⁵⁸⁵ Frontispiece by Francesco Bartolozzi (1727-1815) after Giovanni Battista Cipriani (1727-1785) for William Bollan (c. 1710-1782) pamphlet *Continued corruption, standing armies, and popular contents considered [...]*. London, 1768 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=aeu.ark:/13960/t8pc4277v&view=1up&seq=5>

⁵⁸⁶ "Elizur Goodrich studied the right of resistance with President Clap [Rev. Thomas Clap (1703-1767) of Yale], had later studied Cumberland's *Law of Nature*, Grotius, Puffendorf, etc., and grew passionate, in the pulpit only, on the religious duty of resistance to Great Britain." 102, 125n11, 171n1, 189. On library, see "Elizur Goodrich, *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, 1900 at https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Appletons%27_Cyclop%C3%A6dia_of_American_Biography/Goodrich,_Elizur

⁵⁸⁷ The Rose and Baldwin families of Granville, owned shares, and were among the original subscribers, in the Book Company of Durham, founded in 1733, the first town library of the colony of Connecticut. Emigrating from Durham, their shares were held through the 1790s, presumably from their time of settlement c. 1741. Rev. Elizur Goodrich became 'clerk' of the Durham social library in 1782 and although no records exist from the Revolution, the library was traditionally in the minister's study. See Corey Phelon Geske, "Rose family brings to Bedford/ Granville their 'Right to Books' in the first town library in the colony of Connecticut at Durham," in *The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741: The Abner Rose Tavern, 1784: Becomes the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799*. September 21, 2020. PART 4: 52-53. Hereafter Phelon Geske, PART 4. Also see, Edward H. Hinman, "The Book Company: Durham's First Library," *The Middletown Press, August 12, 1983* reprinted by the Town of Durham at <https://www.townofdurhamct.org/content/27536/27544/27604/27616/27637.aspx>

⁵⁸⁸ Miss Mary Fenno (1787-1825) of Middletown, CT studied Latin and Greek with Rev. Goodrich and later taught reading, writing, mathematics, sewing, embroidery, beginning in the 1790s at Middletown and New Haven, advertising in 1793 to draw "patterns of any kind . . . upon . . . spreads, & c." Samplers attributed to her tutelage do not evidence any similarity to Olive Curtiss' pattern. Susan P. Schoelwer, *Connecticut Needlework: Women Art and Family 1740-1840* (Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 2010), 12, 98. The greatest similarity to Olive's quilt is evidenced by a whole cloth quilt said to be designed, according to family lore, by Asenath (Sena) King Rising (1764-1859) c. 1787, in Suffield, Connecticut. Gift of James Goldie, 1952.78.0, Old Sturbridge Village; Asenath's work is annotated as having resembled a similar whole-cloth quilt (unlocated, not at Old Sturbridge Village as Schoelwer states) by Lucy King Norton 1753-1831)

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The symbolism of the frontispiece of Bollan's pamphlet showing Britannia in the role of *Libertas* seated on a globe next to her shield and wearing an armorial sash of reflective discs, suggestive of orbs of light, is echoed in Olive's quilt with its border of circles comprising pyramidal forms and olive-shaped fruit motifs. Importantly, Cipriani's frontispiece established peace as the ultimate objective of liberty.

The Olive Curtiss Baker family in Granville

Olive Curtiss of West Granville, MA⁵⁸⁹ was the daughter of Lieutenant David Curtiss, Esq. (1750-1815) and Prudence Bishop Curtiss (1749-1826), both born in Durham, Connecticut and married by Reverend Elizur Goodrich on December 27, 1770 in Durham.⁵⁹⁰ Olive's father was settled in Granville by 1776-1777 when as Sergeant⁵⁹¹ and 'Private',⁵⁹² he served in Captain William Cooley's Granville Company in the Hampshire County regiment of Colonel John Moseley (1725-1780) during the American Revolution.⁵⁹³

In the 1790 federal census, David Curtis of Granville was recorded as 'Lieutenant'.⁵⁹⁴ He served as a Selectman of Granville in 1802, 1803, and 1810;⁵⁹⁵ and was Granville's Representative in the General Court in 1813, 1814 and 1815.⁵⁹⁶

Although a Curtiss genealogy states David Curtiss settled in Granville about 1780,⁵⁹⁷ after two sons, born to David and Prudence Curtiss, were listed as baptized at Durham in 1772 and 1773,⁵⁹⁸ other records state Olive's older brother

also of Suffield. Author Susan Schoelwer suggested that Asenath drew the pattern for Lucy. Schoelwer, 96n123. There is a pale blue T-shaped whole-cloth quilt c. 1790-1840 at Colonial Williamsburg (maker unknown, probably American, initials undecipherable) with a similar arrangement to Asenath's. Its tree of life stems from a gadrooned vase at the lower center and heart-shaped petals on flowers at the head. See Object No. 1952-116, Colonial Williamsburg at

<https://emuseum.history.org/objects/66673/quilt-blue-wool-and-cotton-wholecloth;jsessionid=EBE912BD504208A3C7979B9A434996DC>

⁵⁸⁹ Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley of the First Church of Christ, Granville, noted that Rev. Baker married "Miss Olive Curtiss, of West Granville, by whom he had four sons, one of whom, Curtiss, graduated at Williams College, and died in 1823 while a student at Andover." Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, *Sketches of the Churches and Pastors in Hampden County, Massachusetts* [(Westfield), MA: S.W. Edson: 1854], 48 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044086357951&view=1up&seq=54&q1=Joel%20Baker>

⁵⁹⁰ For birth date of David Curtiss see Frederic Haynes Curtiss, *A Genealogy of the Curtiss Family Being a Record of the Descendants of Elizabeth Curtiss who settled in Stratford, Connecticut 1639-1640* (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill Press, 1903), 44, 81 (marriage).

⁵⁹¹ See "Curtiss, David. 4th Sergeant, Capt. William Cooley's co., Col. John Moseley's regt' enlisted Sept. 23, 1776; discharged Nov. 16, 1776; service, 2 mos. 1 day, travel included. Roll dated North Castle. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1898), Vol. 4, 279 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044097906150&view=1up&seq=285&q1=David%20curtis>

⁵⁹² Ibid., 248 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044097906150&view=1up&seq=254&q1=David%20curtis> See "Curtice, David. Private, Capt. William Cooley's co., Col. John Mosley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 9, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 1 mo. 9 days, travel . . .; company marched to reinforce Northern army."

⁵⁹³ Wilson, 320. Listed as David Curtiss, Esq., "Revolutionary Soldier" from West Granville Cemetery gravestone record cited in *Vital Records of Granville*, 193.

⁵⁹⁴ "Lieutenant David Curtiss," *1790 United States Federal Census; Census Place: Granville, Hampshire, MA; Series: M637; Roll: 4; Page: 228; Image: 264; Family History Library Film: 0568144*. Ancestry.com. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

⁵⁹⁵ Wilson, 312.

⁵⁹⁶ Ibid., 318.

⁵⁹⁷ Curtiss (1903), 126.

⁵⁹⁸ The sons baptized at Durham were Charles (baptized February 16, 1772) and Lucius, baptized November 21, 1773. Curtiss (1903), 81. In the same genealogy, Olive is not listed as a daughter and no other children are listed.

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Charles Curtiss (1771-1813),⁵⁹⁹ was born on July 31, 1771 in Granville;⁶⁰⁰ and militia records indicate David Curtiss was living in Granville by September 1776.

Olive's paternal grandparents David Curtis (5 July 1724-1782)⁶⁰¹ and his wife Thankfull Curtiss (1720-1780),⁶⁰² married January 22, 1747,⁶⁰³ were among the twenty-six Durham households who followed Deacon David Rose⁶⁰⁴ and his brother Daniel Rose, both of Durham, who first settled 'Bedford' when they signed their bonds for adjacent land in West Granville, on May 22, 1741. The place called 'Bedford' would be incorporated as the district of Granville in 1754.

In 1781, a 'David Curtiss', either Olive's grandfather or father, was one of the twenty-eight original founding members organizing as a church that became the First Congregational Society in Middle Granville (now West Granville) also called the Congregational Society in the Middle Parish of Granville and the Second Church of Christ in Granville.⁶⁰⁵ They would use the meeting house erected in 1778 without a steeple or bell, as their church. The building was located facing east, instead of south as it does today, and south of where it now stands; turned and moved to its present location by one hundred yoke of oxen, presumably after the death, in 1833, of Rev. Baker.⁶⁰⁶

Olive's grandparents, David and Thankfull Curtiss, were two of the twenty-eight church founding members who included Achsey Rose, wife to Daniel Rose; Deacon David Rose and his foster son and freed indentured servant, Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833) who was chosen by the community as the first preacher at the church from 1781 to 1786; and in 1785 became the first black man ordained a minister in the United States.⁶⁰⁷ Olive's family belonged to the same congregation as the Roses whose house her son Francis would be living in by c. 1845. About the time Olive Curtiss was born, an 'Olive Rose', age one, died in Granville in 1775⁶⁰⁸. She may have been named in honor of the Deacon's daughter Rose Tibbals

⁵⁹⁹ Recorded as baptized in Durham, Connecticut, February 16, 1772. Curtiss (1903), 81. Listed as born in 1772 under "Charles Curtiss," Ancestry Library at <https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/44530631/person/6215815014/facts>

⁶⁰⁰ Charles Curtiss," *Find a Grave*, database and images <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/105892698/charles-curtis>, memorial page for Charles Curtis (31 Jul 1771–25 Apr 1813), Find a Grave Memorial no. [105892698](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/105892698), citing Charlestown Cemetery, Charlestown, Portage County, Ohio.

⁶⁰¹ Birthdate of David Curtiss is given here as 1724, not '1745' as recorded in Find a Grave, etc. The 1724 date is based on his lifespan of 57 years given on his gravestone at the time of his death in 1782. David, son of James and Hannah Curtiss was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey in 1724 in Durham. William Chauncey Fowler, LL.D., *History of Durham, Connecticut* (Hartford: Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, 1866), 259 at <https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028842263#page/n263/mode/1up>

⁶⁰² On deaths of David and Thankfull Curtiss, see "Granville Deaths," *Vital Records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850*. Boston: Stanhope Press for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1914), 193 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t13n2bb6t&view=1up&seq=195&q1=Curtis>

"David Curtiss" *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039139/david-curtiss>, memorial page for David Curtiss (1745–7 Jun 1782), Find a Grave Memorial no. [80039139](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039139), citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA. See Thankfull Thompson Curtiss (1720-1788) *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039218/thankfule-curtiss>, memorial page for Thankfule (should read Thankfull) Thompson Curtiss (3 Jan 1720–11 May 1788), Find a Grave Memorial no. [80039218](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039218), citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA.

⁶⁰³ David and Thankful Curtiss were married in 1747. Curtiss (1903), 20.

⁶⁰⁴ Wilson, 27-28.

⁶⁰⁵ Ibid., 188-191.

⁶⁰⁶ Ibid., 189, 196.

⁶⁰⁷ Ibid., 191. Rev. Cooley mentored Haynes and wrote of his positive impressions hearing Haynes preach. Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes* (New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837), 40.

⁶⁰⁸ No parents indicated in the record. *Vital Records of Granville*, 220.

(1742-1762) by his first wife Elizabeth (d. 1775). 'Olive' was a popular name in Granville and Olive Curtiss's name may have been chosen with the Rose family name in mind.

In 1811, before leaving Granville to settle land in Ohio – belonging to Lt. David Curtiss because of his service during the American Revolution – David's son Charles Curtiss – Olive's brother – and his wife participated in organizing a Congregational Church of which they were members and were responsible for 'paying' the workers to build the church and the naming the Ohio township 'Charlestown' at the request of Charles Curtiss.⁶⁰⁹

Reverend Joel Baker settles at Granville, MA

Rev. Joel Baker (1768-1833) was born in Conway, Franklin County Massachusetts on March 7, 1768,⁶¹⁰ about sixty miles north of Granville. He was the son of Deacon Joel Baker (1741-28 July 1817) and Sarah Graves Baker (1739-1819, m. 1761);⁶¹¹ and he was the grandson of Rev. Noah Baker (1719-1810) of Sunderland, MA.⁶¹² He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman (1749-1828) of Hatfield;⁶¹³ was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1792;⁶¹⁴ and was invited in 1795 to preach in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, where he chose not to settle at that time.⁶¹⁵

Joel Baker first arrived in Granville in January 1797 "when the life of the church was at a very low ebb," and became a minister whom "the entire community loved."⁶¹⁶ His colleague, the Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (1772-1859), minister (1795-1859) at the First Church of Christ in Granville (farther east), wrote of Rev. Baker's ministry: "His sermons were evangelical, and his prayer was of such a character as made the assembly feel that God was near."⁶¹⁷

⁶⁰⁹ Wilson, 180-181. Charles Curtiss left Granville for Ohio, settling in Charlestown Township (later so named, at his request) with his brother Linus who settled on Lot 41 in 1810. Charles Curtiss settled on Lot 40 in 1811. "In the spring of 1812 Charles Curtiss set out an orchard on his place on Lot 40. He gave twenty bushels of wheat . . . for 200 apple trees." Before leaving Massachusetts, the Blandford & Granville Company organized a Congregational Church of which Charles Curtiss and his wife were members and "Charles Curtiss agreed to contribute a barrel of whisky toward the building if they would name the township Charlestown, which was accepted . . . it must be remembered that whisky was one of the only products of the time in this locality that represented money." During the War of 1812, Charles Curtis was quartermaster of the Second Regiment of the Second Battalion of Portage County. Joel H. [note herein: probably B.] Curtiss (Note herein: Linus' son, named after Rev. Joel Baker) was a County Commissioner from 1850 to 1852 (312). *History of Portage County, Ohio* (Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1885), 265, 278 413-414, 618 (Charles Curtis, Sr. biography) at https://archive.org/stream/historyofportage00warn/historyofportage00warn_djvu.txt

⁶¹⁰ Birth date "Rev. Joel Baker born in Conway, Mass. March 7, 1768" from gravestone at West Granville Cemetery. Wilson notes the *History of Conway* (1917) gives the date as May. Wilson, 195. "Rev. Joel Baker," *Find a Grave*, database and images, memorial page for Rev Joel Baker (unknown–1833) at Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926282/joel-baker> Find a Grave Memorial no. 71926282, citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA.

⁶¹¹ Deacon Joel Baker and his wife Sarah's stone is broken: the last verse appears to read "the road . . . [open the]ir eyes, and see their God." *Find a Grave*, database and images, memorial page for Deacon Joel Baker (1741–28 Jul 1817) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/62425186/joel-baker> Find a Grave Memorial no. 62425186, citing Howland Cemetery, Conway, Franklin County, MA.

⁶¹¹ Howe, 122.

⁶¹² Wilson, 195.

⁶¹³ Cooley (1854), 47.

⁶¹⁴ Rev. George T. Chapman, D.D., *Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College* (Cambridge, MA: Riverside Press, 1867), 491 at https://www.cga.ct.gov/hco/books/Sketches_of_the_Alumni_of_Dartmouth.pdf

⁶¹⁵ Howe, 122. On the call to Rev. Baker from Chesterfield, see Josiah Gilbert Holland, *History of Western Massachusetts* (Springfield, MA: Samuel Bowles, Co., 1855), Vol. 2, 186-187 at https://books.google.com/books?id=LAzOp9_Ky_oC&q=joel+baker#v=snippet&q=joel%20baker&f=false

⁶¹⁶ Wilson, 195.

⁶¹⁷ Cooley (1854), 47.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

Rev. Baker was installed as minister of the Second Church in Middle Parish (West Granville) on June 21, 1797, when the Rev. John Emerson, A.M. of Conway, Massachusetts, Joel Baker's hometown, delivered the sermon. The ordination was further made memorable because that same day, a child was born to Peggy and Linus Curtiss of Granville, Olive's sister-in-law and brother. The infant was named 'Joel Baker' with the family surname of Curtiss added.⁶¹⁸

Olive Curtiss and Rev. Joel Baker were married on August 30, 1797⁶¹⁹ by the Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley.⁶²⁰ They lived in the Garrison House in West Granville,⁶²¹ and their home, no longer extant, has been described as at Ore Hill,⁶²² with its elevation of 1,300 feet, located westerly and southwesterly of the 'Second Church in Middle Parish' in the village center of West Granville.⁶²³ The Bakers are listed in the 1830 Census, that by the order of names, indicates they lived at a distance to the west of the Daniel Rose-Lt. Jacob Baldwin House.⁶²⁴

Rev. Baker served for thirty-six years at West Granville where the church building, erected in 1778, is still in active use and now the Second Church of Christ Congregational, called the West Granville Congregational Church. He was particularly remembered for being "especially gifted in prayer, and in pastoral visitation;" and in 1816, was recognized for his 'surprising work' bringing '60' into the church, "several" of whom entered the ministry.⁶²⁵ In the West Granville

⁶¹⁸ Linus and Peggy Curtiss named their son born on June 21, 1797, Joel Baker Curtiss. See *Vital Records of Granville*, 35 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t13n2bb6t&view=1up&seq=37&q1=Joel%20Baker>; or, "Granville Births," the Massachusetts Vital Records Project at <https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/aBirthsC.shtml>

⁶¹⁹ "Baker, Joel, Rev. and Olive Curtiss", "Granville Marriage Records," *Vital Records of Granville*, 114 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t13n2bb6t&view=1up&seq=116&q1=Joel%20Baker>

Also see Massachusetts Vital Records Project at <https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/aMarriagesB.shtml>

The date August 30 is in the Congregational Church record; August 31 according to the Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley manuscript, containing baptisms, marriages, and deaths occurring in Mr. Cooley's parish, and funerals which he attended, now in the possession of Mrs. J.M. Stevenson of Pittsfield, according to *Vital Records of Granville*, 6-7.

Marriage date of October 30, 1797 is recorded with no source given at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:1:94H7-HTK> see The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, "International Genealogical Index (IGI)," database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/2:1:94H7-HTK> : accessed 27 November 2020), entry for Olive Curtiss; submitted by LuRaeC.Riley1 [identity withheld for privacy].

