

15 The Daniel Rose House during the American Revolution 1775-1776

The naming of the town of Granville, MA in 1754 was with the clear understanding that the inherited title of the former Secretary of State and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then Lord President of the King's Council, stood for military might. American respect for the family of the Earl of Granville continued in years to come. In London, Sophia Carteret (née Fermor), Countess Granville (1721-1745), second wife of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville, was engraved in a roundel bordered by white roses; she was described by poet Lady Mary Wortley Montagu as having 'few equals in beauty or graces.' The Countess Granville died in 1745, leaving one daughter Sophia Carteret, who married William Petty, Second Earl of Shelburne later First Marquess of Lansdowne, the former British Prime Minister, to whom was gifted the famous 'Lansdowne Portrait' of George Washington painted in 1796 by Gilbert Stuart.

Home to six soldiers of the American Revolution

The Daniel Rose House is associated with six Revolutionary War soldiers, Daniel Rose III and his four sons, and a sixth veteran of the war, Lt. Jacob Baldwin, a distant Rose family relative. Following the war, two taverns, the Abner Rose Tavern (1784) and the 'Lt. Jacob Baldwin Tavern' (1794-1799) were run at the house by soldiers, who had stories to tell for those who stopped at the inn that an 'innholders license' permitted them to run.²⁰¹ In 1788, Daniel sold some of his settling land to Jacob Baldwin and Daniel's heirs sold the house itself, in 1794, to Baldwin, a blacksmith, by trade.

A flag was erected on nearby Liberty Hill (fig. 36) during the American Revolution, on the land of Deacon David Rose, adjacent to and southeast of the Daniel Rose House. The view from Liberty Hill extending to the southeast includes part of the Connecticut Valley and the hills of Windham County more than fifty miles away.²⁰² Daniel III and Achsah Rose'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) all served in the war.

In April 1775, fifty-eight-year-old Daniel Rose III left for Lexington and Concord in response to the



R1. The Minute Man Statue, Lexington, MA by Massachusetts sculptor Henry Hudson Kitson (1863-1947) was unveiled in 1900. It is located at the intersection of Bedford Street and Massachusetts Avenue at the southeast corner of Battle Green and was meant to represent Lexington militia. Photo Credit, William Curtis Phelon, June 1963.

²⁰¹ Wilson, 337.

²⁰² "Granville as others see it," Granville Our Town Spring 1889.pdf, File #1835, 2 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1835>

British expedition to confiscate arms and munitions stored by American colonists at Concord, with foreknowledge that the first blood of the Revolution had been shed. From an upstairs window facing east, Achsah Ball Rose could have watched her husband and their two sons Abner and Russell march out from their home to answer the Lexington alarm (fig. R1). The Rose men served as privates in the Granville Company of militia under the command of Achsah Ball Rose's first cousin, Captain Lebbeus Ball.²⁰³

With Daniel went his nephew David Rose II/Jr. (1736-1799),²⁰⁴ the only son, and surviving child,²⁰⁵ of Daniel's brother Deacon David Rose²⁰⁶ who at age sixty-eight was ten years Daniel's elder.²⁰⁷ David and Daniel's younger neighboring brothers Elisha (1728-1814) and Justus (1723-1781) and their sons in Granville also set out for Lexington. Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the freed black indentured servant of Daniel III's brother David, who was treated like a son by the Rose family, was a Minute Man and marched with the Roses to Lexington, later volunteering for the May 1775 successful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga that provided Henry Knox with the cannon to fortify Boston and force the British to evacuate the city in March 1776.

Daniel III, Abner and Russell Rose at The Siege of Boston 1775-1776

The military service of Daniel III and his sons marks key events of the Revolution.²⁰⁸ In the months to come, they would help man the Siege of Boston (April 1775-March 1776) at Roxbury. By late December 1775, Daniel and his sons Abner and Russell received their 'bounty coats', the uniform coat of tobacco brown dyed wool with pewter buttons impressed with the number of their regiment.²⁰⁹

²⁰³ 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

²⁰⁴ On David Rose II, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071>

²⁰⁵ 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>

²⁰⁶ After Lexington and death of his wife Elizabeth in Sept. 1775, David married Constant (maiden name unknown). Their daughters 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 moved by her loss. Rev. Cooley mentored Haynes and wrote of his positive impressions upon hearing Haynes preach. See Cooley (1837), 40.

²⁰⁷ 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 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=675> 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. The Deacon married Elizabeth Fowler (1705-1775) of West Springfield on November 10, 1734 in Hampden County, Massachusetts Bay. See Elizabeth Fowler Rose at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Fowler-9541>;

Stiles, Vol. I, Chapter VII, 294 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=336>

²⁰⁸ For further documentation of the service of Abner Rose, Daniel Rose III, Daniel Rose, Jr., Russell Rose and Seth Rose see Phelon Geske, *The Daniel Rose House PART 2*, passim, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Also Corey Phelon Geske, summation report filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, MACRIS for GRN 33, Daniel Rose House, 1741; also posted at PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

²⁰⁹ 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>

While the Roses served at Roxbury, future Brig. General Henry Knox brought tons of armament down from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston on oxen sledges, proceeding 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 farms (then in the Blandford and West Springfield area with Phelons moving to Granville before 1800) helped pull General Knox's cannon. The Abner Rose, and later Lt. Jacob Baldwin, Tavern was not far from the route that became known as the Henry Knox Trail, locally "the Henry Knox," for the expedition historians refer to as the "Noble Train of Artillery."²¹⁰ At Abner Rose's tavern licensed in 1784, travelers to Boston and Hartford could have heard his stories of artillery service that sixty years later, a neighbor testified to hearing, in an affidavit submitted to support his widow's pension.²¹¹ His recounts may have attracted travelers to his inn.

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.²¹² 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 that Rose served in

²¹⁰ On 'the Henry Knox', see Letter to Helena Duris from Doris Hayden, January 27, 1987 in "Lebbeus Ball: Granville's Churchill Ancestor," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed January 29, 2021, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1252> 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

²¹¹ "Abner Rose" Pension papers, Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, NARA M804; 30022; RG 15; Roll 2084. 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> Biographical information directly from *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* is footnoted herein for Daniel III, Daniel, Jr., Abner, Russell and Seth Rose.

²¹² 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>

Major Thomas Pierce's Company that was formed up after Bunker Hill, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment.²¹³

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,²¹⁴ as would Abner and their father Daniel Rose III;²¹⁵

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.²¹⁶ 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 . . ."²¹⁷

Abner's experience in the regiment of Major General Gridley, brought to his attention the officer considered to be "America's First Chief Engineer."²¹⁸ 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

²¹³ 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> For more on Abner Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15-28, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²¹⁴ 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>

²¹⁵ 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>

On Daniel Rose III, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13-15, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²¹⁶ 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's *Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisbourg* was engraved in 1746 by Boston mezzotinter and brother Master Mason, Peter Pelham (1696-1751).

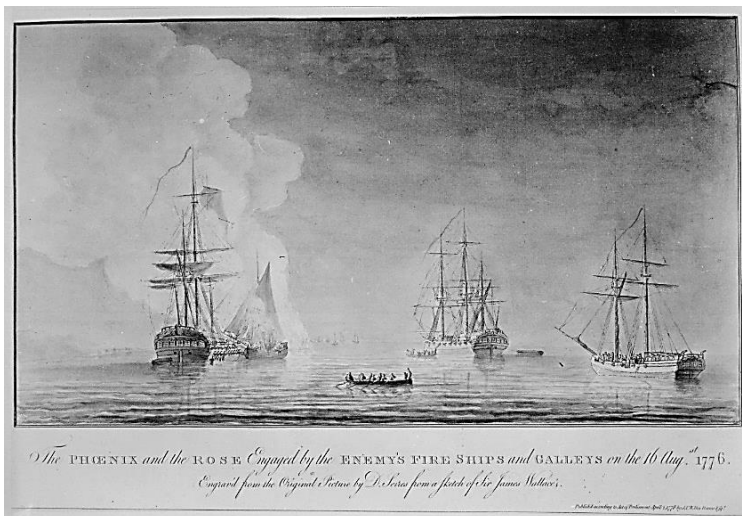
²¹⁷ Steven M. Baule, "Richard Gridley: A Nearly Forgotten Patriot," *Journal of the American Revolution*, September 18, 2013, paragraph 1 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2013/09/richard-gridley-nearly-forgotten-patriot/>

²¹⁸ "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>

mortars cast in this country;”²¹⁹ 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 . . .”²²⁰

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, future father-in-law of Olive’s brother Charles Curtiss (*Section 6*). 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 at Prelude to Battle of Long Island, NY: July 1776; Daniel, Jr. at Camp Mount Washington, 1776



R2. *The Phoenix and the Rose engaged by the enemy . . . on Aug. 16, 1776.* The American attack, in small galleys and fireships, convinced the British to sail out of the Hudson. British aquatint by Dominick Serres, R.A. (1722-1793) from a sketch by British Royal Navy officer Sir James Wallace (1731-1803); Published, 1778. Unrestricted, Courtesy of the National Archives and Record Administration, 532907 at <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/532907>

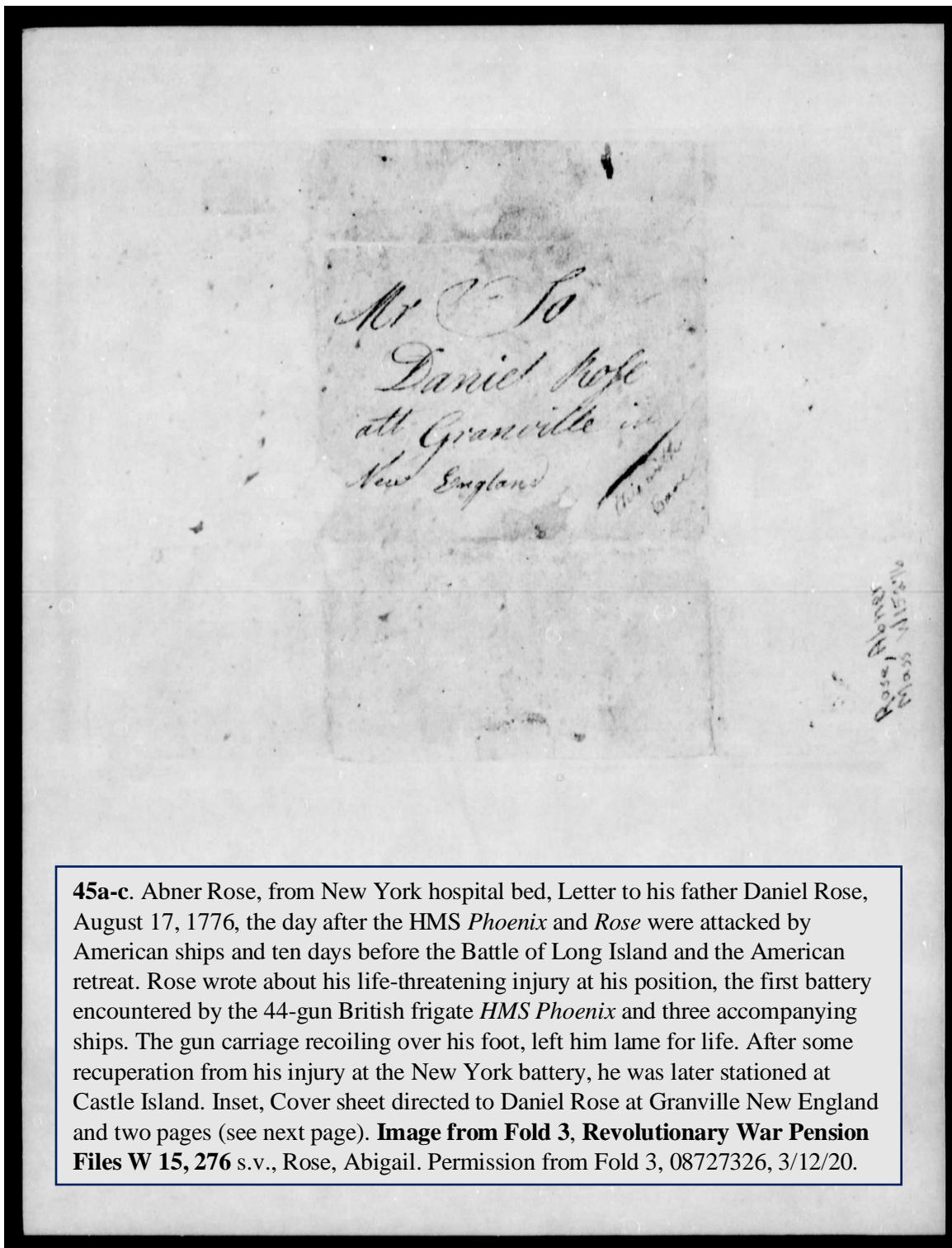
Days after the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, Abner Rose was under the command of Colonel Henry Knox, defending New York on July 12 in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island. This appears to have been Abner’s first documented action at the American defensive gun batteries of Fort Defiance at Red Hook, firing against the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix*, the 20-gun *HMS Rose* and three tenders. As the British ships sailed up the Hudson, Abner’s battery was the first the enemy encountered and in the engagement, a gun carriage recoiled prematurely, rolled over Abner’s foot and split his leg to the calf. Rose described the fight in a letter (fig. 45a-c) home to his family in Granville – he wrote on August 17, the day after American retaliation against the same British warships (fig. R2).²²¹

²¹⁹ Ibid.

