

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

1460 [1442] MAIN RD

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

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_3MqfXqAhWuIXIEH-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>

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GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

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/vyhlif4471/f/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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

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Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

'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&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 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&rld=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.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

GRANVILLE

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Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GRN.B, GRN.G

GRN 33

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>