⁶²⁰ Wilson, 195.

⁶²¹ Howe, 122.

⁶²² Notes by Helena Duris recorded that the "Bakers lived at the top of Ore Hill – left hand side where Richard Bruno now has a . . . house. Original house was a large white structure with central chimney and an overhang – would date about 1765 or so – looked like Mrs. Dearborn's house." Helena also writes: "previously owned by Gideon Canfield . . . double overhang same as the Aaron Coe House." Notes by Helena Duris, Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

⁶²³ Wilson, 52. MACRIS GRN 33 file notes, 1980, for the Daniel Rose House read: "Joel Baker's after selling [Treat place at (1870)] top of Ore Hill to Shephard; W. Gibb in 1894; L. Bearnse in 1912; Eleanor Bartlett after Ted Pendrake; now Ernie Sattler's." See "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearnse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1.

Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

⁶²⁴ 1830 *United States Federal Census; Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Series: M19; Roll: 63; Page: 50; Family History Library Film: 0337921 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

⁶²⁵ According to Wilson, "it is stated in several places that he was very effective in prayer. He must have been a very kindly and gracious gentleman who went about doing good, counselling, guiding and leading his flock and helping them to bear their burdens, for the membership of his church increased, and although the church suffered the loss of not a few of its members when the Church in the . . . West Parish was established in 1797, so successful were his efforts to build up his church that it became necessary for him to have an assistant before his death." A member of the Town school committee until shortly before his death . . . Wilson, 196. "The last year of his life he was unable to preach, and was assisted by a colleague," according to Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, *The Granville Jubilee Celebrated at Granville, MA August 27 and 28, 1845* (Springfield, MA: H. S. Taylor, 1845), on ministry, 69; on prayer, 44-45 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015059489750&view=1up&seq=58&q1=baker>.

Cemetery, his marker was erected by the church and reads: "For 36 years/ the faithful and/ revered pastor of the church/ of Christ in this place/ died in peace and triumph/ Sept. 1, 1833/ O grave where is thy victory/ Erected by the Church."⁶²⁶

President John Adams sends 'sincere wishes' for library and two volumes of his work to Granville

Rev. Baker was "a member of the Town school committee until shortly before his death . . ." ⁶²⁷ and was involved in the education of the community through the establishment of a library, in addition to his own in his home. In 1812, Dr. Timothy Mather Cooley (1752-1859) of the First Church of Granville established a Bible School "furnished with a library of 100 vol" so widely used that it had become worn and scattered before the Civil War; and to the west, at Rev. Baker's Second Church, prior to 1821, a gift of books and land was received from Richard Dickinson of Granville. This was about the time 'several' entered the ministry out of the 60 the Rev. Baker brought into the church in 1816 -- and the Reverend's oldest son Curtiss was considering whether to enter the ministry or law. It was decided to build upon Granville's Third Social Library⁶²⁸ officially renamed in January 1821 as the 'Dickinson Library Company'. In 1953, the Dickinson Library was housed in the meeting house of West Granville, where the books may have been in years past, when frequently lent, as that was the custom when "the various churches each had its own library."⁶²⁹

In 1823, a letter was sent to John Adams (1735-1826), second President of the United States (1797-1801) requesting a copy from Adams' library of his magnum opus *Defense of the American Constitutions* (1787).⁶³⁰ In their letter, the committee referred to Adams as "one of the greatest and most venerable characters of the Age" and within a week from Adams' home in Quincy, MA, two volumes arrived from John Adams' personal library with his "sincere wishes" for the growth of the Dickinson Library Company of Granville.⁶³¹

⁶²⁶ "Rev. Joel Baker," at *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926282/joel-baker>, memorial page for Rev Joel Baker (unknown–1833), Find a Grave Memorial no. [71926282](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926282), citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA.

⁶²⁷ Wilson, 196.

⁶²⁸ On Dr. Cooley's Bible School library, see Wilson 186-188. Wilson questioned when and where the First and Second Social Libraries at Granville were established, which raises the possibility they were related to the Durham Book Company (shares owned in Granville through 1790s) and Dr. Cooley's Bible School (1812). As late as 1793, residents of Granville, who had moved from Durham to settle, owned shares in the DBC, such as Deacon David Rose and Ezra Baldwin. Wilson, 268; Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2.1:37. March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Hereafter, Phelon Geske, PART 2. See PART 4:52-53. In Durham, the books were held in the minister's home; in 1782, only residents of Durham could become new members of the library; and in 1787 the Ethosian Society, "a sort of second Durham Library" asked to be added to the Durham Book Company, in which David Rose still retained his share. These changes in Durham would certainly have provided additional impetus for a library to be established in Granville.

⁶²⁹ The Church was the place of storage for remaining books at the time of Wilson's publication (1953). Wilson, 269.

⁶³⁰ For full title, see Volume 1 of John Adams' *A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*: Editorial Note," *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/06-18-02-0290> [Original source: *The Adams Papers*, Papers of John Adams, vol. 18, *December 1785–January 1787*, ed. Gregg L. Lint, Sara Martin, C. James Taylor, Sara Georgini, Hobson Woodward, Sara B. Sikes, Amanda M. Norton. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2016, 544–550.]

⁶³¹ "Granville (Mass.) 9th: Jany 1823. Mr: Adams, Permit the undersigned most respectfully to inform you that a Gentleman in our vicinity has made a donation to establish a Library for the benefit of the youth in this Village and as an appendage to a Classical School established here; and we have also been gratified gratuitously by several Authors and Editors of periodical publications with their several productions—We now Sir have presumed to address your Excellency with a request for a copy of the Defence of the American Constitutions or such other work as shall be Agreeable to yourself thus to appropriate—In making this request, permit us to express to you our desire more particularly to become the beneficiaries of the Pride of our Commonwealth, and to receive somewhat of a literary nature; and to hold the same as a

Reverend Baker has been recognized as the moving force behind Granville's first social library with documented records, that was honored by John Adams in 1823:

“For a third of a century Mr. Baker had “taken boys from the country schools and fitted them for college . . . and without a doubt he was responsible for the existence of the West Granville Academy, although it was not erected until after his death. Equally without doubt, he was directly the cause of the formation of the first library in Middle Granville.”⁶³²

The Academy School was erected in the Greek Revival tradition in 1837, four years after Rev. Baker's death; Rev. Baker's son Francis contributed to the building fund.

The children of Rev. Joel Baker and Olive Baker

Olive and Joel Baker had five sons: the first was stillborn,⁶³³ then Curtiss Phelps, Elihu Emerson, Francis Graves and the youngest, Phineahas Bird Baker.⁶³⁴ In the 1810 Census, the reverend's household of eight, included four male children under the age of ten.⁶³⁵ After the loss of Curtiss in 1824, two sons, between the ages of 20 and 29, lived with their

relic of one of the greatest and most venerable characters of the Age— Should we be the fortunate subjects of your liberality in this particular we assure your Excellency we shall duly acknowledge and appreciate the bounty and hold its venerable Author in grateful remembrance.’ The Letter was signed the Committee, “In behalf of the *Dickinson Library Company* in Granville—by Timothy M. Cooley, Oliver Parsons, and James Cooley. See “To John Adams from Timothy M. Cooley, 9 January 1823,” *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-7745> from The Adams Papers. Adams responded January 14, 1823: “Gentlemen. I am honoured with your letter of January 9th. 1823. It would give me great pleasure, to send you any Books for the use of your Classical school but I have already given my Library to a Classical School in Quincy, excepting a very few, which are a necessary of life to me, I send you the second and third Volume of my Defence, of the first volume I have but one Copy—Of the Discourse's on Davila I have but one Copy, which I call the fourth volume of my Defence. How these four volumes will be considered by posterity I know not. They were written with great sincerity and great anxiety. unpolished as they are they must remain for I can never correct or revise them, With my sincere wishes for the increase of your library, and the prosperity of your Society, And with a duplicate of the second and third volumes—I have the honor to be very respetful / your most obedient humbl Servt John Adams.” From John Adams to Timothy M. Cooley, 14 January

1823,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-7748>
 For two pieces of correspondence from Adams to Timothy M. Cooley, et al., A Committee (Record Number 230115) and to Timothy M. Cooley, Oliver Parsons and James Cooley (Record No. 430809, Private Collection), see the John Adams Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society at

https://www.masshist.org/adams/catalog/search.php?addP%5B%5D=adams-john1735&addPT%5B%5D=either&addPD%5B%5D=John+Adams&ds_m=01&ds_d=14&ds_y=1823&de_m=99&de_d=&de_y=&form=sbyn&num=10

for Adams to Timothy M. Cooley, et al., a Committee, see

https://www.masshist.org/adams/slipfile/single_slip_viewer.php?id=230115&print=1

⁶³² Wilson, 267.

⁶³³ An unnamed child was (still)born July 1, 1798; sons Curtiss Phelps, born July 6, 1801 (died 1824, age 23); Elihu Emerson, born September 30, 1806; Francis Graves, born October 4, 1804; Phineas (Phinehas) Bird, born June 13, 1809 (died 1832, age 23). “Granville Births and Deaths,” *Vital Records of Granville*, 12, 170 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t13n2bb6t&view=1up&seq=16&q1=Joel%20Baker>

⁶³⁴ See gravestone of Phinehas Bird Baker, inscribed “Son of Rev. Joel & Olive Baker,” with additional verse at base illegible behind grass. *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926483/phineas-bird-baker> memorial page for Phineas Bird Baker (13 Jun 1809–16 May 1832), Find a Grave Memorial no. [71926483](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/71926483), citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA.

⁶³⁵ *1810 United States Federal Census*; Census Place: *Granville, Hampshire, Massachusetts*; Roll: 19; Page: 293; Image: 00307; Family History Library Film: 0205627.

parents.⁶³⁶ At the time of the Reverend's death in 1833, their two surviving sons were Francis and Elihu. In 1832, their second oldest son Elihu Emerson Baker (1806-1881) married Maria Phelps (1806-1899), daughter of John Phelps (1767-1832), Sheriff of Hampden County; and they had four children.⁶³⁷

Rev. Lemuel Haynes sends "regards" to Rev. Baker, a leading light for education and a library

Rev. Lemuel Haynes, who preached at Granville from 1781 to 1786, often asked to be remembered, "to good Mr. Baker and family." He took an interest in the future career of the Bakers' oldest son, Curtiss Phelps Baker (1801-1824) and wondered if Curtiss would follow the law or ministry; Curtiss graduated Williams College and then went on to the Theological Seminary in Andover where he died in August of 1824 at age 23. Rev. Cooley wrote: "Mr. Curtiss Baker, a young man of great promise," who died while a "member" at the seminary.⁶³⁸

Rev. Haynes returned to Granville, preaching on later occasions, and again, in 1833 when Rev. Baker was too ill to continue preaching.⁶³⁹

Bed Stead and Pair of "Curtains & Spread" in the Baker's Granville inventory

It appears Olive also completed curtains for her quilt, as indicated in her family inventory. When planning Mrs. Hearst's commission, the Society of Blue and White adapted the Baker pattern for the counterpane and also enclosed the bed with a head cloth and head and foot curtains; while for other less functional and more decorative commissions, the Society would include fewer elements of the 'enclosure', concentrating on valances and head curtains.⁶⁴⁰

The Baker inventory: "Bed & Bed Stead" and "1 pr Curtains & Spread"

The inventory of the estate of Rev. Joel Baker, taken in 1836, three years after his death, included household items totaling \$197. and 50 acres of land and buildings thereon valued at \$1300, of which his son Francis Graves Baker would receive a little over half. The first page of the inventory begins with 'Household Furniture' and Items 4 and 5 are "1 Bed &

⁶³⁶ 1830 United States Federal Census; Census Place: Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts; Series: M19; Roll: 63; Page: 50; Family History Library Film: 0337921.

⁶³⁷ Find a Grave, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/130190205/elihu-emerson-baker> memorial page for Elihu Emerson Baker (2 Oct 1806–21 Mar 1881), Find a Grave Memorial no. 130190205, citing Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York. For Maria Phelps, born June 27, 1806, see Oliver Seymour Phelps; Andrew T. Servin, comp., *The Phelps Family of America and their English ancestors* (Pittsfield, MA: Eagle Publishing Company, 1899), Vol. 1, 301 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=3eJLAQAIAAJ&q=Olive#v=snippet&q=Olive&f=false>

⁶³⁸ Cooley (1854), 48.

⁶³⁹ "Remember me to your dear family – to good Mr. Baker and family." Lemuel Haynes, Rutland, Vermont, Letter, April 2, 1810 to (unnamed) Pastor of the First Church of Granville, MA (93). "My respects to dear Mr. Baker and lady, and their aged mother, you will make acceptable. Does their son conclude to be a lawyer or a minister? I hope it will be the latter, at least if God calls. Religion is at a low ebb among us; may the Lord revive his work." Lemuel Haynes, Letter from Manchester, February 20, 1822, to Deacon Atkins, the week before Haynes was going to visit for two or three weeks at Granville, NY where he would remain for the next twelve years of his life (253). "Make my regards acceptable to Rev. Mr. Baker and family. I am glad to hear that he is engaged in the cause." Lemuel Haynes Letter (I) from Granville, NY, October 19, 1822 to Deacon Atkins, 254. Timothy Mather Cooley, D.D., *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes*, A.M. (New York: Harper & Brother, 1837), 212-213, 263 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=5z8XAAAAIAAJ&q=prayers#v=snippet&q=Baker&f=false>

⁶⁴⁰ Flynt, 84.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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Bed Stead . . . and 1 pr Curtains & Spread . . ." strongly suggesting this was the Master Bed Chamber listed first; and that this was Olive Curtiss Baker's 'Spread', originally a suite, with a pair of 'Curtains'.⁶⁴¹

The Bakers' well-furnished master chamber also included: "5 Bed Blankets, 6 Bed Quilts, 1 Comfortable, 1 Carpet, 1 Bureau, 1 Stand, 1 Chest, and 1 Looking Glass." There were other beds, a "Rose Blanket,"⁶⁴² other blankets and quilts in other bedrooms, but no other 'Spread' with 'Curtains.'

Olive's work has been described over the years by three terms: 'Spread', 'Quilt' and 'Bed Rugg', the first two terms being the most accurate. The earliest known description of her work was "Spread" in the Baker inventory of 1836. In the 1886 PVMA *Catalogue*, her work was called a quilt, as it was identified in the July 10, 1897 *Chicago Daily News* article written from the notes of Margaret Whiting. Margaret's handwritten label on the back of the rolled up four yard-square patterns found in the old trunk in the Memorial Hall Museum, also used the word 'spread', reading: 'Olive Curtis's spread. Only extant drawing of the original' [written] in Margaret's firm hand" according to Howe.⁶⁴³ Olive's work is herein called a bed "Spread" in addition to its curatorial description as a quilt.

The Baker spread with its delicate quilted design is no longer considered a 'bed rugg' as it was first described during the 1970s.⁶⁴⁴ 'Bed rugs', considered by curators as worked in crewels or wool yarns, on wool, or sometimes linen, and the majority having a "looped surface pile"⁶⁴⁵ were in use in Granville, MA. Six were listed in the household inventories of the Rose brothers David and Daniel, during the 1790s.⁶⁴⁶ The household inventory of Daniel Rose at the Daniel Rose House

⁶⁴¹ Inventory of Estate of Rev. Joel Baker, 1836. *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Massachusetts; Massachusetts*. Joel Baker Case No. 574. *Probate Court (Hampden County); Hampden, Massachusetts. Probate Records, 512-581, George W. Bacon - Matthew B. Baker Ancestry.com. Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

⁶⁴² Rose blankets "derived their name from the colorful abstract designs that marked their corners;" the Rose blanket c. 1775-1800, made of wool, with a provenance from Martha Washington's granddaughter, belonging to Martha and George Washington at Mount Vernon, featured an embroidered rose design at the corners, rendered in concentric circles of pink with olive green wool. W-2680/A at Mount Vernon at <https://www.mountvernon.org/preservation/collections-holdings/browse-the-museum-collections/object/w-2680a/> The 'rose blanket' was a term used by men and women. John Howland of Providence, Rhode Island remembered that when his brigade was first addressed by Washington on December 31, 1776 at Crosswick, New Jersey, and the men were encouraged to extend their enlistments, the commander-in-chief asked General Thomas Mifflin to then speak to the men. Howland described the scene: "seated on a noble looking horse, and himself clothed in an overcoat made up of a large rose blanket, and a large fur cap on his head, the general (Mifflin) made a powerful harangue, persuading us to remain a month or six weeks longer in service . . ."

Edwin M. Stone, *The Life and Recollections of John Howland* (Providence, RI: George H. Whitney, 1857),

www.fogottenbooks.com, (2016), 70 at

file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Temp/TheLifeandRecollectionsOfJohnHowlandLatePresidentoftheRhodeIslandHistoricalSociety_10756046.pdf. The will of Catherine Throckmorton of Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1817, proved 1820, included the disposition of bedroom furnishings including "two rose blankets" to one of her sons; and to another relative, my best patchwork bed quilt . . . one large rose Blanket." Frances Grimes Sitherwood, *Throckmorton Family History* . . . (Bloomington, IL: Pantograph Printing & Stationery Co., 1929), 89.

⁶⁴³ Howe, 121.

⁶⁴⁴ Margery B. Howe first described the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt as a 'bed rugg,' during the 1970s, but later the description was corrected to 'quilt'. Howe, 121; Flynt (217) n54.

⁶⁴⁵ William Warren's catalogue from the Wadsworth Athenaeum exhibition of Bed Rugs in 1972 cited by Howe, 121.

⁶⁴⁶ 'Bed rugs' were used by families in Granville. The six bed rugs known to have been owned by the Rose family were possibly made in Durham, Connecticut fifty years previously, or likely made in Granville, MA closer to the time of use when the inventory listings were recorded during the 1790s.

in 1790, listed two bed rugs. The inventory of Daniel's brother David Rose, settling on adjacent property, listed four bed rugs in 1793, four years before Olive rendered her pattern.⁶⁴⁷

Olive Curtiss Baker inspired by ordination sermon, 1797

On June 21, 1797, the Rev. John Emerson, A.M. (1745-1826) of Joel Baker's hometown of Conway, Massachusetts, delivered the sermon at the ordination of 'Mr. Baker', titled "The dignity and glory of Christ's churches and ministers."⁶⁴⁸ Emerson's discourse referred to "emblems" and "symbols" of the church that are evident in Olive Curtiss Baker's design.