²²⁰ 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>

²²¹ Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15-23. Abner Rose at New York to Daniel Rose at Granville, MA, August 17, 1776. 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 ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 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>

The day after Abner was injured, 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.²²²



45a-c. Abner Rose, from New York hospital bed, Letter to his father Daniel Rose, August 17, 1776, the day after the *HMS Phoenix* and *Rose* were attacked by American ships and ten days before the Battle of Long Island and the American retreat. Rose wrote about his life-threatening injury at his position, the first battery encountered by the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix* and three accompanying ships. The gun carriage recoiling over his foot, left him lame for life. After some recuperation from his injury at the New York battery, he was later stationed at Castle Island. Inset, Cover sheet directed to Daniel Rose at Granville New England and two pages (see next page). **Image from Fold 3, Revolutionary War Pension Files W 15, 276** s.v., Rose, Abigail. Permission from Fold 3, 08727326, 3/12/20.

²²² 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.

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 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 blame
till we had word to return to our guns
as soon as possible. but bet before
we got ~~there~~ their the Phoenix & one
frigates & 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 belong
too & a firing we seeing the shipping
would soon pass us we began
to fire our gun ~~the first time~~
as we had not enough powder we
went to the other gun & after
recharging it once we loaded it again
& I charged the man to sponge it
well for it had been loaded sometime
& made him sponge the second time
after the gun was loaded I stepped
to ~~the~~ prime it & that instance
the Cartridge took fire & the Carriage
ran over my foot & split it open
at the bottom & tore the flesh off from
the Coll of my leg for 1 or 2 inches
but my leg is like to get entirely sound
I had been sick but has got about
I want one checked shirt & cap & cannot
get good yarn stockings this from
your Dutiful son Abner Ross

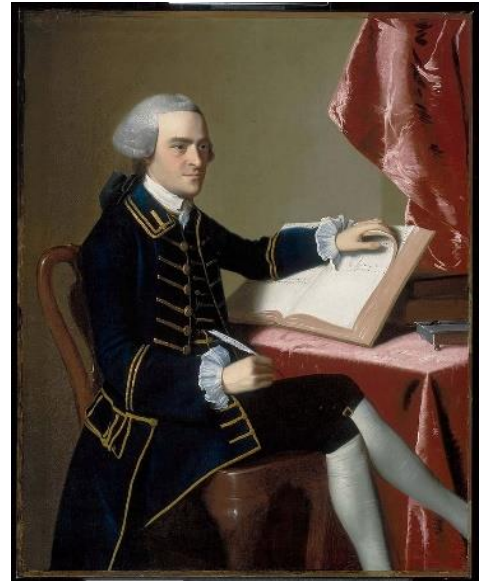
Abner Rose meets with John Hancock in Boston

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 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).

As remembered by Abner's wife Abigail Stebbins Rose.²²³, near the close of the war, Abner met with Governor John Hancock (fig. R3) in Boston at a time when Hancock advised him "the troops would all go soon and no written discharge was necessary."²²⁴ 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).

Daniel III's namesake, Daniel, Jr. served at Camp Mount Washington, Sept. 30, 1776, the highest point on the island of Manhattan at 'Fort Washington', which was surrendered on November 16th to the British, including Hessian troops.²²⁵ Before the battle, Daniel, Jr. had transferred by November 9th to North Castle in Westchester County.²²⁶

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 from home.



R3. Abner Rose met with John Hancock in Boston near the close of the Revolution. Portrait of John Hancock (1737-1793) painted 1765 by John Singleton Copley (1738-1815), Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Courtesy, Wikimedia.org, at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_Hancock_painting.jpg United States Public Domain Tag at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Copyright_tags/Country-specific_tags#United_States_of_America

²²³ Abigail Stebbins Rose (1757-1839) was born in Springfield, MA and 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 *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.

²²⁴ 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" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service. Courtesy, Fold 3, 08727326.

²²⁵ "Battle of Fort Washington," Military Wiki at https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fort_Washington

²²⁶ 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>

Russell Ball Rose Crosses Delaware with Washington to fight the Battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776

Russell Ball Rose crossed the Delaware with Washington (fig. R4) on Christmas night to fight at the Battle of Trenton (fig. R5) on December 26, 1776 and survived the Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge in 1777-1778.²²⁷ Russell was particularly remembered in his family for his service with Washington,²²⁸ based on the reminiscences of Russell's daughter, who lived to 106 years of age and was photographed alongside publication of her memories of her father.²²⁹



R4. Russell Ball Rose Crossed the Delaware with Washington and was at the Battle of Trenton, December 1776. *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, 1851 painting by Emanuel Leutz (1816-1868), Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Image from Wikimedia common, Public Domain.

²²⁷ "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. Sheppard'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>
On Russell Ball Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:28-34, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²²⁸ For family narratives, see DAR Member 34558: Margaret B. Harvey, *Real Daughters of the American Revolution* (Philadelphia, PA: Guarantee Printing Co., 1913); 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.

²²⁹ PART 2.1:31-34 and obituary with picture of Russell Rose's daughter -- 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+washington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=2dV5YZ7IS0&sig=ACfU3U2EsXjzw_a1uGyRca0gP5TFh0tvBw&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHBd4Q6AEwC3oECAwQAQ#v=onepage&q

Russell's descendants maintained that he had been a member of Washington's Life Guard at Valley Forge.²³⁰

Daniel III's wife, Achsah Ball Rose, was first cousin to Major Lebbeus Ball (1739-c. 1806) of the Granville Company of militia. Her son and namesake Russell Ball Rose served as right hand man to the Major, in the capacity of 'waiter', attending to supplying him in the field. Major Ball's service record and the distinctive scar that ran across the top of his head from a musket ball received in the Saratoga campaign in 1777 were conspicuous; following his wound in battle, his capture, escape and recapture, he received his promotion to Major on November 1, 1777.²³¹



R5. Russell Ball Rose Crossed the Delaware with Washington to fight at the Battle of Trenton, December 1776. Battle of Trenton, a Painting, July 1975, by Hugh Charles McBarron, Jr. (1902-1992). Published by U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1975. Image, Courtesy, U.S. Army Center of Military History; from Wikimedia commons.

=[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+washington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=nisTPpEfi4&sig=ACfU3U188YpEK4xOYmAiVtC4C100mUJfgQ&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+washington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=nisTPpEfi4&sig=ACfU3U188YpEK4xOYmAiVtC4C100mUJfgQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHBd4Q6AEwCXoECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false>

²³⁰ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:32. 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

Russell Ball Rose does not appear on the list of Washington's Life Guard. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:34 re: "In 1776, a call went out from General Washington for what later became known as his Life Guard of select men from each regiment (not just from Washington's colony of Virginia) charged with defending the General, his baggage, the headquarters, its papers and cash, but Rose is not on that list." For known list, see J. Farnsworth, transcriber, "Revolutionary Commander-in-Chief Guards List of Known Guards of George Washington," Genealogy Trails at <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>

Also see 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/>

²³¹ According to Major Ball's great-grandson, Mr. Fred A.M. Ball, "He was severely wounded, captured and recaptured, and on recovery was promoted to major. Finally mustered out June, 1782," and "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-03k0ut4ntoAfcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjt5pWO_dHnAhVOvFkKHapiCQgQ6AEwBXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Major%20Lebbeus%20Ball&f=false

During the time Major Ball and Russell served at Trenton and Valley Forge (fig. R6), the Major gained the trust of Washington. This was indicated by his appointment as “Officer of the Day” at Washington’s headquarters in New Jersey on two occasions in late August and September 1780²³² meaning his men from Granville, in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were responsible “For Guard.” This was a point in time when the General was at high peril on the eve of meeting September 20-22 in Hartford, CT, with America’s new French allies represented by the French General Comte Jean-Baptist de Rochambeau and French Admiral Charles Henri De Ternay to determine the future course of the war, while a traitorous plot to betray West Point was on the verge of being brought to the attention of Washington’s trusted personal staff.²³³

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 young family; Abner was stationed at West Point; and their youngest brother Seth was of age and would enlist in June.²³⁴

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,”²³⁵ 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 remained in Granville that they were related, said to be third collateral cousins.²³⁶ Major Ball served again during the Revolution, in the



R6. At Valley Forge (1777-1778), Russell Ball Rose was with the Continental Army and Washington. [George Washington] and [Lafayette] at [Valley Forge]. Painting by John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), pub.1907. Library of Congress Prints and Photographic Division at <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/91792202/> Courtesy, Wikimedia Commons at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Washington_and_Lafayette_at_Valley_Forge.jpg.

²³² 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

²³³ Evidence of Russell Rose’s possible role in the Life Guard and Major Ball’s trusted position with Washington, is indicated by the Major’s responsibilities at Headquarters in the late summer and fall of 1780. Phelon Geske PART 2.1:31-34. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²³⁴ 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>

²³⁵ “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>

²³⁶ 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>

Granville militia in 1782 to quell the mob at Northampton,²³⁷ 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;²³⁸ the following year, Abner Rose, perhaps with his brother Russell's support, opened his tavern in their father Daniel's house.

16 The Daniel Rose House during the American Revolution, 1777-1782

Daniel Rose III Marching to Fort Ticonderoga, 1777

After marching out to Lexington in April 1775, Daniel Rose III was reported 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,²³⁹ and likely returning at about the time his son Russell had a chance to come home to Granville from Ticonderoga.²⁴⁰

Seth Rose reinforces Continental Army, 1780

The youngest Rose son, Seth, born in 1762, age twelve at the time of the Lexington alarm, 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.²⁴¹

²³⁷ "Lebbeus Ball," *Participants in the Battles of Saratoga*, NYGenWeb Project, coordinated by Heritage Hunters of Saratoga County, NY at <http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlba.htm>

²³⁸ 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>

²³⁹ *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

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

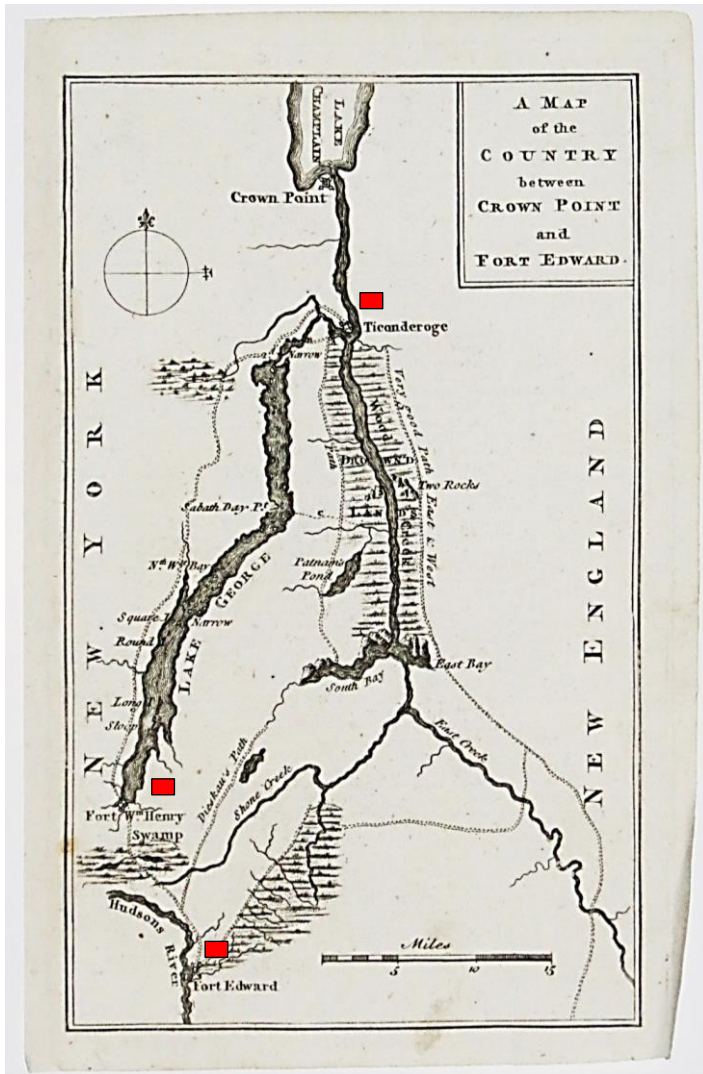
²⁴⁰ *Massachusetts Soldiers* . . . (1905), Vol. 13, 574 at