Olive Curtiss Baker's bedspread, catalogued as a 'whole-cloth quilt' at 91 inches in width and 83 inches in height, has been described as "Quilted in a bold and dramatic design of a central plant or tree springing from a large heart at the base – a variation on the 'tree of life' design;" it is dyed green and is "entirely made of wool, the top and bottom of woven fabric and the filler of sheep's wool."⁶⁴⁹

Wool was highly appropriate to the handwork of the minister's bride and became the medium for Olive's message. Wool represented the religious symbolism of the shepherd and his flock and formed the cloth 'tablet' for her to stitch the emblematic meanings of her needlework pattern.

Quilt offers interpretation of *Novus ordo seclorum*, 'A New Order'

Born a year after the Olive Branch Petition was signed by the Continental Congress in 1775, perhaps in the early months of 1776 before the Declaration of Independence was signed in July, Olive's name held forth the hope for peace. In 1797-1798, when Olive designed her pattern, soldiers of the American Revolution living in Granville, including her father Lieutenant David Curtiss, were of an age to remember the war and welcome an era of peace for their children.

In 1782, the design for the Great Seal of the United States included the eagle grasping an olive branch in the right talon, opposite a sheaf of arrows in the left, with the eagle's head turned toward the olive branch to indicate a preference for peace. On the reverse, above an unfinished pyramid, a triangle surrounded by a glory of light, enclosed the 'Eye of Providence'. After its adoption, the seal could be seen by the public in the first widely distributed illustration – appearing in the *Columbia Magazine* of 1786.⁶⁵⁰ The pyramid and olive branch elements of the seal largely figured in Olive's choice of

⁶⁴⁷ See Daniel Rose, Estate Inventory, October 5, 1790; 125-1:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rlid=60662333#> and David Rose, Estate Inventory, August 25, 1793; 125-2:13 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:13&rlid=60662355> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. For David Rose Inventory, also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.5.7 (Daniel, Lines 13-14), 21 (David, Line 7) at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁶⁴⁸ "The Dignity and Glory of Christ's Churches and Ministers. A discourse, delivered at the ordination of the Rev. Joel Baker, to the ministerial office in the Second Church of Granville, June 21st, 1797 by John Emerson, A.M., pastor of the Congregational Church in Conway, 1797." Noah Webster Pamphlet Collection, Hartford History Center, Hartford Public Library at http://10.224.33.79:8081/repositories/2/archival_objects/7132

⁶⁴⁹ "Olive Curtiss Baker – Whole-Cloth Quilt," Memorial Hall Museum online, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, Deerfield, Massachusetts, Acc. BR.03 at <http://www.americancenturies.mass.edu/collection/itempage.jsp?itemid=6037>

⁶⁵⁰ Gallard Hunt, *History of the Seal of the United States* (Washington, D.C., Department of State: 1909), 51.

On the reverse, an olive branch has been identified as on the plinth, opposite the branch of palm, beside the motto, *Novus ordo seclorum*. Etching, James Trenchard, Engraver. *The reverse of the great seal of the United States / JT sculp.* United States, 1786 from *The Columbian magazine*, or, *Monthly miscellany*. Philadelphia: Printed for Seddon, Spotswood,

green dye, olive-shaped fruit on tendrils and border of triangles that could also be viewed as pyramids. The effect of the olive color and pyramidal motif expressed the concept of a new order of peace, *Novus ordo seclorum*, a *New Order*, for the Ages and for a new nation.⁶⁵¹

Similar needlework concepts shared by daughters of Revolutionary War soldiers in Granville Company

Samplers from 1788 through 1796 connected to the Mosley/Moseley family of Westfield,⁶⁵² evidence an in-facing rick-rack design of light-colored triangles on dark background that suggests an analogy to the triangle on the Great Seal serving as a reminder of the pyramid, comprised of military armament/cannonballs in wartime.

The 1793 sampler completed by Cynthia Mosley (1783-1807), also featured an American eagle 'displayed' as crest of the Mosley/Moseley family, atop a shield containing three more American eagles, all with heads facing to the birds' right, as seen on the Great Seal of the United States. Cynthia was the daughter of Lydia (Gay) Moseley and Col. David Moseley (1735-1798). Moseley served in Granville militia companies in the regiment of Col. John Moseley (1725-1780) during the American Revolution. Olive's father David Curtiss served as a Sergeant in the regiment under Col. John Moseley in 1776 and 1777. At the least, the Moseley and Curtiss families knew of each other and after the war, the soldiers' daughters appear to have shared a similar lexicon of iconology relevant to the new nation.

David Moseley served as 2nd Lieutenant, in Captain Aaron Coe's 5th (Granville) Company in Col. John Moseley's third Hampshire County regiment and in Captain William Cooley's (Granville) Company. Early in the Revolution, David Moseley led a company of militia at Fort Ticonderoga in 1776; and "served under Col. John Moseley in the Burgoyne campaign, fighting at Saratoga to witness the defeat of British General John Burgoyne. Biographies record that "From his diary: '24 day of Sept. 1777. I went to Saratoga in the alarm of the militia; General Burgoyne was delivered into our hands a Prisoner of War the 17th day of October 1777. I returned home the 19th Day of October from the Camps.'"⁶⁵³

Captain Benjamin Barns (future father-in-law of Olive's brother Charles) was captain of the Granville Company, in Col. David Moseley's third regiment of Hampshire County, Massachusetts in 1782.⁶⁵⁴ Lt. Jacob Baldwin, a later owner of the home that Olive Curtiss Baker's son Francis would own, served in the regiment under Col. David Moseley to quell the mob at Northampton in 1782.

Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt border comprised of half-circles or 'half-suns' arranged as triangles or pyramids that could be viewed as stacked cannonballs, may have evolved as a favorite among women of the Granville area when composing their quilt patterns. The 'sun/cannonball' design was photographed c. 1910 on a patchwork quilt made by Julia Selinda Ives (1848-1942), pictured holding her work at the Ives Farm in the town of Tolland, incorporated from Granville's West Parish in 1810.

Cist, and Trenchard, 1786 September, opp. pp. 33, 51. Photographs obverse and reverse, Library of Congress at <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a45702/> and <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a45703/>

⁶⁵¹ The verse from Virgil's *Eclogue IV* signified, "the beginning of the new American Aera" in 1776. Hunt, 42 at <https://archive.org/details/historyofsealofu00unit/page/42/mode/2up?q=Providence>
See "Great Seal," website at <http://www.greatseal.com/mottoes/seclorumvirgil.html>

⁶⁵² For Cynthia Mosley's sampler, see illustration 161 in Betty Ring, *Girlhood Embroidery American Samplers & Pictorial Needlework 1650-1850* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993), Vol. 1, 144-146.

⁶⁵³ See Phelon-Geske, PART 4, 7-8. "About Col. David Moseley," Geni at <https://www.geni.com/people/Col-David-Moseley/6000000002369969796>

⁶⁵⁴ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=699&q1=Baldwin>

Two inspirations for Olive Curtiss Baker's design

Olive Baker's signature of 1836 exists in the estate papers for her husband, suggesting that she was literate and could read the two sources that appear to have inspired her design.⁶⁵⁵ In keeping with her husband's keen interest in education, Olive Curtiss Baker's bedspread of 1797-1798 appears to have been inspired by two religious sources in print. First, the Ordination Sermon for Rev. Joel Baker, delivered by Rev. John Emerson, A.M. on June 21, 1797 in Granville; and second, the prose of a *Hymn to Providence* valued by her family and, in part, appearing on her grandfather's gravestone epitaph of 1782 in Granville.⁶⁵⁶ The Bakers' respect for Rev. Emerson who delivered the ordination sermon is reflected by the fact that in 1806, when their second oldest son Elihu was baptized, he was given the middle name of 'Emerson.'

Olive Curtiss Baker's literacy and her two published sources

Olive had time to reflect on her future husband's ordination sermon when she heard it and may have even read it, after the fact. The sermon was printed by a 'Francis Stebbins' in Springfield⁶⁵⁷ who may have become the head of household, by that name, living in Granville in 1800⁶⁵⁸ and later lived in the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House⁶⁵⁹ that Olive's son Francis

⁶⁵⁵ Estate of Rev. Joel Baker: Hezekiah Robinson commissioned as administrator of the estate, February 1, 1836, signed by Olive Baker and her sons Francis Graves Baker and Elihu Emerson Baker. *Probate Records, 1809-1881*, Joel Baker Case No. 574. *Hampden County, Massachusetts; Massachusetts. Probate Court (Hampden County)*; Probate Place: *Hampden, Massachusetts. Probate Records, 512-581, George W. Bacon - Matthew B. Baker* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/9069/images/007703300_01118?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=89252d295f966226ee57c31a09b6ff0d&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK673&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pld=307343 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

⁶⁵⁶ Olive appears to have been inspired to design the circular component of the border of her quilt based on the gravestone of her grandfather David Curtiss in the West Granville Cemetery. "David Curtiss" *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039139/david-curtiss>, memorial page for David Curtiss (1745–7 Jun 1782), Find a Grave Memorial no. [80039139](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/80039139/david-curtiss), citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA. The scroll work of David Curtiss, Senior's (c. 1725-1782) stone was similar, in terms of the effigy on the tympanum and the scroll work along the shoulders of the stone, to that of his mother, father and brother's stones at Durham, CT. see "James Curtiss" at *Find a Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179485/james-curtiss>, memorial page for James Curtiss (1686–1 Nov 1765), Find a Grave Memorial no. [9179485](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179485/james-curtiss), citing Old Durham Cemetery, Durham, Middlesex County, CT. For James' wife, Hannah Coe Curtiss also at the Old Durham Cemetery. See *Find a Grave*, database and images at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179489/hannah-curtiss>, memorial page for Hannah Coe Curtiss (14 Apr 1689–26 Mar 1758), Find a Grave Memorial no. [9179489](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179489/hannah-curtiss), citing Old Durham Cemetery, Durham, Middlesex County, CT. For the stone of his brother Captain James Curtiss, a deacon in his eightieth year, with the epitaph closing with a "Crown of Glory," below the crowned effigy and stylized diamonds upon the tympanum, see *Find a Grave*, database and images <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179493/james-curtis>, memorial page for Captain James Curtis (1710–13 Jan 1790), Find a Grave Memorial no. [9179493](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9179493/james-curtis), citing Old Durham Cemetery, Durham, Middlesex County, CT.

⁶⁵⁷ A 'Francis Stebbins' of Springfield appears to have been a relation to Abigail Stebbins Rose who was born and married in Springfield to Abner Rose, at which time Abigail moved to Granville to live with her husband's family in the Daniel Rose House. There was no Francis Stebbins listed in the 1800 census for Springfield; but there was a Francis Stebbins living in Granville in 1800 and he held a retail license to sell goods (other than liquor) in 1801 at Granville, possibly at the Daniel Rose House. Wilson, 342.

⁶⁵⁸ Francis Stebbins was from Springfield, as was Abigail Stebbins Rose. He married Chloe Bates of Granville in Granville in 1796. Francis and Chloe's son Francis Ball Stebbins was born in Springfield in 1799; and it appears that the couple began living with Abner and Abigail Rose, by the time of the 1800 Census; and for subsequent years. *Francis Stebbins was active in the affairs of Granville, serving on a committee that wrote to President Thomas Jefferson requesting suspension of the Embargo Act of 1808; and represented the Town of Granville at the state constitutional convention of 1820 (Wilson, 82, 85).* Francis Stebbins was Granville's Representative to the General Court in 1820, 1822 and 1824.

would move into circa 1845. It is not known if Francis Stebbins of Springfield, later of Granville, or his family were responsible for the printing of the sermon, "For the Society," or the printing of other ecclesiastical texts and Bibles in Springfield during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.⁶⁶⁰

Olive Curtiss Baker, future Minister's wife, witnesses inspirational sermon

The iconology of the motifs chosen for Olive's bedspread pattern, indicates she began her quilt c. 1797 and completed it in 1798,⁶⁶¹ after listening on June 21, 1797 to the ordination sermon for Joel Baker and marrying Joel in August. Her design notably incorporates the motifs of her future life as a Granville minister's wife in a pattern that features at the foot of the design, a heart, flanked by precisely two bunches of grapes attached by various vines to the rest of the pattern.

The grapes, together with pomegranates, flowers and stylized leaves, were connected by tendrils of three circuitous, continuous and, at points, contiguous vines emanating upward from the center and each side of the large heart at the foot of the pattern, surmounted by a rose toward the top. In New England cemetery religious iconography, applicable to the bedspread design, the 'heart' symbolized "love, love of God, abode of the soul;" the pomegranate, "the church, the ministry; the nourishment of the soul;" and the vine with grapes, "the sacraments."⁶⁶² In addition to religious and romantic meanings, together the grapes, vine, heart and rose could have reflected, the theme of the Curtiss family's history of settlement in Granville over the generations, appropriate to the master bed chamber.

Symbolizing the church and the ministry, the pomegranate is one of the most memorable motifs in Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt. The pomegranate symbolized "the church, the ministry; the nourishment of the soul" in the religious iconography of New England cemeteries.⁶⁶³ Olive's design emblemized the significance of a minister's home by picturing images from the June 1797 sermon within a framework that followed the Curtiss family's roots in Granville traceable to her grandparents gravestone designs.

The Baker quilt included two bunches of grapes, one in each corner at the foot, reflecting Rev. Emerson's words delivered to the farming community of Granville, when he compared the church to a vineyard:

Wilson, 318. Abigail died in January 1839; her Stebbins family name is listed in the locale of the house according to the 1840 Census order of households.

⁶⁵⁹ Following the move in 1799-1800 of Jacob Baldwin's widow and children to Hartford with her second husband, Stebbins is listed in the 1800 federal Census for Granville immediately after Abner Rose's name and appears to have lived with, or in the immediate vicinity of, Abigail and Abner Rose, possibly at the Daniel Rose-Baldwin House, renting from the Jacob Baldwin estate, before the house became the home of Francis G. Baker during the mid-1840s. "Francis Stebbins," *1800 United States Federal Census*; Census Place: *Granville Middle Society, Hampshire, Massachusetts*; Series: *M32*; Roll: *15*; Page: *615*; Image: *168*; Family History Library Film: *205614*.

⁶⁶⁰ *The Holy Bible* (Boston, MA: Greenough and Stebbins, 1809) at <https://archive.org/details/holybibleconta00bost> *Catalogue of books, belonging to the Springfield Library Company, April 1796. Springfield, Mass.* (Springfield, MA: Printed by Francis Stebbins, 1796) at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_libraries_in_18th-century_Massachusetts *The true Christian living and dying unto the Lord: A sermon, delivered at Long-Meadow, Massachusetts, January 31, 1798, at the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Storrs, consort of the Reverend Richard Salter Storrs Springfield [Mass.].* Printed by Francis Stebbins. MDCCXVIII [i.e., 1798] at https://ore.bookmaps.org/tr/tru_1.html

⁶⁶¹ The 1798 date of completion recorded by Margaret Whiting when she labeled the pattern adapted from the quilt, may have been received directly from the donor, her neighbor in Deerfield, Laura Baker Wells.

⁶⁶² Jessie Lie Farber, *Early American Gravestones Introduction to the Farber Gravestone Collection*, American Antiquarian Society, 2003 at <https://www.davidrumsey.com/farber/Early%20American%20Gravestones.pdf>

⁶⁶³ Ibid. On pomegranate motif for Society of Blue and White, see Flynt, 93-95,

“The church is his vineyard, which his own right hand hath planted. (Psalm 80:15) It is a garden, which he hath enriched and beautified. He takes pleasure in visiting her with his presence, as men do from walking in their gardens and orchards to behold and partake of the fruit which they yield.”⁶⁶⁴

The symbolism of the two bunches of grapes at the foot of the pattern, was threefold: first, symbolic of the church;⁶⁶⁵ second, symbolic of the two families of the betrothed united in marriage; and third, symbolic of the settlers from Durham, Connecticut who settled Granville, including the Curtiss family. From their native state of Connecticut, the Great Seal established as the coat of arms for the State in May, 1784, depicts three grapevines and a ribbon below with the Latin motto: *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* (English: He who transplanted sustains).⁶⁶⁶ The motto certainly pertained to the Durham families who moved to the place called Bedford that became Granville, and who, once transplanted to their new homes, sustained their families for generations in Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

A Hymn to Providence provides inspiration for needlework

A Hymn to Providence excerpted on the stone of David Curtiss is a rare source of American needlework inspiration. Verses from the Hymn do not appear to have been used in American schoolgirl embroidery.⁶⁶⁷ First appearing in *The London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer* printed in London in 1738,⁶⁶⁸ the Hymn was repeated in *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle for the Year 1746* printed in Boston.⁶⁶⁹ The first publication of the poem appeared in

⁶⁶⁴ Emerson, 17.

⁶⁶⁵ See the Governor Thomas Hutchinson Memorial Doorway installed at the First Church in Boston, “The grapevine and its fruit, with the corn, symbolize the ecclesiastical feature of the memorial.” *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Transactions 1916-1917* (Boston: Published by the Society, 1918), Vol. 19, 432n1 (illus., facing 432) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=1R8QAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA432&lpg=PA432&dq=symbolism+of+grapevine,+colonial+america,+massachusetts&source=bl&ots=6XyQNXCZAq&sig=ACfU3U2giocjblmxhSDtGngCrlQI0Wu0w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi7-aDTmZftAhVsQTABHf49B2U4ChDoATADegQIARAC#v=onepage&q=symbolism%20of%20grapevine%2C%20colonial%20america%2C%20massachusetts&f=false>

⁶⁶⁶ “Seal of Connecticut,” Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seal_of_Connecticut

⁶⁶⁷ The Hymn does not appear to have been paraphrased in American samplers listed in Ethel Stanwood Bolton; Eva Johnston Coe, *American Samplers* (Boston: Thomas Todd Company, printers for The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1921), passim.

⁶⁶⁸ *The London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer* (London: Printed for T. Astley at the Rose, October 1738, p. 513) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=BvwRAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA514&lpg=RA1-PA514&dq=%22Good+is+thy+will+and+kind+thy+care%22&source=bl&ots=UNp8mQc3iD&sig=ACfU3U1Zrzy8GCt7g2C sJgDgWTKQpmxfg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1KDs3aXtAhVSk1kKHQ2SAeYQ6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&=%22Good%20is%20thy%20will%20and%20kind%20thy%20care%22&f=false>

⁶⁶⁹ *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle for the Year 1746* (Boston, New England: Published by Samuel Eliot and Joshua Blanchard; Printed by Gamaliel Rogers and Daniel Fowle, 1746, Vol. III, 134-135 at https://archive.org/stream/americanmagazine3174unse/americanmagazine3174unse_djvu.txt Stanzas three and four, alone, appeared again in London, in a *Youth's Instructor* . . . book for 1843 and an almanac of 1844. “Brief Astronomical Notices for January 1843, by Mr. William Rogerson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.” *The Youth's Instructor and Guardian for 1843* (London: J. Mason, January 1843), Vol. 7, No. 1, 30 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=2T0EAAAQAAJ&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=%22the+Artist+in+his+work+appears%22&source=bl&ots=a9O8BWrl H&sig=ACfU3U12shHxm cbBFZx7QSuUZcdCvzq5A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwidtO3GkKbtAhXwwVkkHQOtB0kQ6AEwAXoECAIQAg#v=onepage&q=%22the%20Artist%20in%20his%20work%20appears%22&f=false> William Rogerson, *Temporis Calendarium or an Almanac for the Year 1844* (London: John Mason [1844], 3 (Brief Astronomic Notices for January) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=DfgNAAAQAAJ&pg=RA1-PA5&lpg=RA1-PA5&dq=%22the+Artist+in+his+work+appears%22&source=bl&ots=K2V59wV6HJ&sig=ACfU3U3KPYuYMat9YcVfjXZfXB 7LzjvKw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwidtO3GkKbtAhXwwVkkHQOtB0kQ6AEwAHoECAMQAg#v=onepage&q=%22the%20Artist%20in%20his%20work%20appears%22&f=false>

1738, the year of the first comprehensive survey of the place called Bedford that became Granville; and the next appearance of the *Hymn* in *The American Magazine* in 1746, occurred as settlers were building in Bedford and bringing their brides to new homes. In 1747, following the relative stabilization of the western frontier by the Louisbourg victory, Daniel Curtiss married Thankfull Thompson on January 22, 1747; and Daniel Rose, married Achsah Ball of Bedford, Middlesex County on June 25, 1747⁶⁷⁰ and brought their brides to the plantation at Bedford. Their settling lots were purchased from Boston proprietors, evidencing their travel to Boston where they could have obtained a copy of the *Hymn*, printed in London or Boston; or a copy of *The American Magazine* could have been borrowed by a Bedford family subscribing to the Durham Book Company, the social library at Durham, Connecticut, the hometown of more than twenty-six settling families at Granville.

The hymn describing the Creator's life-giving force in the world, defines a creative process applicable to women's needlework; and when applied to being an "artist," a woman could follow the verse from spinning to winding wool on her wheel and swift and from weaving until 'the glorious fabric rose' to planning all the 'parts design'd' with 'ev'ry part draft'd with the nicest art'.⁶⁷¹

Olive and Joel Baker's son, Francis Graves Baker at Granville, MA

Francis Graves Baker (1804-1881) the third oldest of Olive and Joel Baker's sons, was a farmer. Francis and his wife, the former Charity Tinker (c. 1800-1884) of Granville were married in 1833.⁶⁷² After the 1840 Census, the Daniel Rose House came into the ownership of 'Francis G. Baker', sometime before he was listed at that location on the 1850 and 1855 Censuses and on the 1855 and 1857 Hampden County maps of Granville.⁶⁷³ Thus, Francis G. Baker and his family moved into the house sometime between 1840 and 1850, about the time Francis' widowed mother Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) died.⁶⁷⁴

⁶⁷⁰ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: 14.

⁶⁷¹ Transcribed from *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle for the Year 1746*, (Boston, New England: Published by Samuel Eliot and Joshua Blanchard; Printed by Gamaliel Rogers and Daniel Fowle, 1746), Vol. III, 134-135 at https://archive.org/stream/americanmagazine3174unse/americanmagazine3174unse_djvu.txt

⁶⁷² "Francis Graves Baker," *Find a Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 23 November 2020), memorial page for Francis Graves Baker (4 Oct 1804–1 Mar 1881), Find a Grave Memorial no. 215542161, citing Laurel Hill Cemetery, Deerfield, Franklin County, MA.

Find a Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/215542161/francis-graves-baker>

and "Charity Tinker Baker," Find a Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/215911848/charity-baker>

Four years after they were married, the Bakers had a son, Edgar C., "child of Francis and Charity Baker, age 3 months, 9 days, died August 21, 1837. *Vital Records of Granville*, 177.

⁶⁷³ Listed as a farmer on the 1855 State Census. Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, State Census, 1855* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: Massachusetts. 1855–1865 Massachusetts State Census [microform]. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts at

https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/4472/images/41265_307599-00266?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=f3aa353df8d1fba40a36bea825bd6cea&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK666&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pld=3738608 See County Map: "Granville Map, 1855," with Hand-printed Inset of West Granville. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1227> ; H.F. Walling, Map of Hampden County, Massachusetts 1857 at 'Old Maps' website at <https://shop.old-maps.com/massachusetts/towns/hampden-co-ma-1857-town/granville-massachusetts-1857-old-town-map-custom-print-hampden-co/> Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:49-50.

⁶⁷⁴ Date of move is based on the order of households in the census records. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:48-51.

Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Area(s) Form No.

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

Olive's bedspread, inventoried in the Rev. Joel Baker's household furniture in 1836, was owned by Francis Baker while he owned the house from the mid-1840s to about 1870 when he moved to Deerfield to live with his daughter Laura Lee Baker (1835-1913).

When Francis and Charity's daughter Laura Lee Baker was born in 1835,⁶⁷⁵ Francis monetarily supported the building of an Academy School in Granville, a Greek Revival building erected in 1837 that drew students from surrounding towns to its classes.⁶⁷⁶ The school was a direct result of the work of his father Rev. Joel Baker about whom Granville historian Albion Wilson wrote: "without a doubt he was responsible for the existence of the West Granville Academy, although it was not erected until after his death."⁶⁷⁷

Francis at age 61 and his sixty-two-year-old wife, Charity continued living in Granville through the Civil War and are listed in the town's June 1865 Census.⁶⁷⁸ Francis' daughter Laura Lee would become a schoolteacher in Granville; she married Edward Wells (1828-1894) in 1860 and removed to Deerfield.

Recorded in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (1991) as the 'L. Baker House,'⁶⁷⁹ the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon home appears to date to 1741, based on a bond of 1741 discovered at the Massachusetts Historical Society.⁶⁸⁰ From about 1845 to 1870, the home belonged to Francis Graves Baker, documented as 'F.G. Baker' on the 1855 and 1857 maps; and as 'F. Baker' on the 1870 map of Granville. The home's 'L. Baker' designation in the National Register District, would indicate Francis' daughter Laura, who married in 1860 and then removed to Deerfield. One reason for Laura Baker's later identification with the house in the community record, may have been a local

⁶⁷⁵ "Francis Graves Baker," Find A Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/215542161/francis-graves-baker>; "Laura L. Baker Wells," *Find a Grave*, database and images, memorial page for Laura L Baker Wells (2 Jul 1835–25 Feb 1913) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/128300685/laura-l-wells> Find a Grave Memorial no. 128300685, citing Laurel Hill Cemetery, Deerfield, Franklin County, MA.

⁶⁷⁶ Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1954), 254.

⁶⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 267.

⁶⁷⁸ *State Census, 1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

Original data::Massachusetts. 1855–1865 Massachusetts State Census [microform]. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts. Census at

https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/9203/images/41265_316174-00192?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK657&_phstart=successSource&pld=4589053

⁶⁷⁹ There is a recorded date of c. 1820 for the Daniel Rose House reported in the West Granville National Register Historic District nomination, based on Assessor's Records, not yet seen, cited in the 1985 Legacy (MACRIS) Inventory. See "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Also see West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 7, p. 5; Data Sheet, 4.

Massachusetts Historical Commission: Massachusetts Cultural Resource Inventory System (MACRIS) at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhclId=GRN.G>

⁶⁸⁰ William Brian Phelon, owner who restored Daniel Rose House and researched its history dating to Daniel Rose, discovered the bond at the Massachusetts Historical society. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:3. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> The Daniel Rose House was recommended for further action toward the National Register by a review of 1985 prior to the listing of the West Granville National Register Historic District in 1991. Sally Zimmerman, Preservation Specialist, then of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, later with Historic New England, reported that the house was a "well preserved gambrel with great documentation [Rose to Baldwin deed, May 16, 1794]," noting that the gambrel roof is "unusual in western Massachusetts and this one is exceptionally well preserved." Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1, *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

remembrance that she (relatively anonymously) brought the heritage of her Baker family in West Granville to great prominence in Deerfield and, then, across the United States through her grandmother's needlework.

Quilting traditions connected to Granville 1876-1882

1876 Centennial Quilt by Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley: her parents belonged to First Church, Granville

In the century following the workmanship of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt, the quilt was a time-honored accomplishment of Granville born women. Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley (1824-1918),⁶⁸¹ and her family belonged to the First Church of Christ, Granville during the ministry of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, contemporaneous to the ministry of Rev. Joel Baker at the Second Church in West Granville.

Five of Esther's brothers and sisters were born in Granville,⁶⁸² a sixth brother was born in Blandford; and sometime after the summer of 1830, her father appears to have moved his young family to Springfield where Silas and Esther Rose's youngest daughter Louisa Cynthia was born in 1834.⁶⁸³ In 1847, Esther Elizabeth Rose married Simon F. Cooley in Springfield, Massachusetts.⁶⁸⁴ In 1860, Esther's elder sister Mary Ann Rose Ordway (1819-1917) moved to Springfield, Illinois where she lived to the age of 97 and was remembered for recounting "the days" when Abraham Lincoln "was making history for the state of Illinois and the nation," telling of the "President's last farewell to the citizens of Springfield when he left for Washington to assume the duties as the head of the country"⁶⁸⁵

On the occasion of the Nation's Centennial in 1876, perhaps Esther met her elder sister Mary in Philadelphia, each traveling as they would have been from Massachusetts and Illinois. Family history relates that Esther traveled to the 'City

⁶⁸¹ Daughter of Silas Rose (1790, Granville-1883, Springfield) and Esther Frost Rose (c. 1792, Granville -1851, Springfield; buried Granville, MA)-Married Granville, int. 26 April 1818, "Marriages," *Vital Records of Granville*, 118.

⁶⁸² Esther's younger sister Harriet D. Rose was listed in her 1852 marriage record to Samuel Dale (a Civil Engineer), as born in Granville. Harriet Deming Rose Dale (27 July 1827, Granville-1896, Springfield). New England Historic Genealogical Society; Boston, Massachusetts; *Massachusetts Vital Records, 1911-1915. Massachusetts, U.S., Marriage Records, 1840-1915* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. *Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA; and Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011 *Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute.

⁶⁸³ *1820 United States Federal Census [database online]*; Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Page: 218; NARA Roll: *M33_48*; Image: 154. Ancestry.com. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. (NARA microfilm publication M33, 142 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

1830 United States Federal Census [database online]; Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Series: *M19*; Roll: 63; Page: 57; Family History Library Film: *0337921*. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. (NARA microfilm publication M19, 201 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

1840 United States Federal Census [database online]; Census Place: *Springfield, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: 185; Page: 43; Family History Library Film: *0014680*. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. (NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Silas Rose (1790-1883) was listed as a grocer on East State Street in the Springfield Directory of 1860. Springfield City Directory and Business Advertiser for 1860-61 (Springfield, MA: Samuel Bowles & Co., 1860), 105 at Springfield Library, MA at <https://www.springfieldlibrary.org/library/local-history-and-genealogy/>

⁶⁸⁴ Find a Grave notes Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley (1824 Springfield-1915 Northampton) married Simon Foster Cooley (1817-1879). On marriage of Esther to Simon F. Cooley (location unknown) on 27 Oct 1847, see "Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley (1824-1915) at WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-554>

⁶⁸⁵ Find a Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32146765/mary-ann-ordway> memorial page for Mary Ann Rose Ordway (3 Dec 1819-4 May 1917), Find a Grave Memorial no. [32146765](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/32146765), citing Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, USA.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

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of Brotherly Love' to celebrate the 1876 Centennial Exhibiton at Fairmont Park in Philadelphia. It was an event Esther Rose Cooley wished to remember and would mark, by completing, c. 1876-1878, a patriotic pieced '1876 Centennial Quilt' (Smithsonian Institution). She selected printed fabric scenes depicting notable locations at the Exhibition, including Memorial Hall Art Gallery at center, surrounded by images of the Main Exhibition Building, Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Horticultural Hall.⁶⁸⁶

The central feature of Esther's quilt was an American eagle, with a banner reading *E Pluribus Unum* held in its beak. The eagle's head is turned to the viewer's left toward an olive branch in its right talon, reminiscent of the American iconology that can be associated with Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt. Esther Rose Cooley's quilt also includes four United States flag banners and two segments "for balance" with bordering smaller scaled flags from the thirty-four countries participating in the exhibition. At the request of the Smithsonian, the quilt was loaned for the nation's 1976 Bicentennial celebration; and subsequently was donated to the Smithsonian's permanent collection through the generosity of the Cooley family.⁶⁸⁷

According to the Smithsonian website, Esther later lived in North Hadley, Massachusetts, and her family remembered: 'She was a great traveler for those days. She went annually to Chautauqua in N.Y.'" That places Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley in the center of the American Arts and Crafts Movement.

In 1902, *The Chautauquan* magazine⁶⁸⁸ published a notice about the Deerfield Society of Arts and Crafts exhibit, including needlework and furniture, in the village room, and noted: "The revival of industry which has made over this village, is a remarkable instance of what can be done in a small town if there is a will to undertake it." Just under the article, was a notice that an Arts and Crafts Village was being established at Chautauqua, New York, "as a result of the great interest aroused by 'Ye Arts and Crafts Shop,' during the summer season. The principal of the Summer School of Arts and Crafts at Buffalo was moving to Chautauqua to manage the village year-round.⁶⁸⁹ Esther Rose Cooley was an annual visitor to Arts and Crafts events in Chautauqua.

Quilting Party at Granville, 1877

While Esther Rose Cooley was making her 1876 Centennial quilt, there were quilting parties, also known as 'bees' taking place in Granville. In 1872, Cyrus William Ives (1841- 1919) married Emeline Olivia Smith in Tolland and thereafter the couple lived in Granville.⁶⁹⁰ Five years later, their routine included his harnessing up their wagon, and as his diary records,

⁶⁸⁶ I am grateful to Mr. Dick Rowley, a Rose family descendant and volunteer at the Granville Public Library Historical Room for bringing my attention to the Esther Elizabeth Rose Cooley 1876 Centennial Quilt at the Smithsonian; the Anna Reed Barlow Quilt recently donated to the Granville Public Library Historical Room; and the photographs of the quilts made by Julia Selinda Ives. "1876-1878 Esther Cooley's 1876 Centennial Quilt," Catalog No. T17186, Gift of Cloyce Cooley Campbell Reed and Edwin Cooley Campbell. References Cloyce Cooley Campbell Reed "My Quilt Goes to Washington," *Yankee Magazine*, April 1977. Smithsonian Institution at https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_556537

⁶⁸⁷ "Esther Cooley's 1876 Centennial Quilt," Noble and Cooley Museum blog, Granville, September 27, 2017 at <https://ncchpresearchlibrary.blogspot.com/2017/09/esther-cooleys-1876-centennial-quilt.html>

⁶⁸⁸ *The Chautauquan* began in 1880 and ran until 1914, published by the Chautauquan Literary and Scientific Circle. See "The Chautauquan," The Online Books Page at <https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=chautauquan>

⁶⁸⁹ The same issue ran the first article in a new series on "The Arts and Crafts Movement" (page 57). *The Chautauquan*, October 1902, Vol. 36, No. 1, p. 85 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=P5jNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA85&lpg=PA85&dq=Chautauqua,+NY,+exhibitions,+Deerfield,+MA&source=bl&ots=qRI3Epl4ye&sig=ACfU3U0-N2mdbKJZ8OEer00GxrJmYgzy-Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewie8IHzi7juAhXxGFkFHYhpCioQ6AEwC3oECAgQAg#v=onepage&q=Chautauqua%2C%20NY%2C%20exhibitions%2C%20Deerfield%2C%20MA&f=false>

⁶⁹⁰ For Cyrus Ives, listed as owner, as of 1894, of the house photographed in 1898, and his biography as a selectman from 1895-1896; proprietor of local sawmill in 1902, see "Main Road, 1766, Rooster Hill, c. 1811. Ives Ownership,"

he "carried" his wife Em and 'Aunt Electa' [Dimock] to a quilting party at the [Nathan] Fenns' place on October 19, 1877; and then went on to work at his mill. Five years later on October 11, 1882, Cyrus recorded: "Wife went to Mr. [Stephen] Halls in the afternoon helped Kate [Hall] quilt," and he returned for his wife "after 5 PM." Between these quilting projects, there was a need for more quilts in the Ives household, for Mr. Ives noted, on March 26, 1879, that he "drove horse to South Sandisfield, walked over to F.[Frank] Holts saw mill came back went to Austin Belden place attended an auction bought two bed quilts . . . came home."⁶⁹¹ Cyrus William Ives was the brother of quilter Selinda Carrie Ives and Emeline was her sister-in-law.⁶⁹²

The home of Julia Selinda Ives was in Tolland, due west of the western part of West Granville where on Sheets Road, there was a grouping of crafts oriented women, including her sister-in-law Emeline and Nelsie Harger Sheets. Notably, Emeline Ives, who helped her neighbors quilting and attended quilting parties, lived at the corner of Main Road and what is now Sheets Road; and Nelsie Harger Sheets worked, just due north on Sheets Road, on the loom in her Aunt Eliza Harger's home.

Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement reaches Granville loom Olive may have used

One of the reasons that Francis Graves Baker moved to the former Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin House c. 1741 with its gambrel roof, was his familiarity with the architecture. His uncle, Charles Curtiss, who had moved to Ohio in 1811, had lived in a house due west, that appears to have been an architectural twin. The Curtiss House (later known as the Harger House) contained a tall and wide four poster barn loom of mortise and tenon construction, held together with pegs,⁶⁹³ at the turn of the twentieth century.

Three Granville homes, the Daniel Rose House the Smith-Oliver Phelps House and the Curtiss House, shared the gambrel roofed architecture associated with the earliest settlers of Bedford plantation. The Rose and Phelps homes, still feature the 'Bedford Settlement Door Surround' that at the Daniel Rose House can be viewed as an angled lintel setting off the eight-panel double-leaf door. The Smith (Oliver) Phelps House, 1757, was originally the home of Rev. Jedediah Smith (1726-1776), first minister (1756-1776) of the First Church of Christ Congregational, Granville.

Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement inspired other towns

Granville's population "began a long, slow decline from its peak year of 1830. The population in 1840 was 1,284; in 1850, 1,220; decreasing in ten years."⁶⁹⁴ By 1870, despite a brief rise in the 1850s, the town had lost 356 residents since 1830. . . Granville's population continued to decline, from 1,293 in 1870 to 784 in 1915."⁶⁹⁵ After 1900, a gambrel roof building was converted to a store and garage (Benton's Market, West Granville, National Register Historic District); and the manufacture of drums at the Noble and Cooley Drum Factory (1855) at Granville Corners continued as "the dominant

Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/955> Photos generously donated to the Historical Room by Carolyn Ives Dingman and Elinor Ives Goff, 2019.

⁶⁹¹ "Cyrus Ives Diaries (1874-1882), a series of diaries running from 1862 to 1907. Transcribed by Donald G. Ives. "File #2806: "CyrusNames74-82A.pdf," *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2806>

⁶⁹² See "Truman and Elizabeth (Priest) Ives Family," *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1166> For spelling as Julia Celinda Ives (digitally scanned files), see Arthur C., Ives, *Genealogy of the Ives Family*. . . (Watertown, NY: The Hungerford-Holbrook Company, 1932), 68.

⁶⁹³ Old School Wool and Weaving Center at <https://oldschoolweaving.com/2018/12/14/barn-loom-vs-mortise-and-tenon-loom/>

⁶⁹⁴ Holland (1855), Vol. 64, 68.

⁶⁹⁵ MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 7-9 at

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

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industry” in the last decades of the nineteenth-century and endures today on Water Street in Granville.⁶⁹⁶ During this period, at the turn of the century, the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement extended to the neighboring towns of Greenfield and Montague, which in turn encouraged craftsmen in their nearby towns to join their effort.⁶⁹⁷

As looms came out of Deerfield attics, Nelsie Harger Sheets worked at her family’s loom in their Granville home that appears to have been the former home of Charles Curtiss, a gambrel-roofed house, architecturally similar to the Daniel Rose House. In Granville, Nelsie wove striped patterned blankets, and possibly rugs, reminiscent of the work photographed at the second Deerfield Arts and Crafts Exhibition of 1900.⁶⁹⁸ The old Curtiss house was just west of the Second Church where Rev. Baker preached.

Curtiss House with loom as twin to Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin House-Francis G. Baker House

Olive Curtiss Baker’s father Lt. David Curtiss’s will of December 22, 1815 included a “Flax Brake” (fourth item listed, 50 cents) for linen production and a “Great Wheel & 1 Wheel & Swift;” (valued at 75 cents). The household inventory accumulated with help from the output of these tools, included: 2 pr Flannel Sheets; 8 Dbl Curtains (9.33); 1 Calico Bed quilt (6 dollars); 1 Woolen Bed quilt (3 dollars) Red & White Blanket (4 dollars); 2 Blue & White Blankets 7 dollars); 2 White Blankets (6 dollars); and (1 Worsted Bed quilt (7 dollars).⁶⁹⁹ When widowed in 1815, Olive’s mother Prudence (Bishop) Curtiss, whose work the inventory represented, lived at the Joel Baker home until her death in 1826, and was remembered during her lifetime by Rev. Lemuel Haynes whenever he sent well wishes to the Baker family.⁷⁰⁰

Although the David Curtiss household did not list a loom, the wherewithal for weaving the wool cloth for Olive’s bedspread is suggested by the enduring interest in weaving in Granville, that survived and was revitalized at the turn of the twentieth century, at the time of the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement.

Nelsie Harger Sheets was photographed at her loom c. 1910 in her Aunt Eliza Harger’s attic above the kitchen in what appears to have been the former home of Olive’s brother Charles Curtiss;⁷⁰¹ that became known as the Harger House (now non-extant).⁷⁰² Rolls of Nelsie’s work in a striped pattern were displayed against the beam of the loom, while a similar pattern was in progress.⁷⁰³ Her weaving as well as the art of photographing her skills, highlighted by the postcard-

⁶⁹⁶ Ibid., 9-10. See Noble & Cooley Drum Co. at <https://www.noblecooley.com/history>

⁶⁹⁷ Flynt, 41.

⁶⁹⁸ See Flynt, Illustration 2.1 on page 26. Nelsie may have been “the lady in Tolland” who made rugs on a loom according to Leona A. Clifford.

⁶⁹⁹ Inventory, David Curtiss, Esquire, Case No. 3256, *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Probate Court Hampden, Massachusetts*. Ancestry.com. Operations, Inc., 2015.

at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/discoveryui-content/view/296055:9069?indiv=1&tid=&pid=&queryId=9046d55cb023eb573df7418c1033dae2&usePUB=true&phsrc=P_UK1071&phstart=successSource

⁷⁰⁰ Cooley (1837), 212.

⁷⁰¹ Notes of Helena Duris, “Baker: Family Folder, Part 1 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs),” *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/687>

⁷⁰² I am grateful to Mrs. Rose Miller, Granville Historian and Mr. Dick Rowley, a volunteer at the Granville Public Library Historical Room for providing information on the location of the Harger House.

⁷⁰³ For location, see 1857 Granville County map. “Sheets, Nelsie Harger At Her Loom,” *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/65> Also see, “Harger Place,” *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/428> The verso label for the photograph of the Harger place is written by May Aldrich Hague followed by the notes of Ruth Nelson Aldrich. I am grateful to Mr. Robert Hague for this information.

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photography of George Aldrich of Granville,⁷⁰⁴ were two forms of art in Granville, coinciding with photographs of the needleworkers and weavers of the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement.

If Nelsie's barn loom were of the appropriate age and remained in situ, it offers a possible chain of possession suggesting this loom (that may still be disassembled somewhere in Granville), could have been the means of weaving the wool cloth for Olive's quilt. The Harger House appears identical in architecture to the Daniel Rose House,⁷⁰⁵ where a second-floor area near a stairway leading down to the keeping room allowed workspace for a loom, chest of sheeps' wool or the great wheel listed in Rose family inventories.

The quilt of Anna Reed Barlow (1802-1891)

The themes of Granville quilts of the nineteenth century reflect Olive Curtiss Baker's high interest in the garden motif, evident in the setting of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley's portrait marking his Jubilee year of 1845 with the date placed upon a table covering that featured highly evident foliage.

Granville themes of verdant foliage are also featured in the beautiful patchwork quilt made by longtime Granville resident Anna Reed Barlow (1802-1891), wife of Edmund Barlow (c. 1796-1864).⁷⁰⁶ Mrs. Barlow's design features squares of printed tulips, roses and floral motifs carefully cut and trimmed to highlight the elegant tracery of the toile fabric. The garden motif is set off by triangular pieces of selected warm colors, some with small flowers, appropriate to the iconology of the triangular symbol for divine light and Providence; they are stitched point to point to create the 'chalice' motif once popular on Boston samplers of the eighteenth century.⁷⁰⁷ Mrs. Barlow was born in Harvard, Massachusetts about thirty-five miles northwest of Boston.

⁷⁰⁴ I am grateful to Mr. Robert Hague for information about his grandfather George Aldrich (1865-1953) who "in addition to being a farmer, trapper and musician (he played fiddle and called for the local dances), was a photographer" responsible for taking the pictures used for postcards with a description written in white ink on the front." "West Hartland Road 0043 Bates, Chapman, Nelson, Aldrich, Clifford, Hague House (Now Gone)," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/64>

⁷⁰⁵ Nelsie's Aunt Eliza Harger Smith was the daughter of David Harger whose home appears to have been the 'E. Harger' House on the 1857 Granville map; the home of "Mrs. (Eliza Harger) Smith" on the 1870 map. David Harger, according to his 1837 affidavit to support the pension of Abner Rose's widow Abigail, once lived in the Daniel Rose House during the American Revolution. Harger purchased the gambrel-roofed home of Charles Curtiss, resembling the Daniel Rose House that Harger had previously lived in. Similarly, Francis G. Baker purchased that very same gambrel-roofed Daniel Rose House that resembled the home of his uncle Charles Curtiss.

⁷⁰⁶ "Anna L. Barlow," Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook). *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]; Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: 318; Page: 250b. Ancestry.com. 1850. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁰⁷ I am grateful to Mrs. Kathleen Clifford Ivory whose gift of the Anna Reed Barlow quilt to the Granville Public Library Historical Room inspired me to look into the Baker file on 'bed rugs' when researching the Daniel Rose House. This led to my discovery of the notes of Mrs. Helena Duris at the Granville Public Library Historical Room. Mrs. Duris annotated her discovery of the connection between the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt owned by Olive's son Francis G. Baker when living in the Lt. Jacob Baldwin House, i.e., the Daniel Rose House, and the gift of the quilt by Laura Baker Wells to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association for exhibition in the Deerfield Memorial Hall Museum. See Anna Reed Barlow, "Shawl and Quilt, Anna Reed Barlow (1802-1891) and Edmund Barlow (1796-1864)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 24, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1248>. These items are in the collection of the Granville Library Historical Room (Mabel Root Henry Historical Museum), generously donated by Kathleen Clifford Ivory in 2020.

Quilting by Granville families today

The heritage of quilt making over the course of nearly two hundred years at Granville was very apparent on October 10, 1987, when the *Springfield Republican* reported an autumn event, announcing Granville's "Five miles of quilts and quilted items will add their color to that of the foliage . . ." ⁷⁰⁸

Quilting in Granville continues to this day as a community accomplishment. Close to the time of Granville's 1987 celebration of quilts on Main Road, the roadway was closed for a parade to honor the retirement of Granville's educator Everett Owen Rockwell (1923-2018) and sixty people made a quilt "commemorating his activities in town." ⁷⁰⁹

Interest in Granville's quiltmaker, Olive Curtiss Baker 1776-1976

As the United States prepared for its Bicentennial, which also marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of Olive Curtiss Baker, researcher Margery Burnham Howe set out to prepare a book that became *Deerfield Embroidery: Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts*. Her research focused on the Society of Blue and White Needlework in Deerfield, based on the notes for a book planned by Margaret Whiting, co-founder of the Society and her late neighbor in Deerfield. Margery came to Granville to seek more information on Olive Curtiss Baker whose quilt design inspired the Society and had been adapted by their members in the earliest years of the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement.

A search begins based on the contents of a trunk in Memorial Hall Museum

Mrs. Howe wrote in her book about the inspiring contents she had found in an old trunk in Memorial Hall Museum:

"Among the smaller patterns in the trunk there was a watercolor drawing of the heart at the base of the bed rugg with 'Olive Curtiss, Granville, Mass. 1798" written on the back. With that information, a search began and the Curtiss record was found in the *Granville Vital Statistics to 1850*." ⁷¹⁰

The search was initiated by Mrs. Howe's correspondence with Helena W. Duris (Mrs. Joseph A. Duris) at the Granville Public Library Historical Room. Mrs. Duris first came to Granville as a schoolteacher, married, and was also a genealogical researcher and mainstay of the historical room at the Library, ⁷¹¹ responsible for contributing research to the publication of Granville's *200th Anniversary Celebration Pamphlet* in 1954. ⁷¹²

⁷⁰⁸ *Springfield Republican*, Oct. 10, 1987.

⁷⁰⁹ Everett Owen Rockwell served in the Army Air Force during World War II, returning to the States, he received his education and chose to become an elementary school principal in Tuftonboro, Amherst, and Wolfeboro, New Hampshire and a principal in Granville, MA. Always working for the students and managing summertime bus trips to give students the opportunity to travel across the country to see national parks and even Alaska, he was well respected. "Obituary, Everett Owen Rockwell (1923-2018)," File #1887, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1887>

⁷¹⁰ Howe, 122.

⁷¹¹ File #1645, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 3 of 4), Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*, September 1984, Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864> According to Leona Clifford, "No one in my lifetime so far, has spent more time in that type of research here than she has. No one has answered more letters to more people seeking "roots" here and no one else can take the credit for the beautiful historical room at the library that Granville is so fortunate to have today." Also see "The Helena Duris House (1832), GRN 23," West Granville Historic District at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1939>

⁷¹² Gift of Mrs. F.G. Womboldt, Newton, MA (family of Helena Womboldt Duris). "Granville Bicentennial Program, 1954," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 25, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/689>

A discovery in Granville Historical Room files

Mrs. Helena Duris wrote of Mrs. Howe: "she came to Granville looking for information concerning Olive."⁷¹³ Helena later recalled: "In looking over some old Library Club material when the ladies were asking for money to build Library," they wrote to a 'Mrs. Edward Wells' of Deerfield. Mrs. Duris noted, "This made me know she had a Granville connection . . ." Helena's digitized notes in today's Historical Room, detail her discovery of the quilt's provenance, connecting it to the Baker family who owned the Lt. Baldwin Tavern:

"How I was able to track down how the pattern got to Deerfield – I remembered reading some old Library Club notes – 1896 –Ladies who were building Library wrote to a Mrs. Edward Wells of Deerfield for a contribution. I wondered who she was. Looked her up in Gran. Vital Statistics. Dec. 12, 1860 married in Gran. Mr. Edward Wells of Deerfield and Miss Laura L. Baker. Looked up Laura's birth and discovered she was a dau. of Francis Graves Baker and Charity Tinker . . . About 75 years ago, a Mrs. Whiting made up Olive's design . . ." ⁷¹⁴

In 1896, the fundraising program for the library building resulted in what is now the Granville Public Library, following a tradition of libraries, in Granville, that were founded because of the dedication of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley and Rev. Joel Baker. Fittingly, when Helena Duris identified Laura as Olive and Joel Baker's granddaughter; she provided the link to Granville for the donor of the Baker quilt to Deerfield.

With the Baker family heritage in Granville, in hand, as a result of her inquiry to the Historical Room, Margery Howe happily wrote: "Deerfield is not far from Granville, and it was a memorable day when neighbors were found who knew the early history of the town and its inhabitants."⁷¹⁵

Margery believed Olive's work to be a 'bed rug' when she wrote to Helena about an exhibition of bed rugs arranged, with the catalog written by William Warren of the Litchfield Historical Society, at the Hartford Athenaeum⁷¹⁶ and relayed research from Gertrude Townsend (1893-1979), the first textiles curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to whom Howe's book would be dedicated. Although, the Baker quilt would not be considered a bed rug in future research, the basis was established for identifying the quilt with a family living in Granville.

Mrs. Duris, the first to identify the Lt. Baldwin Tavern, the Baker House, as related to the Deerfield quilt

Mrs. Duris was the first to identify the gift of the Baker quilt to Deerfield as from the family who lived in the Baker House, also called the Lt. Baldwin Tavern in Granville.⁷¹⁷ The discovery thus placed the Granville quilt in the prestigious situation of having been exhibited in the first museum setting -- arranged with the great foresight of antiquarian George Sheldon

⁷¹³ Window 1, pp. 9-10, "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 17, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

⁷¹⁴ Ibid

⁷¹⁵ Howe, 122.

⁷¹⁶ See J. Herbert Callister; William Lamson Warren, *Bed Rugs 1722-1833: An exhibition presented by the Wadsworth Atheneum*, Hartford (Hartford, Connecticut: Meiden Gravure Company, 1972), passim. Exhibition critiqued by Rita Reif, "Antiques: The Bed Rugg," *The New York Times*, November 18, 1972.

⁷¹⁷ "Baker: Family Folder, Part 1 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 27, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/687>

(1818-1916) born in Deerfield⁷¹⁸ -- of a "colonial kitchen," a "colonial parlor," and a "colonial bedroom" installed in the United States, an accomplishment since noted on a national level.⁷¹⁹

Mrs. Duris' notes provide a clue for future researcher to link the Baker quilt to the Daniel Rose House

Corresponding with Duris, Howe included her own sketch of Margaret Whiting's pattern. Howe's letter provided me with the first image of the design of Olive's quilt and the heart upon it, which was of significance because of the southeast parlor door featuring a pair of carved hearts at the Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House. The Howe letter in the Historical Room files led to my learning that although Howe had not located the Baker quilt when she wrote to Duris, it was at Deerfield. If not for the Howe and Duris correspondence, I would not have seen the image of the Deerfield design in Howe's book and had the opportunity to study the more recent research of curator Suzanne L. Flynt at Deerfield. Amazingly, Margery Howe's book had been on my bookshelf for nearly thirty years, but I had never known the Granville quilt featured in it had once belonged to the family who lived in the Daniel Rose House owned by my brother, until I read the Howe letter to Helena Duris at the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Whiting reinterpreted Olive's pattern for a design that would be adapted by the Society of Blue and White, while honoring the eighteenth-century motifs that appeared most significant to her generation at the close of the nineteenth century. Howe's interpretation of Whiting's design added a twentieth century dimension to the appreciation of the enduring iconography of the tree of life design and continued to communicate its importance.