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

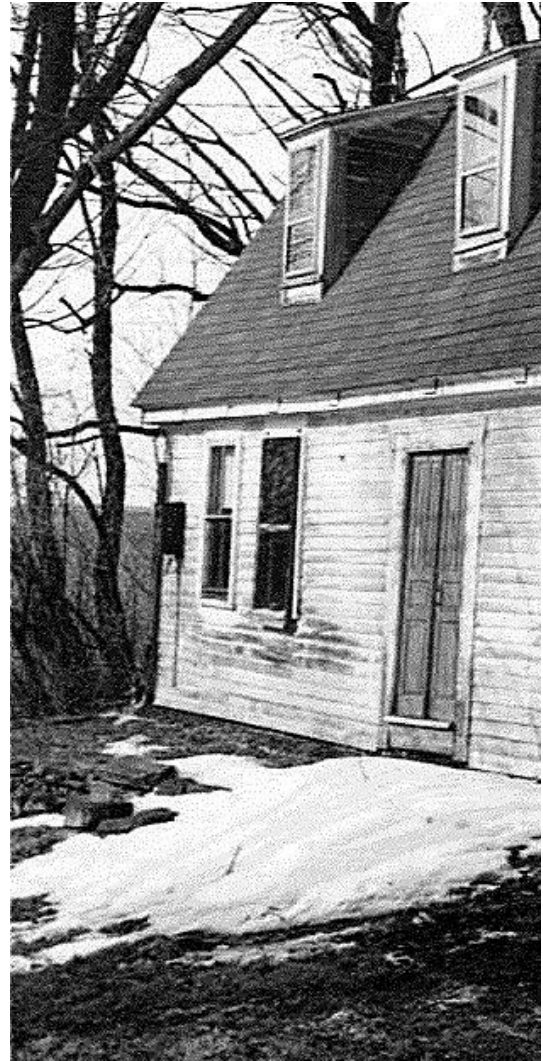
²⁴¹ Wilson, 324. Seth Rose is also referenced in *Daughters of the American Revolution*, National No. 265056 for Katherine A. Keller. Family Bible cited in Ivy Greenberry Shirley, *Lineal Descent through Seth Rose (Sons of the American Revolution, National No. 69540) and Daniel Rose* . . . Applications 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



43. Northwest of the Daniel Rose house, forts protected the frontier and Granville men served at the three marked in red. **A Map of the Country between Crown Point and Fort Edward** with a “very good path east and west.” *Gentleman’s Magazine*. 1759. Private Collection. During the French and Indian Wars, at age 16, Benjamin Barnes, later Captain, and father-in-law to Olive Curtiss Baker’s brother Charles, survived the Fort William Henry Siege and massacre in 1757, two years before this map was published. During the American Revolution, Daniel Rose III marched to reinforce the Northern Army near Ticonderoga (summer, 1777) where his son Russell served as a Corporal. Lemuel Haynes, the freed black indentured servant of Daniel III’s brother David, was treated like a son by the Rose family. Haynes, volunteered to serve in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga in May 1775 and returned again, but was invalided home to Granville from Ticonderoga to recuperate from fever in 1779. Daniel III’s nephew Justus Rose (1760-1849) of Granville recorded his service in the Continental Army at Fort Edward (spring, 1777).



44. Detail, Daniel Rose House (1741), Photograph, c. 1912, showing elevation to west. The west facing stone cellar wall appears to have included two portals for artillery. On the western slope of Prospect Mountain, the view west presented a defensive outlook toward the Farmington River. A stone foundation to support a palisade across the front of the house is evident here to the left of the snow line and still exists today. West Granville National Register Historic District. Photograph, Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Washington thanks Oliver Phelps of Granville for supplying the Continental Army

It is possible Oliver Phelps (1749-1809), a Granville storekeeper who lived south of the Daniel Rose House in a gambrel-roofed home similar in architecture, reached the attention of Washington through Major Lebbeus Ball and Russell Ball Rose of Granville. Phelps had joined the Continental Army and marched out to Lexington.²⁴² “He left the service in 1777 and, relying on his experience as a merchant, became Massachusetts Superintendent of Purchases of 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.”²⁴³

In Oliver Phelps’ frequent communications directly with George 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.²⁴⁴

With supplies reaching a low by spring 1781, Washington’s request of April 16, 1781 to Phelps²⁴⁵ 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—.”²⁴⁶

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. Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:35.

²⁴² Finding Aid, Oliver Phelps Papers, River Campus Libraries, University of Rochester at

<https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/AP54>

²⁴³ “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>

²⁴⁴ 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>

²⁴⁵ 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/

²⁴⁶ 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>

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—".²⁴⁷ 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."²⁴⁸

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.

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."²⁴⁹

During the 1840s, about the time Francis Graves Baker moved into the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, the green before the Second Church would typically be "crowded with sheep, cattle, hogs, horses and donkeys en route for Boston and Hartford; West Granville was long known as "particularly good grazing country."²⁵⁰

²⁴⁷ 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>

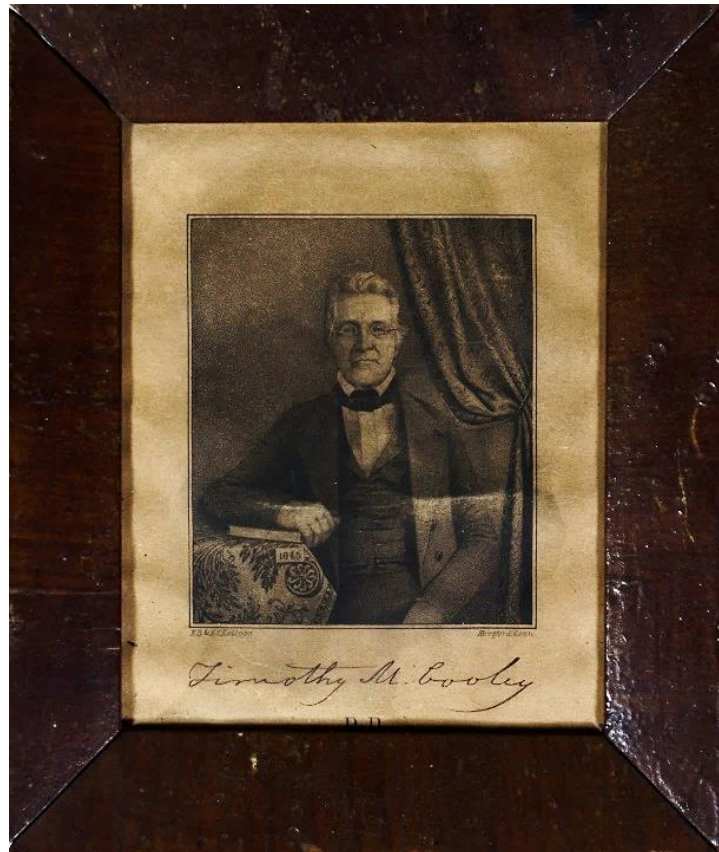
²⁴⁸ Justus Rose, Declaration, June 7, 1832, RG 15, NARA M804, Roll 2085. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153658>

²⁴⁹ 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>

²⁵⁰ "West Granville Jottings," Granville Our Town Spring 1889.pdf, File #1835, 1, 3 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1835>

Oliver Phelps' work as commissary for the Continental Army was documented by Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (1772-1859), minister of First Church of Christ, Granville, who presided over the marriage of Rev. Joel and Olive Baker in 1797; wrote to former President John Adams in 1823 (*Section 7*), receiving his support for Granville's library; and wrote the biography of Rev. Lemuel Haynes (*Sections 6, 7, 12*). When providing information for a history of western Massachusetts, published in 1855. Rev. Cooley stated that because of Phelps' service "for supplying provisions for the American Army, He [Oliver] 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.'**"²⁵¹



Symbolism of the Garden in Granville

Years later, the portrait of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (fig. 46) of Granville similarly pictured an appreciation for floral and verdant motifs that represented a growing community of the church, evident on the table cover bearing the date 1845. That year marked Granville's 1845 Jubilee celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Rev. Cooley's ministry to the community, at which he delivered a sermon on Granville's history, having known many of the early settlers of the eighteenth-century.²⁵² His writing tablecloth motif of garden foliage that Rev. Cooley, a published writer, chose for his portrait, could be compared to a thriving church community, as preached with emblematic images from the Song of Solomon, by Rev. Emerson in his ordination sermon for Rev. Joel Baker in 1797.

46. Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (1772-1859), minister of 63 years (1795-1859) at the First Church of Christ, Granville, knew Rev. Joel Baker and wrote the biography of Rev. Lemuel Haynes, whom he heard preach (*Sections 6, 7, 12*). Print by E.B. and E.C. Kellogg, Hartford, CT. Date '1845' on table cover by leaves and floral wheel marks the year of Granville's 1845 Jubilee, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Rev. Cooley's ministry to the community. "Cooley, Dr. Timothy Mather (13 Mar 1772-14 Dec 1859)," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/184>

²⁵¹Citing Rev. Cooley in Josiah Gilbert Holland, *History of Western Massachusetts* (Springfield: Samuel Bowles, Co.) 1855), Vol. 2, 63.

²⁵² Wilson, 176, 181-183.

It was a motif the Olive Curtiss Baker designed into her quilt pattern. The promise of growing plants stood in stark contrast to the difficulties of life that Rev. Cooley's and Rev. Baker respectively guided the First and Second Church congregations of Granville through in the years following the American Revolution, the fatal epidemic fevers of 1812 and 1813; and the "summerless year" of 1816 (*Section 18*) when New Englanders were faced with failed crops and starvation.

17 The Rose-Baldwin House from the American Revolution to the War of 1812

A full appreciation of the church community providing for its daily needs from the land each worked through the seasons, from the time of the French and Indian Wars to the American Revolution, was evident in a desire to inscribe *A Hymn to Providence* on Olive's grandfather David Curtiss' tombstone. The *Hymn* was published in *The American Magazine* edited during the French and Indian Wars by Jeremy Gridley (1702-1767), brother of Richard, the French and Indian War engineer, in whose Artillery Regiment Abner Rose served in 1775.

At least one artilleryman from Granville – Abner Rose -- served under Gridley during the American Revolution and the Gridley family legacy of artillery certainly figured in the heritage of Granville. Olive Curtiss Baker appears to have emblemized that strategic importance into the design of her quilt, bordered as it were, in a protective enclosure of pyramids comprised of orbs that could be likened to triangular-based stacks of cannonballs, once needed to attain the peace that her quilt celebrated. Her 'pyramids' also could double as triangular symbols reminiscent of the light of Providence, because they were comprised of 'half-suns' like the orbs bordering the verse on her grandfather's stone and the stones of other families in Granville and Westfield.²⁵³

Granville men protect the frontier from the French and Indian Wars to the Revolution

In the Massachusetts colony's hub of activity at Boston, *The American Magazine* editor Jeremiah Gridley²⁵⁴ had his portrait (Harvard University) painted in 1731 by John Smibert (1688-1751) who for several years, would live in the west half of the Boston house that his wife inherited from her father; the east half was occupied by his sister-in-law and her husband Belcher Noyes (1709-1785), a proprietor of Bedford plantation, later called Granville. The brothers-in-law each looked westward with concern for the

²⁵³ The sun-half motif bordering David Curtiss' gravestone of 1782 was a design that continued in the area. The gravestone of Lt. Joseph Pheland (1733-1800) buried in South Westfield was also carved with half-suns: five at the upper edge (a larger orb at center) and two quarter quadrants at the two upper corners for a total of seven. His family from the Blandford/Granville area related oral history that Phelan oxen helped pull Colonel Henry Knox's cannon. See *Find a Grave* at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28174097/joseph-pheland> memorial page for Lieut Joseph Pheland (1 Dec 1733–27 Nov 1800), Find a Grave Memorial no. [28174097](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28174097), citing South Westfield Street Cemetery, Feeding Hills, Hampden County, Massachusetts, USA ; Maintained by Debra and Guy (contributor [47013181](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28174097/joseph-pheland))

²⁵⁴ "The American Magazine (1743-1746)," Charles R. McKirdy, *The Last Great Colonial Lawyer: The Life and Legacy of Jeremiah Gridley* (Amherst, Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2018), 43–52. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv47wdvg.9 "American Magazine and Historical Chronicle," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Magazine_and_Historical_Chronicle

defense of Boston.²⁵⁵ Noyes' interest in Bedford plantation may offer a reason for Smibert's possible involvement making the flag for the similarly named town of Bedford in Middlesex County. The shared Smibert-Noyes family quarters marked the decade when the Bedford flag of Middlesex County could have been painted and when a commission was received, in 1737, by 'Cornett' John Page, father to Nathaniel Page who is traditionally said to have carried the flag at Concord Bridge in 1775. John Smibert frequently ordered Prussian blue paint from London and may have had a hand in the designing and making of the flag, along with his colleague, the engraver and Master Mason Peter Pelham.²⁵⁶

Upon closer inspection, the Bedford flag's display of cannonballs revealed pomegranates and grapes woven into the silk background, juxtaposing war with the desired end-result of peace. It was a message that could be appreciated in Bedford plantation, later Granville in Hampshire County, as well as Bedford in Middlesex County where Daniel Rose's wife Achsah Ball had grown up before they married in 1747. It was a message that could reach later generations and that Olive Curtiss, the young daughter of a lieutenant in the Granville Company during the Revolution, may have learned of.