In her letter of 1974, Howe explained that Whiting's charcoal sketch was being stabilized and flattened from the roll in which it had been found. For the record and for illustration in her book, it was photographed "before the charcoal dust had been gently cleaned away."⁷²⁰ At the time of Howe's research, this were the only known image of Olive's actual quilt (not yet found by Howe), which gave even more meaning to the label written by Whiting: "Olive Curtiss's spread. Only extant drawing of the original." Mrs. Howe's sketch reveals the timeless popularity of Olive's design, whereby sketches adapted from it in 1896, were sketched again in 1974.⁷²¹

Helena Duris enjoyed her research and shared the results with others, notably in a letter mentioning Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt.⁷²² Mrs. Duris provided Deerfield and Granville with the complete genealogy associated with the 1798 quilt that, one hundred years after its creation, inspired the Society of Blue and White Needlework in Deerfield.

By adapting Olive's work for Mrs. Hearst's bed set, the Society preserved the Granville design and in so doing, timed the Society's adaptation to coincide with the Baker quilt's actual 1898 Centennial. Appropriately, the Bicentennial of the Nation and Olive Curtiss Baker's birth year were marked with the publication by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, of Mrs. Howe's *Deerfield Embroidery* in 1976, in which she offered full-page sketches of Olive's enduring pomegranate and 'great heart' designs for needleworkers to copy. Her work enjoyed a second printing in 1993.

⁷¹⁸ "George Sheldon, Preservationist," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sheldon_\(preservationist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sheldon_(preservationist))

⁷¹⁹ Virginia Tuttle Clayton, Elizabeth Stillinger, Erika Duss, Deborah Chotner, *Drawing on America's Past: Folk Art, Modernism and the Index of American Design* (Washington, D.C.: National Gallery of Art, exhibition catalog 2002), 46 at <https://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/publications/pdfs/drawing-on-america%27s-past.pdf>

⁷²⁰ Howe, 123.

⁷²¹ Letter sent with sketch from Margery (Mrs. Sheldon J.) Howe to Helena Duris, regarding Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt design copied at Old Deerfield, MA in 1896. Howe Letter to Duris, May 8, 1974 see "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed September 20, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

⁷²² Letter with notes from Helena W. Duris to Mr. and Mrs. Gustave H. Suhm (Westfield), October 22, 1981 in "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed July 23, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

Bed rugs at the Daniel Rose House

While researching Olive Curtiss Baker's work, Margery Howe wrote to Granville genealogist Helena Duris indicating that, initially Olive's work was considered a bed rug, although later it was not so classified.⁷²³ Mrs. Howe cited research that bold patterned 'bed ruggs', usually of wool yarns on a wool surface, showed up mostly in inventories in Middletown and Middleville, Connecticut, which includes Durham, from where many Granville settlers came; this led to the long-standing conclusion that Olive's work was not made in Granville, but in Durham.⁷²⁴ Indeed, Olive's mother Prudence Bishop Curtiss was from Durham and could have influenced the design in 1797.

The 1790 probate inventory for Daniel Rose who had settled and built the Daniel Rose House in Granville about fifty years previously, lists two bed ruggs, immediately after his britches and stockings, among the first items inventoried, suggesting the ruggs were in the master bedchamber. While his wife Achsa Ball Rose was from Bedford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and Daniel's mother Abigail Hale Rose, was originally of Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut and each could have made a rugg for his household, it's also highly possible that the Daniel Rose bed ruggs of the 1790s were made in Granville. While a hatchel was listed for pounding flax for linen, "Five sheep" were numbered in the beginning of Daniel Rose's inventory, which closed with "2 wheels & 1 tape loom & 1 Old Chest, 3 [Bales] and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sheeps wool."⁷²⁵

During the 1790 inventory of his estate, Daniel's widow Achsa petitioned the court, due to her old age, for a few items "to render her life a little more comfortable;" and of the short list of items she requested, the first line, second item after a bed and two pillows, was "1 rug," presumably the rug of the same value of 12 pence, as the higher value of the two rugs in Daniel's inventory. The rug Achsa requested and may once have made, was the most expensively valued single item that she requested to own, on a par with the three pairs of (bed) sheets, or ten pounds of pewter in her husband's inventory.⁷²⁶ The bed rug was highly valued by Achsa Ball Rose.

The 1794 inventory of Daniel's brother David Rose listed twenty-one sheep; and the upper quarter of the first page listed '4 Ruggs . . . 1 Bed and Bedstead and Old Curtains . . .' followed three items later with "1 dutch Wheel and pair swifts;" the inventory also listed "1 Wheel and Reel," followed by "1 Hetchel."⁷²⁷

Because the Rose family of Durham, later of Bedford, owned six bed rugs of unknown design, it is possible the pattern of their bed rugs reflected the likely motif of the rose, literally stemming from the Rose surname. A rose design may have been popular in the Granville community, settled to the west by the Rose brothers Daniel and David; and could have influenced the Baker family quilt pattern. The design adapted by the Deerfield Society reveals a collection of motifs favored by their generation, notably the universally recognized heart and rose and the stylized fruit resembling a

⁷²³ Flynt, 217n54.

⁷²⁴ Howe, 122. "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed December 11, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

⁷²⁵ Daniel Rose Estate Inventory, October 5, 1790; 125-1:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rld=60662333>. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

⁷²⁶ *Ibid.*, 125-1:6-7 (Achsa Rose's petition to the court) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:6&rld=60662328>

⁷²⁷ David Rose Estate Inventory, December 19, 1793; 125-2:13-15 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:13&rld=60662355> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers*,

pomegranate that by nature of its cross-hatching detail was appealing to needleworkers. The variation on 'the tree of life' motif, culminating in a "great rose" in the upper portion of Olive Curtiss Baker's needlework, plus the suggestion of hearts in other floral components,⁷²⁸ offer an idea of how Daniel and Achsah Rose's "Bed rugg" design could have centered on a rose or heart motif, given the design of the front southeast parlor door that may have been carved during their occupancy of the house.

Inspirational Heart motif at the Daniel Rose House

The importance of the heart as a motif appropriate to a minister's wife, as included in Olive Curtiss Baker's design is reflected in the architecture of the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Baker House, home to Daniel, the older brother of Deacon Justus Rose and the younger brother of Deacon David Rose who, in his home, educated Lemuel Haynes, the first black man ordained a minister in the United States. This is the home where Francis Graves Baker lived. Carved into the upper panels of the southeast door at the east end of the front entry hall, are two hearts that have been described as in the shape of powder horns.⁷²⁹

Olive Curtiss Baker, or her mother Prudence Bishop Curtiss, may have seen this door at the Rose-Baldwin House, if visiting their neighbor's home, prior to drawing her quilt pattern. The heart motif on the door was of a different design than that on the quilt, yet could have offered an inspirational basis for Olive's variation on the tree of life central to her homelife. Olive's grandparents David and Thankfull Curtiss were organizing members of the Second Church, as was Achsey Rose. That the Curtiss and Rose families were close is likely and that Olive visited the Daniel Rose House, is a very real possibility.

Because the hearts cut into the Rose Baldwin door are not a direct copy of Olive's 'great heart' design, or the heart formed by the lower left flower unit's petals on the Baker quilt, the door appears to have been made by the Rose family prior to ownership of the house by the Bakers, c. 1845. When the 'Great Rose' in the quilt pattern by Olive, was placed at the head of her tree of life sprouting from the 'great heart', the effect may acknowledge the Rose family's leadership followed by the Curtiss family, beginning in the 1740s, when leaving Durham, CT to settle Granville, MA.

Laura Baker Wells gift from Granville to Deerfield

After Laura Baker Wells donated her grandmother Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt to the PVMA, she and her husband inherited a Wells family home in Deerfield. The house had been built on the site of the 'Old Indian House'.⁷³⁰ Laura's home was photographed as part of a "Mansion House" postcard series.⁷³¹ Photographs for "postal cards" were in the tradition of the

1660-1889. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

⁷²⁸ Howe noted, "smaller hearts occur in some of the flower shapes in the border." Howe, 122. This is particularly true for the Society of Blue and White Needlework adaptation of Olive's design; and appears to have been inspired by Olive Curtiss Baker's floral unit, in the lower left quadrant, immediately above the bunch of grapes.

⁷²⁹ Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1", MACRIS, GRN 33, Window 16, Exhibit 1 at Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

⁷³⁰ Mary Williams Fuller, "Laura Baker Wells," Annual Meeting 1914, *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1912-1920* (Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1921), [Vol. 6, 116](#).

⁷³¹ Postcard, "Mrs. Laura Wells Residence, and Sheldon Memorial, Deerfield, Mass. Mansion House Series." Published by W.E. Wood, Greenfield, MA. Accession No. HD 97.041.19, Gift of Leo Vigneault, Historic Deerfield. Collections Database.

Arts and Crafts Movement in Deerfield and represented a popular concept that was also evident in the work of Granville photographer George Aldrich who recorded the historical landscape and homes of Granville.⁷³²

Pictured on the postcard in front of Laura's windows, was the Sheldon Memorial. The history of the Sheldon family in Deerfield centered upon the 'Old Indian House', recounting the day Hannah Sheldon was killed when Indians used their tomahawks to chop a hole for a musket through her front door (the "Door of Old Indian House" exhibited at Memorial Hall in 1886) and shot through the opening during the 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield.⁷³³ This history was especially meaningful to Laura Baker Wells who grew up in Granville where a story circulated about a fear of Indian attack preventing a candle being lit in the home of the Rose family while a woman was in childbirth, possibly in the Borning Room of the home where Laura grew up – the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, built in 1741.

Preservation of the Daniel Rose House

The Daniel Rose House represents the growth of Granville, notably through its religious community beginning with a meeting house in Granville Center before 1747/1748 to the east;⁷³⁴ and to the west, the building in 1778, of the Second Church of Christ Congregational in Middle Parish, now West Granville Congregational Church. There, Rev. Lemuel Haynes first preached, and then Rev. Joel Baker ministered for thirty-six years. The 'Second Church in Middle Parish' and the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House largely define the west and east boundaries of the West Granville National Register Historic District.⁷³⁵

In 1754, Deacon David Rose brought the infant Lemuel Haynes into his home in Bedford, within minutes of the Daniel Rose home, to be an indentured servant for twenty one years; Haynes was educated in the Deacon's home; became a free man in 1774 when he joined the militia before Lexington, as did his adjacent neighbor Russell Rose; marched out to Lexington and Concord with the Rose family; penned a tract in 1776 titled "Liberty Extended" applying colonial precepts of liberty to the condition of slavery; preached at Granville from 1781 to 1786; and became the first black man to be ordained a minister in the United States in 1785 and the first to receive an honorary degree in 1804, a master of arts from Middlebury College in Vermont. Haynes' revolutionary ideas concerning 'liberty' applied to the condition of slavery in his 1776 tract were developed in the Deacon's home, within a short walk of the Daniel Rose House. It was to Granville, MA that Haynes returned in old age from his home in Granville, NY, to preach from his former "desk" (pulpit) when the Rev. Joel Baker, was too ill to continue preaching.

Rev. Haynes did not have to look far to see Granville's support of the American cause of liberty extended to all. His extended family represented by the Deacon's brother Daniel Rose and his four sons, were all his brothers-in-arms. The Daniel Rose House located close to Granville's Liberty Hill, on a north-south ridge that runs through the center of 'Bedford', as first surveyed, exemplifies the highest ideals of liberty, democracy and freedom of speech in the United States; and illustrates how those values emerged from patterns of American settlement.

⁷³² Listed under "Crafts and Industries," *A Brief History of Old Deerfield* [Massachusetts]. Deerfield, MA: Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1961, passim.

⁷³³ For Sheldon plaque reading: "Sheldon, Hannah, wife of John, 39, shot through the Old Indian House Door. Mercy, 2. Killed on the door stone. Captured and returned, Hannah, Jr., 23, Mary, 16, Ebenezer, 12, Remembrance, 11, see PVMA Catalogue (1886), 62 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t6zw1mw6g&view=1up&seq=74>

⁷³⁴ Wilson, 29.

⁷³⁵ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 8, p. 1. On first meetinghouse date of circa 1747, see MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 3-5 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf> The MHC Report (p. 7) describes the church as "a two-and-a-half story structure, the church's facade was remodeled c.1845, but the remaining elevations appear to retain their original fabric, including clapboards. The structure exhibits . . . hewn second story and end gable overhangs."

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

The Daniel Rose House is significant for its association with families that represent an overarching ideal unique to the United States, a belief in the equality of mankind and the attainment of liberty as a natural right. The Rose and Baldwin families level of service during the American Revolution and War of 1812, although lost during the twentieth century, would have added to a respect for the preservation of their home, bringing its remarkable features into the twenty-first century as noted by John O. Curtis of Old Sturbridge Village in 2003, on the eve of restoration by William Brian Phelon.⁷³⁶

So too, the fact the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Francis G. Baker House was once home to Francis Graves Baker, his daughter Laura and the quilt made by Olive Curtiss Baker that inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement, should not be forgotten. It is a heritage to be remembered and honored.

The Granville pattern of the quilt, housed for years by the Bakers in the settling home of Daniel Rose, embodied and emblemized the values of the Granville community in which it was made. A whole cloth quilt, its emblems created a pattern that pieced together a whole picture of the American story from settlement to struggle through war and attainment of peace for a young new Nation establishing A New Order, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*.

Donated by Laura Baker Wells to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, perhaps as early as 1873 when she was active in the PVMA, the Baker quilt was first seen by the public in 1886 and possibly as early as 1880, at the Memorial Hall Museum in Deerfield. Granville's needlework was thus exhibited at the first period room installation in America and possibly the world. In 1897, the Granville pattern was adapted by the Society of Blue and White Needlework in Deerfield, and appreciated by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst at the very time that she was active in the preservation of the Mount Vernon, Virginia home of First President George Washington.

Mrs. Hearst's drive for preservation reinforced the Deerfield Society's efforts to preserve the handcrafts of eighteenth-century needlewomen and Mrs. Hearst's interest in the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the first national historic preservation organization in America and the oldest women's patriotic society in the United States, has long set "a model for many."

In years to come, these facts also add to the importance of the need to preserve the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House (1741) in Granville, where Laura Baker, the donor of Olive's quilt, grew up and first learned to treasure her family and community's heritage.

The story of America pieced together from letters and affidavits of those who lived in the house reveals why this house should be preserved as once being the time-honored home to the Nation's first quilt exhibited in an American museum's period room.

To quote from David Morton's poem, long treasured in Old Deerfield:

The old names are here,
And the old forms
Not alone of doorways, of houses
The light falls the way the light fell,
And it is not clear,
In the elm shadows, if it be ourselves, here,
Or others, who were before us.

⁷³⁶ Phelon-Geske, PART 2.1:31.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Photographs of the Daniel Rose House, 2004, 2017, are from William Brian Phelon, owner who restored the house and initiated the study of its history.

Photographs of the Daniel Rose House, 2019, are by Corey Victoria Phelon Geske.



The Daniel Rose-Lt. Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House, 1741, West Granville, MA.
Camera facing northeast, June 2019.

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Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House. Camera facing southwest toward Borning Room; Photographs 2017, 2019.



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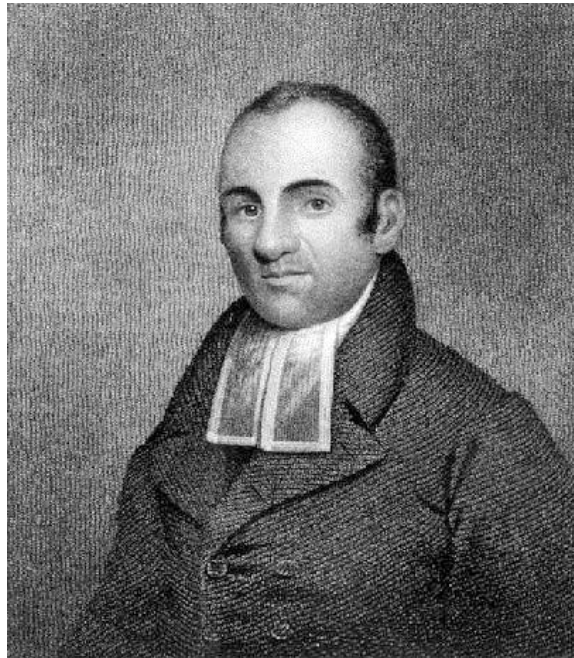
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Rev. Lemuel Haynes (July 18, 1753-September 28, 1833) was the first black man in the United States to be ordained as a minister. Haynes spent the first thirty-two years of his life at Granville 'next door' to the Daniel Rose House, in the home of Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), brother to Daniel Rose. Deacon Rose's settling lot was east and adjacent to the Daniel Rose House. Image from *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A.M.* by William B. Sprague, D.D. (New York: Harper and Brothers, January 1, 1837)
Image, United States Public Domain, at commons.wikimedia.org. at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lemuel_Haynes.jpg



Still in active use, the church building where Lemuel Haynes, A.M. preached from 1781 to 1786, and where Rev. Joel Baker (father of Francis G. Baker, owner of the Daniel Rose House), preached for 36 years. The Second Church of Christ Congregational (left) was built in 1778. The Academy (center) was built in 1837. Camera facing northwest. West Granville National Register Historic District.



The “cavernous” kitchen fireplace may have been like that of Daniel’s brother, Deacon David Rose who lived on the adjacent settling lot, where Rev. Haynes learned the Bible from Deacon Rose:

“Rev. Lemuel Haynes got his education in the chimney corner.’ This is literally true. It may be necessary to say here, that chimneys among the early settlers on the western hills in New-England were of a peculiar structure. They were built of huge stones, with a broad base, occupying at least one third of the ground covered by the building... its form... forming a kind of sitting-room for the younger members of the family... such was the ‘chimney-corner’ where Lemuel Haynes in his childhood laid the foundation of his future usefulness... here he studied his spelling-book and psalter... the Bible till he could produce by memory most of the texts that had a bearing upon the essential doctrines of grace; and could also refer, with nearly infallible accuracy, to the book, chapter, and verse where they might be found...”

Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A.M. by Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley of Granville (New York: Harper and Brothers, January 1, 1837), 36-37 at <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008918326>

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Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Restoration in progress, 2004. The stone lintel of the bake oven is supported by brick. The bake oven is lined with brick. The fireplace is built completely of flat stone as noted by John O. Curtis (OSV) during his 2003 site visit. According to the 1985 Legacy Inventory, the "Fireplace has oven set in rear, plaster wood lintel, stones for lug pole in chimney, and is built completely of flat stone."

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Daniel and David Rose signed their bonds on the same day in Boston, with different proprietors of their settling lots, located adjacent to each other and farther west than any other of the Rose family homes. The oval circles the marked location of a potential fort on the original 1738 survey of Daniel Rose's Dolbeare lot where his home was built by the terms of his bond to Boylston and Dolbeare, dated May 22, 1741; deed from Dolbeare, recorded 1742. Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the first black man ordained a minister in the United States received his education at Granville and marched to Lexington with Daniel Rose and his sons in the Granville Company of Captain Lebbeus Ball. Liberty Hill, where a flag was raised during the American Revolution, is due southeast of the Daniel Rose House on what was once the land of David Rose. Red marks/text added here by C.P.G. Detail, of 1738 Map Copy, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.



Southeast Front Parlor and Tavern Room, Daniel Rose House. Corner post and summer beam cased and molded and paneled dado with plaster above. The Cage Bar reconstructed to meet specs of structural evidence of enclosure and shelves in the wainscot and walls.

The heart door in this room may have been an inspiration to the design of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt. The tradition of quilts in this house dates to the green dyed wool quilt with "elaborate patterns" (now at Historic Deerfield, MA) made in 1798 by Olive Curtiss Baker, wife of Rev. Joel Baker pastor for thirty-six years of the Second Church of Christ Congregational. Olive's quilt was owned by her son Francis G. Baker at this house before, during and after the Civil War. Francis' daughter Laura, who grew up in the Daniel Rose House, gave her grandmother's quilt to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association before 1886 when it was exhibited in the PVMA's Memorial Hall Museum that year, in the first museum installation of a period bedroom in the United States, possibly the world. The Baker quilt inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in 1896, as the pattern for the counterpane of a bed set for Mrs. Hearst; and both the Hearst commission and the Baker quilt are now owned by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at Old Deerfield.

This was Heman Baldwin's east side of the house according to the court settlement of his father's estate in 1813: the arrangement of apportioning a house for children was popular in Massachusetts. In Boston, Dr. Nathaniel Williams (1675-1738) bequeathed the western half of his family home, upon his wife's death, to Mary Williams Smibert, wife of painter John Smibert; and the eastern half to daughter Anne, who on March 3, 1736 married Belcher Noyes, an investor in the Bedford Plantation that became Granville, Massachusetts. That same year Noyes was acting as one of the proprietors of land to the west of Boston, known as Bedford, that became Granville.

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Borning Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Camera facing southwest. (Lower) Camera facing northeast. Achsah Rose gave birth to eleven children in this room, six were born during the French and Indian Wars; this may have been the room in which Granville story tellers relate that no candle could be lit while a woman of the David Rose family was in childbirth. The reason was fear of Indian attack; the room is on the west slope of Prospect Mountain with a view to the west and a candle could have been seen for miles west toward the Farmington River. Photographs, 2019.



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Southwest Front Parlor, Daniel Rose House. According to the Legacy Inventory, 1985, the "Perimeter is covered with wood panel dado plaster above. Ceiling beams, summer beams and corner post are cased and molded. Floors are wide pine boards original." This was originally the room allocated for Denizen Baldwin in the court settlement of his father Lt. Jacob Baldwin's estate in 1813. Denizen served as a U.S. Navy Master's Mate in the War of 1812 aboard the victorious *USS Peacock*, which defeated *HMS Epervier* and by his action merited a Congressional presentation sword in 1814, considered one of the finest known. Camera facing southwest, 2004.

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Daniel Rose House front hall "balustrade single landing staircase." This green paint color analyzed in the Southwest Front Parlor, is reminiscent of the green dyed wool quilt with "elaborate patterns" (now at Historic Deerfield, MA) made in 1798 by Olive Curtiss Baker, wife of Rev. Joel Baker pastor for thirty-six years of the Second Church of Christ Congregational in Granville. Olive's quilt was owned by her son Francis G. Baker, at this house before, during and after the Civil War. Francis' daughter Laura, who grew up in the Daniel Rose House, gave her grandmother's quilt to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association (PVMA) before 1886 when the quilt was exhibited in the PVMA's Memorial Hall Museum in the first museum installation of a period bedroom in the United States, possibly the world. The Baker quilt inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in 1896 and is now owned by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at Old Deerfield.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

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Pre-Restoration: Daniel Rose House, 1741: (Upper) Upstairs Southwest Bedchamber. Southwest portion of front (gambrel) wall (left) and west wall (right) with two board dado and part of casing for 12/8 window facing west (part of frame seen to right in photo). Original wide white pine floors. Camera facing southwest. (Lower) Breast wall, east. According to the Legacy Inventory, 1985, the breast wall has field raised panels. Camera facing east. Photographs, 2004.





Front Southeast Bedchamber and Ballroom, second floor. (Upper) Sealed doorway in process of removal (see crowbar on chair) is first revealed here during restoration of chimney breast wall with fielded panels. The door to the upstairs hall landing and front stair entrance hall may have been sealed before or c. 1813 when Lt. Jacob Baldwin's estate settlement apportioned the east half of the house (including the Ballroom) to his oldest son Heman and the west side to second oldest son Denizen. Camera facing east. Photographs 2004, 2019.

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Post-restoration: Ballroom, west breast wall, second-floor barrel vaulted ceiling rising to a height of twelve feet and evidencing blue paint pigment found in fallen ceiling plaster. Daniel Rose House 1741. Previously sealed doorway is to the left, to main stair landing and front entrance hall. Camera facing northwest. Photograph, 2019.

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Ballroom, west breast wall and north gambrel wall with daylight evident during roof reconstruction and lathe in repair. Second-floor barrel vaulted ceiling rises to a height of twelve feet. Cameras facing northwest. Photographs, 2004, 2019.



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Ballroom, west breast wall. This Southeast Bed Chamber runs the entire width of the Daniel Rose House, with the barrel-vaulted ceiling rising to a height of twelve feet. There is evidence of benches along the window wall. Camera facing southwest. Photograph, 2019.

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Front Southeast Bedchamber, Ballroom with barrel vaulted plaster ceiling, pre- and post- restoration, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Lathe repaired on ceiling ascending to twelve feet, Two-board dado shows evidence of a bench under windows, according to Legacy Inventory of 1985. Camera facing east. Photographs, July 2004; September 2019.

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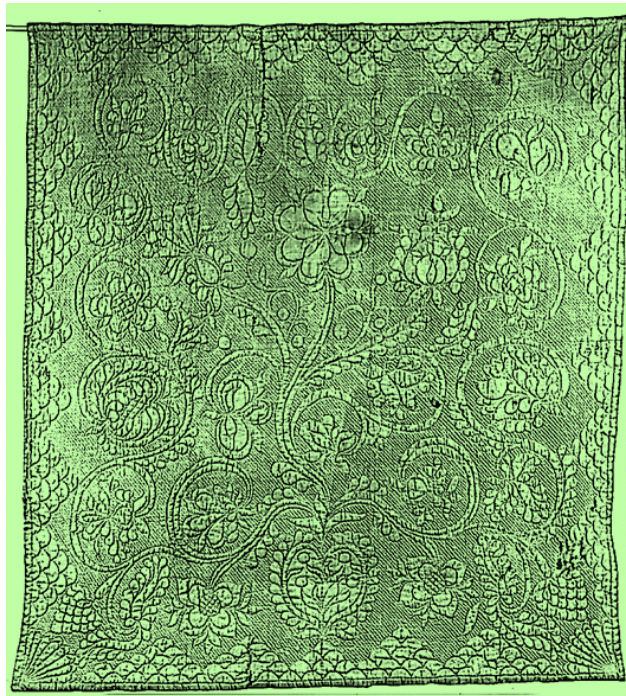
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(Lower) The Olive Curtiss Baker whole-cloth quilt, 1797-1798, was made in West Granville, Massachusetts and was once housed at the Daniel Rose-Lt. Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House until about 1870. By 1886, perhaps as early as 1873, Olive's granddaughter gave the quilt to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. The Granville quilt was exhibited in 1886 at the Memorial Hall Museum; and c. 1905-1906 photographed in the Museum's "Colonial Bedroom" at *the first ongoing museum installation of a period bedroom in the United States*. (Upper) Photograph c. 1905-1906; (Lower) Olive Curtiss Baker quilt, image enhanced. Photographs, courtesy, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association's Memorial Hall Museum, Deerfield, MA.



Olive Curtiss Baker's whole-cloth quilt, c. 1797-1798, owned by the Francis G. Baker family, could have been used in this bedchamber at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker Phelon House, West Granville. The quilt made by the wife of the Rev. Joel Baker, featured a border design of pyramids comprised of orbs, that can be viewed as 'cannonballs', of interest to anyone living in this house and familiar with the possible cannon portals in the west cellar wall. An eight-pound cannonball was discovered by a neighbor, downhill from the house. Front Southeast Bedchamber, Ballroom with barrel vaulted plaster ceiling. (Upper) Pre-restoration. North gambrel wall and east wall above windows. Camera facing northeast. Photographs 2004, 2019.

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Kitchen Garden, Daniel Rose House, 1741. West Granville, MA.
Camera facing southwest. Photograph, 2017.

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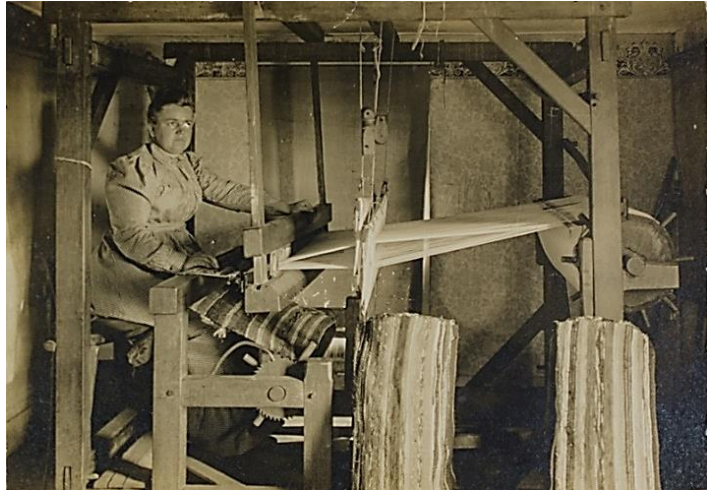
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(Upper Left) Non-extant home of Olive Curtiss Baker's brother Charles Curtiss (Harger House) appears to have been an architectural twin to the Rose House (see below). The Curtiss family followed the Daniel and David Rose and were among the early settlers of Bedford settlement, later Granville. Photograph, c. 1908, courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room. (Upper Right) Neslie Harger Sheets weaving in the attic "over the kitchen" of her Aunt Eliza Harger Smith's home (Curtiss-Harger House). This may have been the Granville loom that Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt was woven upon. Photo, courtesy, Granville Historical Room.

(Below Left) Daniel Rose House gambrel roof line seen in photo c. 1912 (Courtesy, Granville Historical Room) and (Below Right) Daniel Rose House interior structure evident in unfinished landing at center of house, second floor, over the Keeping Room – a space ideal for a loom, or storage of the "2 [spinning] wheels & 1 tape loom & 1 Old Chest, 3 [Bales] and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sheeps wool" listed in Daniel Rose's 1790 inventory. Nelsie's weaving was reminiscent of the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement, featuring a design inspired by Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt pattern.



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The Society of Blue and White Needlework at Deerfield reinterpreted Olive Curtiss Baker's design with its heart motif for this bed set (below) as seen at the Frary House, Historic Deerfield.



The Society of Blue and White Needlework at Deerfield sketched their interpretation of the design of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt and it was admired by Phoebe Apperson Hearst, who commissioned a counterpane after the Granville design, as part of a bed set, c. 1898. Mrs. Hearst's bed set is on display above at the Frary House, Historic Deerfield.

The Olive Curtis Baker quilt made in West Granville, MA, 1797-1798 was once in the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House, owned by Olive's son Francis Graves Baker, before during and after the Civil War. Olive's original quilt owned by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association and the Hearst bed set (above) are now both in Deerfield. Courtesy, Historic Deerfield, MA.

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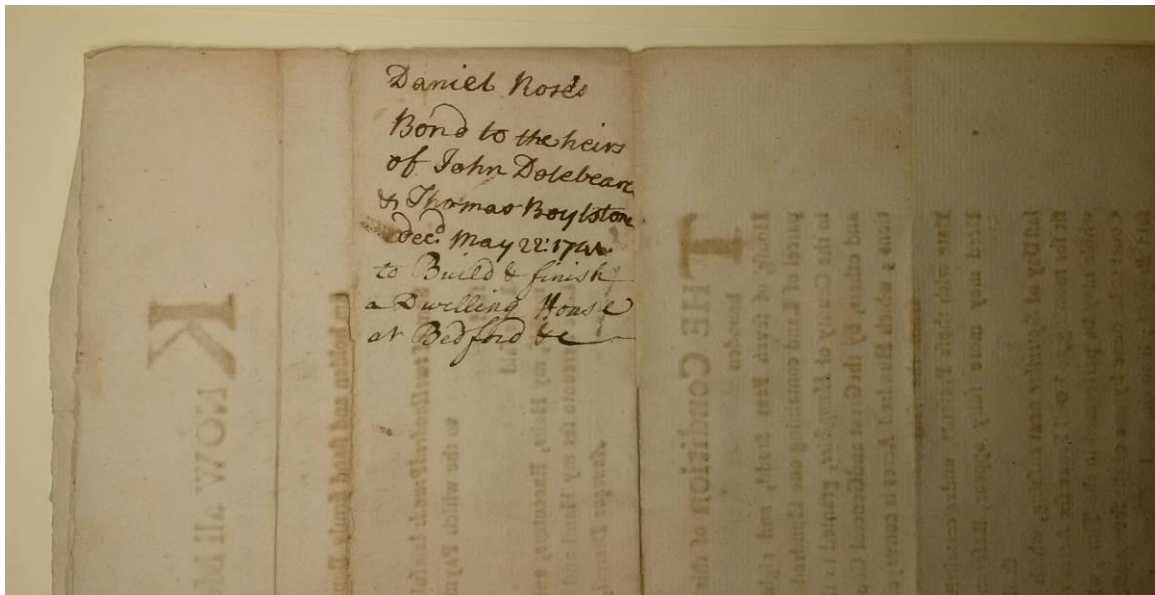
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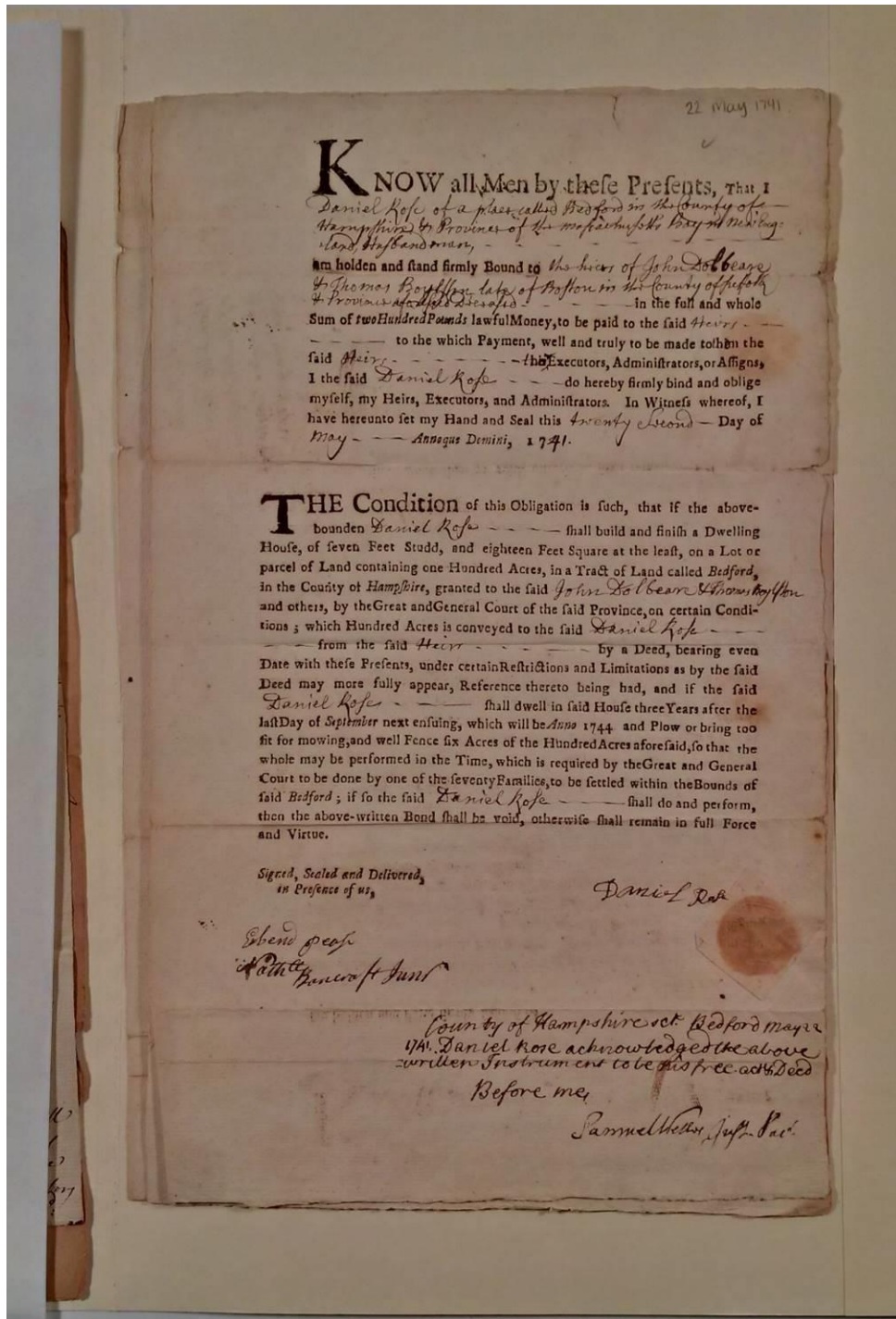
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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- (1) Cover sheet, Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.d May 22 1741 "to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford & c -" File name 22 May 1741: Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate. Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
- (2) Text of May 22, 1741 Bond of Daniel Rose, Husbandman of Bedford, executed the same day as his brother David's agreement with Boston merchant and shopkeeper John Wendell and Josias Byles. Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.d May 22 1741 "to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford & c -" File name 22 May 1741: Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate. Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
- (3) Daniel Rose, May 22, 1741 Tandem Agreement with Sarah Dolbeare, Aug. 7, 1741 oath, for Deed. Recorded Oct. 14, 1742 after Rose built his home within year stipulated. Daniel Rose was deeded 40 acres by Dolbeare; Copy of 1738 Plan, annotates deed, Book M-53, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County,