Sixteen years after Smibert painted the portrait of Jeremiah Gridley, or 'Jeremy' Gridley, Esq., the Curtiss epitaph of *A Hymn to Providence* was published in the magazine that Gridley edited in Boston. In years to come, Gridley would be a member of the General Court (1755, 1756 and 1757) and Attorney General (1767) of Massachusetts, taking an interest in the affairs of the colony. Jeremy was a Master Mason who attended meetings of the Grand Lodge of the Society of Free Masons in Boston; and was the Grand Master of Masons in "all of North America" (1755-1767); after his death, his brother Richard became Deputy Grand Master until 1787.²⁵⁷ Masonic ties through the French and Indian Wars and the American Revolution, may explain the Curtiss' appreciation for the hymn that Gridley published.

Shortly after Abner Rose ran his tavern in 1784 at his father Daniel's house and 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 1832.²⁵⁸ There is evidence Lodge meetings may have been held on the second floor of the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House.²⁵⁹

The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern

In 1794, Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin (1764-1798) purchased the home of Daniel Rose III, second cousin to Jacob's great-grandmother, Deborah Rose Baldwin (1671-1754). The Baldwin family would run a tavern at the house from 1794 to 1799. Lt. Jacob Baldwin served as an Ensign, Sergeant and Lieutenant during

²⁵⁵ The Smibert and Noyes families shared the Nathaniel Williams House from 1736 until 1741, five years before the *Magazine* was published. Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:9, 2.2: 48.

²⁵⁶ Phelon Geske, *A New Angle on an Old Flag*, unpublished manuscript notes, 2016, referenced in Phelon Geske PART 2.1: fig. 22. Smibert is documented as using Prussian blue paint pigments during the 1740s.

²⁵⁷ Melvin Johnson, *The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America* (Washington, D.C. Masonic Service Association, 1924), 306-308.

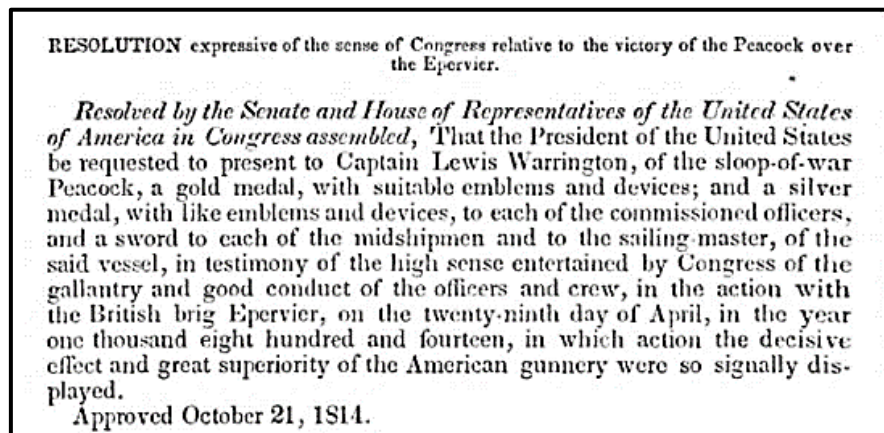
²⁵⁸ Entry 24, *Granville Bicentennial Tour Guide Book 1854.pdf*, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1292>

²⁵⁹ Phelon Geske, Daniel Rose House, Lt. Baldwin Tavern, PART 4.1:43-46, 54, filed at PART 2.

the American Revolution; marched with the Granville Company to defend the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1782; and was well-respected in Granville where the tavern in his home was located near his blacksmith forge. He was appointed to several town offices as Surveyor, Sealer of Weights and Measures and Tythiguan collecting a tithe for the church and clergy.²⁶⁰

While Abner Rose provided narratives of the Revolutionary War that were heard by interested listeners²⁶¹ and his stories of fighting the British Army and Navy on land and on the Hudson at Fort Defiance, West Point and Castle Island, may well have attracted travelers to the tavern, two of Jacob's sons growing up in the house likely heard Abner Rose's story of how he was injured in battle. Perhaps the memory of Abner recounting his service at the first artillery battery to face off, from the land, against two British warships and three tenders sailing up the Hudson River in 1776, affected their decisions to become Midshipmen in the United States Navy and fight the British by sea.

Two of Lt. Baldwin's sons had distinguished service records in the United States Navy during the War of 1812. Jacob's second eldest son, Denizen Baldwin (1791-1814) 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 (fig. B1) by which the midshipman officers, including Denizen, merited a Congressional presentation sword, that since that time has come to be known as one of the finest such swords known. He was killed in action aboard the *USS Peacock* a few months later.²⁶²



B1. Denizen Baldwin was a Master's Mate on board the *USS Peacock* when it captured *HMS Epervier* on April 29, 1814. 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 (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock)*, April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Misc. No. 74, Exhibit N, p. 24. Image [from Google Books](#).

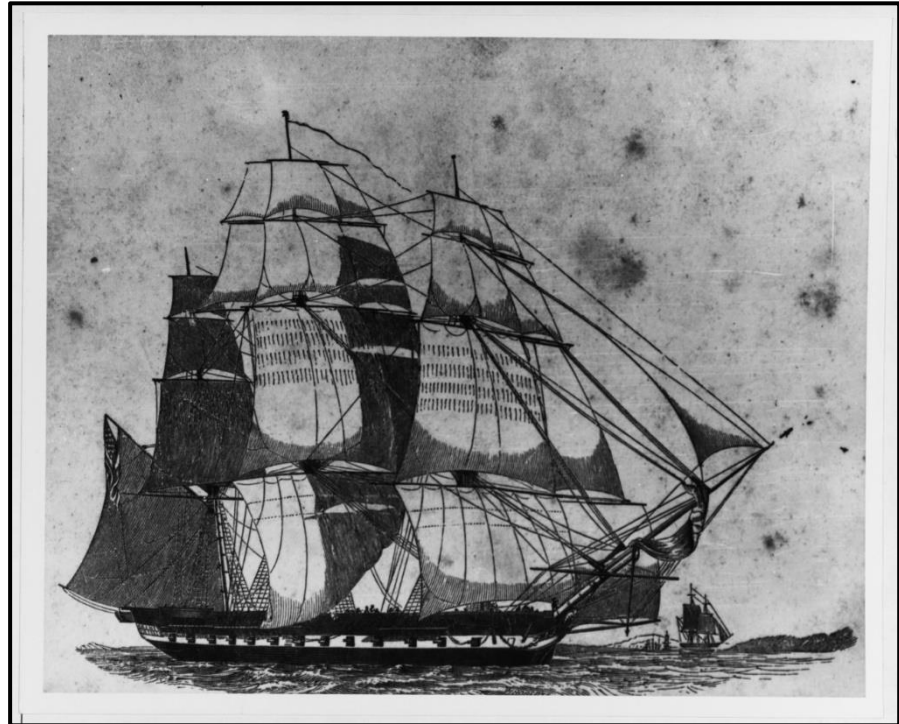
²⁶⁰ For "A biographical study of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin and his sons from the American Revolution to the War of 1812," see Phelon Geske, PART 4, passim; Addenda A-D (accompanying illustrations) filed at PART 2.

²⁶¹ Remembered and testified to sixty years later in a neighbor's affidavit submitted to support Abner's pension for his widow Abigail (*Section 15*). "Abner Rose" Pension papers, Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, NARA M804; 30022; RG 15; Roll 2084. 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>

²⁶² Phelon Geske, PART 4.1: 20-30; Addendum D (illustrations), passim filed at PART 2.

Denizen's younger brother, Russell Baldwin (ca. 1793-1832) fought in the War of 1812 and was aboard the *Chesapeake* when mortally wounded Captain James Lawrence, whom he served as Captain's Clerk and Midshipman, issued his last order, "Don't Give Up the Ship" at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813.

Russell also served in the Second Barbary War and became a Lieutenant, sailing the sister ships of the *USS Constitution*, including three of the original six frigates, authorized by Congress in 1794, the year his father Jacob purchased the Daniel Rose House. Russell Baldwin sailed in the first "Frigate A" (fig. B2), the *United States* (1797), named by President George Washington and commissioned on his birthday; the *Constellation* (1797) and the *Chesapeake* (1799).



B2. Russell Baldwin sailed three sister ships of the *USS Constitution* (now in the Charlestown Navy Yard on the Freedom Trail). He was transferred from the *USS Constellation* (1797) 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](https://www.usnavy.mil/About-Us/History-and-Tradition/US-Naval-History-and-Heritage-Command), Washington, D.C.

Their sister ship the *USS Constitution*, begun in Boston in 1794, was launched in 1797, and is now the oldest commissioned ship in the United States Navy and the oldest commissioned ship afloat in the world. The *Constitution* is preserved in Boston at the Charlestown Navy Yard on the Boston Freedom Trail. The year that the *Constitution* was launched, Rev. Joel Baker was ordained and married Olive Curtiss.

Russell sailed in the Mediterranean and Pacific Squadrons of the U.S. Navy, meeting 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 led by selected officers and off the record books, sailing with a representative of the Greek revolutionary government, to deliver a New York built frigate named *Hope* to revolutionaries fighting for an independent Greece in 1826, leading to the modern government of Greece.²⁶³

²⁶³ Ibid., 65-70, Addendum D (illustrations), passim.

18 Circa 1845, the Bakers move to the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin House

In late December 1799, during the ministry of Rev. Joel Baker, Lt. Jacob Baldwin's widow Lucy Baldwin Seymour remarried in Granville and she and her six children moved to Hartford with her second husband's family. Subsequently, the Baldwin estate was in flux until all of Lt. Baldwin's children attained the age of fourteen, followed by a court drawn settlement in late 1813. Any effort to sell the Baldwin home following the court's decision, may have been delayed due to the hard times then found in Granville.

The people of Granville were highly aware of the cost of the American Revolution to their lives and fortunes and did not fully support the nation getting into another war in 1812, preferring Washington's policy of avoiding entangling alliances. The townspeople, prepared a petition on July 4, 1812, and sent it to Congress demanding that it "avert the Calamities of War and Restore the Nation to peace." Ten days later in the spirit of the Olive Branch Petition at the time of his daughter's christening, Olive's father David Curtiss, Esquire "was chosen as 'a Delegate to meet in County Convention at Northampton on the 14th of July, current, to take into consideration the alarming situation of our Country, and make such representations thereon as shall be thought proper.'" In addition to war, Granville was beset with the spotted fever raging in 1812 and putrid fever in 1813.²⁶⁴

The War of 1812 was followed by a period of extreme hardship in the town as in other surrounding towns, made particularly difficult in 1816 when six inches of snow fell, in June, in Massachusetts and measured eighteen inches deep in Vermont; shorn sheep died of exposure in the fields.²⁶⁵ Famine raged in Europe and frosts occurred every month during the 'summerless' year in New England when very little grain ripened and people depended on hunting small birds to eat to survive.²⁶⁶

During the 'The Year Without Summer,' census data indicates Abner Rose and his wife Abigail may have been life tenants at the home of his birth and remained there as caretakers while the Jacob Baldwin estate was settled, sometime after 1813. Abner Rose continued to live in, or in the vicinity of, the Daniel Rose House, with Abigail; and younger members of the family of Francis Stebbins up until Abner's death in 1829.²⁶⁷

An Affidavit from Zina Willcox of Granville attested that Abner served in the Revolutionary War; and that he was aware of this fact, having lived with the Roses in 1812 and 1813 (the hard years of diseases with high mortality); Abner Rose residing in his (Willcox's) home at the time of Abner's decease in

²⁶⁴ Wilson, 83-84.

²⁶⁵ The anomaly has been credited to the eruption of a volcano at Mount Tambora in Indonesia. "1816: The Year Without a Summer," citing William K. Klingaman and Nicholas P. Klingaman, "The Year Without a Summer: 1816, The Volcano that Darkened the World and Changed History," New England Historical Society at <https://www.newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/1816-year-without-a-summer/>

²⁶⁶ Wilson, 83-84.

²⁶⁷ Francis Stebbins was from Springfield as was Abigail Stebbins Rose. The family relationship is undetermined. On Francis Stebbins as the possible printer of Rev. Baker's ordination sermon, see *Section 11*. Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48; 51-52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

1829.²⁶⁸ Due to his injury in battle, Abner and his widow received his pension, even during the war while he continued to serve. He died on July 16, 1829 and his last payment of record was the Fourth Quarter of 1829.²⁶⁹

Abigail Stebbins Rose, widow to artilleryman Abner Rose, died in January 1839; and her Stebbins family name is listed in the locale of the house, according to the 1840 Census order of households.²⁷⁰ The precise date the Baldwin home was sold is unknown.²⁷¹ Soon after Abigail's death and the 1840 Census, the house came into the ownership of Francis Graves Baker. The 1840 Census suggests Francis G. Baker was living west of the Daniel Rose House.²⁷² Francis is listed at the Daniel Rose House location on the 1850 Census²⁷³ and on the 1855 and 1857 (fig. 36) Hampden County maps of Granville.²⁷⁴

The name of farmer 'F. Baker' appears on the 1870 map (fig. 47). To this day, the green paint color found in the front southwest parlor of his home and restored on the raised panels of the front hall staircase (fig. 48) is reminiscent of the green dye of Olive Curtiss Baker's whole-cloth quilt.

²⁶⁸ Affidavit, Zina Willcox of Granville, MA, July 15, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . pp. 22-23 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418732>

²⁶⁹ "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>

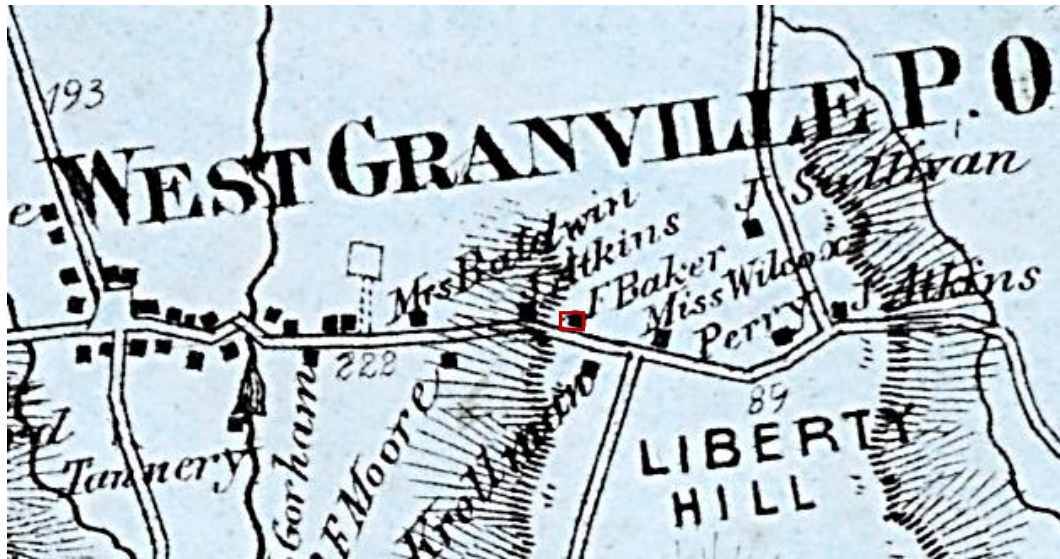
²⁷⁰ The west to east sequence of the 1857 and 1870 map records concur with the name sequence of record for the *1800 United States Census*, suggesting the census taker recorded the households in order of location. This was extrapolated to the census records (1830, 1840, 1850) that were not listed alphabetically (1810, 1820).

²⁷¹ 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?MhcId=GRN.G>

²⁷² Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:49-50. Also see, *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.

²⁷³ The *1850 United States Census* lists Sarah Wilcox (Dwelling 169, Family No. 179), Betsey **Wilcox** (Dwelling 170, Family No. 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. This places the Stebbins family next door, and just east of, the Ezra Baldwin House and west of what is now the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House. 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).

²⁷⁴ 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.



47. Detail, 1870 Map showing the 'F. Baker' House. 1870 Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.



48. Perhaps an indication of the green dye used for Olive Curtiss Baker's whole-cloth quilt, the green paint color found in the front southwest parlor, was restored on the raised panels of this Front Hall staircase with details. Stair risers and treads appropriately rose to the east. The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741.

19 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 (fig. 49) 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 (fig. 50a, b). 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,²⁷⁵ at the turn of the twentieth century.



49. Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741.

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.²⁷⁶ 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.”²⁷⁷ 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 industry” in the last



decades of the nineteenth-century and endures today on Water Street in Granville.²⁷⁸ During this period, at the turn of the century, the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement

50a. Non-extant Charles Curtiss House, home of Olive Curtiss Baker’s brother. Photograph c. 1908, [Harger Place]. Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁷⁵ Old School Wool and Weaving Center at <https://oldschoolweaving.com/2018/12/14/barn-loom-vs-mortise-and-tenon-loom/>

²⁷⁶ Holland (1855), Vol. 64, 68.

²⁷⁷ MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 7-9 at

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

²⁷⁸ Ibid., 9-10. See Noble & Cooley Drum Co. at <https://www.noblecooley.com/history>

extended to the neighboring towns of Greenfield and Montague, which in turn encouraged craftsmen in their nearby towns to join their effort.²⁷⁹

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 1900.²⁸⁰ 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)).²⁸¹ 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.²⁸²

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 (fig. 51) 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,²⁸³ that became known as the Harger House (now non-extant).²⁸⁴ Rolls of Nelsie's work in a striped pattern were displayed against the beam of the loom, while a similar pattern was in progress.²⁸⁵ Her weaving as well as the art of photographing her skills, highlighted by the postcard-photography of George Aldrich of

²⁷⁹ Flynt, 41.

²⁸⁰ 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 (*Section 21*).

²⁸¹ 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=PUK1071&phstart=successSource>

²⁸² Cooley (1837), 212.

²⁸³ 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>

²⁸⁴ 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.

²⁸⁵ For location, see map, fig. 36. "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.

Granville,²⁸⁶ were two forms of art in Granville, coinciding with photographs of the needleworkers and weavers of the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement (figs. 8, 52).

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,²⁸⁷ 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 (fig. 55).

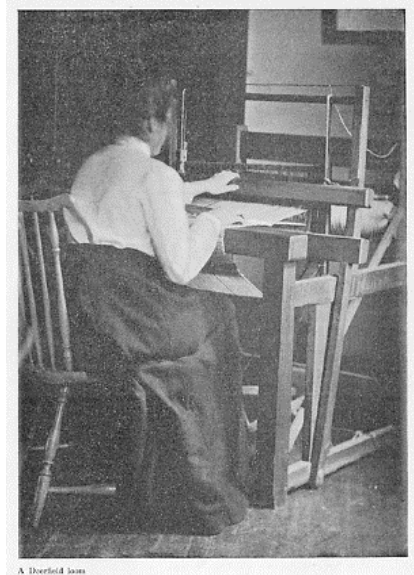


51. Granville, four post barn loom of mortise and tenon construction. Photograph, c. 1910, "Nelsie Harger Sheets at her loom in Aunt Eliza's attic over the kitchen," with rolls of her work displayed. Granville, MA. Courtesy, Granville Public Library. The Harger House (fig. 50a, b) originally belonged to Charles Curtiss, brother to Olive; and if the loom were of the appropriate age and remained in situ, it offers a possible chain of possession suggesting this could have been the means of weaving Olive's wool cloth quilt in Granville. The Harger House exterior architecture resembled the gambrel roofed Daniel Rose House, which offers a workspace above the keeping room.

52. Deerfield weaver at loom, c. 1902. Image from Jane Pratt, "Merton Abbey to Old Deerfield," *The Craftsman*, November 1903, Vol. 5, No. 2, 190. Courtesy University of Wisconsin Decorative Arts Digital Collections.



50b. Olive Curtiss Baker's brother Charles Curtiss (Harger) House (non-extant). Photograph, c. 1908. Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.



²⁸⁶ 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" (see fig. 41). "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>

²⁸⁷ 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 (fig. 36); the home of "Mrs. (Eliza Harger) Smith" on the 1870 map (fig. 47). 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.

20 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),²⁸⁸ and her family belonged to the First Church of Christ, Granville during the ministry of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (fig. 46), 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,²⁸⁹ 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 1834.²⁹⁰ In 1847, Esther Elizabeth Rose married Simon F. Cooley in Springfield, Massachusetts.²⁹¹ 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"²⁹²

²⁸⁸ 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.

²⁸⁹ 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.

²⁹⁰ 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.

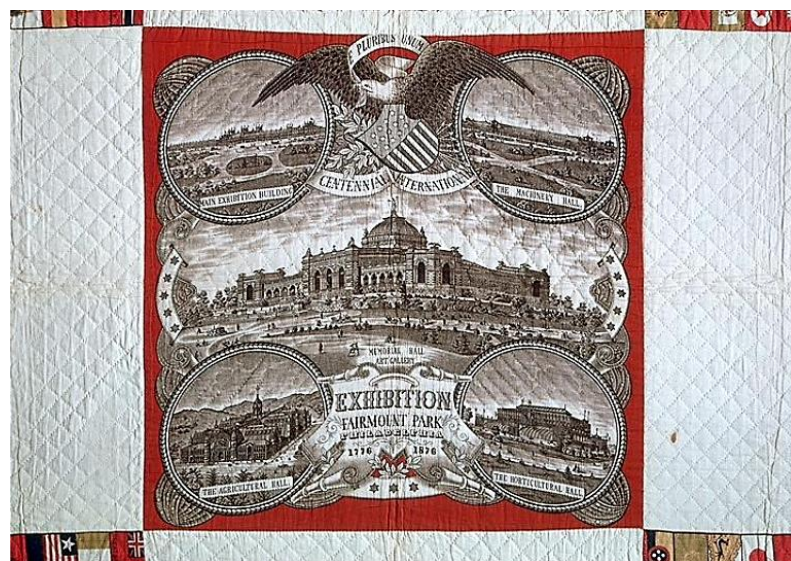
1840 *United States Federal Census* [database online]; Census Place: *Springfield, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: *185*; Page: *43*; Family History Library Film: *0014680*. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. (NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the 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/>

²⁹¹ 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>

²⁹² 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.



Q1. (Upper) The Esther Rose Cooley 1876 Centennial Quilt celebrating the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Esther's family belonged to the First Church of Christ, Granville during the ministry of Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (fig. 46), contemporaneous to the ministry of Rev. Joel Baker at the Second Church in West Granville; and lived in Granville until about 1830. Esther participated in the American Arts and Crafts Movement, annually visiting events at Chautauqua, NY. (Lower) Detail of the eagle with exhibition buildings at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. 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. Courtesy, Division of Cultural and Community Life, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.



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 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 (fig. Q1), including Memorial Hall Art Gallery at center, surrounded by images of the Main Exhibition Building, Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall, and Horticultural Hall.²⁹³

The central feature of Esther's quilt was an American eagle (fig. Q1, Detail) 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.²⁹⁴

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* magazine²⁹⁵ 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."²⁹⁶ Esther Rose Cooley was an annual visitor to Arts and Crafts events in Chautauqua.

²⁹³ 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

²⁹⁴ "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>

²⁹⁵ *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>

²⁹⁶ 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=qR13EpI4ye&sig=ACfU3U0-N2mdbKJZ8OEer00GxrJmYgzy->

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.²⁹⁷ Five years later, their routine included his harnessing up their wagon, and as his diary records, 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.”²⁹⁸ Cyrus William Ives was the brother of quilter Selinda Carrie Ives (figs. 22, 53b, c) and Emeline was her sister-in-law.²⁹⁹



53a. Cyrus William Ives Home (built 1811), West Granville, MA, 1898: Cyrus Ives is seated in chair and his wife Emeline Olivia, a dedicated community quilter, stands by him – their daughter Carrie is in the carriage. Photograph, gift of Carolyn Ives Dingman and Elinor Ives Goff, 2019. Courtesy, Granville Public Library.

[Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwie8IH7l7juAhXxGFkFHYhpCioQ6AEwC3oECAgQA#v=onepage&q=Chautauqua%2C%20NY%2C%20exhibitions%2C%20Deerfield%2C%20MA&f=false](https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/955)

²⁹⁷ 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, ca. 1811. Ives Ownership,” *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.

²⁹⁸ “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>

²⁹⁹ 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.

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).³⁰⁰ 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.³⁰¹ Mrs. Barlow was born in Harvard, Massachusetts about thirty-five miles northwest of Boston.

21 Arts and Crafts traditions in Granville c. 1910-1930 and thereafter

The Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement was highly appreciated by women in neighboring Massachusetts towns. In the early twentieth century, about 1910, a log cabin quilt made by 'Grandma Aldrich' for her son, was used to swaddle his newborn daughter Leona A. Clifford, future long-time popular story teller of Granville.³⁰²

Mrs. Clifford recounted that Granville homes received the *New England Homestead* newspaper that "kept the farmers up on the latest farming methods and carried ads for all sorts of things--live poultry,

³⁰⁰ "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.

³⁰¹ 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.

³⁰² "Long Ago Days" (PART 1 of 4) by Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*," August 1981. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/862>

livestock, machinery . . . women's wants . . . mostly yarn, quilt pieces, (by the pound), sewing supplies, plus ads for farm products . . ."³⁰³ When Leona Clifford recounted her mother's work, she wrote:

Mother loved to crochet--all sorts of edgings for pillowcases, doilies and trimmings for garments, to which my yard-long baby petticoats will attest. She liked to make a quilt once in a while too, and I have one made from unbleached muslin, possibly flour bags, on which she appliqued and blanket-stitched butterflies cut from colorful pieces of cotton prints. On occasion she stripped up rags for rugs . . . Most 'rag rugs' went to make scatter rugs for the floor beside the beds, and were woven on a loom by a lady in Tolland who either was a Deming or lived with them. They beat a cold bare floor, later linoleum, on a cold morning, "all hollow" as old timers used to say, and all the bedrooms had them."³⁰⁴

Whether the 'lady in Tolland,' mentioned by Leona A. Clifford, was Nelsie Harger Sheets who wove rolls of striped patterned fabric, that may have included rugs, c. 1910, is not known. Eliza Harger Smith's attic in the Harger place that was home to Nelsie's loom in West Granville was not far from Tolland, the town that was once the West Parish of Granville. If not Nelsie, then there was another weaver in the Granville area in the early twentieth century.

The quilts of Julia Selinda Ives

Julia Selinda Ives (1848-1942) lived in Tolland and her quilt work was remarkable (figs. 22, 53b, c, d) during the early twentieth century. She was the daughter of Truman Ives (1813-1900)³⁰⁵ and Elizabeth Ives (1814-1880), the parents of Cyrus William Ives and, no doubt, quilted with her sister-in-law, Emeline (fig. 53a), also a dedicated quilter.



53b, c. Julia Selinda Ives (1848-1942) holding the sun/cannonball, or 'snowball' pattern quilt (see fig. 22), perhaps one of her favorite designs, at her father Truman Ives' Farm, Main Road, Tolland, formerly the West Parish of Granville. Photographs, Gift of Carolyn Ives Dingman and Elinor Ives Goff. Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³⁰³"Long Ago Days" (PART 2 of 4) by Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*, March 1982" *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/863>.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, February 1982.

³⁰⁵ "Truman Ives House, New Boston Road, Tolland, MA.," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/726>

One of Selinda's patterns evidences a variation on the 'chalice' motif, notable in the Barlow quilt, as well as the snowball or sun/cannonball design recalling the Baker quilt (fig. 23). The clothesline strung with quilts in these photographs of Julia, suggest that she was displaying them by the front door, of her father's old home, perhaps for sale.



53d. Julia Selinda Ives (1848-1942) with her quilts (sun/cannonball, or 'snowball', design seen at lower right on grass, at her father Truman Ives' Farm, Main Road at Tolland, formerly the West Parish of Granville. To left. Patrick Miner (1855-1929), who ran the farm after her father's death. Photograph, Gift of Carolyn Ives Dingman and Elinor Ives Goff. Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

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 (fig. 36).

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 . . ." ³⁰⁶

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." ³⁰⁷

22 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* (fig. 54). 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*." ³⁰⁸

³⁰⁶ *Springfield Republican*, Oct. 10, 1987.

³⁰⁷ 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>

³⁰⁸ Howe, 122.

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,³⁰⁹ responsible for contributing research to the publication of Granville's *200th Anniversary Celebration Pamphlet* in 1954.³¹⁰

A discovery in Historical Room files

Mrs. Helena Duris wrote of Mrs. Howe: "she came to Granville looking for information concerning Olive."³¹¹ 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 . . ."³¹²

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."³¹³

³⁰⁹ 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>

³¹⁰ 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>

³¹¹ 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>

³¹² Ibid

³¹³ Howe, 122.

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 (fig. 54a-b) of the Litchfield Historical Society, at the Hartford Athenaeum (*Sections 10, 12*)³¹⁴ and relayed research (fig. 54b) 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.³¹⁵ 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 (1818-1916) born in Deerfield³¹⁶ -- of a "colonial kitchen," a "colonial parlor," and a "colonial bedroom" installed in the United States (*Section 1*), an accomplishment since noted on a national level.³¹⁷

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 (fig. 54c) of Margaret Whiting's pattern (fig. 4). 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 (fig. 56) 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 (fig. 54), 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 (fig. 54c) added a twentieth century dimension to the appreciation of the enduring iconography of the tree of life design and continued to communicate its importance.

³¹⁴ 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.

³¹⁵ "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>

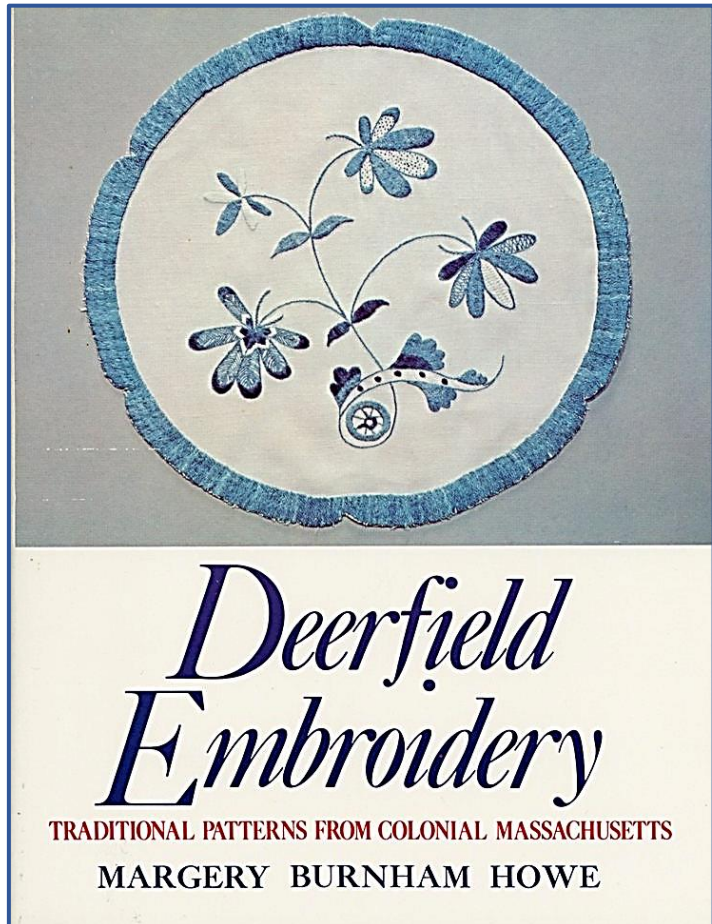
³¹⁶ "George Sheldon, Preservationist," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sheldon_\(preservationist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Sheldon_(preservationist))

³¹⁷ 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>

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 (fig. 4) “before the charcoal dust had been gently cleaned away.”³¹⁸ 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 Curtis’s spread. Only extant drawing of the original.” Mrs. Howe’s sketch (fig. 54b) reveals the timeless popularity of Olive’s design, whereby sketches adapted from it in 1896, were sketched again in 1974.³¹⁹

Helena Duris enjoyed her research and shared the results with others, notably in a letter (fig. 55) mentioning Olive Curtiss Baker’s quilt.³²⁰ 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* (fig. 54) 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.

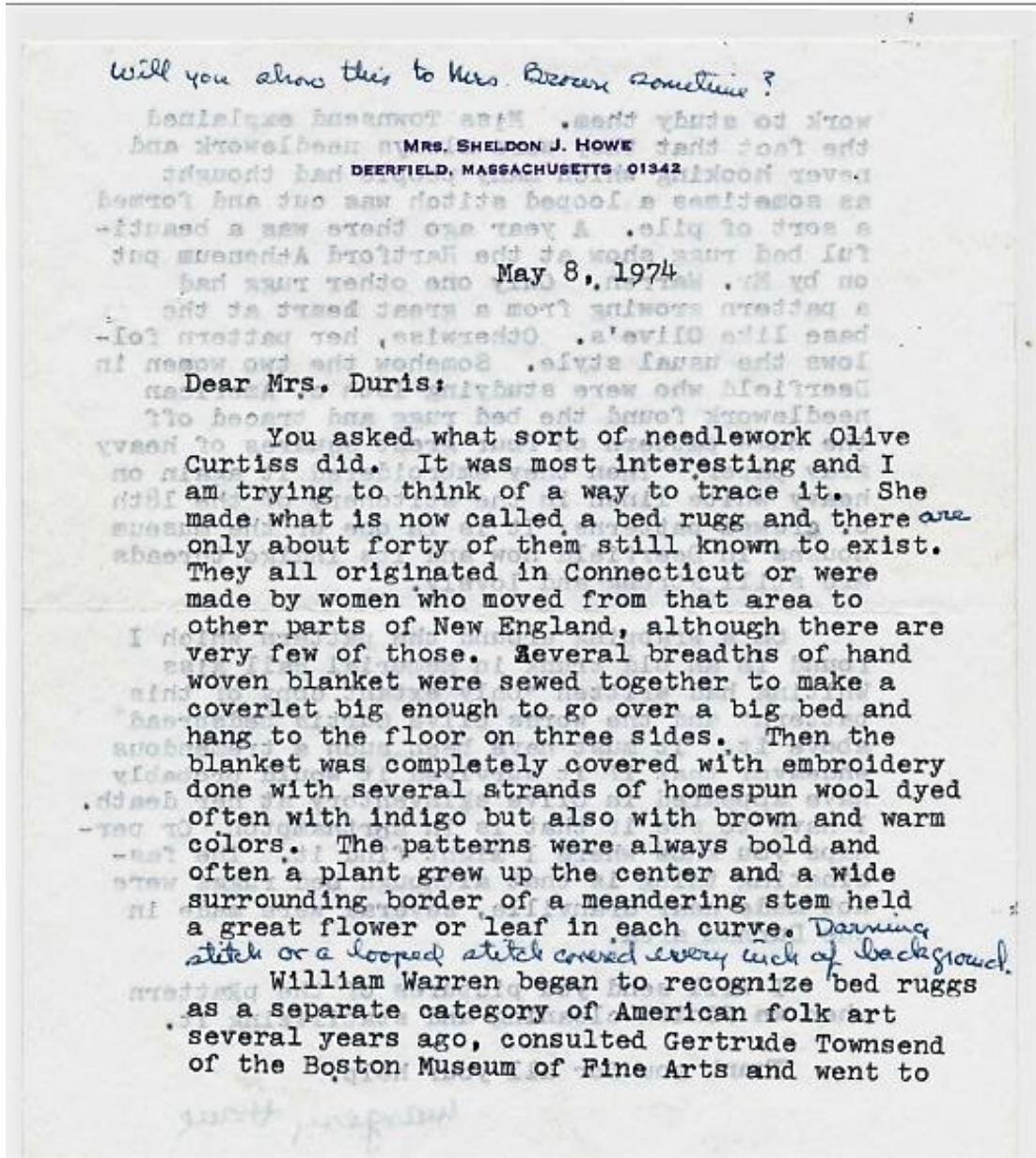


54. *Deerfield Embroidery: Traditional Patterns From Colonial Massachusetts*, published by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1976; Second Printing 1993. Image of book on my bookshelf for nearly thirty years, that I never knew included a chapter on the quilt that had once been housed in my brother’s home, until I discovered the correspondence of Margery Howe in her letter to Helena Duris at the Granville Public Library Historical Room. Image reproduced with permission of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association Memorial Hall Museum.

³¹⁸ Howe, 123.

³¹⁹ 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>

³²⁰ 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>



54a-c. Page 1 of 3, 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, and previously housed at the Daniel Rose Baldwin House. Mrs. Howe visited Granville to obtain more information. For 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>

work to study them. Miss Townsend explained the fact that they were always needlework and never hooking which many people had thought as sometimes a looped stitch was cut and formed a sort of pile. A year ago there was a beautiful bed rugg show at the Hartford Atheneum put on by Mr. Warren. Only one other rugg had a pattern growing from a great heart at the base like Olive's. Otherwise, her pattern follows the usual style. Somehow the two women in Deerfield who were studying 18th c. American needlework found the bed rugg and traced off the huge pattern on four great squares of heavy gray paper. Then they embroidered it again on heavy white linen in the stitchery of the 18th c. crewel patterns. It is in one of the museum houses in Deerfield now and its indigo threads are still strong and lovely.

On a wrapping around the pattern which I found in an old trunk in Memorial Hall Miss Whiting had written "Only extant copy of this pattern" and the words "Olive Curtis bedspread" above it. It must have been such a tremendous endeavor that if it survived it would probably have appeared in Olive's inventory at her death. I have to see if that is in Northampton. Or perhaps you know where I might find it. The fascinating thing is that although bed ruggs were not made near Granville, several were made in the Durham area.

I will send you pictures of the pattern when we finish cleaning and stabilizing it.

Thank you for all your help.

Margery Howe

54b. Page 2 of 3, Letter sent with ketch by Mrs. Howe of the adapted pattern drawn by the Blue and White Society from Margery (Mrs. Sheldon J.) Howe to Helena Duris. Detail of the "great heart" (arrow) based pattern of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt design copied at Old Deerfield, MA in 1896, and previously housed at the Daniel Rose Baldwin House. Mrs. Howe visited Granville to obtain more information. For 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>

MRS. SHELDON J. HOWE
DEERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01342

P.S. I am doing a book for Scribner's on the embroidery revival in Deerfield at the turn of the century. Olive and the patterns that were derived from her bed rugg pattern will have a chapter.

about 2 yards each side -



a bad drawing but you can see how transcendental it is - Saw this in Miss Whitcup's notes & found 1798

54c. Page 2 of 3, Letter sent with sketch from Margery (Mrs. Sheldon J.) Howe to Helena Duris, regarding the "Great Heart" based pattern of Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt design copied at Old Deerfield, MA in 1896, and previously housed at the Daniel Rose Baldwin House. Mrs. Howe visited Granville to obtain more information. For 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>

Granville, Mass.

October 22, 1981

My dear Friends,

Just a few lines to thank you for the valuable, historical booklet you recently presented the Granville Historical Room.

We now have two valuable documents concerning Granville's early Baker family. Over the telephone I told you how we acquired Rev. Joel Baker's ordination sermon preached by Rev. Emmons of Conway, Mass.

On separate slips I have briefly stated historical facts about the Baker, births, deaths etc. There is also a short paper telling of Olive Curtiss Baker's bed-rug, and how it arrived in the Deerfield area.

Isn't history interesting? - Never completely 'written'!

Thank you both for being so thoughtful

Sincerely yours,

Helena W. Duris

for
Mable Root Henry Historical Museum

Mrs Joseph A. Duris
S. R. Box 97
Granville, Mass. 01034



Mr. and Mrs. Gustave H. Suhm
81 Levelllyn Drive
Westfield, Mass 01085

55. Helena Duris wrote of the exciting news of how the Olive Curtis Baker quilt, once at the Lt. Baldwin Tavern, reached Deerfield. 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>

23 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.³²¹ 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.³²² Indeed, Olive's mother Prudence Bishop Curtiss was from Durham and could have influenced the design in 1797.

The 1790 probate inventory (fig. 56a) 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 Achsah 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 (fig. 56b) with "2 wheels & 1 tape loom & 1 Old Chest, 3 [Bales] and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sheeps wool."³²³

During the 1790 inventory of his estate, Daniel's widow Achsah 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 Achsah 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.³²⁴ The bed rug was highly valued by Achsah 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."³²⁵

³²¹ Flynt, 217n54.

³²² 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>

³²³ 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?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rId=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).

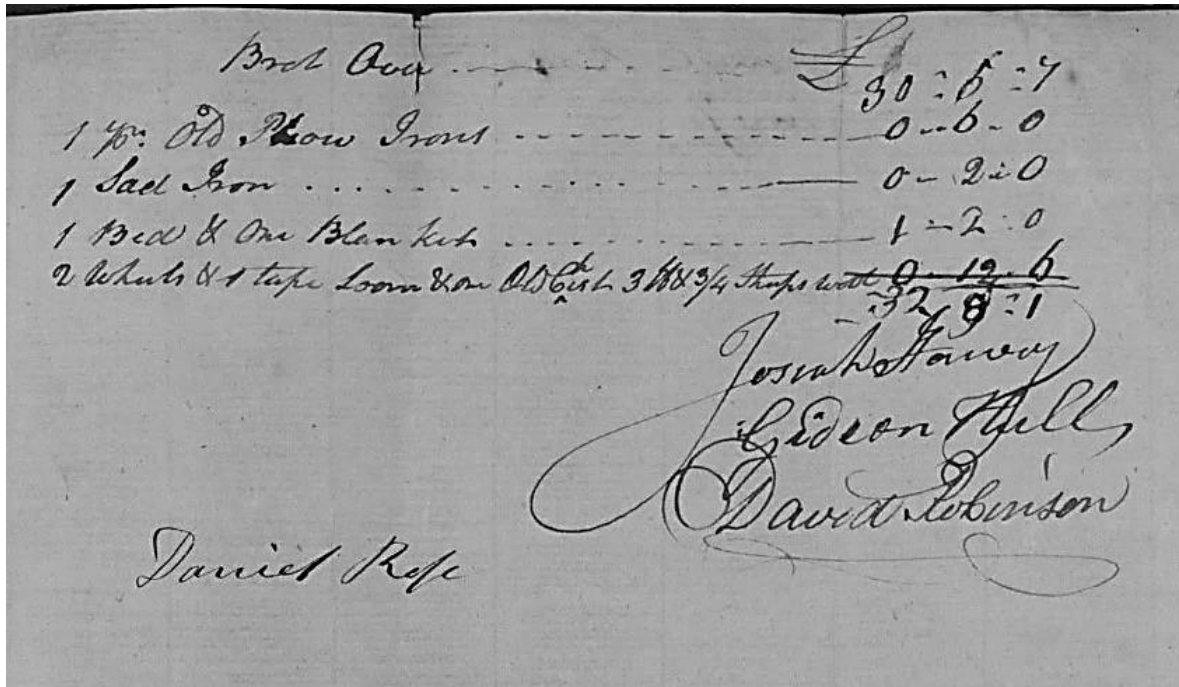
³²⁴ *Ibid.*, 125-1:6-7 (Achsah Rose's petition to the court) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-1:6&rId=60662328>

³²⁵ 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?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-2:13&rId=60662355> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers*,

An Inventory of the Personal Estate of M. Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased which estate being shewen to us by M. Daniel Rose of Granville The Administrator on the said Estate *October 5th 1790* —

One Milk Cow	£ 3-6-0
One dry Do	2-14-0
Five Sheep — at 5/	1-5-0
One Old Man	3-7-0
6 yd ² & 3/4 Cloth	1-10-0
One Easter Hat	0-7-0
One great Coat	0-6-0
One Coat	0-14-0
One Vest	0-8-0
One Hat & 1/2 Bushel	0-5-0
four 1/2 ¹ / ₂ Shillings	0-6-0
One Feather Bed & two pillows	1-16-0
One Bed rugg	0-12-0
One O ^r	0-4-0
Six & half 1/2 ¹ / ₂ Shirts	1-4-0
four 1/2 ¹ / ₂ pillow Cots	0-4-0
two Old Bed Blankets	0-4-6
three towels & a table Cloth	0-4-0
two Old Linen Shirts	0-3-0
One mans Saddle	0-10-0
One Side Saddle	18-0
20 1/4 lb. Old Sugar	0-0-0
1 Lt. Ice Caps & Sausages	0-1-0
1 Ice pot	0-0-8
2 punch bowls	0-2-6
2 Earthen plates	0-0-6
1 Ice Cannister	0-0-6
1 Tin Funnel & 1 foot Glass	0-1-0
One paper Box & one earthen Mug	0-0-8
Tobacco Box	0-1-0
	<u>25-14-4</u>

56a, b (next page). Two bed “ruggs” were owned by Daniel Rose. His 1790 inventory included two punch bowls and cider barrels for use of the house as a Tavern when Abner Rose held a ‘Regular Innholder’s License’, a good trade due to his lameness received in battle, fighting the British on the Hudson, in 1776. Abner’s own inventory (1829) included five punch bowls. Daniel Rose Estate Inventory page 1 of 3, October 5, 1790; 125-1:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rId=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).



56b. Third page of Daniel Rose inventory, signed by Daniel Rose, Jr., 1790, ending with “2 wheels & 1 tape loom & 1 Old Chest, 3 [Bales] and $\frac{3}{4}$ Sheeps wool.” Daniel Rose Estate Inventory page 3 of 3, October 5, 1790; 125-1:13 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-1:13&rid=60662335> 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).

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 (fig. 4) reveals a collection of motifs favored by their generation, notably the universally recognized heart and rose and the stylized fruit resembling a 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,³²⁶ 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 (*Section 24*) that may have been carved during their occupancy of the house.

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).

³²⁶ 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 (fig. 4) 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.

24 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 (*Sections 8, 9*) 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 (fig. 56), are two hearts that have been described as in the shape of powder horns.³²⁷



56. Heart door, Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, c. 1741. The heart motif, albeit of a different design continued as the inspirational base of the variation on the tree of life designed by Olive Curtiss Baker, who may have seen this door prior to drawing her pattern. Photograph, Richard Rowley. Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

When the door is closed, the hearts admit light to the front hall from the south and east windows of the front parlor that served as a tavern room. The door thus provides an important and symbolic passage point between the front entrance with its iconic symbolism for moral behavior, and the coffin door at the southeast corner of the room.³²⁸

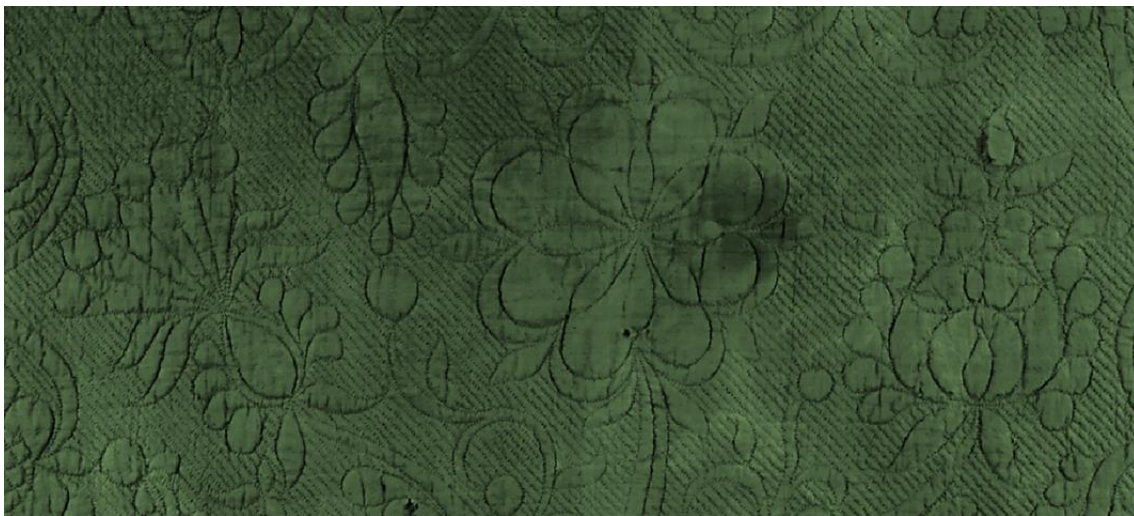
³²⁷ Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1", MACRIS, GRN 33, Window 16, Exhibit 1 at Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

³²⁸ 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. The double-leaf door can be viewed, left (west) and right (east), as a behavioral standard and compass for the married head of household. This dual-entry tradition is evident in early nineteenth-century Methodist churches that stipulated men entered through

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.

As a designation of the passage of life, the heart design at the Daniel Rose House suggests the unity of the married couple at the head of the household. During the eighteenth-century, that could have first pertained to Daniel, the builder who brought his bride Achsah Rose to their new home in Bedford Plantation from her town of Bedford in Middlesex County, MA in 1747; and the motif could have continued to be appreciated by Daniel's son Abner Rose and his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose who ran a tavern at the house before, and possibly after, Daniel's death in 1790. The metal plate with eight nails repairing the upper left corner, facing the hallway, indicates a firm desire to retain the door, possibly during the lifetime of Jacob Baldwin, considering his blacksmithing skills.

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 (figs. 3, 4), 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.



57. Detail, image enhanced. The 'Great Rose' in Olive Baker Curtiss' quilt pattern, 1797-1798 is placed at the head of her tree of life variation, sprouting from the 'great heart' and may reflect the Rose family's leadership that the Curtiss family followed in leaving Durham, CT for Granville. Courtesy, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association's Memorial Hall Museum, Deerfield, MA.

the west door and women through the east door of a meeting house. The angled architrave also brings attention to the eight-panel door that may refer to the eight blessings offering models of behavior derived from Christ's Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:3-12). The number 'eight' in Christian architecture in Great Britain, was identified with the Sermon. 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. Phelon Geske, PART 4:54-55.

25 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.’³²⁹ Laura’s home (fig. 58) was photographed as part of a “Mansion House” postcard series.³³⁰ Photographs for “postal cards” were in the tradition of the 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.³³¹

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.³³² 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 (figs. 37, 39, 40) of the home where Laura grew up – the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, built in 1741.



58. Postcard, c. 1910: “Mrs. Laura Wells Residence, and Sheldon Memorial, Deerfield, Mass. Mansion House Series.” Laura grew up at the Daniel Rose House in Granville. Courtesy, Historic Deerfield, MA.

³²⁹ 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](#).

³³⁰ 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.

³³¹ Listed under “Crafts and Industries,” *A Brief History of Old Deerfield* [Massachusetts]. Deerfield, MA: Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1961, passim.

³³² 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>

26 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;³³³ 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.³³⁴



59. Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House (1741), home to families representing the story of America; and once home to the nation’s first quilt exhibited in an American museum’s period room. West Granville National Register Historic District.

³³³ Wilson, 29.

³³⁴ 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 ca.1845, but the remaining elevations appear to retain their original fabric, including clapboards. The structure exhibits . . . hewn second story and end gable overhangs.”

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 at the Daniel Rose House; marched out to Cambridge in answer to the Lexington and Concord alarm, 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 Rev. 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.

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.³³⁵

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

³³⁵ Phelon-Geske, PART 2.1:31.

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.



60. Kitchen Garden at the Daniel Rose-Lt. Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House (1741), reflects the floral motifs of the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt that was once lodged at the home during the Baker family ownership. Photo Credit, Bobbie-Jo Day, photographer.

Bibliography

Deerfield, MA and Needlework Sources

A Brief History of Old Deerfield [Massachusetts]. Deerfield, MA: Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, 1961.

Baxter, Sylvester. "The movement for village industries," *Handicraft*. Boston: The Society for Arts and Crafts, October 1902, Vol. 1, No. 7.

Baldwin, Alice M. *The New England Clergy and the Revolution*. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., 1920, 1965.

Bolton, Ethel Stanwood; Coe, Eva Johnston. *American Samplers*. Boston: Thomas Todd Company, printers for The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1921.

Callister, J. Herbert; Warren, William Lamson. *Bed Rugs 1722-1833: An exhibition presented by the Wadsworth Atheneum*, Hartford. Hartford, Connecticut: Meiden Gravure Company, 1972.

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.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=loc.ark:/13960/t6zw1mw6g&view=1up&seq=92>

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).

Clayton, Virginia Tuttle; Stillinger, Elizabeth; Duss, Erika; Chotner, Deborah. *Drawing on America's Past: Folk Art, Modernism and the Index of American Design*. Washington, D.C.: National Gallery of Art, exhibition catalog 2002.

<https://www.nga.gov/content/dam/ngaweb/research/publications/pdfs/drawing-on-america%27s-past.pdf>

Coy, Alice Bourland. "Bibliography of the Arts and Crafts Movement in America," Thesis, Bachelor of Library Science. University of Illinois, June 1904.

History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1870-1879. Deerfield, MA: The Association, 1890, Vol. 1.

History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1890-1998. Deerfield, MA: The Association, 1901, Vol. 3.

Howe, Margery Burnham. *Deerfield Embroidery Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts*. Deerfield, Massachusetts: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1976.

Fales, Dean A. *The Furniture of Historic Deerfield*. New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1976.

Flynt, Suzanne L. *Poetry to the Earth: The Arts & Crafts Movement in Deerfield*. Deerfield, MA: The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 2012.

Flynt, Suzanne L.; Neumann, Timothy C. "Memorial Hall Museum," Special Supplement: Antiques at Historic Deerfield, *Antiques Magazine*, March 1985.

Freeman, Margaret B. *The Unicorn Tapestries*. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cloisters: E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1983.

Fuller, Mary Williams. "Laura Baker Wells," Annual Meeting 1914, *History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association 1912-1920*. Deerfield, MA: Published by the Association, 1921.

Maser, Edward A., ed., *Cesare Ripa Baroque and Rococo Pictorial Imagery: The 1758-60 Hertel Edition of Ripa's Iconologia* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1971),

"Phoebe Apperson Hearst," George Washington's Mount Vernon.

<https://www.mountvernon.org/preservation/mount-vernon-ladies-association/their-legacy/phoebe-apperson-hearst/>

Pratt, Mary, "From Merton Abbey to Old Deerfield," *The Craftsman*, November 1903, Vol. 5, No. 2.

Ring, Betty. *Girlhood Embroidery American Samplers & Pictorial Needlework 1650-1850*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993, Vol. 1.

Ring, Betty, ed. *Needlework An Historical Survey*. Pittstown, New Jersey: The Main Street Press,

Schoelwer, Susan P. *Connecticut Needlework: Women Art and Family 1740-1840*. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 2010.

Sommer, 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.

Spang III, J.P. "Preservation project: Deerfield's Memorial Hall," *Antiques*, August 1968.

"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.

Smith, Katherine Louise. "An Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Minneapolis," *The Craftsman*, March 1903, Vol. 3, No. 3.

Granville, MA

"A Hymn to Providence. " *The London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer*. London: Printed for T. Astley at the Rose, October 1738, p. 513.

<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=ACfU3U1Zrziy8GCt7g2CsJgDgWTKQpmxfg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiA1KDs3aXtAhVSk1kKHQ2SAeYQ6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=%22Good%20is%20thy%20will%20and%20kind%20thy%20care%22&f=false>

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.

https://archive.org/stream/americanmagazine3174unse/americanmagazine3174unse_djvu.txt

Baker, Joel. Inventory of Estate of Rev. Joel Baker, 1836. *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Massachusetts*; Joel Baker Case No. 574. *Probate Court (Hampden County); Hampden, MA. 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.

Baldwin, Jacob. Baldwin, Lt. Jacob, Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, *Recorded June 4, 1799; and Apportionment through July 1813, Probate Records Book R 19, Box 8 (Digitized for the first time). 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.
<https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61>

Baldwin, Charles Candee, *The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1888*. Cleveland, Ohio: The Leader Printing Co., 1881.

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

Baldwin Russell. The Russell Baldwin Letters. Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan. [Digitized for the first time, 2020].

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

Bogin, Ruth. "'Liberty Further Extended': A 1776 Antislavery Manuscript by Lemuel Haynes," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan. 1983).

Cameron, Christopher, "The Puritan Origins of Black Abolitionism in Massachusetts," *Historical Journal of Massachusetts*. Institute for Massachusetts Studies, Westfield State University, Summer 2011, Vol. 39.

Clifford, Leona A. "Long Ago Days" (PART 1 of 4) by Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*," August 1981. *Granville History Digital Collection*.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/862>

Clifford, Leona A. "Long Ago Days" (PART 2 of 4) by Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*, March 1982" *Granville History Digital Collection*.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/863>.

Clifford, Leona A. 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*.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864>

Clifford, Leona A. 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*.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

Coe, Luman S., Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, 'Fold 3'.
<https://www.fold3.com/image/14418723>

Cooley, Rev. Timothy Mather. *Sketches of the Churches and Pastors in Hampden County, Massachusetts*. [Westfield], MA: S.W. Edson: 1854.

Cooley, Rev. Timothy Mather. *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes*. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837.

Cooley, Rev. Timothy Mather, *The Granville Jubilee Celebrated at Granville, MA August 27 and 28, 1845*. Springfield, MA: H. S. Taylor, 1845.

Copeland, Alfred Minot, ed. "Our Country and Its People," A History of Hampden County. [Boston] MA: The Century Memorial Publishing Company, 1902, Vol. 3
https://books.google.com/books?id=i_ISmusdkIQC&q=Moseley#v=snippet&q=Moseley&f=false

Curtiss, David, Esquire, Case No. 3256, *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Probate Court Hampden, Massachusetts*. Ancestry.com. Operations, Inc., 2015.
<https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/discoveryui-content/view/296055:9069?indiv=1&tid=&pid=&queryId=9046d55cb023eb573df7418c1033dae2&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK1071&phstart=successSource>

Curtiss, Frederic Haynes. *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.

Curtis, John O., Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA, Letter, 2003, prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, former owner.

Duris, Helena. "Baker: Family Folder, Part 1 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*. <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/687>

Duris, Helena. "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection*. <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

Dwight, Captain Nathaniel: "Copy of Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.," Hampshire County, MA, Nov. 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, 3. Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Dwight, Captain Nathaniel: Deed Notations, unknown date, added to "Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.," Hampshire County, MA, Nov. 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. 1738 Plan. Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Emerson, Rev. John. "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." Springfield, [Massa.]: Francis Stebbins, 1797.

Farber Jessie Lie *Early American Gravestones Introduction to the Farber Gravestone Collection*, American Antiquarian Society, 2003.
<https://www.davidrumsey.com/farber/Early%20American%20Gravestones.pdf>

“Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts,” 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, *Granville History Digital Collection*. Granville Public Library Historical Room.

“Granville Map, 1855,” with Hand-printed Inset of West Granville. County Map. *Granville History Digital Collection*. Granville Public Library Historical Room.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1227>

Guidone, David, “Liberty Further Extended’: The Federalist Identity of Lemuel Haynes, America’s First Biracial Minister,” *Channels* 2019, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Hinman, Edward H. “The Book Company: Durham’s First Library,” *The Middletown Press*, August 12, 1983 reprinted by the Town of Durham.
<https://www.townofdurhamct.org/content/27536/27544/27604/27616/27637.aspx>

History of Portage County, Ohio. Chicago: Warner, Beers & Co., 1885.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. *History of Western Massachusetts*. Springfield, MA: Samuel Bowles, Co., 1855, Vol. 2.

Hunt, Gallard. *History of the Seal of the United States*. Washington, D.C., Department of State: 1909.

Ives, Cyrus. “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*.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2806>

Johnston, Sarah Hall, comp. *1901 Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Washington, D.C., 1912, Vol. 35.
http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/Lineage_Book_by_the_Daughters_of_the_American_Revolution_-_Volume_35.pdf

Mackey, Albert G. *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences*. Philadelphia: McClure Publishing Co., 1917.

“Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Barse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” PART 1 *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files.
<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896, Vol. 1.

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, Vol. 4.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co. State Printers, 1905), Vol. 13.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982).
<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

Merrick, George W. "The Military Record," Papers and Proceedings of the Tioga County Historical Society. Wellsboro, PA: Agitator Print, 1906.

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2004, Town of Granville, MA, Section 4.

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

Phelon, William Brian. Archival Photographs of the Daniel Rose House during restoration, June 2001; 2004; 2017. "Daniel Rose House, PART 3" filed at "Main Road 1442 [1460], Daniel Rose House, PART 2, March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Phelon, William Brian, Correspondence sent to Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, Dec. 27, 2013.

Phelon Geske, Corey Victoria, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2," March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Phelon Geske, Corey Victoria. *The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741: The Abner Rose Tavern, 1784: Becomes the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799*. 2020. PART 4 filed at "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2," March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Phelon Geske, Corey, Summation Report filed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, MACRIS for GRN 33, Daniel Rose House, 1741; also posted at PART 1, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

Rose, Abigail, 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, Fold 3.

Rose, Abner at New York to Daniel Rose at Granville, MA, August 17, 1776. 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 ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, p. 3, Fold 3. <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418696>

"[Rose, Daniel]-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House," Photograph, c. 1912. Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Rose, Daniel. File name 22 May 1741: Daniel Rose 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," Massachusetts Historical Society.

Rose, Daniel, Estate Inventory, October 5, 1790; Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18); 125-1:11. <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rId=60662333#>

Rose, Daniel, Deed from Dolbeare, May 22, 1741; Recorded October 14, 1742. Bond's Tandem Agreement, Book M-753, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

Rose, David, Deed from Wendell and Byles, May 22, 1741; Recorded April 29, 1743: Book N, p. 216-217. Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

Rose, David, Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose: August 25, 1793; Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18);125-2:14. *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.

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co14/60662356>

Rose, Russell Ball. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Fold 3:12. NARA M804. Files of Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service, compiled ca. 1800 - ca. 1912, documenting the period ca. 1775 - ca. 1900.

<https://www.fold3.com/image/20153863>

Saillant, John, "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.

Saunders, Richard H., *John Smibert Colonial America's First Portrait Painter*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1995.

Schenawolf, Harry, "General George Washington's Body Guard and Life Guardsmen," *Revolutionary War Journal*, Nov. 5, 2013.

Thrall, Walter (1862 Reprint) in Walter Thrall, *Genealogy of the Thrall Family also of the Rose Family to the Year 1862*. Poughkeepsie, VT: Randall Brothers, 1890.

<https://archive.org/details/genealogyofthral00thra/page/38/mode/1up/search/granville>

Ware, Susan. *Forgotten Heroes: Inspiring American Portraits from Our Leading Historians* (Portland, OR: Simon and Schuster, 2000.

"West Granville Cemetery, p. 27; "Main Road 1520, West Granville Cemetery," *Granville History Digital Collection*. Granville Public Library Historical Room.

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/393>

West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991). Massachusetts Historical Commission: Massachusetts Cultural Resource Inventory System (MACRIS). <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=GRN.G>

"West Granville Scenic View Looking East," Photograph c. 1910, *Granville History Digital Collection*. Granville Public Library Historical Room. <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1055>

"Wonderful Woman was Mrs. Packard," *The Times*, Philadelphia, PA, 5 May 1901.

https://www.newspapers.com/clip/41396147/the_times/

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.

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.

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.

1810 United States Federal Census; Census Place: *Granville, Hampshire, Massachusetts*; Roll: 19; Page: 293; Image: 00307; Family History Library Film: 0205627.

1830 United States Federal Census; Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Series: M19; Roll: 63; Page: 50; Family History Library Film: 0337921.

1840 United States Federal 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.

1855 State Census. 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

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

1865 State Census. Massachusetts, 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

USS Peacock, Muster roll for the *USS Peacock* for September 26, 1813 to March 9, 1814, (photographed for the first time) NARA T829, RG 45, entry 68 Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls for US Navy Vessels, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C. [Digitized for the first time, 2020].

Vital Records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850. Boston: Stanhope Press for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1914.

Warrington, Captain Lewis, *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.

Wilson, Albion B., *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1954.

Photographs of the Daniel Rose House,
unless otherwise noted,
are by Corey Victoria Phelon Geske.