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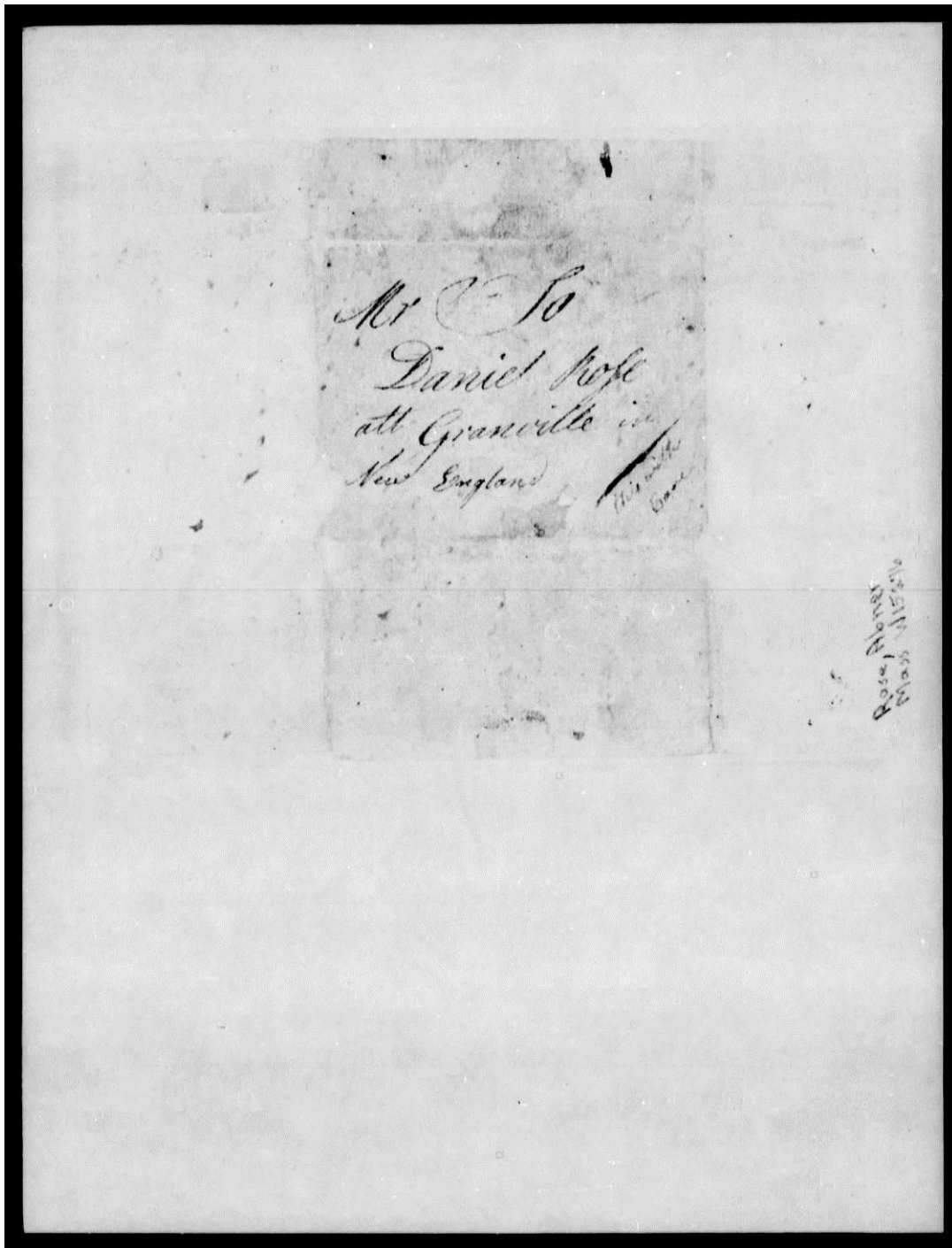
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Abner Rose, from New York to his father Daniel Rose at Granville, August 17, 1776, relating his life-threatening injury at his position, the first battery encountered 12 July by the 44-gun British frigate HMS Phoenix, 20-gun HMS Rose and three tenders sailing up the Hudson River. The gun carriage recoiling over his foot, left Abner lame for life. He wrote the day after American galleys retaliated 16 August against the HMS Phoenix and Rose and forced the British downriver, and ten days before the Battle of Long Island. Rose was later stationed at West Point and Castle Island. Cover sheet, and two pages (following), directed to "Daniel Rose at Granville New England" and two pages. Image Courtesy, Fold 3, Revolutionary War Pension Files W 15, 276 s.v., Rose, Abigail. Permission from Fold 3, 0872732.

New York August 14 1776

Honoured Father & Mother after my
Duty to you & love to Brothers & Sisters
I gladly Embrace this Opportunity of
writing a few lines to let you know
that I am in a good State of health
& though it has been my fortune to
be Confined to my bed in the Hospital
five weeks & have not set my feet
to the floor but I Expect in about 20
Days more to be able to walk about
the room if not sooner on Friday
the 12 Day of July I was at work
Some Distance from the Battery
we heard two guns fired but the
flag was not hoisted so we kept to
our work & thought it was no Alarm
till we had word to retire to our guns
as soon as possible. but bet before
we got there their the Phoenix & one
frigates & tenders

were a passing our Battery up the
 river it being the first Battery
 they had to pass & all the guns
 maned out only the two of belongs
 too & a firing wth seeing the shipping
 would soon pass us we began
 to fire our gun ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~we~~
 we had not enough part of us
 went to the other gun & after
 discharging it once we loaded it again
 & changed the man to sprunge it
 well for it had been loaded sometime
 & made him sprunge the second time
 after the gun was loaded I stepped up
 to ~~load~~ prime it & that instance
 the Cartridge took fire & the Carriage
 ran over my foot & split it open
 at the bottom & tore the flesh off
 the Coll of my leg for 1 or 2 inches
 but my Leg is like to get entirely sound
 myself has been sick but has got about
 I want one checked shirt ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~cannot~~
 cannot get good yarn stockings this from
 your Dutiful Son Abner Hoar

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New York July 3^d 1813

4

Sir

Having been on board of the U.S. Frigate Chesapeake, as an acting Midshipman under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence at the time of her unfortunate capture; I was directed by Lieutenant Budd on my arrival at Boston to report myself to Commodore Bainbridge, from whom I obtained permission to proceed to this place (where my friends reside) here to remain until exchanged or till further orders; and by the Commodore was directed to report myself to the Navy Department, and hope, Sir, as I was previously an applicant, I may be deemed worthy of a warrant on the arrival of Lieutenant Budd at Washington.

I have the honor to be
with the greatest respect
Your obt. Serv^t
Russell Baldwin

The Honble
William Jones

Russell Baldwin, "under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence," was aboard the USS Chesapeake and fought in the Battle of Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813. Seventy-one members of the crew were killed in action fighting to honor their mortally wounded captain's last order, that has echoed through naval history, "Don't give up the ship." It is not known how Russell came to reach Boston after the vessel was captured, but he may have been 'exchanged', a word he uses, in lieu of the modern 'transferred', in his letter from New York of July 3, 1813 to William Jones, Secretary of the Navy. Courtesy, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C. and Fold 3. (Left) Oliver Hazard Perry's Battle of Lake Erie Flag, specially sewn, September 1813, with his friend Lawrence's words for Perry's flagship, Lawrence, named in his honor. Bancroft Hall, United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Photograph by, courtesy of, Patrick McConnell. See U.S. Naval Academy Virtual Memorial Hall.

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Denizen Baldwin, whose childhood home was the Daniel Rose house, was aboard the 22-gun sloop, USS Peacock on April 29, 1814 when it defeated HMS Epervier of 'equal force' and assisted First Lt. John B. Nicolson to sail the prize – with 45 holes in the hull, 20 at or below the water line -- into Savannah where it was refitted to be recommissioned as the USS Epervier. Print from Boston engraver Abel Bowen (1790-1850), "The Naval Monument, Containing Official and Other Accounts of All the Battles Fought Between the Navies of the United States and Great Britain During the Late War," 1836. Engraving by Abel Bowen after English born American marine painter Thomas Birch (1779-1851). Courtesy, USS Constitution Museum Art Collection at Digital Commonwealth, Massachusetts Collections Online.

RESOLUTION expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington, of the sloop-of-war Peacock, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and to the sailing-master, of the said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew, in the action with the British brig Epervier, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed.

Approved October 21, 1814.

Denizen Baldwin was a Master's Mate on board the USS Peacock when it captured HMS Epervier on April 29, 1814, entitled to the benefits of a Midshipman who would have received a sword with the thanks of the United States Congress. He was killed in later action and did not survive the voyage; his letter to his mother describing the battle was kept by descendants. Resolution of Congress to award Captain Lewis Warrington of the USS Peacock, a Congressional Gold Medal; and the officers and Midshipmen, each a sword. Excerpted from Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy . . . April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Misc. No. 74, Exhibit N, p. 24.

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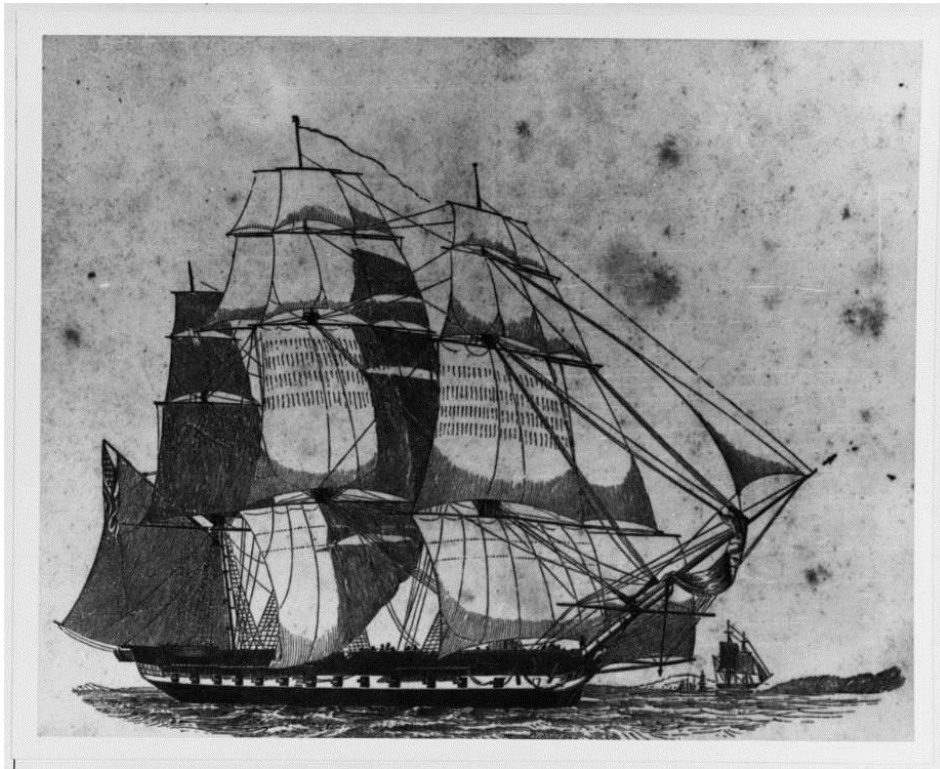
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Russell Baldwin was transferred (from the USS Constellation) in October 1817, to the USS United States (1797) the first of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794 signed by President George Washington and commissioned on Washington's birthday. As "Frigate A," the ship was named the United States by the President. Engraving ca. 1852, USS United States (1797-1861) under full sail after a drawing by Master William Brady, USN. Copied from the Kedge Anchor. Photograph, courtesy of the U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command, Washington, D.C.

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Daniel Rose House, 'Fort Rose', 1741.
West Granville, MA. Camera facing north. Photograph, September 2019.

GRN.33

FORM B - BUILDING

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MA 02116**

| AREA | FORM NO. |
|------|----------|
| B | 33 |

see attached form

Town Granville *Pr-W, Gran*

Address Main Road

Historic Name L. Baker House

Photo (3"x3" or 3"x5", black and white) Indicate address of property on back of photo. Staple to left side of form.

Use: Present Residence

Original Residence

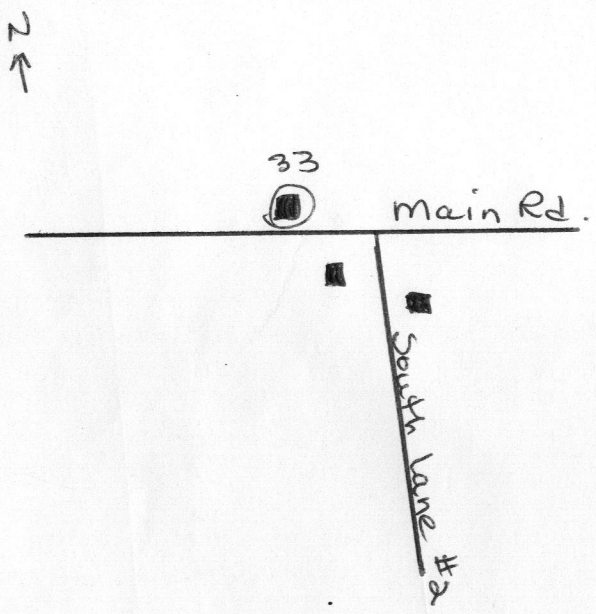
DESCRIPTION

Date 1820

Source Assessor's Records

Style Gambrel

Sketch Map: Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection(s). Indicate north



Architect Unknown

Exterior Wall Fabric Clapboard

Outbuildings Small Barn

Major Alterations (with dates) _____

Condition Fair

Moved _____ Date _____

Acreage 30.0 acres

Setting Village

UTM REFERENCE _____

USGS QUADRANGLE West Granville

SCALE 1:25,000

Recorded by Joanne Keim - PVPC

Organization Granville Historic Commission

Date August 1987

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)

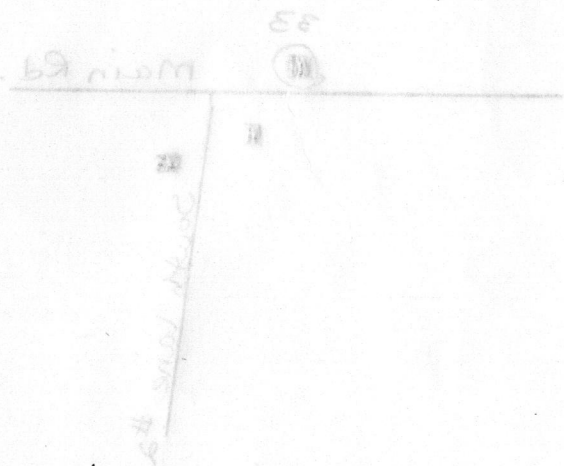
| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 33 | B |
| Granville, Va. | Address |
| Main Road | Historic Name |
| L. Baker House | |

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE Describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within the community.

This is one of 4 buildings with Gambrel roofs, gable overhangs and central chimneys that survive in Granville (#11, #94, #100). The 2-story, 5-bay residence features a side gabled center entry consisting of a double leaf door surrounded by a simple architrave. The south slope of the roof is pierced by three shed dormers. The door surround of splayed pilasters and rectangular lintel is similar to the door treatment on #94.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community.

L. Baker is identified as the occupant in 1870, W. Gibb in 1894 and L. Bearse in 1912.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Registry of Deeds - 5753/173
- Hampden County Atlas - 1870, 1894, 1912

DATE REFERENCE

SCALE 1:25,000

DATE: 4/1/85

DATE REVIEW DUE:

PROPERTY: Jacob Baldwin Tavern, Granville

STAFF IN CHARGE OF REVIEW: MKS

ACTION: NR: Honor

AGENCY:

33

Sally - some (PR) just ask for more

Does this property meet the NR criteria?

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|------------------|
| Opinion: | <u>Yes</u> | No | More information |
| Criteria: | <u>A</u> ? | B | <u>C</u> D |
| Level: | <u>Local</u> | State | National |

Statement of Significance by Zinneman
(staff)

Well preserved gambrel cottage w/ good documenta-
 tion on orig owner. Architecturally, gambrel
 cotts are unusual in western Mass and this
 one is exceptionally well preserved, ^{and includes} features
 specific to its use as a tavern (ballroom - 2nd fl).
 Need to know more about later owners (how

Information required to form opinion: did it survive

so well?) and their
 relationship to community
 also, more on tavern
 sig w/in town's dev
 (transportation + econo-
 merce of Fed period
 Granville). Also, archaeo
 Date:
 Date: (any outbldgs
 or info on these?)

Send down Report -
 stress using Biblio in
 Town Report; broad
 approach to developing
 sig

Result:

Agreed Eligible:
 DOE by SOI:
 Determined Not Eligible: